Northern Star Pogo Operations

Fact Sheet

Location and Climate

Pogo Operations is located 145km (220km by road) SE of Fairbanks Alaska and is situated in the Tintina Gold Province. The mine, which commenced production in 2006, is currently owned by Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST). The operation controls some 17,080ha of mining and exploration leases.

The climate is classed as semi-arid with annual precipitation of ~280mm per year – pan evaporation exceeds 458mm per year. Some of the precipitation is in the form of snow, of which 1,727mm falls annually – a very dry snow.

Average maximum temperature in January is -18°C (0°F) and for July is 23°C (73°F).

Average minimum temperature in January is -26°C (-15°F) and for July is 11°C

Temperature extremes in the local region range from -54°C (-66°F) to 38°C (100°F)

Average daylight/sunshine in December is 4 hours.

Average daylight/sunshine in June is 21 hours.

History of Exploration – Pogo

In 1981, WGM Inc., financed by Phillips Petroleum, conducted a stream sediment and pan concentrate sampling program in the Goodpaster River area, identifying Pogo Creek and to a lesser extent Liese Creek as anomalous for Au, As and W. Follow-up work confirmed this anomaly and identified mineralized quartz float, but no further work was conducted for nearly ten years. Exploration resumed in 1991 when claims were staked in Pogo Creek and other areas in the region, packaged as the Stone Boy Venture, and financed by Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd., Conroy Petroleum, and Noranda. The latter two companies withdrew in 1993. Sumitomo Metal Mining and SC Minerals America assumed WGM's interest in the Stone Boy Venture in 1995, and WGM continued as operator through 1997.

Exploration work on the Pogo claims from 1991 to 1994 consisted of grid-based soil sampling, prospecting, and geophysics. Three diamond drill holes were undertaken in 1994, targeting a large gold-in-soil anomaly. Encouraging results led to drilling 13 additional holes in the Liese Creek area in 1995, and the discovery of the Liese Zone, which consists of one or more low-sulphide quartz veins with high-grade gold.

Drilling in 1996 focused on defining whether the zone consisted of several steeply dipping quartz veins or a single, nearly flat-lying vein. The latter interpretation proved to be correct. Drilling in 1997 further enlarged the deposit area, refined interpretations of the orientation of the main Liese Zone (now designated L1 vein) and added a new lower zone (L2 vein) in a near-parallel orientation below the L1 vein.

In 1997, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. and Teck Resources Inc. signed a letter of intent whereby Teck could obtain a 40% interest in the property by: spending US$28 million on exploration; spending US$33 on development; producing a bankable feasibility study; and arranging financing for its share of the property. Teck Cominco and Sumitomo purchased the Faith Claims on Pogo Creek from Jack Stewart, a placer miner who had sporadically worked the state claims since staking them in the mid-1980s. Teck assumed operatorship in early 1998.

In the winter and early spring of 1998, Teck Cominco constructed a 45-mile winter ice road and mobilized a fleet of underground mining equipment and supplies. A 48-man ATCO trailer camp was constructed along with laydown and fuel storage areas in the vicinity of Jack Stewart's previous surface disturbance.

From 1998 - 2000, activities included in-fill and step-out drilling of the L1 and L2 veins, condemnation drilling at sites proposed for future mine facilities, and exploration drilling and surface sampling at several other gold anomalies on the Pogo claims. During this period more than 53,340m of drilling was completed, bringing the project surface drilling total to more than 77,419m.

Beginning in March 1999, more than 1,828m of underground adit was driven to access the L1 vein and provide a platform for underground definition drilling. The L1 vein was intersected in April of 2000, and more than 5,000 tons from the L1 vein, representing 137m of drift, crosscuts, and a raise, was excavated. By July, more

than 12,802m of underground drilling was completed in conjunction with detailed underground geological mapping and geochemical sampling. In October 2000, 50 tons of L1 vein material was shipped to Lakefield Research and used for pilot-scale metallurgical test work. The test work confirmed that the design gold recovery rates were possible using a combination of gravity concentration, flotation, and cyanidation.

In 2001, the surface exploration program consisted of detailed soil and rock sampling and geologic mapping in several other gold prospects on the Pogo claims. More than 4,000 surface samples were collected, bringing the total number of soil and rock samples collected to date to more than 16,000.

In 2002, additional diamond drilling was conducted in the L2 vein to reduce the drill hole spacing to provide more confidence in the resource estimation. Also, in 2002 and 2003, geotechnical drilling was undertaken to finalize the location of key infrastructure facilities.

In early 2004, preconstruction activities included construction of an ice road to mobilize construction materials, a 250-man construction camp, and equipment to site. During the same year the all-season access road and 138kVa power line were constructed to the mine from the Richardson Hwy. The project received the final permits in May 2004 coincident with the release of the "Pogo Project Final Feasibility Study." The main focus for the remainder of 2004 was construction of the mine infrastructure including roads, the recycle tailings pond, tailings impoundment, and mill site. No geologic work was carried out in 2004.

In 2005, work was focused on completing the mine facilities including the mine water treatment plant, mill, paste plant, heavy equipment shop, permanent office, and 200-man accommodations. Underground activities in 2005 included advancing major mine access ramps from the 1525, 1690 and 1875 portals. The 1690 ramp hosts the ore conveyor and ore bin and provide the principal mine air exhaust, while the 1875 and 1525 ramps provide fresh air and access for haulage. Commercial production commenced in April 2007.

In mid-2009, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. agreed to buy Teck's 40% stake for US$245 million, therefore becoming the operator of the Pogo Mine. From 2009-2016, near-mine and regional surface exploration continued on the property and additional discoveries and resource additions occurred at 4021, Keri, East Deep, North Zone, South Pogo and the Fun zone.

In 2017, additional discoveries of the Strip and Goodpaster Veins occurred and are the current focus of surface exploration activities for resource additions. Gold production in 2018 continues from the Liese Zone, East Deep, North Zone, South Pogo and Fun Zone veins.

In mid-2018, Northern Star Resources Limited agreed to purchase the Pogo Mine from Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. for US$260 million, becoming the sole owner and operator of the Pogo Mine on September 29, 2018.

Processing History

The initial Pogo operation was a joint venture ownership between Sumitomo Metal Mining (SMM) (51%), Teck-Pogo Inc. (40%), and Sumitomo Corp (SC) (9%). Teck-Pogo Inc. was wholly owned by Teck Cominco. The Tech-Pogo interest was bought out by SMM and SC in 2009. In August 2018 Northern Star Resources Ltd bought Pogo from SMM, becoming the sole owner and operator in September 2018.

In the year 2000, Liese vein (L1) material underwent pilot-scale metallurgical testing at Lakefield Research. The test work confirmed gold recovery rates were feasible using a combination of gravity, flotation, and cyanidation processes. Over the next three years the permitting, final design and feasibility work proceeded in unison. The first concrete for the Pogo processing plant was poured in July of 2004. The processing plant started up in January of 2006 with the first gold pour occurring February 12, 2006.

The milling circuit had a single SAG mill and ball mill. The SAG mill was a used Marcy mill coming from the Premier Mine in Stewart BC. The ball mill was a Hardinge (Koppers) ball mill made in the 1970's and run at Afton Mine in Kamloops BC until the 1990's.

500,000 ounces of gold were poured by June of 2008. The one millionth ounce was poured October 2009 and the three millionth ounce was poured September of 2015. Up to November 2018 the Pogo operation has processed 10.1M dry tonnes of ore and poured 3.8M ounces of gold at an average head grade of 13.5 g/t with a recovery of 87.7%.

Geology

The Pogo gold deposit consists of numerous massive auriferous quartz +/- sulphide veins hosted in a sequence of amphibolite-grade, paragneiss and orthogneiss of Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic age. Mid-Cretaceous age

granitic plutons and dikes intrude the gneisses, which in turn, are cut by the veins. The Proterozoic gneiss and Cretaceous granitoid sequence are part of the Yukon-Tanana terrain, a gold belt extending from Fairbanks into the historic gold mining areas of the Yukon Territory.

The age of the gold mineralisation is approximately 104 million years (Cretaceous) and is controlled by a low angle regional shear and high angle fault structures, which are interpreted as the fluid conduits for hydrothermal fluids. The field has undergone regional metamorphism, peaking at 110 million years, resulting in moderate folding and foliation of the metamorphic host rocks. Retrograde metamorphism resulted in cooling, which transformed the ductile deformation of the metamorphic fabric to brittle (semi-ductile to brittle) deformation resulting in a low-angle shear across the region. Gold in the quartz veins is characterized as "Pogo Type" mineralization and occurs as inclusions in arsenopyrite, inclusions in quartz, composite intergrowths with Bi-Te+/-S minerals in quartz and invisible Au (<1um) inclusions to solid-solution atomically bounded in loellingite, coupled with "low arsenic" arsenopyrite.

The ultimate source of the hydrothermal fluids responsible for the Pogo deposit remains unknown. Both the "Intrusion Related Gold" and "Orogenic Gold" models have characteristics that support the evolution of the Pogo deposit. However, currently, the IRG model best fits current observations and measurements

Mining Operations

Ore is currently mined at rate of ~4,000 short tons per day. Three access portals are in use which provide underground access to the various underground mining block areas. Mining block areas are named Liese, East Deep, North Zone, X Vein and Fun Zone. Portals are named by their approximate elevation on the topography. The 1525 Portal driven in 1996 is the original exploration drive that eventually provided access to the first Liese Vein bulk sampling. After planning and permitting processes were completed the 1875 Portal and associated ore body spiral ramp access drive was constructed in 2005. The 1875 provided access to Liese Veins and was driven to connect with concurrent expanded development from the 1525 decline. The 1650 Portal is located ½ mile down the drainage from 1875 and was driven to support waste haul and exhaust air routing out of mine during development. After major development in 1650 area was completed in 2006 the 1650 decline was then outfitted with a conveyor to supply mill from a mine ore bin excavated in rock above the bottom of the 1650 decline drift. The main paste backfill system supply pipe from Mill to Mine was also installed down the 1650 decline. The 1875 Portal was developed starting in 2006 and accessed the first cut and fill transverse stopes in Liese vein. Development from 1875 was advanced to run down past the 1650 workings and connect to the 1525 ramp area in 2006. The 2150 Portal and decline are located approximately 1/3-mile northwest of the 1875 Portal area. The 2150 decline was driven starting in 2013 and accessed the East Deep ore body that was defined after the original mine construction.

Mining methods at Northern Star Pogo Mine vary due to great variability in vein thickness, dip, grade and continuity. The mining development and stoping process is geology vein model, engineering plan and mine operations intensive due to the varying dip and continuity of veins. Development design of ramps and stope accesses are thought out to maximize access to ore blocks for recovery while considering economics of variable grade across the vein and associated mineralized rock structure. Individual stope opening sizes and strike lengths are designed considering dilution, risks of encountering faults within vein structures and geotechnical considerations. Ore is commonly mined in vertically offset horizontal cuts with long hole stoping in between. Stopes are approximately 60 feet apart in elevation. Vein shapes may contain splits with varying thickness and have dip of between near flat and vertical (90 degrees). Veins that are more vertical (East Deep, North Zone and X Vein) are mined in long hole panels after the upper and lower access drives are mined. Panel lengths vary from 400 to 150 feet depending on geotechnical factors. For ore structures that dip between near flat and 45 degrees (Liese, Fun Zone some North Zone) ore is mined using blind hole slashing methods that drill up or sideways into the exposed vein from the ground supported initial cut. Stopes may also be mined in adjoining strips that are tight paste filled with a directly adjacent parallel strip being mined after paste cure time. Ore is mucked by manual and remote 10-ton loader operation methods and is hauled by 45-ton payload trucks to the underground ore bin where it is fed onto the mill feed conveyor.

Mine Ventilation is accomplished by operating two 400 HP and two 250 HP main fans to drive exhaust air out of mine. Main fans create suction at the 1525, 1875 and 2150 Portals. Exhausts are the 1650 and a dedicated exhaust raise at the 2150 portal pad. In winter mine intake air must be heated to prevent utilities and roadways from freezing. This is accomplished by pulling a portion of the intake air across propane fuel fired heat grids that operate at 1525, 1875 and 2150 Portals during freezing weather – generally October thru March. Paste backfill is supplied by the mill tailings handling facility and paste plant. Individual stope Paste backfill operations are scheduled to accommodate mill tailings and water disposal needs while supporting stope cycle schedules.

Major Underground mining fleet equipment:

- 4 development drills
- 3 production drills (76 mm - 89mm diameter holes)
- 5 haul trucks
- 4 loaders
- 2 explosive loading units
- 12 service vehicles (integrated tool carriers, trucks, etc.)

To maximise efficiency and production of underground major equipment semi-autonomous capabilities are a goal. At the time of this writing jumbo drilling is being incorporated into this new method. Long hole drilling and remote mucking will be included in the future.

Underground mining and fleet maintenance are carried out by Northern Star Mining Services. Daily mine management and Technical Services are shared by Northern Star Mining Services and Northern Star personnel who work as a team to fully support Northern Star core values of Safety, Teamwork, Accountability, Respect and Teamwork.

Process Operations

The Pogo Processing circuit involves gravity concentration, gold and sulphide flotation, and leaching and adsorption of gold with a leach/carbon-in-pulp (CIP) unit operation. The alternative of whole ore leaching was evaluated with good results, but one of the reasons the latter option was selected was for the environmental reasoning of generating less cyanide contacted material. The process plant has an original design, hard rock processing capacity of in excess of 0.8M tonnes per annum.

The grinding circuit handles the ROM ore which passes through a 45cm x 45cm grizzly prior to the underground ore bin. Ore is conveyed to a 900 tonne surface coarse ore bin. From the surface ore bin the ore is capable of being conveyed at a rate in excess of 120 dry tonnes per operating hour to a 6.7m diameter x 2.4m EGL Marcy, fixed speed SAG with a 1,680 kW motor. The SAG trommel oversize material is returned to the SAG with a reverse scroll scat return. The SAG trommel undersize feeds a 5m diameter x 8.7m EGL Hardinge (Koppers) ball mill utilizing a 3,430 kW motor. The discharge of the ball mill passes across a 1mm Derrick screen with the undersized feeding the gravity circuit. Of the ten, 25cm Krebs gMAX cyclones which close the ball mill circuit, four to six are operating. The cyclone overflow feeds the flotation circuit at a target of 80% passing 55 microns.

The gravity circuit consists of two Knelson XD-48 concentrators. Given the finer sizing of the gravity recoverable gold (GRG), the Knelson concentrate is screened at 150 microns with the oversize reporting back to the ball mill cyclone feed. The undersize runs across a table (located in the gold room) with the table concentrate reporting to the induction furnace. Table tails report to a Gekko ILR2000 Inline Leach Reactor (ILR). The ILR uses a high cyanide concentration solution to leach the gold in a very short period. Gold is recovered from this solution in the gold room by electrowinning. The residue of the ILR is reground by an IsaMill M100 to about 80% passing 25 microns. The IsaMill discharge reports to the head of the leach circuit. Approximately 25% of the gold in the mill feed is recovered via the gravity circuit.

The flotation circuit consists of seven rougher cells (OK-40 tank cells) utilizing a Metso Optimizing Control System (OCS) Visiofroth™ package. The gold is associated with the sulphide minerals so standard sulphide flotation reagents are used with a gold specific collector. The flotation concentrate, which is roughly 14% by mass of the mill feed, is reground in two 350 kW Metso Stirred Media Detritors (SMDs) in series to a target of 80% passing 15 microns. The reground flotation concentrate reports to two pre-aeration tanks which total 576m^3 in volumetric capacity and provide approximately 24 hours of residence time. Oxygen is used in place of air to speed the oxidation process. Post pre-aeration, the flotation concentrate is then thickened to minimize cyanide contacted water generation.

The pre-aeration process feeds the leach circuit at 50 % solids by mass. The leach feed is combined with the cyanide recovery thickener overflow recycle water to dilute the lead leach tank to 25 % solids and to minimize cyanide consumption as well as cyanide contacted water generation. Additional cyanide is added into the leach train as needed to maintain the target free cyanide level, thereby leaching the gold into solution. Since the leach train consists of three tanks totalling 863m^3 of volumetric capacity, the residence time through the leach circuit is approximately 36 hours. The leach circuit overflows into a CIP carousel system having eight tanks in series and totalling 200m^3 volumetrically. The CIP utilizes 13 tonnes of carbon, where the gold in solution from the leach train is absorbed onto the carbon. On average a single loaded carbon lot of 1.8 tonne is acid washed

and pressure Zadra stripped daily to remove the gold from the carbon and end up with a high gold grade solution called a pregnant leach solution (PLS). The carbon is thermally regenerated and reintroduced into the CIP circuit to repeat the process. The PLS from the Zadra strip is electrowon in the gold room. The electrowinning electroplates the gold onto cathodes. Electrowinning sludge from both the ILR solution and the Zadra strip solution is smelted in an induction furnace located within the gold room. The resulting dore product contains approximately 86.5% gold and 11.0% silver.

The CIP circuit tails feed the cyanide recovery thickener. The underflow is fed to the cyanide destruction process. The cyanide destruction process utilizes the INCO SO2/air process. The discharge of the cyanide destruction process is used in the making of paste backfill which becomes ground support for the underground mining process. The flotation tail (which never contacts cyanide) is thickened prior to feeding the filter feed tank. Three Outotec Larox PF 144's dewater the thickener underflow to less than 15 % moisture with filtrate water being fed back to the flotation tails thickener. Approximately 80 % of the filtered flotation tails are dry stacked on the surface and capped. The remaining 20 % are blended with cement along with all of the discharge of the cyanide destruct process (all post the cyanide destruction process) to make paste for backfilling the mine workings.

Tailings Storage Facilities

The Pogo operation maintains one dry stack tailings facility (DSTF) that has been in operation since 2006.

The DSTF as two distinct zones: the "shell" area, which provides structural stability for the facility; and the "general placement area", which is used for general tailings and mineralized rock placement. The shell is comprised of non-mineralized development rock and compacted tailings. As of July 2018, about 12.7 million tons (Mt) of material was placed at the DSTF. The facility is currently filled to approximately 63% capacity.

In September 2013, a new diversion ditch and haul road were constructed increase the capacity of the DSTF to 20 Mt. The construction was completed in three phases. Phase 1 consisted of construction of the new North Diversion Ditch and Haul Road. Phase II consisted of the construction of the new South Diversion Ditch. Phase III closed the existing diversion ditch. The new diversion ditch channels were designed to intercept non-contact runoff from undisturbed areas upgradient of the DSTF.

All runoff in and around the DSTF is directed to a Recycle Tailings Pond (RTP) through a network of ditches and drains. Flow-through drains were constructed in existing stream valleys within the dry stack area to allow residual water from precipitation to pass beneath the DSTF to the RTP, where it is treated as necessary.

Exploration

Pogo has a significant land holding of approximately 175sqkms with numerous gold in soil anomalies stretching over 19km.

As of June 2018, ore continued to be mined from the historic Liese Zone, the dominant source of ore, along with the East Deep and the North Zone ore bodies. Recent exploration up and down dip of the Liese Zone has discovered the South Pogo Veins and the Fun Zone, with production commencing in these zones in mid-2018. In 2017, the Strip Veins were discovered along strike and down dip of the Fun Zone veins. Mineralization continues along strike and dip on the regional low-angle shear and will be the continued focus of near-mine and regional exploration.

The current site exploration strategies are focusing on the following six areas:

- defining incremental in mine additions adjacent to and amongst readily accessible infrastructure through detail geological analysis of current and historic-operational in-mine areas (Liese Zone, East Deep and North Zone).
- lateral and down-dip in-mine expansion into known new mining areas (Liese Zone) will be the focus for in mine additions in FY2018. These areas are being accessed via development from current underground infrastructure.
- in-mine exploration of the lower Liese Zone continues to return significant mineralization.
- continued aggressive near-mine surface exploration of the Strip Veins for calculation of a maiden JORC resource in FY2018. This will be followed up with an updated Resource and Reserve in mid CY2019.
- evaluation and drill testing of the recently discovered Goodpaster prospect, which was discovered approximately 1.5 km for the current mine infrastructure.

- identifying new regional and near-mine deposits though surface exploration drilling into CSAMT and geological targets (which in FY2017 - led to the discovery of the Goodpaster prospect stated above).

Support Infrastructure

The mine is located 38 miles northeast of Delta Junction Alaska and 135 miles east of Fairbanks Alaska, on land owned by the State of Alaska. Access to the mine is via a 49-mile all season road from the Richardson Highway. Official production start date is February 2006, and operates 24-hours a day, 365 days a year.

Power is supplied by the local electrical utility corporation, GVEA, (Golden Valley Electrical Association), located in Fairbanks Alaska. A 50-mile-long power line is connected to the main intertie supplying, (138kV), voltage to the primary substation at the mine. This substation is located on the North end of the process plant.

The mine is operated by Northern Star Resources. The major Pogo Mine facilities include the Pogo underground mine, surface mill, dry stack tailings facility, water management systems, administrative facilities, 250-person upper camp and 203-person lower camp with recreation and catering facilities.

The Pogo Mine operates in a semi-arctic climate where summer weather regularly reach 90° Fahrenheit and as low as -60° Fahrenheit.

The on site Pogo Airstrip is a 3,000ft gravel strip and is primarily for emergency use.

The Pogo mine operates 24/365 with several work rosters including; 4 days on and 3 days off, 8 days on and 6 days off, 28 days on and 14 days off and 14 days on and 7 days off.

Employee transportation to the mine site is primarily by bus from Fairbanks, accommodating local hire and fly-in, fly-out employees. There is a shuttle which provides transportation for those that live in Delta Junction and outlying towns and villages.

The mines remote location and the focus on safety of our employees ensures the site is well supported with full time Physician Assistants and employee Mine rescue teams and Firefighting teams that are extremely well trained and resourced with medical and emergency response equipment.

Occupational Health and Safety

Pogo utilizes Northern Star's safety program and management systems, which includes detailed standards and often regulatory and/or industry best practice procedures. These are combined with the regulatory standards from Title 30 Code of Federal Regulations that are strictly enforced for compliance by the Mine Safety and Health Administration. Together, combined with a culture that views "Safety" as a core value, these programs and safety systems form the cornerstone foundation of safety at Northern Star, ensuring that employees have the tools they need to work and maintain the highest of standards while producing safely.

The Company also strives to ensure employees are fit for duty which allows them to conduct their work in a safe manner. With this goal in mind, Northern Star offers healthy meal alternatives, fitness equipment, and a quality medical clinic with on-site medical service for live-in employees, contractors, vendors and visitors.

Mining is not dangerous but it is hazardous and reducing residual risk to acceptable levels by driving the use of risk management tools allows Pogo to be a successful and profitable mine. Northern Star integrates its STARR core values into all aspects of the mine activities. Accountability requires that everyone do their part in reducing any potential or residual risks to the lowest reasonable practicable level by remaining focused on driving the use of higher order controls from the established Northern Star fundamental hierarchy of controls.

Community

Northern Star Resources Limited clearly recognizes our responsibilities to Alaska's interior. Our commitment doesn't end with operating in an environmentally responsible manner and providing hundreds of jobs to local residents. We also work with our neighbours to help address community needs and to develop economic capacity, skills, infrastructure and services that will continue to be of value even after the mine is closed.

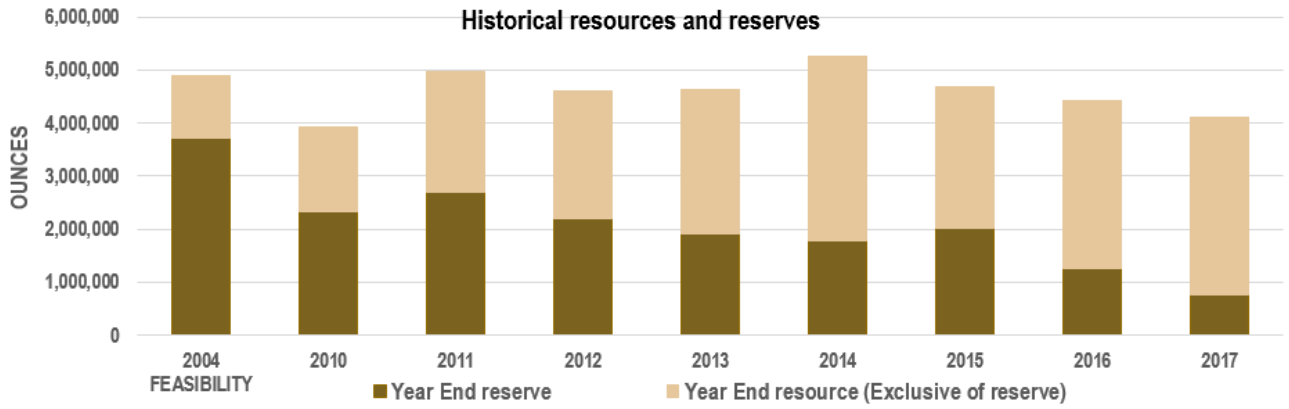
We know the importance of becoming an integral part of the local community and work to make a difference in the local and regional economies by buying from local businesses and hiring qualified local residents for jobs when possible. Pogo currently has over 320 employees totalling US$44 million dollars in annual salaries. In addition, between 2006 and 2016, a total of US$132 million was spent on goods and services purchased from 240 Alaska businesses which resulted in an additional 505 jobs and US$35.4 million in indirect wages.

Pogo Mine has also made over US$7 million in cash contributions to approximately 130 nonprofit Alaska organizations. A substantial portion of its contributions focused on addressing education, youth, health & safety, arts & culture, and community/quality of life. We also encourage and support our employees who choose to make their own contributions of time, skills and money to community activities.

We look at our relationships with local communities as a two-way street: a respectful, stable relationship helps us each to prosper and succeed, and the community can offer a better quality of life for everyone.

Pogo Life of Mine visibility and Production Outlook

The Pogo deposit has a long history of production and reserve replacement. As at the 31st of December 2017, Pogo had produced 3.6Moz of gold whilst consistently maintaining total reserves and resources above 4Moz. Since mining commenced in 2006, Pogo has produced gold at an average rate of ~300koz per annum grade of 13.6 gpt. With a sustained investment in drilling, Northern Star aims to return to the historic average production rate.



Northern Star published a mid-year 2018 Resource estimate reported in accordance with the JORC code, 2012 Edition, of 8.76Mt @ 14.7gpt for 4.15Moz. The existing Resource base provides a strong platform for growth, with the strategic focus for 2018-2019 on conversion of Resource to Reserve with the goal of extending the LOM to beyond 2024. In addition to existing Resources, exploration drilling continues to demonstrate the long-term system-wide potential of outlying prospects on the Pogo claims.

Closure and Reclamation

Pogo maintains a Reclamation and Closure Plan that is used to guide operations in conformance with the appropriate regulations from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Reclamation and Closure Plan describes a conceptual model for post-mining land use and provides the basis for reclamation and closure activities throughout the life of the project. The plan is supported by a detailed work schedule consisting of five phases focused on successful stabilization and erosion control on steeply dipping slopes, closure of the DSTF, and closure of the underground workings. Reclamation activities are being conducted concurrently with exploration activities.

For further information, please contact:

Luke Gleeson
Investor Relations
M: +61 412 977 923
E: lgleeson@nsrltd.com

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