



15 August 2018

CENTRAL TANAMI PROJECT UPDATE

In accordance with the joint venture agreement ("JV"), Northern Star Resources Limited ("NST") is required to sole fund all JV related expenditure until Commercial Production has been achieved, which is defined as the date on which the process plant at the Central Tanami Project ("CTP") has been refurbished to operating condition and has operated for a continuous 30-day period or has produced 5,000 ounces of gold ore (whichever occurs first).

NST has informed the Company of the following results from NST's recently completed RC and diamond drilling programs within the CTP mill site area. A total of 23 holes were drilled for 3,196 meters targeting the down-plunge extensions to the southern end of the existing Hurricane-Repulse system, with extensive zones of alteration and sulphide mineralisation noted in the chips and core samples during logging.

Best results include:

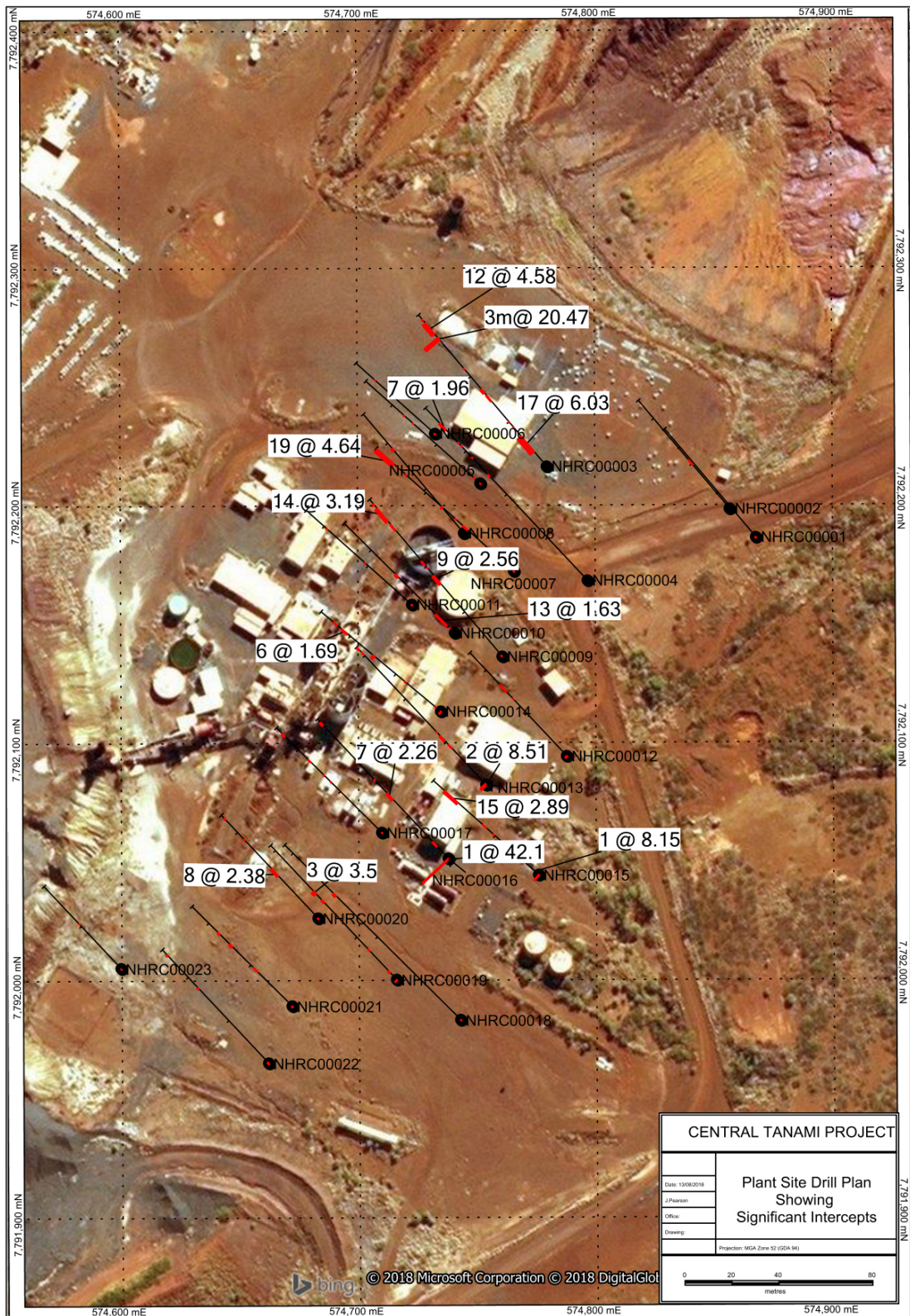
NHRC00003: 17m @ 6.03 g/t Au from 17m
NHRC00003: 3m @ 20.47 g/t Au from 140m
NHRC00003: 12m @ 4.58 g/t Au from 147m
NHRC00004: 7m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 175m
NHRC00007: 19m @ 4.64 g/t Au from 136m
NHRC00009: 9m @ 2.56 g/t Au from 81m
NHRC00009: 14m @ 3.19 g/t Au from 150m
NHRC00010: 13m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 10m
NHRC00013: 2m @ 8.51 g/t Au from 0m
NHRC00014: 6m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 103m
NHRC00015: 15m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 92m
NHRC00016: 1m @ 42.1 g/t Au from 0m

NHRC00016: 7m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 69m
NHRC00019: 3m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 100m
NHRC00020: 8m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 50m

Gerard McMahon
Chairman

Competent Persons Statement

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



A full listing of significant results is given in the following table:

CTP PLANT SITE SIGNIFICANT RESULTS										
HOLE ID	EAST (MGA)	NORTH (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip (degrees)	Azi (MGA) (degrees)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t gold)
NHRC00001	574868	7792186	438	-60	320	120	0	1	1	1.33
NHRC00002	574857	7792198	439	-60	320	120	49	54	5	0.71
NHRC00003	574780	7792216	438	-60	320	168	17	34	17	6.03
							43	44	1	0.93
							49	50	1	0.52
							73	79	6	1.22
							82	86	4	2.14
							108	109	1	0.52
							140	143	3	20.47
							147	159	12	4.58
							162	163	1	1.30
NHRC00004	574797	7792168	438	-60	317	200	121	123	2	0.98
							142	143	1	0.65
							155	156	1	0.53
							159	160	1	0.78
							175	182	7	1.96
NHRC00005	574752	7792209	439	-60	312	130	0	1	1	0.61
							7	8	1	0.64
							76	77	1	0.68
							86	87	1	0.92
NHRC00006	574733	7792230	438	-60	312	90	0	1	1	1.05
							68	69	1	0.52
NHRC00007	574766	7792172	438	-60	312	156	0	1	1	0.75
							53	58	5	1.04
							66	67	1	0.53
							81	82	1	2.56
							122	123	1	0.91
							131	132	1	0.66
							136	155	19	4.64
NHRC00008	574745	7792188	439	-60	320	132	92	94	2	2.09
NHRC00009	574761	7792136	438	-60	320	174	1	2	1	0.90
							81	90	9	2.56
							98	99	1	0.96
							102	106	4	1.27
							140	146	6	1.21
							150	164	14	3.19
							168	169	1	2.82
NHRC00010	574741	7792146	438	-60	315	132	6	7	1	0.56
							10	23	13	1.63
							68	71	3	2.07
NHRC00011	574723	7792158	439	-60	312	120	0	1	1	0.93
							53	54	1	1.04
							96	97	1	0.76
NHRC00012	574788	7792094	436	-60	317	120	0	1	1	2.75
							66	67	1	0.56
							75	83	8	0.77
NHRC00013	574754	7792082	437	-60	317	160	0	2	2	8.51

CTP PLANT SITE SIGNIFICANT RESULTS										
HOLE ID	EAST (MGA)	NORTH (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Dip (degrees)	Azi (MGA) (degrees)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t gold)
							43	47	4	0.73
							52	57	5	1.76
							61	62	1	0.61
							151	154	3	0.44
							157	159	2	1.56
NHRC00014	574735	7792113	437	-60	310	132	0	1	1	3.45
							6	7	1	0.66
							39	40	1	0.95
							73	75	2	4.19
							103	109	6	1.69
							114	118	4	0.63
NHRC00015	574776	7792044	434	-60	312	120	0	1	1	8.15
							51	52	1	1.28
							60	64	4	0.48
							92	107	15	2.89
NHRC00016	574738	7792051	437	-60	317	162	0	1	1	42.10
							15	20	5	1.31
							69	76	7	2.26
							91	92	1	0.84
							155	158	3	2.15
NHRC00017	574710	7792062	436	-60	315	126	0	1	1	0.50
							61	62	1	0.52
							69	70	1	1.01
							85	88	3	0.62
							116	119	3	1.41
NHRC00018	574743	7791983	4433	-60	315	210	0	1	1	0.58
							149	152	3	2.13
NHRC00019	574716	7792000	435	-60	317	156	0	1	1	3.36
							9	11	2	1.24
							34	36	2	0.73
							90	93	3	1.41
							100	103	3	3.60
NHRC00020	574683	7792026	437	-60	317	120	0	1	1	1.03
						120	50	58	8	2.38
						120	91	92	1	0.76
						120	115	116	1	1.22
NHRC00021	574672	7791989	435	-60	315	120	0	1	1	1.29
							42	47	5	0.56
							72	75	3	1.78
							87	89	2	1.37
NHRC00022	574662	7791965	436	-60	317	132	0	2	2	1.35
							87	88	1	1.63
							125	126	1	1.50
NHRC00023	574600	7792005	438	-60	317	96	0	1	1	0.82
							52	53	1	0.53

Note: Lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold with maximum of two metres internal dilution, highlighted intersections are +10gm/m

Tanami (Hurricane-Repulse and Regional Exploration)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling is by both Reverse Circulation (RC) and Air Core (AC) drilling completed by NSR. RC samples are collected via rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting the sample in 88%/12% ratio. 12% split retained for 1m composites and 88% split retained as a bulk reject. All 1m samples are sent for analysis. NSR Resource definition drilling routinely collects 1m composites. AC samples are collected via dry scoop from samples piles placed onto the ground. Samples are delivered directly via rig-mounted cyclone. 4m composite samples are collected by dry scooping 4 individual meter composites. Scooping is done in a way in which to gather a representative profile of the sample pile. All 4m composite samples are submitted for analysis, any samples with >0.1g/t Au have their corresponding 1m composite samples individually submitted and analysed.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC and AC metre intervals are delineated with spray paint to determine metres drilled. Sample rejects are left on the sample pad to indicate metres drilled for the hole.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC and AC sampling to industry standard at the time of drilling where ~4kg samples are pulverised to produce a ~200g pulp sample to utilise in the assay process. RC and AC samples were fire assayed (30g charge).
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	RC and AC drilling is carried out using a face sampling hammer with a 130mm and 90mm diameter bit respectively.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC/AC – Approximate recoveries are recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and weight estimate of the sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC and AC drilling sample recovery is supervised by NSR staff on the rig and any recovery issues are recorded and rectified in discussion with the drilling personnel.
	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.
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.	RC and AC chip samples are logged by qualified geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies RC and AC hole logging was carried out on a metre by metre basis and at the time of drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is Qualitative and Quantitative. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of all AC and RC drilling completed is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC and AC drilling uses a cyclone mounted inverted cone splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC and AC samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, all samples below approximately 3kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples generated above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and cone split to nominal 3kg mass prior to pulverisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For RC samples, no formal heterogeneity study has been carried out or monographed. An informal analysis suggests that the sampling protocol currently in use are appropriate to the mineralisation encountered and should provide representative results.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Repeat analysis of pulp samples (all sample types) 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) are routinely assayed. NSR routinely collects field duplicates during RC drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate. No formal monograph study has been conducted on the RC primary sub sample split. Industry standard practice supports splitting of primary sub samples at particle sizes of <6mm and P ₈₀ 75µm.
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 samples, gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 30-gram sample charge weight. MP-AES instrument finish was 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.	Not applicable.
	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: - Field QAQC protocols used for all drill samples include commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) inserted at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM used is not identifiable to the laboratory with QAQC data is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and yearly. - NSR RC Resource definition drilling routinely inserts field blanks and monitor their performance. - Laboratory QAQC protocols used for all drill samples include repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples and 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 and the laboratory reports its own QAQC data monthly. - In addition to the above, approximately 2% of RC drill samples are sent to a check laboratory. Samples for check -assay are selected automatically from holes based on the following criteria: grade above 1gpt or logged as a mineralized 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.	Significant intersections verified by corporate NSR personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	There were purpose-drilled RC twinned holes to check selected legacy RC holes, with strong correlation of geological and assay results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is imported into an SQL database using semi-automated or automated data entry with hard copies of core assays and surveys are stored at site. Visual checks are part of daily use of the data in geological modelling software including Vulcan, Leapfrog and Micromine.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The first gold assay is almost always utilised for any resource estimation except where evidence from re-assaying and/or check-assaying dictates. A systematic procedure utilizing several re-assays and/or check assays is in place to determine when the final assay is changed from the first gold assay.

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.	RC collar positions are recorded using conventional survey methods based on 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, this includes Air Core collars. Positional checks are carried out using a combination of existing known positions (usually based on prominent landmarks) and grid referenced information such as ortho-linear rectified photogrammetry based on the Map Gird of Australia MGA94. Surface collar RL's have been validated utilizing airborne elevation survey by Arvista in 2016. Multi shot cameras and gyro units were used for down-hole survey.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north (MN) and true north (TN) is 0° 14' 38". The difference between true north and GDA is zero.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is from Digital Elevation Contours (DEM) 2017, 1m contour data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Exploration results in this report range from 25m x 25m drill hole spacing to 50m x 50m.
	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.	RC samples are taken as 1m samples. For RC definition drilling 1 m samples are routinely collected. AC samples are taken as 4m composite samples. For AC Exploration drilling 4m composite samples are routinely collected.
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 on a high angle to the main mineralisation trends as these are vertical to sub-vertical. RC Drill holes are drilled on a 60-degree angle whilst AC drill holes may be either 60-degree or 90-degree angles.
	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 intersection estimation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are selected and bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags, and placed in large bulka bags with a sample submission sheet. The Bulka bags are sent 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 and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits from Perth are stored at the Malaga lab. RC and AC samples processed at ALS have had the bulk residue retained and pulp packets sent to Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits of the sampling techniques or assay data have been completed. All recent NSR sample data has been extensively QAQC reviewed both internally and externally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Central Tanami Project consists of 20 Mining Leases, 1 Access Agreement Lease and 12 Exploration Leases covering a total area of approximately 149,942 Ha. All are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Proprietary Limited and Tanami Gold NL. The Project also includes 1Bore Field License.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		There are no heritage issues with the current operation.
	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 2 and 20 years.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The CTP area has been previously explored by several including Zapopan NL, Otter NL, Shell Minerals, Normandy, Newmont and Tanami Gold NL. All the current exploration work has been completed by NSR.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Hurricane-Repulse is a Palaeo-Proterozoic, sediment hosted vein-mineralized deposit that is part of the Granites-Tanami Inlier. Gold mineralisation is controlled by a brittle fracture-system associated with larger regional scale structures both parallel and discordant to bedding orientations and is predominantly hosted in sediment 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.	All relevant information is part of this release
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable
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.	Results are reported using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and up to 2 metre internal waste intervals.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All the RC samples are 1m in length AC samples may be either 4m or 1m in length and can be an aggregate of both in significant intercepts
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All RC drill holes have been drilled on 60-degree angle. All AC drill holes are drilled as either vertical (90 degrees) or 60-degree angle.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralisation structures are vertical to sub-vertical.
	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').	It is interpreted that true width is approximately 50-70% of down hole intersections.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Diagrams from part of the main release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results for this period are listed, including those labelled NSI (no significant intersection)
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 available

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	Review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Plans and sections of the Hurricane deposit and AC drill hole locations are included in this report.