



Record production and free cash flow as Tier-1 assets show their potential

Investment in Tier-1 mines delivering substantial returns, with FY18 production set to grow to 525,000-575,000oz

KEY POINTS

- ▶ Record gold production of 154,116oz in the June Quarter and 514,735oz in FY17 – result is at the top end of full-year guidance of 485,000-515,000oz
- ▶ 147,728oz gold sold in the Quarter at an all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of A\$938/oz and A\$1,013/oz for FY17 – bottom end of guidance range of A\$1,000-A\$1,050/oz
- ▶ Record normalised free cash flow of A\$108m in the June Quarter before investing A\$47m in organic production growth
- ▶ Cash and equivalents increased A\$54m in the Quarter to A\$447m even after paying A\$18m in dividends; Northern Star has no bank debt
- ▶ June Quarter production:
 - Jundee Gold Operations:
 - 92,377oz mined and 84,854oz produced at an AISC of A\$754/oz
 - FY17 exceeded guidance with 233,566oz produced at an AISC A\$948/oz
 - Kalgoorlie Gold Operations:
 - 60,765oz mined and 57,173oz produced at an AISC of A\$1,049/oz
 - FY17 exceeded guidance with 225,688oz produced at an AISC A\$968/oz
 - Paulsens Gold Operations:
 - 14,676oz mined and 12,089oz produced at an AISC of A\$1,593/oz
 - FY17; 55,490oz produced at an AISC A\$1,445/oz
- ▶ Record production comes despite sale of Plutonic in October 2016, highlighting the strengths of Northern Star's Tier-1 assets
- ▶ On track to grow production materially, with FY18 guidance of 525,000-575,000oz at an AISC A\$1,000-1,050/oz
- ▶ Increased guidance allows for reduced production at Paulsens as part of strategy to invest in exploration and inventory growth
- ▶ Northern Star to spend A\$65m in FY18 on expansionary capital for next chapter of production growth and a further A\$35m on exploration to continue growing Resources and Reserves
- ▶ Further strong progress made on strategy to grow production and mine lives, with substantial exploration success at Jundee and Kalgoorlie operations, this will be highlighted in the corporate update in early August
- ▶ Construction of the 50,000ozpa Millennium underground well ahead of schedule and nearing completion; first production ore now set for September 2017 Quarter
- ▶ Ore development underway at Jundee's Armada discovery; A\$18m mill expansion 50% finished with full completion set for early December Quarter
- ▶ Northern Star will host a quarterly conference call today at 9:00am AWST (11:00am AEST), Thursday, 13 July 2017. The call can be accessed at <http://boardroom.media/broadcast/?refid=&eid=595f0321e01e7e0c0d8690f2>

Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST) is pleased to report that its strategy of investing in exploration and production growth at its Tier-1 assets is delivering outstanding returns, with production and cash flow hitting record levels in the June Quarter of 2017, despite the substantial capital investment back into the business.

Production in the June Quarter totalled 154,116oz, which exceeds any previous quarterly production result, including the period when the Company owned the Plutonic mine in addition to its existing operations.

The strong production helped drive down costs for the quarter to A\$938/oz.

Northern Star produced 514,735oz for the year to 30 June, which was at the top of its 485,000-515,000oz guidance range. AISC were A\$1,013/oz, which was at the lower end of the A\$1,000-A\$1,050/oz guidance range.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 13 July 2017

Australian Securities
Exchange Code: NST

Board of Directors

Mr Bill Beament
Executive Chairman

Mr Chris Rowe
Non-Executive Director

Mr Peter O'Connor
Non-Executive Director

Mr John Fitzgerald
Non-Executive Director

Ms Shirley In'tVeld
Non-Executive Director

Mr David Flanagan
Non-Executive Director

Issued Capital

Shares 600.5 million
Options 2.7 million
Performance Rights 9.6 million

Current Share Price A\$4.69

Market Capitalisation
A\$2.8 billion

Cash, Bullion & Investments
30 June 2017 - A\$447.2 million

Projects

Paulsens Mine
Kanowna Belle Mine
Kundana Mines (51% of EKJV)
Jundee Mine
Central Tanami (25% of JV)

Listed Investments

VXR, DAU, RND, TBR, ALY

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017



This outstanding operational performance saw normalised free cash flow reach a record A\$108 million in the June Quarter before deducting the A\$47 million spent on organic production growth.

Northern Star finished the quarter with A\$447 million in cash and equivalents, an increase of A\$54 million from the end of March, even after paying out A\$18 million in fully franked dividends.

Northern Star Executive Chairman Bill Beament said the June Quarter results marked the start of the next chapter in the Company's growth.

"The superb performances of the Jundee and Kalgoorlie operations is a direct result of the investment we have made in exploration and production growth at these tier-one assets," Mr Beament said.

"We are now reaping the rewards of this investment, as shown by the significant increase in our FY18 production guidance, and we will continue to do so for many years to come."

The FY18 guidance allows for reduced production at Paulsens. This is part of the Company's strategy to invest in exploration there in a similar way to that undertaken successfully at its other assets and falls in line with the Company's strategy of not producing ounces for ounces' sake.

Mr Beament said the latest results provided an insight into the cash flow Northern Star would enjoy as production grew and expansionary capital fell away.

"We have invested A\$180 million over the past three years to grow our mineral inventory. The outcome of this investment will be highlighted through the upcoming Resource and Reserve update that is due in early August" he said. "This will fall to \$35 million in FY18 as we believe the visibility across our Tier-1 assets has been achieved."

"We have also allocated A\$65 million to expansionary capital for this financial year to bring that increased inventory into production in FY18 and beyond."

"It's been very pleasing to see the business grow organically and produce a sector leading return on invested capital in what has arguably been the most capital intensive phase of the Company's history" he said.

Northern Star's production guidance for the 2018 financial year is 525,000-575,000oz at an AISC of A\$1,000-A\$1,050/oz (US\$750-788/oz)*.

FY2018	Production		AISC	
Guidance Range	Oz	Oz	AUD/oz	AUD/oz
Jundee	245,000	265,000	950	1,000
Kalgoorlie Operations	245,000	265,000	1,000	1,050
Paulsens	35,000	45,000	1,300	1,400
NST	525,000	575,000	1,000	1,050

The FY18 expansionary capital will be allocated as follows:

- A\$35 million to increase gold production at Kalgoorlie Operations. This figure doesn't include the processing upgrade as work is still underway on the optimal solution for the Company.
- A\$20 million to increase gold production at the Jundee mine. This figure includes finishing the mill upgrade to 1.7 million tonne hard rock capacity and expanding underground infrastructure.
- A\$10 million on ancillary projects for future years' production growth.

Northern Star	Units	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr	FYTD
Ore Hoisted	Tonnes	742,983	802,342	749,727	892,454	3,187,506
Mined Grade	gpt Au	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.3
Gold in Ore Hoisted	Oz	114,294	137,031	126,749	167,818	545,892
Milled Tonnes	Tonnes	745,425	856,398	871,461	943,018	3,416,303
Head Grade	gpt Au	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Ounces Produced	Oz	118,759	136,755	136,673	167,359	559,069
Recovery	%	93	91	92	92	92
Gold Recovered	Oz	109,995	124,871	125,753	154,116	514,735
Ounces Sold	Oz	106,519	120,089	132,558	147,728	506,894
Average Gold Price	A\$/oz	1,720	1,645	1,651	1,681	1,673
Revenue	A\$M	183.2	197.5	218.9	248.4	848.0
Cash Operating Cost	A\$/oz	796	780	763	723	762
All-in Sustaining Cost	A\$/oz	1,091	1,063	988	938	1,013
Total Stockpiles Contained Gold	Oz	81,540	84,121	75,101	75,616	75,616
Gold in Circuit (GIC)	Oz	16,065	20,715	13,858	20,005	20,005

Table 1: Key Group Performance Figures (Quarterly) from Continuing Operations

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Northern Star	Units	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr	FYTD
Mining	A\$/oz	508	487	443	489	481
Processing	A\$/oz	283	194	167	175	200
Site Services	A\$/oz	59	51	50	41	50
Ore Stock & GIC Movements	A\$/oz	(87)	11	65	(22)	(5)
Royalties	A\$/oz	38	40	40	42	40
By Product Credits	A\$/oz	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Rehabilitation-Accretion & Amortisation	A\$/oz	5	5	4	4	4
Corporate Overheads	A\$/oz	54	37	39	56	47
Mine Development/Sustaining CAPEX	A\$/oz	209	208	165	131	174
Mine Exploration	A\$/oz	27	34	19	25	26
All-in Sustaining Costs	A\$/oz	1,091	1,063	988	938	1,013
Depreciation & Amortisation	A\$/oz	316	302	245	288	286

Table 2: Key Group Cost per Ounce Measures from Continuing Operations

Production KPIs June Quarter	Units	Paulsens	Kalgoorlie Operations	Jundee	Total
Total Ore Hoisted	Tonnes	107,576	379,815	405,063	892,454
Mine Grade	gpt Au	4.2	5.0	7.1	5.9
Gold in Ore Hoisted	Oz	14,676	60,765	92,377	167,818
Milled Tonnes	Tonnes	120,060	391,170	431,788	943,018
Head Grade	gpt Au	3.7	4.8	6.6	5.5
Recovery	%	84	94	92	92
Gold Recovered	Oz	12,089	57,173	84,854	154,116
Gold Sold	Oz	12,530	56,549	78,649	147,728
Cash Operating Costs	A\$/oz	1,157	758	628	723
All-In Sustaining Costs	A\$/oz	1,593	1,049	754	938
Depreciation & Amortisation	A\$/oz	518	248	280	288

Table 3: Key Quarterly Mine Production Performance from Continuing Operations

FINANCE

The following is a table of the cash, bullion and investments held at the end of each quarter:

		Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Cash at bank	A\$M	\$311.3	\$282.1	\$351.2	\$403.0
Bullion awaiting settlement ⁽¹⁾	A\$M	\$25.7	\$12.5	\$13.2	\$14.1
Investments ⁽²⁾	A\$M	\$12.6	\$8.4	\$28.5	\$30.1
Total	A\$M	\$349.6	\$303.0	\$392.9	\$447.2

⁽¹⁾ Bullion awaiting settlement is dore which has been received by the refiner in the quarter and is awaiting settlement.

⁽²⁾ Following the successful IPO of Superior Gold Inc on the TSXV, the investment value held by NST is now included in investments.

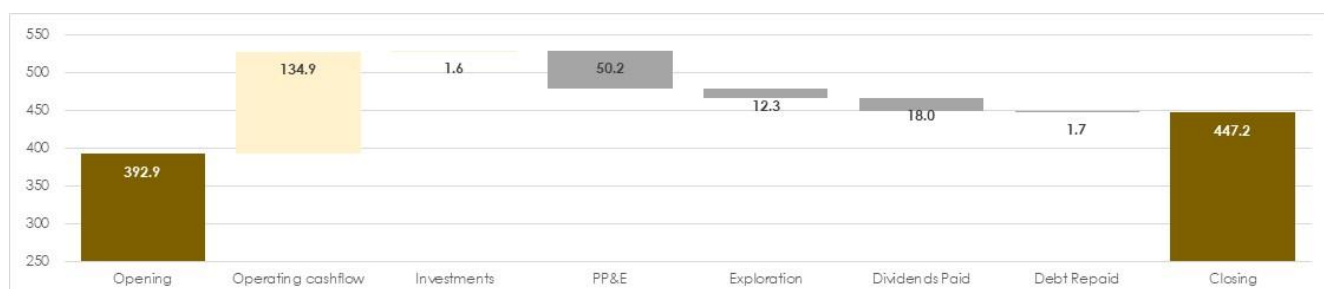
Table 4: Cash, Bullion and equity investments

The below table sets out the total of surface gold inventories:

Gold Inventories	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Stockpiles contained gold (oz)	81,540	84,121	75,101	75,616
Gold in circuit (oz)	16,065	20,715	13,858	20,005
Gold in transit (oz)	-	-	-	-
Total Gold Inventories (oz)	97,605	104,836	88,959	95,621

Table 5: Gold Inventories

The below waterfall chart highlights the June Quarter's operating cash flow together with movements in cash, bullion and investments (A\$M):

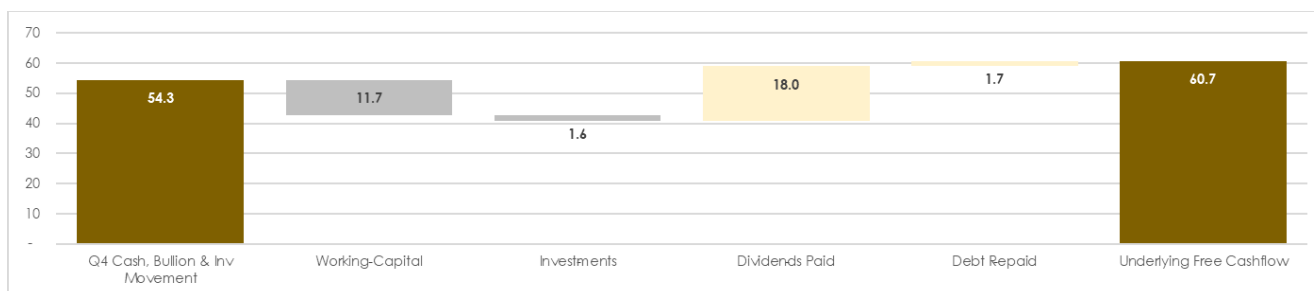


QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017



The below waterfall chart highlights the underlying free cash flow for the June Quarter (A\$M):



The below waterfall chart provides an overview of year to date underlying free cash flow (A\$M):



Banking Facilities

Northern Star has in place an undrawn three-year A\$100 million revolving debt facility with a self-arranged syndicate of Australian and International banks.

Hedging

The below table outlines the Company's current hedging position:

Term	Dec-17 Half	Jun-18 Half	Dec-18 Half	Jun-19 Half	Dec-19 Half	Total
Ounces	101,000	77,000	73,500	64,000	50,000	365,500
Gold Price	A\$1,735	A\$1,773	A\$1,756	A\$1,730	A\$1,739	A\$1,747

Table 6: Hedging commitments

OPERATIONS

Jundee Gold Operations

Production Summary Jundee		Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr	FYTD
Ore Mined	Tonnes	320,030	391,574	356,573	405,063	1,473,241
Mined Grade	gpt Au	5.0	4.7	4.8	7.1	5.5
Ounces Mined	Oz	51,337	59,527	55,438	92,377	258,678
Milled Tonnes	Tonnes	300,485	391,593	403,613	431,788	1,527,479
Head Grade	gpt Au	4.8	4.7	4.5	6.6	5.2
Recovery	%	92	90	90	92	91
Gold Recovered	Oz	43,223	53,554	51,926	84,854	233,556
Gold Sold	Oz	42,220	51,528	53,914	78,649	226,310
Cost per Ounce						
Mining	A\$/oz	545	476	517	398	472
Processing	A\$/oz	232	186	206	142	184
Site Services	A\$/oz	54	47	55	30	44
Ore Stock Movements	A\$/oz	(60)	(20)	15	19	(6)
Royalties	A\$/oz	41	41	40	42	41
By Product Credits	A\$/oz	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Cash Operating Costs	A\$/oz	808	727	830	628	732
Rehabilitation - Accretion & Amortisation	A\$/oz	5	4	4	2	3
Corporate Overheads	A\$/oz	53	38	39	56	47
Mine Development / Sustaining CAPEX	A\$/oz	275	178	157	56	149
Jundee Mine Exploration	A\$/oz	28	18	13	12	17
All-in Sustaining Costs	A\$/oz	1,168	965	1,043	754	948
Depreciation & Amortisation	A\$/oz	405	319	247	280	305

Table 7: Summary Details – Jundee

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Kalgoorlie Gold Operations

Production Summary Kalgoorlie Operations		Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr	FYTD
Ore Mined	Tonnes	334,486	328,013	319,922	379,815	1,362,236
Mined Grade	gpt Au	4.4	5.9	5.7	5.0	5.2
Ounces Mined	Oz	47,235	62,169	58,857	60,765	229,026
Milled Tonnes	Tonnes	348,181	355,144	360,082	391,170	1,454,578
Head Grade	gpt Au	4.9	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.1
Recovery	%	94	93	95	94	94
Gold Recovered	Oz	51,725	55,660	61,130	57,173	225,688
Gold Sold	Oz	49,188	53,531	65,532	56,549	224,800
Cost per Ounce						
Mining	A\$/oz	449	487	377	573	468
Processing	A\$/oz	324	174	100	181	187
Site Services	A\$/oz	57	44	34	44	44
Ore Stock Movements	A\$/oz	(130)	32	115	(78)	(7)
Royalties	A\$/oz	36	40	40	42	40
By Product Credits	A\$/oz	(7)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(5)
Cash Operating Costs	A\$/oz	729	772	661	758	727
Rehabilitation - Accretion & Amortisation	A\$/oz	5	4	4	4	4
Corporate Overheads	A\$/oz	55	35	40	54	46
Mine Development / Sustaining CAPEX	A\$/oz	108	180	136	185	152
Kalgoorlie Operations Mine Exploration	A\$/oz	31	54	26	48	39
All-in Sustaining Costs	A\$/oz	928	1,045	867	1,049	968
Depreciation & Amortisation	A\$/oz	209	249	210	248	228

Table 8: Summary Details – Kalgoorlie Operations

Paulsens Gold Operations

Production Summary Paulsens		Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr	FYTD
Ore Mined	Tonnes	88,467	82,754	73,232	107,576	352,029
Mined Grade	gpt Au	5.5	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.1
Ounces Mined	Oz	15,722	15,335	12,454	14,676	58,187
Milled Tonnes	Tonnes	96,759	109,661	107,766	120,060	434,246
Head Grade	gpt Au	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.7	4.6
Recovery	%	89	89	87	84	87
Gold Recovered	Oz	15,047	15,657	12,697	12,089	55,490
Gold Sold	Oz	15,111	15,031	13,112	12,530	55,784
Cost per Ounce						
Mining	A\$/oz	601	519	471	692	569
Processing	A\$/oz	290	296	347	355	320
Site Services	A\$/oz	83	94	112	99	96
Ore Stock Movements	A\$/oz	(24)	45	24	(29)	5
Royalties	A\$/oz	37	40	40	42	40
By Product Credits	A\$/oz	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Cash Operating Costs	A\$/oz	984	992	992	1,157	1,027
Rehabilitation - Accretion & Amortisation	A\$/oz	5	8	4	8	6
Corporate Overheads	A\$/oz	53	37	38	60	47
Mine Development / Sustaining CAPEX	A\$/oz	352	410	335	368	367
Paulsens Mine Exploration	A\$/oz	12	15	1	-	8
All-in Sustaining Costs	A\$/oz	1,406	1,462	1,370	1,593	1,455
Depreciation & Amortisation	A\$/oz	416	429	417	518	443

Table 9: Summary Details – Paulsens

Additional information on the individual Operations can be found in Appendix 1.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT - OPERATIONS

The major focus of the Group's drilling activity was on converting recent in-mine and exploration success into defined Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Kanowna Belle

Underground diamond drilling continued with four underground diamond drill rigs operating within the Kanowna Belle mine on infill and resource extension programs.

Surface drilling from the floor of the Kanowna Belle open pit during the quarter targeted potential mineralisation in the Hilder Lodes adjacent to mined areas in A Block.

Resource definition and geotechnical drilling progressed in the Lowes E Block East and Far East targets from the 9245 drill platform during the quarter.

Grade control and infill resource definition drilling continued at the Velvet deposit (600m west of the main Lowes orebody) from several platforms. During the quarter, exploratory drilling at Lower Velvet intersected a significant new mineralisation trend down dip along the Fitzroy Fault.

Significant drill hole results received during the quarter include:

KANOWNA BELLE – LOWER VELVET SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS				
Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (gpt) uncut
KDU3826	208.0	244.0	36.0	6.4
KDU3828	236.0	250.0	14.0	3.0
KDU3829	192.0	203.0	11.0	8.4
KDU3832	158.9	172.0	13.2	2.9
KDU3833	221.0	234.0	13.0	3.8
KDU3834	187.0	208.0	21.0	2.9
KDU3835	154.0	163.0	9.0	4.5
and	170.9	184.0	13.2	2.1
KDU3867	166.6	171.9	5.4	6.1
KDU3868	182.9	191.4	8.5	5.9
KDU3868	188.5	191.4	2.9	15.5
KDU3870	193.8	203.9	10.1	21.6
KDU3872	201.0	220.0	19.0	9.4
KDU3940	200.1	212.8	12.7	6.0
and	237.5	246.0	8.6	3.4
KDU3941	191.7	201.0	9.3	3.0
KDU3942	209.0	217.0	8.0	3.5
KDU3943	170.2	185.0	14.8	5.4

Table 10 – Lower Velvet significant drill hole intersection (+20gm/m)

Figure 1 – Kanowna Belle Mine long section

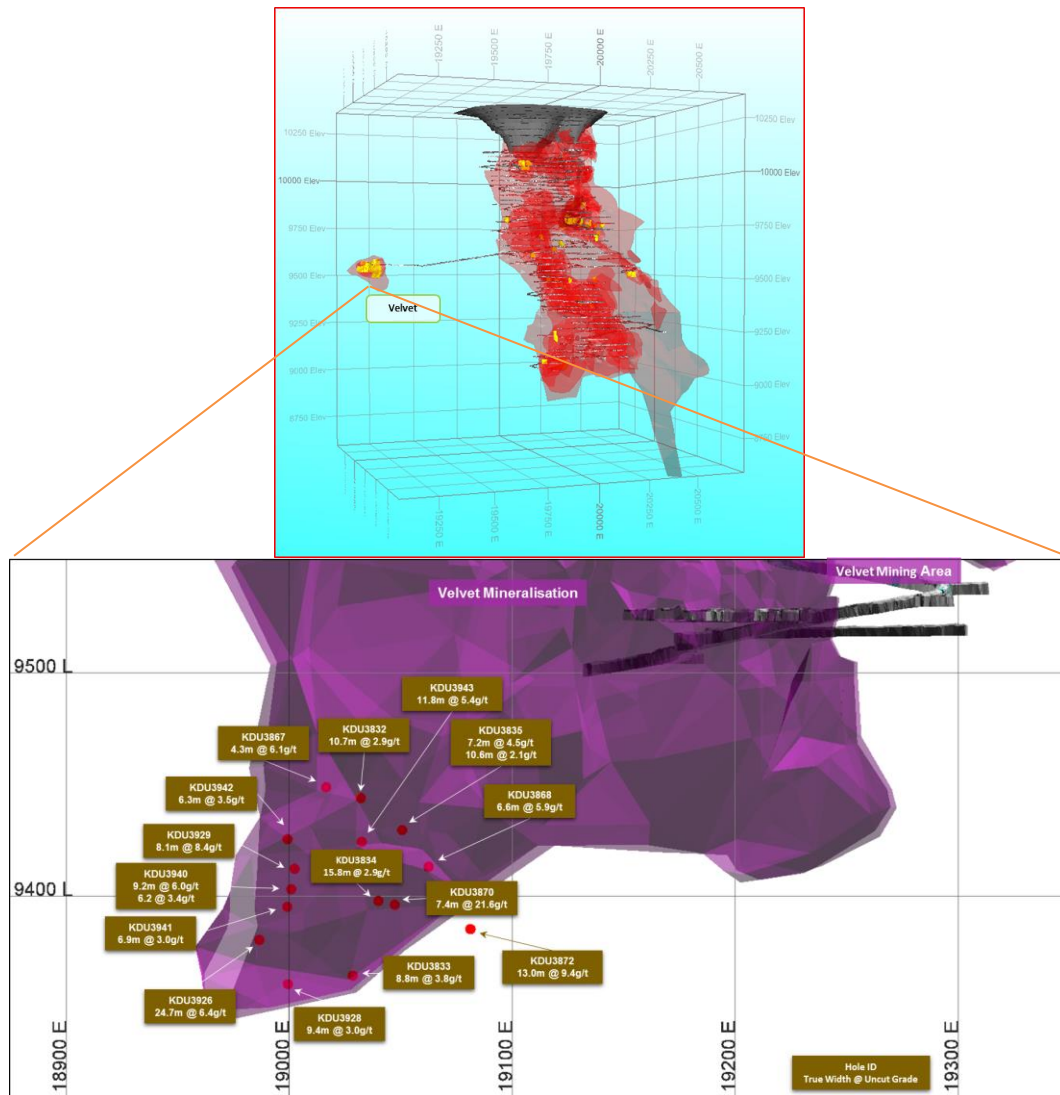


Figure 2 – Lower Velvet long section looking North with significant intersections

The new intersections highlight the potential for an additional high grade zone on a parallel trend to the main Velvet mineralisation.

EKJV (NST 51%)

Underground diamond drilling across the Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus complex continued during the quarter with four diamond rigs.

Resource definition drilling at Rubicon Central and Rubicon South concentrated on the main K2 structure and fully outlined lateral extensions to the “Nugget Lode” mineralisation associated with the K2B structure in a similar position to the “Pode” at Pegasus.

Resource definition drilling programs at Pegasus North and Pegasus Central continued below the current mining operations. Further infill drilling was undertaken on the hanging wall Pode deposit including initial drill testing for down dip extensions to the structure.

An extensional drilling program from the new exploration drill drive platform beneath Hornet commenced during the quarter targeting depth extensions to the K2 and K2B structures in the Hornet Central and Hornet North areas.

Infill surface diamond drilling on up-dip and strike extensions to the Raleigh South Main Vein structure was completed during the quarter. Drill hole results received during the quarter reflect typical Raleigh style mineralisation ahead of a new resource estimate scheduled for mid-year reporting.

Kundana (100% NST)

A surface diamond drilling program was completed at the northern end of the new Millennium mine during the quarter targeting shallow extensions to the defined K2 mineralisation.

At the Pope John deposit, 22 diamond holes were drilled to complete the resource definition program on the K2 structure to a vertical depth of 400m below surface.

The majority of holes intersected laminated quartz veins on the K2 structure with visible gold mineralisation observed in several drill holes. Significant drill hole results received during the quarter include:

KUNDANA – POPE JOHN SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS				
Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (gpt) uncut
PJDD17022	525.65	527.70	2.05	17.6
PJDD17023A	406.30	410.30	4.00	28.4
PJDD17024	470.5	471.86	1.36	16.2
PJDD17026	427.65	429.00	1.35	9.7
PJDD17027	490.50	491.90	1.40	25.4
PJDD17029A	407.10	409.10	2.00	5.5
PJDD17030W1	492.00	493.65	1.65	27.7
PJDD17031	532.02	533.30	1.28	9.9
PJDD17032A	433.35	434.35	1.00	20.3
PJDD17032A	435.85	439.40	3.55	9.8
PJDD17048	612.70	614.80	2.10	28.6

Table 11 - Pope John significant drill hole results (<10gm/m)

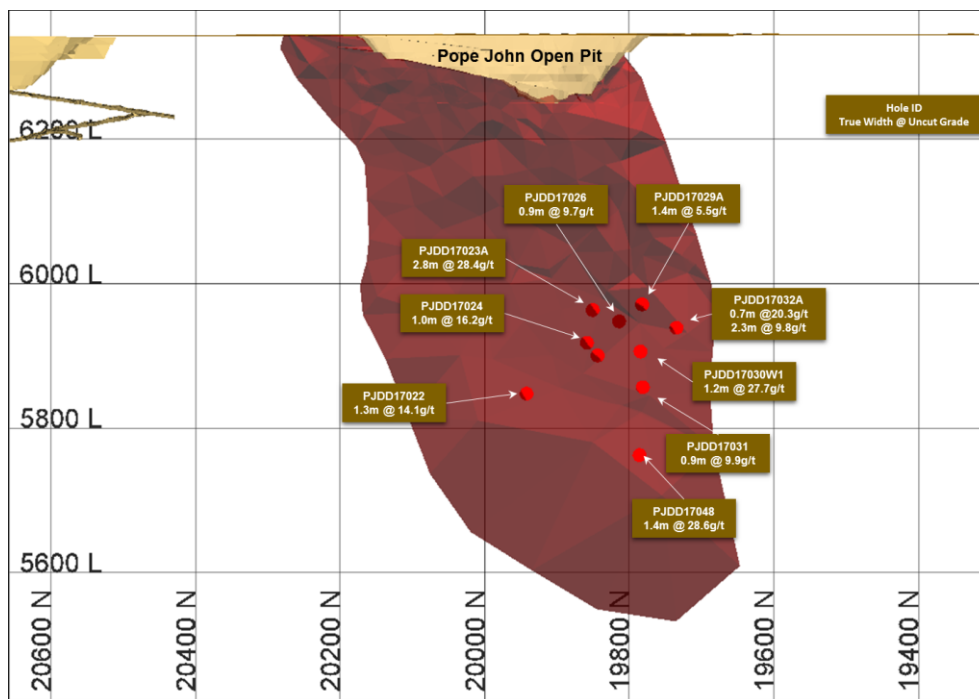


Figure 3 – Pope John long section looking East with significant drill intersections

Revised resource models are in preparation together with future production development designs with underground decline access underway during the quarter from the new Millennium decline.

Carbine

The extensive resource definition diamond drilling program (3,409m) at Paradigm in the Carbine area was completed late in the quarter. Drilling focussed on depth extensions to the previously mined Natasha Lode and definition of the newly discovered Arina Lode structure north of the existing Paradigm open pit.

Resource modelling of the Paradigm system is in progress in conjunction with an analysis of future development options. Dewatering of the existing Paradigm pit continued during the quarter to provide initial access to the existing underground mine workings.

NORTHERN STAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

Within the Jundee mine, the underground drill rig fleet focussed on in-mine resource conversion programs.

Three underground rigs continued extensional and infill resource definition drill programs into along the central section (1 km strike length) of the Armada trend from several platforms. Infill resource definition drilling in the core Armada Central area returned a range of significant high grade intersections during the quarter including:

JUNDEE – ARMADA SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS				
Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut
WSXP2123_W1	464.7	471.1	6.4	24.0
WSGC4791	213.0	214.9	1.9	66.4
WSGC4785	445.4	447.5	2.1	58.7
WSXP2122	364.7	366.9	2.2	44.5
WSGC4787	213.7	216.3	2.6	40.2
WSGC4788	197.1	202.5	5.3	12.6
WSGC4805	401.2	405.3	4.1	17.3
WSGC4796	266.2	272.5	6.3	13.5
WSGC4788	211.8	213.3	1.5	38.9
WSGC4782	470.4	477.3	6.9	8.5
WSGC4816	419.3	432.3	12.9	3.9
WSGC4806	452.0	459.0	7.0	7.1
WSXP2123_W2	454.2	458.8	4.6	12.8
WSGC4797	177.7	181.5	3.8	14.5
WSGC4813	403.9	416.0	12.1	3.7
WSGC4802	489.1	492.2	3.1	13.8
WSGC4822	277.4	277.8	0.4	111.0
WSGC4783	440.7	443.7	3.0	11.4
WSXP2144	453.3	457.1	3.8	7.4
WSXP2132	461.8	468.3	6.4	5.5
WSGC4792	176.7	179.8	3.1	8.2
WSGC4799	155.0	157.5	2.5	10.2
WSGC4797	201.8	204.0	2.2	14.1

The map displays the Armada Trend area with various mineralized zones and drill results. Key features include:

- Topographic Cross-Section:** Located at the top of the map, showing the terrain profile.
- Grid and Elevation:** The map is overlaid with a grid. Elevation is marked on the left (1600 L to 2400 L) and right (1600 L to 2400 L). Coordinates are marked along the bottom (97600 N to 96000 N).
- Mineralized Zones and Drill Results:** Numerous drill holes are identified with their locations, depths, and grades. Examples include:
 - WSGP2132: 4.5m @ 5.5g/t
 - WSGC4796: 4.5m @ 13.5g/t
 - WSGC4797: 2.6m @ 14.5g/t and 1.5m @ 14.1g/t
 - WSGC4798: 5.4m @ 12.6g/t and 1.3m @ 38.9g/t
 - WSGC4799: 2.3m @ 10.2g/t
 - WSGP2122: 2.1m @ 44.5g/t
 - WSGC4813: 9.5m @ 3.7g/t
 - WSGP2123_W2: 3.0m @ 12.8g/t
 - WSGC4805: 3.7m @ 17.3g/t
 - WSGC4816: 12.0m @ 3.9gpt
 - WSGC4806: 6.5m @ 7.1g/t
 - WSGP2123_W1: 5.3m @ 24.0g/t
 - WSGP2144: 3.8m @ 7.4g/t
 - WSGC4802: 2.5m @ 13.8g/t
 - WSGC4787: 2.3m @ 40.2g/t
 - WSGC4785: 1.6m @ 58.7g/t
 - WSGC4791: 1.5m @ 66.4g/t
 - WSGC4782: 5.5m @ 8.5g/t
 - WSGC4783: 2.7m @ 11.4g/t
 - WSGC4822: 0.3m @ 111g/t
- Geological Features and Indicators:**
 - Armada Trend:** A central feature labeled in a purple box.
 - Open:** Red arrows pointing to specific areas, indicating open mineralized zones.
 - Primary:** A label in an orange box at the top center.
 - Wilson:** A label in an orange box on the left side.
 - DDR North:** A label in an orange box at the bottom left.
 - Armada North:** A label in a red box at the bottom left.
 - Armada Central:** A label in a red box at the bottom center.
 - DDR South:** A label in an orange box at the bottom right.

ASX: NST

Initial resource models are in preparation together with future production development designs with underground decline access underway during the quarter. Underground infill and extensional drilling is continuing to test the extent of the Armada North areas beyond the initial 600m long Armada Central area.

Paulsens

Underground diamond drilling at Paulsens commenced late in the quarter on extensional and definition drilling targeting the Voyager 2 West and Voyager 2 offset from the recently excavated 160 drill drive position.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Regional exploration activity steadily increased across most sites during the quarter with some weather interruptions.

Jundee

Regional air core drilling (46,897m) continued across the Jundee tenements during the quarter with programs undertaken at the Ramone, Camino, Eurydice, Manzanita, El Campo, Sausalito, Spartacus, Ellensbrook and Rey del Norte prospect areas.

Drilling activities were again hampered with wet weather events restricting access to some areas.

Kanowna

At Woodline, located 4km north of Kanowna Belle Mine, resource definition RC drilling (8,450m) was completed during the quarter targeting shallow oxide gold mineralisation amenable to open pit mining. Full assay results are pending ahead of a revised resource estimate being undertaken.

Short diamond drilling programs were completed at the Red Eye and Shamrock prospects, located 8km northwest and 6km east of the of Kanowna Belle Mine respectively. At Red Eye, three diamond drill holes (281m) and Shamrock, two diamond drill holes (627m) were completed targeting anomalies generated from previous RC drilling programs.

Regional aircore drilling programs commenced in the Reidy Swamp and Oxford areas north of Kanowna Belle Mine.

EKJV (NST 51%)

At Papa Bear, located to the north east of the Pegasus Mine, an initial diamond drilling program was in progress late in the quarter targeting anomalies generated from previous aircore drilling.

Kundana (NST 100%)

A regional aircore drilling program commenced during the quarter at the Little Bear and Hummingbird prospects east of the historic Centenary open pit. Drilling was still in progress at the end of the quarter with assay results pending.

Initial exploration drilling programs were completed on exploration targets Kurrawang, Kurrawang North, Little Bear and Ultrabark during the quarter. Heavy ground water inflows restricted RC drilling with several holes being deepened with diamond drilling at the end of the quarter.

Paradigm/Carbine

South of the Paradigm open pit, RC drilling (1,086m) targeted extensions to the prospective Paradigm host stratigraphy.

Diamond drill holes were also completed at the Eremenco, Drago and Zorro prospects. Assay results are pending.

Carnage

Exploration commenced on the recently acquired Carnage project tenements during the quarter.

At the Red Wedding prospect, five RC and one diamond drill holes were completed targeting anomalous historical drill holes on the Zuleika Shear Zone and nearby Carnage structure. Assay results are pending.

Field reconnaissance commenced at the Three Eights prospect, historical drill holes were encountered during mapping and subsequently sampled. No public or private records of the historical drill data have been recovered. A total of 367 drill spoil samples were collected and submitted for fire assay and multielement analysis.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Acra Joint Venture (NST 25%)

Geological mapping and/or geochemical sampling programs continued across the Acra JV project during the quarter.

Initial diamond drilling programs were completed at Cousin Jack (427m) and North Brilliant (335m) prospects targeting untested structures associated with historical artisanal workings. Assay results are pending for both programs.

Paulsens

Short reconnaissance RC drilling programs were completed at the Eagles Lair and Tombstone prospects, located east of the Paulsens Mine.

Central Tanami Project (25% NST)

Final approval of the Tanami Regional Exploration MMP was received during the quarter.

Geological mapping and sampling programs continued on the Tanami mine corridor and Suplejack project areas in conjunction with the commencement of a regional ground geophysical survey.

Tanami Regional Project (100% NST)

During the quarter, an extensive (75,000 line km) airborne magnetic/radiometric survey commenced over broad areas of the Tanami and Central Tanami tenements. The program is expected to be completed during the September quarter.

CORPORATE

- The Company's Share Registry, Link Market Services Limited, changed its Perth Office address to Level 12, QV1 Building, 250 St Georges Terrace, Perth effective 24 April 2017.
- During the quarter, Northern Star presented at the annual Macquarie Securities conference in Sydney, the annual Bank of America Merrill Lynch conference in Barcelona, the Resources Rising Stars conference on the Gold Coast, the RBC conference in Boston and a global Investor roadshow. Throughout the quarter Northern Star also hosted several investor and analyst groups to site. The Company maintains a proactive presentation calendar to stockbroking firms, institutional and retail investors to promote the Company and its activities.
- The following changes occurred to the issued capital of the Company subsequent to the release of the last Quarterly Report:
 - 12,072 employee shares were released from voluntary escrow on 7 July 2017, following cessation of employment;
 - 145,000 performance rights were issued and 26,350 performance rights were cancelled in accordance with the 2016 Long Term Incentive Plan Rules on 30 June 2017;
 - 105,015 unlisted employee options were cancelled on 30 June 2017 in accordance with the 2012 Employee Share Option Plan No. 3; and
 - 131,500 ordinary fully paid shares restricted by holding locks were issued out of the Employee Share Trust on 26 June 2017 to 625 employees under the 2017 Employee Share Plan.

The issued capital of the Company at the date of this report is:

Class of Securities	Issued capital
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	600,542,315
Unlisted Options (various expiry dates)	2,673,638
Unlisted Performance Rights	9,577,150

Table 12: Issued Capital

Yours faithfully



BILL BEAMENT
Executive Chairman
Northern Star Resources Limited

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017



Investor Enquiries:

Luke Gleeson, Investor Relations, Northern Star Resources Limited
T: +61 8 6188 2103 E: lgleeson@nsr ltd.com

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations, is based on information compiled by Darren Cooke, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Northern Star Resources Limited. Mr Cooke has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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" for the Company's Jundee, Kanowna and Kundana Project areas. Mr Cooke consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Northern Star Resources Limited 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 Limited, 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.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation, solicitation or other recommendation with respect to the subscription for, purchase or sale of any security, and neither this announcement nor anything in it shall form the basis of any contract or commitment whatsoever. This announcement may contain forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, Reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

**All currency conversions in this announcement have been converted at a currency of A\$/US\$ conversion rate of A\$0.75.*

APPENDIX 1 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - OPERATIONS

Paulsens Gold Operations

► Safety

There were zero (0) Lost Time Injuries (LTI) during the quarter.

► Underground Production

Mine Development:

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Decline	285m	293m	210m	184m
Level	337m	371m	510m	582m
Strike driving	762m	571m	284m	817m
Total (metres)	1,384m	1,235m	1,004m	1,583m

Table 1: Underground Production – Mine Development

Capital development focussed on advancing the decline towards the 120mRL level and finishing the 160mRL drill drive. Supplementary development was completed in Galileo Access on the 775mRL.

Operating development saw the continued development of high grade Voyager 2 Upper Zone ore body mainly on the 154, 171 and 188mRL levels. Additional operating development was completed in the Galileo ore body on the 775mRL and the Cassini ore body on the 1104mRL.

Development yielded 44,331 tonnes at an average reconciled grade of 3.5gpt.

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Development ore (t)	49,115	27,710	18,522	44,331
Development grade (gpt)	5.9	5.1	5.2	3.5
Stope ore (t)	39,352	55,045	54,709	63,244
Stope grade (gpt)	5.1	6.1	5.3	4.7
Low grade ore (t)	7,126	6,770	1,241	7,691
Low grade (gpt)	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.1
Total ore (t)	95,593	89,525	74,473	115,267
Total grade (gpt)	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.0
Contained gold (oz)	16,183	15,698	15,525	14,944

t=tonnes, gpt=grams per tonne, oz=ounces

Table 2: Ore Development – Mine Development

Stope production was 63,244 tonnes at 4.7gpt sourced predominately from the Voyager 2 upper zone on the 256, 239, 222, 205 and 188mRL levels. Additional stope tonnes were sourced from the Titan orebody at the 358, 341, 330mRL levels and from Soyuz ore body at the 1110mRL.

► Gold Production

120,060 tonnes were milled during the quarter at 3.7gpt and 84% recovery for 12,089oz produced. Mill feed primarily consisted of Voyager 2 Upper Zone, additional sources included Titan, Soyuz and Cassini.

Ore stocks at the end of the quarter totalled 4,811oz of gold.

► Gold Sales

12,530oz were sold.

Kanowna Belle Gold Operations

► Safety

There were zero (0) Lost Time Injuries (LTI) during the quarter.

► Underground Production

Mine Development:

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Decline	614m	0m	0m	0m
Level	Nil	275m	509m	409m
Strike driving ⁽¹⁾	340m	605m	456m	758m
Total (metres)	955m	880m	965m	1,167m

Note (1) includes development through paste-fill

Table 5: Underground Production – Mine Development

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Development has been focussing on the Velvet and other remnant mining areas enabling stopes to be brought on line.

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Development ore (t)	13,720	26,446	18,133	32,187
Development grade (gpt)	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.1
Stope ore (t)	191,638	173,053	169,748	204,187
Stope grade (gpt)	3.2	5.8	5.3	4.0
Low grade ore (t)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Low grade (gpt)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ore (t)	205,358	199,498	187,881	236,374
Total grade (gpt)	3.1	5.4	5.0	3.8
Contained gold (oz)	20,361	34,632	30,326	29,160

t=tonnes, gpt=grams per tonne, oz=ounces

Table 6: Underground Production – Ore Production

Stope production was 236,374 tonnes at 4.0gpt with development ore of 32,187 tonnes at 3.1gpt. The focus for the quarter has been establishing additional stoping areas within the Kanowna Belle and Velvet orebodies.

► Gold Production

Kanowna Belle milled 256,167 tonnes in the March Quarter at 3.5gpt and 92.7% recovery for 26,942oz.

Ore stocks at the end of the quarter totalled 6,327oz of gold.

► Gold Sales

26,318oz were sold.

Millennium Gold Operations

► Introduction

The Millennium Gold Operation is a development project located on Northern Star's 100% owned Kundana tenements. The operation is currently in the capital development phase with expected production ahead of schedule and now due in the September quarter of 2018.

► Safety

There were zero (0) Lost Time Injuries (LTI) during the quarter.

► Underground Production

Mine Development:

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Decline	571m	575m	1,044m	1,106m
Level		280m		231m
Strike driving (incl paste)				
Total (metres)	517m	855m	1,044m	1,127m

Table 7: Underground Production – Mine Development

Development is focussed on the main decline with one jumbo operating and providing access to the Millennium ore body. The ore body was reached during the June Qtr and strike driving has commenced.

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Development ore (t)	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,345
Development grade (gpt)	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.4
Stope ore (t)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stope grade (gpt)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Low grade ore (t)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Low grade (gpt)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ore (t)	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,345
Total grade (gpt)	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.4
Contained gold (oz)	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,019

Gold Production

Nil gold production. Operation in capital development phase.

► Gold Sales

Nil gold sold.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Kundana Gold JV Operations

► Introduction

The Kundana Gold Operations includes the Rubicon, Hornet, Raleigh and Pegasus deposits. These mines are part of the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV) with companies Rand Mining Ltd and Tribune Resources Ltd.

► Safety

There were zero (0) Lost Time Injuries (LTI) during the quarter.

► Underground Production

All mine production physicals associated with the EKJV are reported as 100% of those physicals to better represent overall mine performance.

Mine Development:

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun -17 Qtr
Decline	443m	349m	428m	267m
Level	1,266m	1,543m	1,290m	1,475m
Strike driving (incl paste)	2,623m	2,503m	2,523m	2,476m
Total (metres)	4,332m	4,395m	4,241m	4,218m

Table 8: Underground Production – Mine Development (physicals represent 100% EKJV)

Development has occurred across all capital headings - Pegasus Incline, Pegasus Decline, Rubicon Decline, Hornet Decline and the Hornet drill drive. Significant strike driving of 2,476m continues to set up and build the operations for continued and future production growth.

Development yielded 146,862 tonnes at an average reconciled grade of 4.3gpt.

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Development ore (t)	139,496	132,326	134,031	135,356
Development grade (gpt)	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.3
Stope ore (t)	114,743	120,487	125,611	146,862
Stope grade (gpt)	8.2	9.5	9.2	9.2
Low grade ore (t)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Low grade (gpt)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total ore (t)	254,239	252,813	259,642	282,218
Total grade (gpt)	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
Contained gold (oz)	53,009	54,157	56,097	62,230

t=tonnes, gpt=grams per tonne, oz=ounces

Table 9: Underground Production – Ore production (physicals represent 100% EKJV)

Stope production for the June Quarter was 146,862 tonnes at 9.2gpt.

► Gold Production

Kundana ore that was milled in June Quarter (NST share) was 135,003 tonnes at 7.3gpt and 95.4% recovery for 30,231 gold ounces.

Ore stocks at the end of the quarter (NST share) totalled 9,884oz of gold.

► Gold Sales

30,231oz were sold (NST share).

Jundee Gold Operations

► Safety

There were zero (0) Lost Time Injuries (LTI) during the quarter.

► Underground Production

Mine Development:

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Decline	923	1,638	558	742
Level	1,455	814	767	661
Operating	2,323	2,630	2,890	2,741
Total (metres)	4,701	5,082	4,215	4,144

Table 9: Underground Production – Mine Development

Decline development continued during the June quarter on multiple mining fronts, including the lower Gateway, Deakin, Revelation and Westside mining areas, along with the recently started Upper Wilson. Level development focussed on the continued progress of two new mining areas, Armada and Revelation.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Operating development remained consistent for the quarter, undertaken across all mining areas. Of particular note is first ore development in Armada. The ventilation rise for this new mining area was also all but completed during the quarter, with only 70m reaming remaining from a total length of 370m at a 5m diameter.

	Sep-16 Qtr	Dec-16 Qtr	Mar-17 Qtr	Jun-17 Qtr
Development ore (t)	124,075	167,831	139,647	120,110
Development grade (gpt)	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.5
Stope ore (t)	195,955	223,743	216,865	284,954
Stope grade (gpt)	5.6	5.6	6.0	9.0
Total ore (t)	320,030	391,574	356,513	405,064
Total grade (gpt)	5.0	4.7	4.8	7.1
Contained gold (oz)	51,337	59,527	55,438	92,376

t=tonnes, gpt=grams per tonne, oz=ounces

Table 10: Underground Production – Ore production

Stoping ore during the June quarter was sourced from high grade, narrow vein stoping panels, which resulted in an increase in hauled stope grade. Stopping rates were also increased to 90,000t per month and mining fronts included Gateway, Lower Wilson, Upper Nimary, Lower West Side North and West Side South.

► Gold Production

Jundee ore milled in the June quarter was 431,788 tonnes at 6.6gpt and 92% recovery for 84,854oz.

Further blend and operational improvements were made during the quarter, resulting in increased milling rates. Secondary crushed material was increased to 66% of the blend, up from 50% the previous quarter, while oxide remained excluded with no impact on milling rates. The result is an increase in underground feed allowing for an increase in ounces per tonne milled. Work is ongoing to optimise mill set point targets and control system with Manta Controls.

Ore stocks at the end of the quarter totalled 43,934oz of gold.

► Gold Sales

78,649oz were sold.

APPENDIX 2 – DRILL HOLE RESULTS

KANOWNA BELLE – LOWER VELVET SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole #	East (Mine Grid)	North (Mine Grid)	Collar RL (Mine Grid)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (Mine Grid)	Hole depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
KDU3826	19167	50290	9505	-33	243	321	208.0	244.0	36.0	6.4	24.7
KDU3826	Including						229.0	237.0	8.0	16.1	5.5
KDU3828	19167	50290	9505	-37	238	375	236.0	250.0	14.0	3.0	9.4
KDU3829	19167	50290	9505	-27	246	279	192.0	203.0	11.0	8.4	8.1
KDU3832	19168	50289	9505	-21	237	240	158.9	172.0	13.2	2.9	10.7
KDU3833	19168	50289	9504	-37	228	354	221.0	234.0	13.0	3.8	8.8
KDU3834	19168	50289	9505	-32	227	307	187.0	208.0	21.0	2.9	15.8
KDU3835	19168	50289	9505	-26	228	249	154.0	163.0	9.0	4.5	7.2
KDU3835	and						170.9	184.0	13.2	2.1	10.6
KDU3867	19169	50288	9504	-19	249	243	166.6	171.9	5.4	6.1	4.3
KDU3868	19168	50288	9504	-29	218	270	182.9	191.4	8.5	5.9	6.6
KDU3868	Including						188.5	191.4	2.9	15.5	2.2
KDU3870	19168	50289	9505	-33	225	273	193.8	203.9	10.1	21.6	7.4
KDU3872	19168	50289	9505	-34	207	294	201.0	220.0	19.0	9.4	13.0
KDU3940	19167	50290	9505	-29	246	264	200.1	212.8	12.7	6.0	9.2
KDU3940	and						237.5	246.0	8.6	3.4	6.2
KDU3941	19168	50289	9505	-30	241	285	191.7	201.0	9.3	3.0	6.9
KDU3942	19168	50289	9505	-24	247	240	209.0	217.0	8.0	3.5	6.3
KDU3943	19168	50289	9505	-27	235	246	170.2	185.0	14.8	5.4	11.8

Table 1: Lower Velvet Significant Drill Hole Intersection (+20gm/M)

KUNDANA – POPE JOHN SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole #	East (Mine Grid)	North (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (Mine Grid)	Hole depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
PJDD17022	331488	6600594	344	-71	35	544	525.65	527.70	2.05	17.6	K2
PJDD17023A	331622	6600557	345	-68	24	430	406.30	410.30	4.00	28.4	K2
PJDD17024	331534	6600544	345	-67	37	490	470.5	471.86	1.36	16.2	K2
PJDD17026	331646	6600522	346	-66	32	469	427.65	429.00	1.35	9.7	K2
PJDD17027	331553	6600505	345	-65	37	511	490.50	491.90	1.40	25.4	K2
PJDD17029A	331663	6600495	342	-67	33	435	407.10	409.10	2.00	5.5	K2
PJDD17030W1	331574	6600468	347	-60	42	520	492.00	493.65	1.65	27.7	K2
PJDD17031	331574	6600468	345	-67	40	547	532.02	533.30	1.28	9.9	K2
PJDD17032A	332074	6598264	342	-64	64	262	433.35	434.35	1.00	20.3	K2 HW
PJDD17032A	332074	6598264	342	-64	64	262	435.85	439.40	3.55	9.8	K2
PJDD17048	331574	6600468	347	-73	35	631	612.70	614.80	2.10	28.6	K2

Table 2: Pope John significant drill hole results (+10gm/m)

JUNDEE – ARMADA SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS									
Drill Hole #	East (Mine Grid)	North (Mine Grid)	Collar RL (Mine Grid)	Hole depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
WSXP2123_W1	49588	96541	1912	569.7	464.7	471.1	6.4	24.0	5.3
WSGC4791	49311	96727	1921	292.1	213.0	214.9	1.9	66.4	1.5
WSGC4785	49488	96760	1724	507.9	445.4	447.5	2.1	58.7	1.6
WSXP2122	49588	96541	1912	479.3	364.7	366.9	2.2	44.5	2.1
WSGC4787	49312	96725	1921	285.0	213.7	216.3	2.6	40.2	2.3
WSGC4788	49312	96725	1921	271.0	197.1	202.5	5.3	12.6	5.4
WSGC4805	49588	96541	1912	511.3	401.2	405.3	4.1	17.3	3.7
WSGC4796	49311	96728	1922	329.1	266.2	272.5	6.3	13.5	4.5
WSGC4788	49312	96725	1921	271.0	211.8	213.3	1.5	38.9	1.3
WSGC4782	49488	96761	1724	570.0	470.4	477.3	6.9	8.5	5.5
WSGC4816	49588	96541	1912	504.2	419.3	432.3	12.9	3.9	12.0
WSGC4806	49588	96541	1913	495.0	452.0	459.0	7.0	7.1	6.5
WSXP2123_W2	49588	96541	1912	570.0	454.2	458.8	4.6	12.8	3.0
WSGC4797	49310	96726	1923	310.0	177.7	181.5	3.8	14.5	2.6
WSGC4813	49588	96541	1913	480.6	403.9	416.0	12.1	3.7	9.5
WSGC4802	49588	96541	1912	554.0	489.1	492.2	3.1	13.8	2.5
WSGC4822	49602	97254	2020	299.9	277.4	277.8	0.4	111.0	0.3
WSGC4783	49488	96760	1724	503.0	440.7	443.7	3.0	11.4	2.7
WSXP2144	49489	96623	1742	510.1	453.3	457.1	3.8	7.4	3.8
WSXP2132	49602	97254	2020	534.7	461.8	468.3	6.4	5.5	4.5
WSGC4792	49312	96725	1922	228.8	176.7	179.8	3.1	8.2	2.9
WSGC4799	49311	96725	1923	313.0	155.0	157.5	2.5	10.2	2.3
WSGC4797	49310	96726	1923	310.0	201.8	204.0	2.2	14.1	1.5

Table 3: Armada Trend significant drill hole intersection (+20gm/m)

APPENDIX 3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: Velvet Exploration Results

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 deposit is sampled by underground diamond drilling (DD).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample intervals are marked on the core by a geologist typically every 1m to honour geological boundaries. Sample interval lengths vary from 0.3m and 1.2m (NQ and HQ). The same half of the core was selected for each sample interval, placed in numbered calico bags and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The other half of the core was left in the core tray which was stamped for identification, stored and catalogued. Due to the refractory nature of the mineralisation there is very little free, coarse gold. It is considered that the half core samples submitted for assay are representative of the ore being sampled.
	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 30gm 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.	Assaying is by fire assay with a 50gm charge and AAS analysis for gold. All sampling data is entered onto logging sheets or tablet computer and entered into the central Acquire database.
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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).	HQ and NQ2 diameter drill core. Where appropriate diamond core was orientated using a spear, Ballmark™, Ezimark™ or ACE multi electronic tool.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	DD core recovery factors are generally very high more than 95% recovery. Historic DD core stored onsite shows excellent recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	For DD, the contractors adjust the 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 geologist. Any issues are communicated back to the drilling contractor. Some loss occurs when drilling through fault zones such as the Fitzroy Fault. Areas of potential lower recovery were generally known beforehand and controlled drilling techniques were 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.	There is no known relationship between recovery and grade.
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, thickness of veins and veins per metre were also recorded. Geotechnical measurements on DD core include RQD, Recovery, and Fracture Frequency. Prior to Apr-12, joint sets, infill, infill thickness and roughness were also geotechnically measured. Photographs are taken of each core tray when wet. All mineralised intersections are logged and sampled.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative and all core is photographed. Visual estimates are made for mineralisation percentages for core.
	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 orientated, measured and then sampled by cutting the core in half longitudinally using an "Almonte" diamond saw. Cutting is along orientation lines, which are retained in the tray or where orientation lines are absent along cutting lines marked on the pieced core. DD core is sampled by sawn half-core on intervals controlled by geological domaining represented by mineralisation, alteration and lithology. Mineralised

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersections are sampled with a maximum and minimum length of 1.2m and 0.2m, respecting lithological or alteration contacts. The down hole depth of all sample interval extents is recorded.
	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 2.5kg. Samples are a maximum of 1.2m 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.	The sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Most holes have all intervals sampled.
	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 is often undertaken as a check.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm) requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size.
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.	All samples are prepared and assayed at commercial laboratories. Entire samples are crushed/pulverised to 95% minus 75µ, splitting off 200gm and preparing a 50gm charge for fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (FA/AA) for Au, LECO for S and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) for As and other multi-elements. Monthly QAQC reports are prepared to check for any bias or trends with conclusions discussed with the laboratory management. Holes that do not pass QAQC are not used for 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 QAQC procedures include: - Periodical resubmission of samples to primary and secondary laboratories (minimum >5%). - 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 1:20. The standard control samples are changed on a 3-month rotation. The results are reviewed on a per batch basis and batches of samples are re-analysed if the result is greater than three standard deviations from the expected result. Any result outside of two standard deviations is flagged for investigation by a geologist and may also be re-assayed. Primary laboratory Bureau Veritas meets ISO 9001:2000.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant intersections are verified by another senior Northern Star geologist during the drill hole validation process and later by the Competent Person to be signed off.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled for this data set.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All assay data adheres to Kanowna QAQC standards and is further validated by a qualified person before it can be used in the resource estimation process.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	All data is stored in the site Acquire database with hard copies of all logging and sample results filed for each hole. Assay files are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the supervising geologist who then checks that the results have inserted correctly. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are also kept. Holes that cannot be accurately validated or do not meet the requirements of Kanowna QAQC are excluded prior to 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.	All collar positions were surveyed. All DD holes were surveyed down hole using a Reflex downhole gyroscope back-sighted to the TN14 true north collar survey. Holes are typically surveyed at 15m and 30m intervals down

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	hole. Since the 1 st of June 2015, the Reflex TN14 tool is used for lining the rig and true north gyroscopic survey at surface recorded.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Any poor surveys are re-surveyed and in some cases holes have been gyroscope surveyed by ABIMS for non-magnetic affected survey. Since April 2014, a Reflex Gyro has been used on holes with a depth >500m. A local grid system (KBMine grid) is used. It is rotated anticlockwise 29.16 degrees to the MGA94 grid. Drill hole collars are located by the underground mine surveyors using a Laser system respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM or Australian grid coordinates Topographic control is not relevant to the underground mine.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing is nominally 40m x 40m down to a nominal 20m x 20m in the main zones of mineralisation at Kanowna. Secondary mineralised structures in the hanging wall and footwall are typically narrower and less consistent so have a nominal drill spacing of 15m x 15m. Sample interval lengths vary from 0.3m and 1.2m (NQ and HQ). Samples are composited to 1m, which is the dominant sample length, prior to estimation. The Velvet drill core results are compiled into significant intersections for assay result reporting.
	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 is considered appropriate
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to these exploration results, although composite intersections are reported.
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.	Most drilled data are at variable angles to the strike of the Velvet Kanowna orebodies as dictated by drill platform location. Grade continuity follows the plane of mineralisation so no bias is expected from the various drilling directions.
	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 excluded from the estimation during the validation process. The orientation of mineralisation at the Velvet prospect is not fully understood at this point in time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core is kept within the site perimeter fence on the Mining Lease M27/103. 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.	The last external audit was conducted in 2009 with the conclusion that industry best practice was being followed. Standards and procedures have remained largely unchanged since this time. A review of sampling techniques, assay results and data usage is conducted internally by the Principal Resource Geologist during the peer review process with no material issues found.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

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 Kanowna Belle mine and associated infrastructure is located on Mining Leases M27/92 and M27/103. Mining Lease M27/92 (972.65 ha) was granted on March 14, 1988 and M27/103 (944.25 ha) was granted on January 12, 1989. Both leases were granted for periods of 21 years after which they can be renewed for a further 21 years. The Mining Leases and most of the surrounding tenement holdings are 100% owned by Northern Star (Kanowna) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources Limited. The mining tenements are either located on vacant crown land or on pastoral leases. The leases containing the deposit are pre-1994 leases so are not subject to Native Title claims.
	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.	Kanowna was discovered in 1989 by Delta Gold, open pit mining commenced between 1993 and 1998 resulting in a 220m deep pit. Underground operation began in 1998. In 2002, Delta Gold Limited and Goldfields Limited merged to form Aurion Gold Limited and Placer Dome Inc. (Placer Dome) subsequently acquired Aurion Gold Limited. In 2006 Barrick Gold Corporation acquired Placer Dome and in 2014 Northern Star acquired the operation from Barrick. Exploration drilling is ongoing from underground to extend the known mineral resources.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Kanowna Belle is located within the Kalgoorlie Terrane, one of several elongate, broadly NNW-SSE striking structural-stratigraphic late Archaean greenstone terranes of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The Kanowna Belle gold mine is located close to the centre of the NNW-SSE trending, greenstone-dominated Boorara Domain, the eastern most subdivision of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. The Kanowna Belle deposit can be categorised as a refractory, Archean lode-gold type deposit. The orebody is comprised of several ore shoots, including the large Lowes Shoot, and several smaller lodes including Troy, Hilder, Hangingwall and Footwall shoots controlled by sets of structures of various orientations oblique to Lowes. Lowes contains some 80% of known gold mineralisation and strikes ENE, dips steeply SSW and plunges steeply SW. Lowes Shoot has a strike length of 500m, width of 5m to 50m and down-plunge extent greater than 1,250m. The overall steep SE plunge is interpreted to reflect the intersection of D1 (ENE) and D2 (NW) structures Kanowna Belle is one of the only known refractory pyritic orebodies in the Yilgarn Craton. Gold in the Kanowna Belle deposit occurs mostly as fine-grained (<10 µm) inclusions in pyrite or as very fine-grained gold located in arsenic-rich growth zones in pyrite. Typical ore assemblages contain 0.5% S to 1.5% S and 40 ppm As. The Kanowna Belle deposit is hosted by sedimentary volcanoclastic and conglomeratic rocks which are separated into hangingwall and footwall sequences by a major, steeply SSE dipping zone of structural disruption. This structure represents the product of at least three distinct stages of deformation, comprising the Fitzroy Mylonite, the Fitzroy Shear Zone and the Fitzroy Fault, which have produced clear structural overprinting relations. Importantly, this structure has localised emplacement of the Kanowna Belle porphyry which hosts at least 70% of known mineralisation. Localisation of high grade mineralisation and most intense alteration around the composite structure emphasises its importance for acting as the major plumbing system for fluids. The Velvet deposit(s) occur as low angle, sub vertical splay features on the Fitzroy Fault. Gold mineralisation at Velvet is hosted within an intrusion of intermediate composition that broadly follows a sub vertical hanging wall splay of the Fitzroy Shear Zone. The splay structure, locally termed 'Velvet Mylonite', is characterised by a well-developed porphyroclastic fabric and is separated from the Fitzroy shear Zone by a zone of massive carbonate (mainly dolomite) breccia.
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 recent Velvet drill intersections are presented with this report.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

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.	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 an intersection width. A maximum of 2m of barren material between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths.
	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 this report. A lower cut-off of 1gpt has been used to identify significant results, although lower results are included where a known ore zone has been intercepted and the entire intercept is low grade.
	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.	True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures. The orientation of the Velvet mineralisation is not fully known at this point in time.
	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 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.
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.	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).	Significant ongoing diamond drilling programs are in progress from the 9440 drill platform to extend the Lower Velvet mineralisation eastwards.
	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 the announcement.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: Kundana Drill Results (Pope John)

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 was completed using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Diamond core is transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Sample intervals are defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries. Where significant changes in geology were encountered, the sample boundary was marked. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from both NQ2 and HQ diamond core, with a minimum sample width of either 20cm (HQ) or 30cm (NQ2). RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. 4m Composite spear samples were collected for most of each hole, with 1m samples submitted for areas of known mineralisation or anomalism.
	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 30gm 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.	The main assay method is fire assay with a 50gm charge and AAS analysis for gold. All sampling data is entered onto logging sheets or tablet computer and entered into the central Acquire database.
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 Diamond Drilling techniques were used at the K2 deposits. All diamond drill holes were drilled using HQ (63.5mm) diameter core. Where appropriate diamond core was orientated using a spear, Ballmark™, Ezimark™, or ACE multi electronic tool. RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample. No recovery issues were identified. Recovery was poor at the very beginning of each hole, as is normal for this type of drilling in overburden.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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.
	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 is generally excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery has been observed. For RC drilling, pre-collars were ended before known zones of mineralisation and recovery was very good through any anomalous zones.
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 by geologists; lithology, mineralisation, structure, alteration, veining and specific gravity were recorded. Quantitative measures were also recorded where possible such as structural measurements, intensity of alteration, percentage of mineralisation, thickness of veins and veins per metre. Geotechnical measurements on diamond core include RQD, Recovery, and Fracture Frequency. Photographs are taken of each core tray when wet. All mineralised intersections are logged and sampled
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	All logging is quantitative where possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every core tray. Visual estimates are made for mineralisation percentages for core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	RC sample chips are logged in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Regolith, lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation are all recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond drill core is aligned, measured and then sampled by cutting the core in half longitudinally using an "Almonté" diamond saw. Cutting is along orientation lines which are retained in the tray or, where orientation lines are absent, along cutting lines marked on the pieced together core. All Diamond core is cut and half the core is taken for sampling. The remaining half is stored for later use.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 1m sample 3-4kg in size. These samples were submitted to the lab from any zones approaching known mineralisation and from any areas identified as having anomalous gold. Outside of mineralised zones spear samples were taken over a 4m interval for composite sampling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation is considered appropriate
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were taken for RC samples at a rate of 1 in 20
	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 is often undertaken as a check
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size.
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.	All samples are prepared and assayed at commercial laboratories. No Northern Star personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis procedures. Preparation involves crushing/pulverising the entire sample to 95% minus 75µm, splitting off 200gm and preparing a 50gm charge for fire assay. samples are tested by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (FA/AA) for Au and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) for As and other multi-elements. Monthly QAQC reports are prepared to check for any bias or trends with conclusions discussed with the laboratory management. Holes that do not pass QAQC are not used for 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 QAQC procedures include: - Periodical resubmission of samples (umpires) to primary and secondary laboratories in Kalgoorlie (minimum >5%). - Submittal of independent certified reference material - Review of internal laboratory quality control standards - Review of laboratory (analytical) duplicates - Sieve testing to check grind size - Sample recovery checks. - Unannounced laboratory inspections Standard control samples and blanks are inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 1:20. The samples are purchased from certified commercial supplier, encompassing a range of Au values. The standard control samples are changed on a three-month rotation. The results are reviewed on a per batch basis and batches of samples are re-analysed if the result is greater than three standard deviations from the expected result. Any result outside of two standard deviations is flagged for investigation by a geologist and may also be re-assayed. Primary laboratories SGS and Bureau Veritas meets ISO 9001:2000.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant intersections are verified by another senior Northern Star geologists during the drill hole validation process and later by the Competent Person to be signed off.
	The use of twinned holes.	No Twinned holes were drilled for this data set
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging was captured using Excel templates. Both a hardcopy and electronic copy of these logs are stored, as well as being loaded in to the database using automatic Acquire loaders. Assay files are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the Database administrator (DBA). A geologist then checks that the results have inserted correctly. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are stored.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to this assay data.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

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.	All drill holes are located using a Differential GPS by the field assistants Underground diamond holes are picked up by mine surveyors During drilling, single-shot surveys are every 30m performed using the Reflex Ez-Trac system to ensure the hole remains close to design. Upon hole completion, a Gyroscopic survey is conducted by ABIMS taking readings every 5m for improved accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA 94_51 grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups of holes over the last 15 years.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing across each area varies though hole spacing was typically 40m x 40m or less.
	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 is considered appropriate
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to these exploration results, although composite intersections are reported.
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.	Most the structures in the Kundana camp dip steeply (80°) to WSW. To target these orientations the drill hole dips of 60-70° towards ~060° achieve high angle intersections on all structures.
	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.	All core is kept within the site perimeter fence on the Mining Lease 16/309. 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 the relevant laboratory 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) must also be 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.	No audits or reviews have been conducted recently on sampling techniques.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017



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 Pope John Project is held by Northern Star Resources Limited. The Pope John deposit is hosted on M16/57, M16/87 and M16/97. The tenement on which the Hornet, Rubicon, Pegasus and Falcon deposits are hosted (M16/309) is subject to a royalty agreement; the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13.
	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.	The first reference to the mineralisation style encountered at the Pope John project was the mines department report on the area produced by Dr. I. Martin (1987). He reviewed work completed in 1983 – 1984 by a company called Southern Resources, who identified two geochemical anomalies, creatively named Kundana #1 and Kundana #2. The Kundana #2 prospect was subdivided into a further two prospects, dubbed K2 and K2A. Between 1987 and 1992, the deposit was explored as part of the White Flag Joint Venture (Kalbara Mining NL 66.67%, Tern Resources NL 33.33%). The WFJV was acquired by Pancontinental Mining Limited in 1991 and the initial open pit was mined at Pope John as part of the mining operations.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kundana camp is situated within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt in an area dominated by the Zuleika shear zone which separates the Coolgardie domain from the Ora Banda domain. K2-style mineralisation at Pope John consists of narrow vein deposits hosted by shear zones located along steeply-dipping overturned lithological contacts. The K2 structure is present along the contact between a black shale unit (Centenary shale) and intermediate volcanoclastics (Spargoville formation). The southern extent of Pope John is truncated by the Lucifer Fault and the deposit is bounded to the north by the Pope John Fault. the Centenary deposit to the north (owned by NST) and the Drake deposit to the south (owned by EKJV) is the continuation of the K2 system.
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 holes relevant to this reporting period are detailed in the Appendix
	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.	Some minor lower grade intersections, that are not part of the reported mineralised system, are not reported. This information is not material.
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 an intersection width. A maximum of 2m of barren material between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths.
	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 this report. A lower cut-off of 1gpt has been used to identify significant results, although lower results are included where a known ore zone has been intercepted, and the entire intercept is low grade.
	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	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures. For unknown structures, only the downhole length is reported.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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 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').	For unknown structures, only the downhole length is 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 section 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 avoiding 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 further relevant work has been carried out.
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 work will continue to extend the indicated resource deeper by additional drilling and identify new mineralised shoots on the K2 structure. Detail mine planning for the new underground at Pope John is in progress.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Part of the announcement.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: Jundee Underground Drilling

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 release relates to diamond drilling (DD) of Jundee Underground deposit. 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 1.2m in length.
	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 down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.
	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 30gm 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 1.2m) based on geological intervals, which are then crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200gm pulp sub sample to use in the assay process. Diamond core samples are fire assayed (30gm charge). Visible gold is occasionally encountered in core.
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.).	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. Underground DD is 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.	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.
	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 is logged by qualified geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	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. 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	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 BQ: Whole core sampling is undertaken. 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 recognised ore zones. The minimum sample length is 0.3m while the maximum is 1.2m. Total weight of each sample generally does not exceed 5kg Following drying at 100°C to constant mass, all samples are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 90% passing a 75µm screen.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 90% passing a 75µm screen. The very few samples generated above 4kg are crushed to <6mm 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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 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.	Field duplicates, i.e. other half of cut core, have not been routinely assayed.
	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 all drill core samples, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 30gm sample charge weight. An AAS finish is used to be considered as total gold. Various multi-element suites are analysed using a four-acid digest with an AT/OES 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 other results are being reported.
	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 QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: The field QAQC 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, - QAQC data is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and yearly. The laboratory QAQC 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 40 samples, - The laboratories' own standards are loaded into the database, - The laboratory reports its own QAQC data monthly. - In addition to the above, about 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 1g/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 30g pulp sample of all samples in the fire above 0.1ppm by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's and third party checks) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Selected intersections verified by site Geology Manager and corporate personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	There is no purpose drilled twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data imported into SQL database using semi-automated or automated data entry. Hard copies of NSR assays and surveys are stored at site. Visual checks are part of daily use of the data in Vulcan.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 and/or check-assaying dictates. A systematic procedure utilising 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.
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 world wide 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 1984 (AMG84_51). Collar coordinates are recorded in AMG84 or Local Jundee Grid (JUNL2) dependant on the location and orientation of ore-bodies. Cross checks were made on the survey control points and data in June 2005. Collar information is stored in both local coordinates and AMG84 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Collar coordinates are recorded in AMG84 Zone 51 (AMG GN) and Local Jundee Grid (JUNL2) dependant on the location and orientation of ore-bodies. The difference between Jundee mine grid (GN) and magnetic north (MN) as at 31 December 2011 is 39° 35' 00" and the difference between magnetic north (MN) and true north (TN) is 1° 34' 30". The difference between true north (TN) and AMG84 Zone 51 (AMG GN) is 1° 02' 47". The difference between true north and GDA is zero.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is from an Arvista drone survey 2015 resulting in 0.5m contour data, and site surveyed pit pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill spacing is variable, in part due to drilling non-parallel fans from available drill accesses, and will range from 10 by 10 to greater than 160 by 160 in deeper exploration 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 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.
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 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, grouped in larger tied plastic bags, and placed in large sample cages with a sample submission sheet. The cages are either sent to the site laboratory or are transported 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 Newburn Lab in Perth are stored at the Newburn Lab.
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 QAQC reviewed both internally and externally.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

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 tenements comprising 62 mining leases, 3 exploration licences, 1 prospecting licence and 1 general purpose lease, covering a total area of approximately 60km². All are registered in the name of Northern Star Resources Limited. The Project also includes 23 miscellaneous licences, 3 groundwater licenses, a pipeline license, and the Jundee Pastoral Lease. These cover the bore fields, roads, airstrip, and gas pipeline. There are numerous access agreements in place including access rights over part of Mark Creasy's mining lease 53/193 which lies contiguous to and beneath the general purpose lease on which the Jundee gold mine processing plant is located. There are no heritage issues with the current operation. Most the Jundee leases are granted Mining Leases prior to 1994 (pre-Mabo) and as such Native Title negotiations are not required. During 2004, two agreements were struck between Ngaanyatjarra Council (now Central Desert Native Title Services (CDNTS)) and NYO, these agreements being the Wiluna Land Access Agreement 2004 and the Wiluna Claim Heritage Agreement 2004.
	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.	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.
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 and is 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 metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length.	A table with all drill hole data pertaining to this release is attached.
	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 holes for the period and relevant zones are reported.
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.	Reported exploration drill results are uncut.
	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.	Short intervals are length weighted to create the final intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	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.	Due to complex mineralisation geometry and varying intercept angles the true thickness is manually estimated on a hole by hole basis.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept 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').	True width as well as downhole length is reported in the table.
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.	Long section view of Jundee showing all reported drilling.
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 holes related to this period and relevant zones are reported.
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).	Significant ongoing underground extensional and in-fill drilling is in progress from various existing drill platforms.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	As part of main document.