



Water Security at Northern Star FY26

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Water Security



Our Approach

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

We enter into agreements with stakeholders, including our regulators, to ensure that water is available for the operation of all sites while maintaining awareness of its use as a shared resource. Our sites in the Goldfields of Western Australia primarily use saline or hypersaline water, with some limited freshwater use by exception. These sites are typically operated as nil discharge sites.

The Hemi Project in our Pilbara Operations is nearing the completion of environmental approvals and assessments. The final water management requirements and strategy are being reviewed and developed, in line with project requirements and in consultation with our stakeholders and regulators.

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

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

Water Security Governance

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

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

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

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

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

Water Management Plans

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

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

Northern Star's Water Management Plans aim to:

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

Restatements of Information

- Carosue Dam Operations water data for FY25 has been restated after the completion of an internal water audit was completed during FY26. This audit identified some inconsistencies with formulas utilised for data calculations and errors in flow meter readings. As a result:
 - FY25 Other Water Withdrawal: restated from 4,769ML to 5,750ML
 - FY25 Total Water Withdrawal: restated from 4,769ML to 5,750ML
 - FY25 Water recycled and reused: restated from 1,010ML to 335ML
 - FY25 Net Total Water consumption: restated from 4,769ML to 5,750ML
- As a result of the changes above, the Northern Star FY25 data has been restated as per below:
 - FY25 Total Other Water Withdrawal: restated from 20,943ML to 21,924ML
 - FY25 Total Water Withdrawal: restated from 48,996ML to 49,978ML
 - FY25 Total Water Recycled and Reused: restated from 12,479ML to 11,805ML
 - FY25 Net Total Water Consumption: restated from 22,991ML to 23,972ML



0%

Operations with High or Extremely High Baseline Annual Water Stress¹

71%

Operations with Baseline Annual Water Stress Defined as "Arid & Low Water Use"¹

0

Unauthorised Offsite Discharges in FY26

100%

Production Centres with Water Management Plans

¹ Please note that total numbers in charts and tables within the ESR Disclosure Suite may differ due to rounding.

¹ [Aqueduct 4.0](#).

Water Security Risks & Opportunities

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

To ensure we are mitigating risks, and meeting our obligations for water security, each site must meet our Standard² through:

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

Risks

Water security risks can occur from:

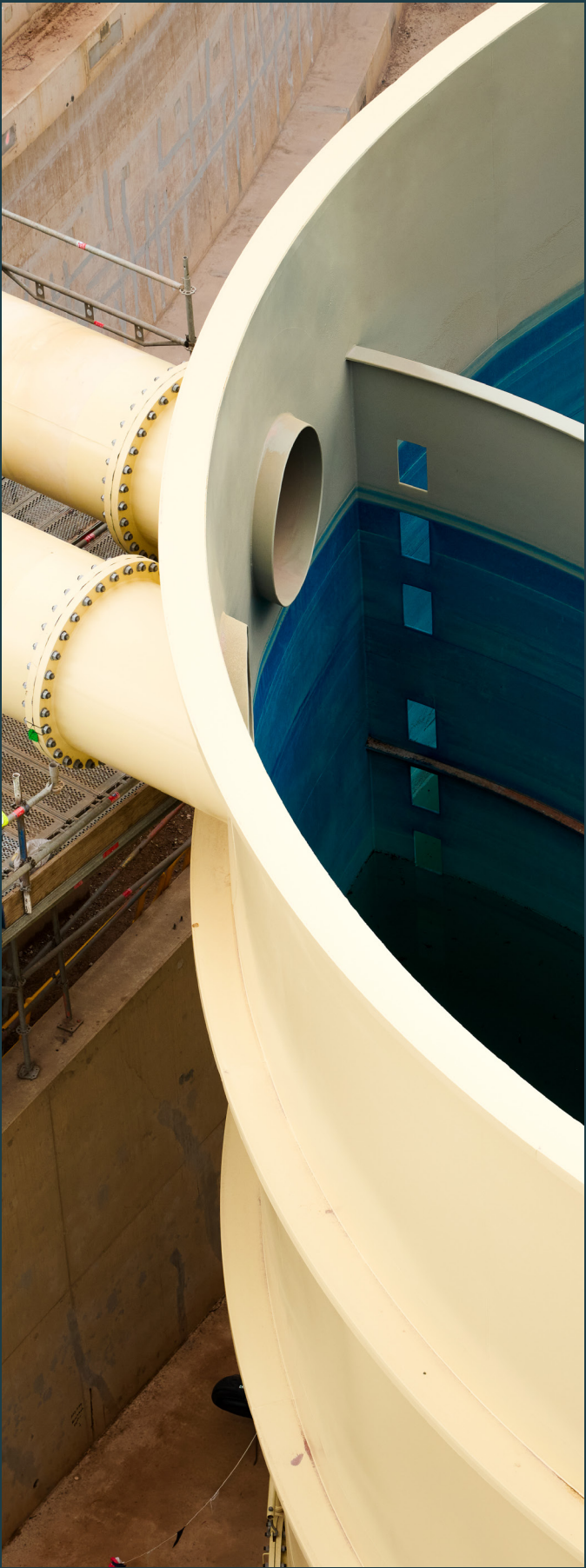
- A decrease in rainfall potentially resulting in less water available either through abstraction or surface water catchments and potentially contributing to further decline in water quality. This can lead to an increase in demand on third-party supplies include fresh water. Technologies such as reverse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

Opportunities

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

Some of these opportunities include:

- Utilising technology to improve the control of dewatering thickeners to recycle more water across our Australian Operations. This reduces the volume of water discharged to tailings dams from process plants resulting in more efficient water practices.
- Continuing to use lower quality water, such as hypersaline groundwater encountered in parts of the Goldfields Region of WA where possible to offset the use of higher quality water.
- Application of underground grouting where practicable to control and minimise underground seepage.
- Investigating green energy driven reverse osmosis plants to create useable water from hypersaline water sources in the future.
- Conversion of assets, where possible, from higher quality water to lower quality saline or hypersaline water.



Highlight – Water as a Shared Resource: KCGM Operations Mill Expansion

Access to water is a fundamental human right and is critical to our Operations. We recognise that water is a shared resource that is essential for life, the health of the environment, and for maintaining sustainable and viable local and regional industries and communities.

During FY26 we continued to progress the expansion of our KCGM mill, with the project aimed at increasing and modernising our mill capacity. Northern Star continues to expect the KCGM Mill Expansion to ramp up over approximately two years to steady-state operations achieving an annualised run-rate of 27Mtpa in FY29.

In doing so we remained cognisant of the value of water within the Kalgoorlie-Boulder area, particularly in relation to the limitations on the supply of potable water and the need for this supply to meet important domestic, commercial, environmental, and industrial uses within the Goldfields Region.

As part of our expansion project, we have aimed to maintain our potable water consumption at our pre-existing supply limit, while still targeting a doubling of our production rates. The new plant has been designed to incorporate increased use of hypersaline groundwater through a range of measures including:

- Utilising flocculants that can be mixed with hypersaline water.
- Where possible, using mechanical seals instead of gland seals as these require potable water to maintain the seal.
- A significant reduction in the number of pumps overall.
- A plan to progressively reduce the stripping rates.

We have also continued to focus on water conservation and management overall at our KCGM Operations through:

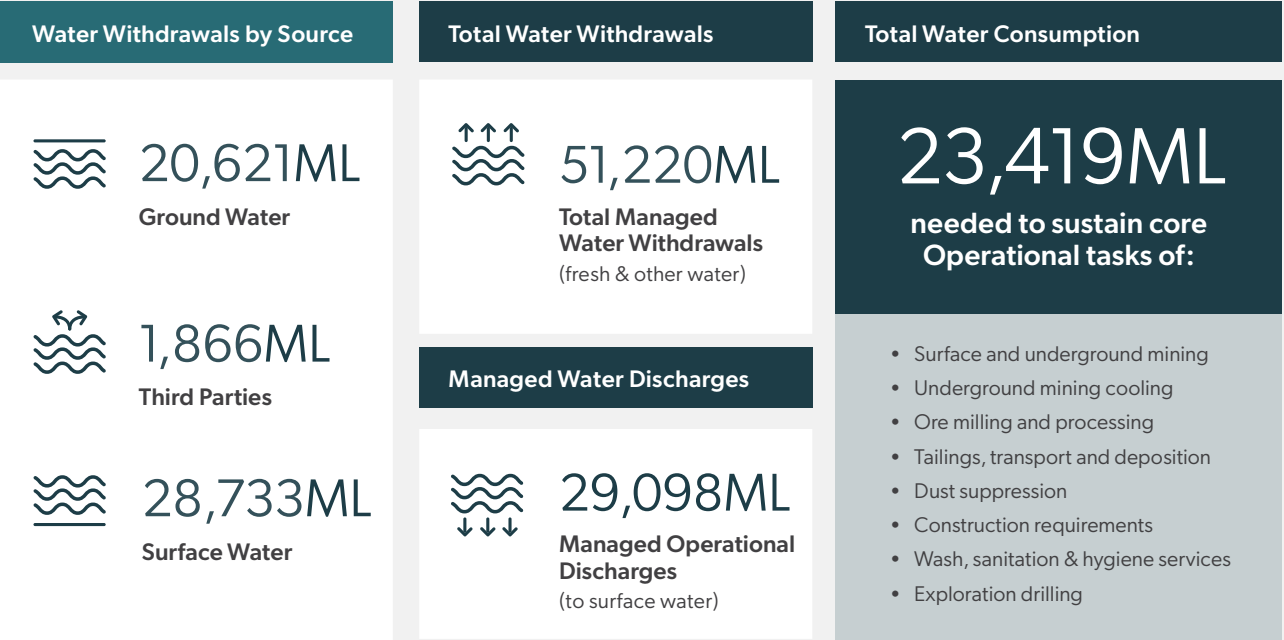
- Maintenance programs targeting leak mitigation.
- Continuing to identify opportunities to switch activities and assets over from potable water to saline or hypersaline water.
- Investigating other technologies to treat hypersaline groundwater to improve its quality and reduce our consumption of potable water even further.

We are committed to using and managing this valuable resource in a sustainable way to ensure shared users and the environment are not adversely impacted, including Traditional Owners in proximity to our Operations.

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



Figure 9-1 Operational Water Schematic FY26



Water Stewardship

In Western Australia, all Northern Star’s borefields are operated in accordance with Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) endorsed Groundwater Operating Strategies.

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

Discharge Management – Pogo

In Alaska, our Pogo Operations are required to operate in accordance with the Alaskan Department of Environmental Conservation Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, which allows for the discharge of treated water into the Goodpaster River.

In addition, Pogo must adhere to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan which manages the risk of polluted stormwater entering creeks and the Goodpaster River.

In order to protect the values of the Goodpaster River and the environment more broadly, the Pogo Operation treats water that has come in contact with the mine to ensure it is of suitable quality before being discharged into the river. This includes diluting the treated water with fresh river water to maintain quality.

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

Water quality is regularly monitored as part of the APDES permit and compliance reports sent to regulators.

Discharge Management - Goldfields

In the Goldfields Region of Western Australia, excess water that cannot be used in processing or for dust suppression is currently discharged into old open pits.

This is done under groundwater licences as well as operating licences, regulated by DWER, with annual compliance reports provided.

Water Quality, Monitoring & Control

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

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

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

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

- Conducting groundwater and surface water quality monitoring. This may include analyses such as pH, TDS, elemental analysis, chlorine, WAD CN, and organic matter depending on the water origin.

- Monitoring aims to verify that Northern Star has remained compliant with environmental and regulatory compliance requirements, as well as providing valuable insights into efficiency opportunities and detection of potential issues with water sources.
- Flow meters and water mass balancing to measure and manage site water transfers. Flow meters are installed at drawpoints as well as discharge points to monitor both abstraction and discharge volumes³.
- Control systems for automation of water transfers (leak detections systems, density control etc).
- Sites may have specific emergency preparedness and response procedures to address uncontrolled releases of saline/hypersaline water and tailings/process water.

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

Water Conservation & Recycling

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

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

Processing Plants

- Water is fed into process water tanks and potable water tanks for storage and distribution within the plant. Water of different quality will be sent to different sections of the plant depending on the process requirement. For example, fresh water will be used in areas that require a high quality of water compared to hypersaline water.
- At the back end of the gold recovery process, some sites, such as Jundee Operations and KCGM Operations in the future, will utilise a thickener for water recovery prior to tailings disposal. This is a good example of recycling water back into the process before sending to tailings where not all of the water is recovered via

decant. In the case where a plant does not have a final tailings thickener, the density at the back end of the circuit is controlled to recover as much water prior to tailings disposal.

- Where thickeners are utilised for water recovery, control systems are in place to monitor and change the density to a target setpoint which is chosen to optimise water recovery. The control systems are being reviewed across some Northern Star sites to more tightly manage the water recovery.
- Tailings that are discharged settle in the tailings dam and the water that decants is recovered and used back in the process. In contrast, Pogo Operations filter their tailings slurry with large mechanical filters which capture the water before the tailings are trucked to a dry stack facility.
- Tailings lines have leak detection sensors to detect any release of slurry (and hence water) to the environment which mitigates any uncontrolled water loss.

Mining

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

Water Stress

Northern Star has assessed each of its Production Centres and the Hemi Project to determine their current and potential future Water Stress⁴ classifications in accordance with Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas⁵, the latest iteration of the Water Risk Atlas. This water risk framework is designed to translate complex hydrological data into intuitive indicators of water-related risk.

Figure 9-2 Water Stress Classifications^{4,5}

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

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

⁵ Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas.



After the Rain
Jundee Operations
Yandal Production Centre, Western Australia
Photo Credit: Daniel Allan – NSMS Operator Truck

Acid Mine Drainage Mitigation

Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) or Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) is a significant environmental issue in the Australian mining industry which results from the oxidation of sulphide minerals that are exposed during mining operations.

This process generates sulphuric acid which can also lead to the leaching of heavy metals from surrounding rocks, resulting in contamination of soil and water.

Types & Indicators of AMD

Indicators of AMD generally includes low pH levels in water and soils, high metal concentrations, such as iron, copper and zinc, discolouration of waste material, surface soils and/or water including accumulation of salts, and visible impacts to biodiversity including poor vegetation health or death.

Key factors contributing to AMD are largely due to the sulphide mineral content in waste rock and tailings. High concentrations of sulphidic minerals such as pyrite are primary contributors.

The geological composition of the mine site also influences the occurrence of AMD, as the presence or absence of neutralising minerals (for example carbonate minerals) play a crucial role in its development.

Climatic factors such as rainfall can also contribute to the acceleration and extent of AMD. Additionally, in arid regions such as the Goldfields, saline drainage may pose a greater risk, where evaporation exceeds rainfall leading to the accumulation of salts in mine drainage.

Mitigation & Management Techniques

AMD mitigation commences in the mine planning phase, with studies undertaken to determine potential risks of AMD through geological sampling and detailed material characterisation. Results from these studies determines how mine waste is managed on site and incorporated into final landform design.

Identifying potentially acid forming (PAF) materials and encapsulating them with non-acid forming (NAF) waste rock can limit exposure to air and provide sufficient buffering/ neutralising capacity within the landform reducing the risks of AMD.

Water management is also an important consideration in the prevention of AMD. Designing drainage systems to divert surface and groundwater flow away from mine sites to prevent clean water encountering sulphide materials.

Along with source control mitigation measures previously mentioned, Northern Star also implements monitoring programs across its sites to identify any early signs or potential risk of AMD occurrence.

Management of Waste Rock to Mitigate AMD

After initial waste characterisation studies are completed, a mine block model is prepared to classify ore and waste types, including identification of NAF and PAF waste. This indicative model is used to schedule the transport of waste rock to our waste dumps and control where PAF is deposited, to control the risk of AMD.

During the progression of mining, additional waste samples are collected from the pit and analysed for sulphur content to further refine our understanding of waste rock geochemistry. These results feed back into our mine model throughout the life of mine, confirming, correcting, and continually updating our understanding of the risk of AMD in our waste rock.

Northern Star Operations are typically conservative with PAF classification, over-estimating waste rock as PAF to ensure all true PAF material is treated as such and controlled as required.

Any significant deviations in understanding of waste rock characteristics will result in a revision to the Mine Plan, and submission to regulatory bodies for renewed approval to operate if required.

Management of Tailings to Mitigate AMD

Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) are designed to minimise seepage during operation. TSFs are generally designed to include an underdrainage system to effectively manage water flow, a decant water return system for controlled discharge, installation of toe drains around the base of the facility to intercept water, and the establishment of a seepage monitoring and recovery bore network as required, to monitor and control potential seepage.

AMD Presence or Risk at Our Operations

Waste characterisation studies across Northern Star’s Operations have identified PAF material in both ore and waste rock samples across most sites.

In these circumstances, sampling generally indicates only minor amounts of PAF materials are present, with the majority of the waste classified as NAF.

Due to our identification and management of these materials, Northern Star does not have AMD present on any of our Operations.



Water Performance Metrics

		FY26	FY25	FY24
Freshwater Withdrawal (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids)				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	177	44	107
	KCGM Operations (ML)	1,689	1,617	1,508
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	273	254	239
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	107	111	112
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	27,742	26,006	26,574
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (ML)	22	21	38
Exploration	Tanami (ML) ⁶	-	-	6
Total (ML)		30,011	28,053	28,584
Other Water Withdrawal (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids)				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	2,885	5,750	6,486
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	2,279	2,028	2,052
	KCGM Operations (ML)	7,412	6,080	6,128
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	2,351	1,708	1,816
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	256	257	82
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	4,451	4,687	4,328
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	1,573	1,407	1,316
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (ML)	-	3	-
Exploration	Tanami (ML) ⁶	3	4	6
Total (ML)		21,209	21,924	22,214
Total Water Withdrawal				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	2,885	5,750	6,486
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	2,455	2,072	2,159
	KCGM Operations (ML)	9,101	7,697	7,636
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	2,624	1,962	2,054
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	364	368	194
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	4,451	4,687	4,328
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	29,315	27,413	27,890
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (ML)	22	24	38
Exploration	Tanami (ML) ⁶	3	4	6
Total (ML)		51,220	49,978	50,791
Acid Mine Drainage (GRI14)				
AMD Presence	Carosue Dam Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	Kalgoorlie Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	KCGM Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	Pilbara Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	Jundee Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	Bronzewing Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	Thunderbox Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	Pogo Operations	Not present	Not present	Not present
	Tanami ⁶	Not present	Not present	Not present

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

Water Performance Metrics

		FY26	FY25	FY24
Water Recycled or Reused				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	462	335	520
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	2,369	1,669	1,884
	KCGM Operations (ML)	6,803	6,380	7,310
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	1,417	1,531	1,352
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	1,707	1,341	728
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	525	549	459
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (ML)	-	-	-
Exploration	Tanami (ML) ⁶	-	-	-
Total (ML)		13,282	11,805	12,252
Water Discharged				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	-	-	-
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	-	-	-
	KCGM Operations (ML)	-	-	-
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	-	-	-
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	-	-	-
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	29,098	25,276	28,547
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (ML)	-	-	-
Exploration	Tanami (ML) ⁶	-	-	-
Total (ML)		29,098	25,276	28,547
Net Total Water Consumption				
Kalgoorlie Production Centre	Carosue Dam Operations (ML)	2,885	5,750	6,486
	Kalgoorlie Operations (ML)	2,455	2,072	2,159
	KCGM Operations (ML)	9,101	7,697	7,636
Yandal Production Centre	Jundee Operations (ML)	2,624	1,962	2,054
	Bronzewing Operations (ML)	305	368	194
	Thunderbox Operations (ML)	4,451	4,687	4,328
Pogo Production Centre	Pogo Operations (ML)	1,573	1,407	1,316
Pilbara Operations	Hemi Project (ML)	22	24	38
Exploration	Tanami (ML) ⁶	3	4	6
Total (ML)		23,419	23,972	24,219
Water Consumption Intensity				
Total Net Water Consumption Intensity (ML / t ore processed)		0.000887	0.000852	0.000882
Total Freshwater Consumption Intensity (ML / t ore processed)		0.0000837	0.0000728	0.0000730

Mud curls
Hemi Project
Pilbara Operations, Western Australia
Photo Credit: David Haines - Senior Geologist Discovery

About This Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

FY26 ESR Disclosure Suite

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

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

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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

Assumptions

Nil

Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

ABN Australian Business Number	ESG Environment, Social & Governance
AMD Acid Mine Drainage	ESR Environment & Social Responsibility
ARD Acid Rock Drainage	ESR Disclosure Suite Refers to the ten separate disclosures related to ESR information available on the Northern Star Company website. These are voluntary disclosures in addition to the Annual Report and the Sustainability Report
ASX Australian Securities Exchange Ltd, trading as ASX	ESR Performance Data Tables Detailed spreadsheets containing key ESR metrics for Northern Star for FY26 and relevant preceding years available from the Company website
ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations Principles and Recommendations (4th edition) of the ASX Corporate Governance Council on the corporate governance practices to be adopted by ASX listed entities and which are designed to promote investor confidence and to assist listed entities to meet shareholder expectations	Environment, Social & Safety Committee or ESS Committee The Environmental, Social & Safety Committee, a sub-committee of the Board
aquifer An underground layer of water-bearing material, consisting of permeable or fractured rock, or of unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt)	FY Financial Year ending 30 June
Audit & Risk Committee or ARC The Audit and Risk Committee, a sub-committee of the Board	GRI Global Reporting Initiative
B or bn Billion	Group Northern Star Resources Ltd and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries
Board Board of Directors	hydrology Study of the distribution and movement of water both on and below the Earth’s surface, as well as the impact of human activity on water availability and conditions
Company Northern Star Resources Ltd ABN 43 092 832 892	K or k Thousand
Corporations Act Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)	KCGM Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which operates the Super Pit, and Mt Charlotte and Fimiston underground Operations and Fimiston Processing Plant in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia
Director A director of the Company duly appointed under the Corporations Act	
DWER The Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	

kl kilolitre; one thousand litres
limited assurance Audit and assurance undertaken by an external auditor on whether the data or statements made in this or related disclosure(s) have been prepared in accordance with relevant stated standards
M or m Million
mg/L milligrams per litre. A measure of a concentration of a dissolved substance in water, equivalent to parts per million
ML Mega-litre; one million litres
NAF Non Acid Forming
NSMS Northern Star Mining Services Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, dedicated to underground mining Operations
Officer An officer of the Company defined under the Corporations Act
Operations Mining, exploration and mineral processing activities conducted by Northern Star Resources in the three Regional Production Centres of Kalgoorlie, Yandal and Pogo and in the Hemi Project
PAF Potentially Acid Forming
pH a figure expressing the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a logarithmic scale on which 7 is neutral, lower values are more acid and higher values more alkaline

RO or reverse osmosis

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

SASB

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board

shareholder

A shareholder of Northern Star Resources Ltd

stakeholders

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

T or t

Tonnes; one thousand kilograms

TDS

Total dissolved solids

TSF

Tailings Storage Facility

UN

United Nations

UN SDGs

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

US or USA

United States of America

WA

Western Australia

WAD CN

Weak acid dissociable cyanide

water stress

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

\$

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

Contact Information

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ASX Code	NST
Share Registry	Automic Group

Additional Website ESR Disclosures:

- Environment & Social Responsibility Approach
- People & Culture at Northern Star
- Safety & Critical Risk Control at Northern Star
- Community & Indigenous Engagement & Support at Northern Star
- Supply Chain Management at Northern Star
- Environmental Management at Northern Star
- Biodiversity & Land Management at Northern Star
- Climate Change at Northern Star
- Water Security at Northern Star
- Waste & Tailings Management at Northern Star
- FY26 Performance Data Tables
- FY26 GRI, SASB and UN SDG Alignment Index
- FY26 Tailings Disclosure Report

Feedback

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



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