EKJV Exploration Report

September 2018 Quarter

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 November 2018

Australian Securities Exchange Code: TBR

Tribune Resources Ltd (ASX code: TBR) has pleasure in providing the Quarterly EKJV Exploration Report.

The EKJV is located 25km west north west of Kalgoorlie and 47km north east of Coolgardie. The EKJV is between Rand (12.25%), Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Northern Star Resources Ltd (51%).

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EKJV MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

EAST KUNDANA JOINT VENTURE

September 2018 Quarterly

EKJV Exploration Report

For distribution to JV Partners:

- Northern Star Resources Limited
- Tribune Resources Limited
- Rand Mining Limited

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TABLES AND FIGURES

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Exploration activity in the September 2018 quarter across the East Kundana Joint Venture targeted seven areas.

Project	Prospect	Tenement	RAB/AC Metres	RAB/AC Samples	RC Metres	RC Samples	DD Metres	DD Samples
RHP In-mine	Hornet	M16/309					1,476	875
	Falcon	M16/309					321	311
	Pegasus K2	M16/309					6,633	4,364
	Rubicon K2	M16/309					1,600	1,918
	Rubicon	M16/309					159	197
	Strzelecki	M16/309					1,059	502
Raleigh In-mine	Raleigh South	M15/993					401	151
Res Dev	Drake	M16/309			48		2,837	555
	Sir Walter	M15/993 & M16/309			1,071		3,307	1,019
	Raleigh South	M15/993					2,529	667
Regional Exploration	Ambition	M16/326					625	856
	Beverly Hills	M16/182					275	
Total					**1,119**		**21,222**	**11,415**

Table 1 - EKJV exploration activity for the September Quarter.

2 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Regional exploration for the September quarter consisted of diamond drilling at Ambition and Beverly Hills prospects.

Underground exploration at EKJV consisted of diamond drilling programs at following prospects: Hornet, Falcon, Pegasus, Rubicon, Golden Hind and Raleigh South.

2.1 Ambition

Diamond drilling started late in the previous quarter at Ambition was completed. The two-hole program successfully intercepted the K2 with a 0.35m thick laminated quartz vein with sulphides in AMDD18001 and a 0.3m thick laminated quartz vein with sulphides in AMDD18002. Assay results are pending.

Hole ID	Tenement	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
AMDD18001	M16/326	328450	6604800	366	060	-60	273.3	DD
AMDD18002	M16/326	328450	6604680	366	060	-60	351.2	DD

Table 2 - Drilling summary for the Ambition prospect for core processed in July 2018.

2.2 Beverly Hills

A single diamond hole drilled at Beverly Hills tested a target between the Barker's and an area of historical stockwork mineralisation. A second reverse circulation hole is planned to be drilled in the coming quarter.

Hole ID	Tenement	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
BHDD18001	M16/72	329683	6602069	347	050	-60	0.00 - 147.0	DD
	M16/182				050	-60	147.0 - 422.02	DD

Table 3 - Drilling summary for the Beverly Hills project, September 2018.

The hole drilled through altered and sheared gabbro with areas of sheeted veining. Assay results for this drill hole are pending.

2.3 Drake

Diamond drilling commenced at Drake targeting the K2 structure on an 80m x 80m drill spacing in the area between Pegasus and Moonbeam prospects.

The holes have successfully intersected the K2 contact with minor laminated quartz veins together with mineralised HW quartz veins.

Hole ID	Tenement	East (MGA	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
DKDD18001	M16/309	331958	6599348	346	51	-62	516.35	DD
DKCD18002	M16/309	332051	6599407	345	56	-60	342.69	DD
DKCD18003	M16/309	332064	6599353	345	42	-67	388.49	DD
DKDD18004	M16/309	332068	6599355	346	63	-61	369.32	DD
DKCD18006	M16/309	332106	6599280	345	43	-67	450.42	DD

Table 4 - Drilling summary for the Drake project, September quarter 2018.

2.4 Sir Walter

A RC/diamond drilling program was completed at Sir Walter targeting the Raleigh Main Vein along the southern extension of the Raleigh Mine.

All the holes intersected the Raleigh Main Vein structure with some holes containing visible gold.

Hole ID	Tenement	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
SWCD18001	M15/993	332028	6597934	341	61	-60	447.74	RC/DD
SWCD18002	M15/993	332084	6597828	344	61	-60	414.00	RC/DD
SWCD18003	M15/993	332087	6597693	343	61	-60	470.00	RC/DD
SWCD18004	M15/993	332133	332133	342	61	-60	413.00	RC/DD
SWCD18004W1	M15/993	332133	332133	342	61	-60	401.30	DD
SWCD18005	M15/993	332117	6598011	342	72	-62	306.35	RC/DD
SWCD18006	M15/993	332228	6597857	342	38	-65	291.39	RC/DD
SWCD18007	M15/993	332025	6597932	341	61	-66	459.80	RC/DD
SWCD18008	M15/993	332081	6597826	344	61	-66	448.44	RC/DD
SWCD18009	M15/993	332082	6597690	343	61	-66	537.37	RC/DD
SWCD18010	M15/993	332112	6598009	342	73	-68	335.90	RC/DD
SWCD18011	M15/993	332228	6597851	342	30	-71	330.46	RC/DD

Table 5 - Drilling summary for the Sir Walter prospect, September quarter 2018.

2.5 Raleigh South

An infill diamond drill program was completed at Raleigh South targeting the upper Raleigh Main Vein to either close off or extend the economic mineralisation envelope.

Hole ID	Tenement	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
RRDD18001	M15/993	332126	6598170	344	61	-75	282.20	DD
RRDD18002	M15/993	332132	6598172	344	58	-72	267.24	DD
RRDD18003	M15/993	332139	6598204	344	78	-71	233.13	DD
RRDD18004	M15/993	332144	6598207	344	77	-66	216.63	DD
RRDD18005	M15/993	332045	6598188	344	55	-61	321.36	DD
RRDD18006	M15/993	332043	6598193	344	58	-56	286.98	DD
RRDD18007	M15/993	332042	6598291	345	64	-56	261.42	DD
RRDD18008	M15/993	332106	6598304	345	51	-65	215.20	DD
RRDD18009	M15/993	332097	6598385	345	57	-72	213.51	DD
RRDD18013	M15/993	332055	6598461	345	61	-70	210.00	DD

Table 6 - Drilling summary for the Raleigh South project, September quarter 2018.

2.6 Rubicon-Hornet-Pegasus

A total of 34 underground diamond holes were drilled targeting various areas in the Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus (RHP) Mine including:

- Pegasus K2 to the north, down plunge and along strike;
- Hornet Pode, a shallow dipping, mineralised structure in the hanging wall of Hornet K2;
- Rubicon K2 at depth; and
- Raleigh structure beneath Golden Hind prospect.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
HORRT18005	333288	6597271	-303	143	-52	177	UDD
HORRT18006	333341	6597176	-286	158	-62	9	UDD
HORRT18006A	333341	6597176	-286	158	-62	219	UDD
HORRT18007	333405	6597072	-269	121	-70	225	UDD
HORRT18008	333407	6597073	-268	114	-19	156	UDD
HORRT18009	333405	6597072	-269	188	-50	200	UDD
HORRT18010	333480	6596941	-246	167	-69	42	UDD

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
HORRT18010A	333481	6596941	-246	167	-69	135	UDD
HORRT18011	333533	6596856	-238	231	-66	168	UDD
HORRT18012	333576	6596785	-250	224	-50	147	UDD
PEGRT18139	332885	6598058	-182	133	-69	471	UDD
PEGRT18140	332887	6598070	-182	74	-74	500	UDD
PEGRT18141	332887	6598070	-182	53	-65	333	UDD
PEGRT18142	332887	6598070	-182	32	-63	399	UDD
PEGRT18143	332887	6598070	-182	32	-52	324	UDD
PEGRT18177	332616	6598432	-128	122	-61	372	UDD
PEGRT18178	332616	6598432	-128	103	-70	465	UDD
PEGRT18202	332613	6598466	-128	19	-8	498	UDD
PEGRT18203	332613	6598466	-128	16	-20	456	UDD
PEGRT18204	332613	6598466	-128	16	-29	477	UDD
PEGRT18205	332613	6598465	-129	60	-62	362	UDD
PEGRT18206	332614	6598465	-128	59	-3	225	UDD
PEGRT18207	332613	6598466	-128	44	-14	273	UDD
PEGRT18217	332613	6598466	-128	38	-29	327	UDD
PEGRT18218	332613	6598466	-129	34	-41	339	UDD
PEGRT18219	332613	6598466	-129	35	-54	375	UDD
PEGRT18227	332615	6598471	-127	20	-35	438	UDD
PEGRT18336	332882	6598055	-181	226	-5	321	UDD
RUBRT18039	333221	6597432	-329	18	-26	438	UDD
RUBRT18040	333221	6597432	-329	15	-34	474	UDD
RUBRT18041	333223	6597430	-329	67	-69	336	UDD
RUBRT18043	333341	6597666	-143	72	-29	159	UDD
RUBRT18045	333221	6597432	-329	25	-38	351	UDD
RUBRT18056	333326	6597579	5	247	0	1,059	UDD

Table 7 - Drilling summary for the in-mine exploration at Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus project.

2.7 Raleigh

Two underground diamond holes were drilled at Raleigh into the southern extension of the Raleigh Main Vein. Physicals and location of holes relative to mining activities can be seen in Table 8 & Figure 1.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
RALRT18070	331964	6598375	5	133	-65	171	UDD
RALRT18086	331964	6598377	5	166	-69	230	UDD

Table 8 - Drilling physicals for in-mine exploration at Raleigh project.

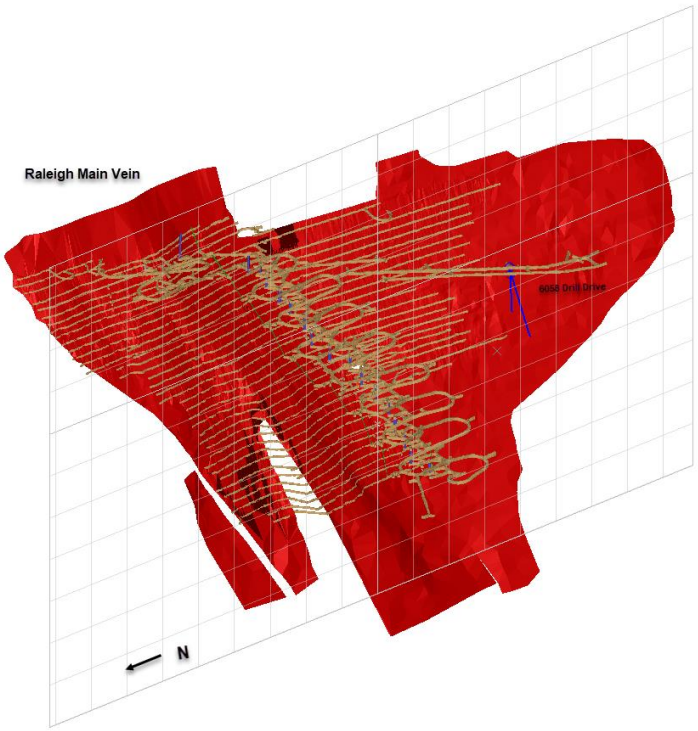

Figure 1 - Oblique long section of Raleigh Main Vein showing the 6058 Drill Drive and holes targeting southern extension.

3 EXPLORATION RESULTS

3.1 Drake

Significant assay results were received during the quarter for structures in the hangingwall of the K2 structure including:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Zone	TW (m)
DKCD18002	265.73	266.42	0.69	2.5	HW	0.6
DKCD18002	267.90	268.60	0.70	17.9	HW	0.6
DKCD18002	269.02	270.08	1.06	63.9	HW	0.8
DKCD18002	316.87	317.42	0.55	3.8	K2	0.4
DKCD18003	351.93	352.76	0.83	11.9	K2	0.6

Table 9 - Significant intersections for Drake project.

3.2 Sir Walter

Assay results for received for Sir Walter drilling are tabulated below. All holes intersected the Raleigh Main Vein with varying amounts of mineralised quartz.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Zone	TW (m)
SWCD18005	279.28	280.04	0.76	171.9	RMV	0.6
SWCD18006A	256.81	257.17	0.36	1.0	HW	0.2
SWCD18006A	259.73	260.13	0.40	1.2	RMV	0.3
SWCD18007	434.56	435.93	1.37	89.9	RMV	1.1
SWCD18010	316.08	317.10	1.02	26.2	RMV	0.8
SWCD18011	-	-	-	NSI	-	-

Table 10 - Significant intersections for Sir Walter project

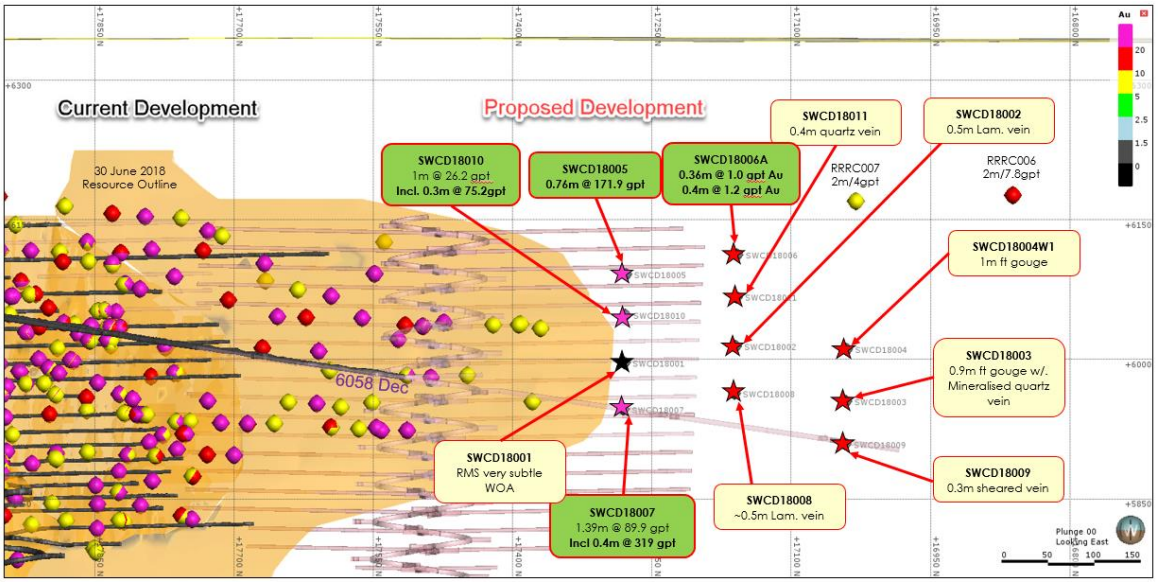

Figure 2. Easting looking long section of Sir Walter with drill hole assay results.

3.3 Raleigh South

Assay results for all Raleigh South are still pending.

3.4 Hornet-Rubicon Pegasus

3.4.1 Hornet

Seven diamond holes visually intersected veining in the hanging wall of Hornet with two holes returning anomalous assay results (Table 11) including HORRT18011containing 0.7m (Tw) @ 7.45g/t gold.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	TW (m)
HORRT18006A	181.68	182.33	0.65	2.70	0.2
HORRT18011	141.60	142.42	0.82	4.63	0.7
HORRT18011	144.31	146.21	1.90	3.10	1.7
HORRT18011	147.61	148.32	0.71	7.45	0.7

Table 11 - Summary of significant assays results for Hornet.

3.4.2 Pegasus K2

Twelve diamond holes targeting Pegasus K2 returned intersection results with significant gold mineralisation (Table 12). PEGRT18141 showed an excellent K2 intercept, 2.6m (Tw) @ 32.25g/t gold.

Good intersections were recorded in the hanging wall of Pegasus K2, highlighted by PEGRT18139 with 0.8m (Tw) @ 9.58g/t gold in line with Hera.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	TW (m)
PEGRT18139	70.21	72.00	1.79	9.58	0.8
	86.00	87.00	1.00	5.18	0.4
	87.88	88.68	0.80	11.09	0.4
	185.60	185.90	0.30	2.04	0.1
	246.42	248.97	2.55	9.73	1.1
	310.83	311.13	0.30	3.50	0.1
	339.00	340.00	1.00	2.91	0.4
	370.82	371.17	0.35	3.29	0.1
	403.64	407.00	3.36	14.19	1.5
	411.47	413.23	1.76	6.27	0.8
	454.37	454.67	0.3	2.36	0.1
	466.73	467.5	0.77	2.75	0.0
PEGRT18140	54.51	55.52	1.01	3.00	0.6
	56.35	57.02	0.67	6.53	0.4
	66.00	67.00	1.00	2.10	0.6
	158.00	159.00	1.00	3.92	0.6
	286.08	286.40	0.32	25.40	0.3

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	TW (m)
	367.82	368.78	0.96	3.30	0.4
	371.57	380.74	9.17	9.20	3.0
	382.26	382.70	0.44	8.00	0.4
	388.22	389.10	0.88	5.05	0.6
	422.96	423.45	0.49	6.25	0.4
PEGRT18141	55.85	56.30	0.45	3.11	0.4
	57.40	58.55	1.15	2.89	1.0
	59.15	59.45	0.30	2.11	0.3
	61.70	62.00	0.30	2.13	0.3
	208.78	209.08	0.30	3.81	0.2
	261.00	261.40	0.40	4.49	0.2
	272.00	273.00	1.00	2.05	0.5
	276.60	276.90	0.30	4.81	NA
	280.51	282.00	1.49	4.94	0.8
	282.83	288.15	5.32	35.25	2.6
	297.37	297.67	0.30	25.90	0.2
	304.74	305.04	0.30	8.20	0.2
PEGRT18142	64.17	64.81	0.64	2.74	0.5
PEGRT18143	63.87	64.24	0.37	6.13	0.3
	68.00	72.61	4.61	3.58	2.9
	74.95	75.25	0.30	4.44	0.3
	218.49	221.96	3.47	2.70	2.2
	241.96	242.59	0.63	3.41	0.5
	252.00	253.00	1.00	2.38	0.8
PEGRT18177	20.36	20.80	0.44	8.17	0.3
PEGRT18178	21.43	22.16	0.73	4.51	0.7
	174.87	175.17	0.30	2.00	0.3
	177.81	178.41	0.60	6.26	0.3
PEGRT18202	263.73	264.15	0.42	4.33	0.4
	274.01	274.61	0.60	4.32	0.5
	407.24	412.24	5.00	3.40	0.2
	447.35	447.65	0.30	6.34	0.1
	453.81	454.33	0.52	3.25	0.2
PEGRT18203	133.30	133.60	0.30	9.64	0.2
	248.36	248.66	0.30	7.11	0.2
	424.84	425.14	0.30	4.65	0.1
	443.15	443.52	0.37	0.87	0.1
PEGRT18204	78.60	78.95	0.35	3.07	0.2
	79.30	79.60	0.30	3.63	0.2
	281.50	281.90	0.40	8.10	0.2
PEGRT18205	15.30	15.70	0.40	6.32	0.3
	296.40	296.95	0.55	8.49	0.3
	299.45	302.00	2.55	47.42	1.5
	306.98	307.90	0.92	10.66	0.4
	311.70	313.25	1.55	8.34	0.9
	316.00	316.75	0.75	8.63	0.4
PEGRT18206	22.81	23.23	0.42	2.33	0.3
	23.77	24.15	0.38	23.20	0.3
	52.20	52.50	0.30	6.74	0.2
	52.88	53.24	0.36	2.66	0.2
	214.15	214.45	0.30	5.53	0.3
PEGRT18207	35.70	36.50	0.80	2.13	0.5
	139.29	139.59	0.30	4.39	0.2
	251.27	251.57	0.30	12.60	0.2

Table 12 Summary of significant assays results for Pegasus K2.

3.4.3 Rubicon K2

Four diamond holes successfully intercepted Rubicon K2 gold mineralisation down plunge on the northern extents of Rubicon K2. Though the structure is visually poor, the grade (seen in Table 13) reflects the potential for this area.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	TW (m)
RUBRT18039	139.55	140.00	0.45	2.04	0.3
RUBRT18039	154.50	155.00	0.50	2.29	0.3
RUBRT18039	256.20	256.50	0.30	2.18	0.2
RUBRT18039	433.42	433.72	0.30	2.53	0.2
RUBRT18041	251.62	252.07	0.45	4.32	0.2
RUBRT18041	295.98	296.91	0.93	13.75	0.4
RUBRT18041	298.87	300.37	1.50	16.23	0.6

Table 13 - Summary of significant assays results for Rubicon K2.

3.4.4 Rubicon Footwall

A single diamond hole drilled intersecting a laminated quartz vein within the footwall volcaniclastics which assayed 0.5m (Tw) @ 3.64 g/t gold.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	TW (m)
RUBRT18043	3.40	3.97	0.57	3.64	0.5

Table 14 - Summary of significant assays results for Rubicon footwall.

3.5 Strzelecki Golden Hind

One assay result was received for the drill hole targeting (Table 15 the Strzelecki structure in the hanging wall of Rubicon. A visual intersection of the Strzelecki structure was observed at 947.14m consisting of both laminated veining and shear gouge consistent with Raleigh South mineralisation. Assay results for the remainder of the hole (including the Strzelecki structure) are pending.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	TW (m)
RUBRT18056	232.62	233.56	0.94	2.41	0.4

Table 15 - Summary of significant assays results for Strzelecki Golden Hind.

3.6 Raleigh South

Assays for the two diamond holes drilled into the with Raleigh Main Vein returned significant values.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	TW (m)
RALRT18070	151.31	151.65	0.34	11.2	0.21
RALRT18086	205.82	206.47	0.65	6.67	0.28

Table 16 - Summary of significant assays results for Strzelecki Golden Hind.

4 Future Work

4.1 In-mine Exploration

Drilling will continue to test the extents of K2 down from the Pegasus 5817 & 5920 Drill Drives. The Raleigh corridor will be targeted later into the quarter.

4.2 Resource Development

Follow up drilling is planned in the Sir Walter and Raleigh South prospect. The planned drilling will target the upper portions and southern extensions of the Raleigh Main Vein.

The current Drake resource targeting program is due to be completed in the next quarter.

4.3 Regional Exploration

An RC hole is planned to be drilled in the coming quarter at Beverly Hills to supplement the initial diamond hole and confirm the tenure of grade within the stockwork vein mineralisation target. Resampling of historic drilling at Beverly Hills and reinterpretation of the prospect is planned for the December quarter.

A regional review of historic core within the Black Flag Group volcaniclastics will continue through the December quarter. The implementation of a new logging system will lead to new targets within the Black Flag Group for current and future drilling programs.

Competency statement

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Rick Gordon who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration 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'. Dr Gordon is a full-time employee of Northern Star Resource Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

5 APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ 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 1m samples from which 3kg 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.	▪ Sampling was completed using Diamond (DD). ▪ Diamond core was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Half core or full core samples were nominated by the geologist from HQ or NQ diamond core, with a minimum sample width of 20cm and a maximum width of 120cm. ▪ RC drilling was used for precollars only and was not sampled. ▪ Samples were transported to various analysis laboratories in Kalgoorlie for preparation by drying, crushing to <3mm, and pulverizing the entire sample to <75µm. ▪ 300g Pulp splits were analysed in laboratories in both Kalgoorlie and Perth for 40g Fire assay charge and AAS analysis for gold.
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.).	▪ Rock rolling and RC pre-collars were used from surface to either set depths of 102m (Sir Walter) or until top of fresh (Drake and Raleigh South) before commencing diamond tails through target with HQ3 (core diameter = 61.1mm) for Raleigh South and Sir Walter, and HQ2 (core diameter = 63.5mm) for Drake. ▪ For underground drilling and where HQ drilling was impractical from surface, NQ2 (50.6mm) diameter core was used. ▪ Core was orientated using and electronic 'back-end tool' core orientation system. ▪ RC Drilling was completed using a 5.25" drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ 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.	▪ 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. ▪ Recovery was excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery was observed.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ All diamond core is logged for regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are taken through oriented zones. All logging is quantitative where possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every core tray. ▪ All AC samples are logged in one metre intervals for regolith and veining, and for lithology, mineralisation, and alteration where visible. A photograph is taken of each hole, displaying every sample for each hole. ▪ All RC sample chips are logged in one metre intervals for regolith and veining, and for lithology, mineralisation, and alteration where visible. A photograph is taken of the collected chip trays of

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		each hole. ▪ All data for diamond, RC and AC was recorded digitally.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ K2 (Drake) mineralised diamond core was half-core sampled after cutting longitudinally with an automated core saw. ▪ Raleigh Main Vein (Raleigh South and Sir Walter) diamond core was whole-core sampled. ▪ All diamond core that was half-core sampled was cut longitudinally with an automated core saw. ▪ Sample preparation was conducted at various laboratories in Kalgoorlie, commencing with sorting, checking and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6mm particle size. The entire crushed sample is then pulverized to 90% passing 75µm, using a Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 300g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. ▪ Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size to ensure consistent sample preparation. ▪ Screen Fire Assay (SFA) analysis was completed on selected samples where coarse visible gold was observed in the core.
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 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. ▪ 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.	▪ A 40-50g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux, dissolved in the furnace. The prill is totally digested in HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis. This method ensures total gold is reported appropriately. ▪ Screen Fire Assay (SFA) analysis using a 75µm screen separates a sample into oversize and undersize which are then both fire assayed, with a total gold content calculated from these results. This method is equivalent to assaying an entire sample to extinction and ensures total gold is reported appropriately. ▪ No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. ▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 composite samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are scrutinised and re-assayed with a new CRM if the failure is deemed genuine. ▪ Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 composite samples. Failures above 0.2g/t are scrutinised, and re-assayed if required. New pulps are prepared if failures remain. ▪ All sample QAQC results are assessed by geologists to ensure the appropriate level of accuracy and precision when the results have been returned from the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ All significant intersections are verified by the project geologist and senior geologist during the drill hole validation process. ▪ No holes were twinned as part of the programmes in this report. ▪ Geological logging was captured using Acquire database software. Both a hardcopy and electronic copy of these are stored. Assay files are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the supervising geologist who then checks that the results have been inserted correctly. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are also kept. No adjustments are made to this assay data.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ A planned hole is pegged using a GPS by the field assistants for surface holes and by a site surveyor for underground holes. ▪ During RC drilling, whole-hole gyroscopic surveys are every 50m to ensure the hole remains close to design. ▪ During surface diamond hole drilling continuous gyroscopic surveys are conducted at 30m, 50m, and then every 100m down hole to design depth to ensure the hole remains close to design. ▪ The final hole collar for each diamond hole is picked up after drillhole completion by DGPS in the MGA 94_51 grid for surface holes and picked up in the mine grid by mine surveyors for underground holes.

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		▪ Good quality topographic control has been achieved through regional topographic maps (±2.5m) based on photogrammetry data.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ 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. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Early stage diamond and RC drilling is variably spaced to effectively test the desired target. Spacings of the regional drilling programmes range from 80m apart through to several hundred metres apart through to isolated single drillholes in some cases. These variable spacings are considered appropriate for early-stage testing of exploration targets. ▪ In-mine diamond drillholes spacings are also variable from 80m apart through to isolated single drillholes. Closer spaced drilling is considered operational drilling, beyond the scope of this report. ▪ 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. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ All drilling both underground and surface is oriented as close as practical to perpendicular to the target structures. The orientation of all in-mine target structures is well known and drill holes are only designed where meaningful intercept angles can be achieved. ▪ No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored by Northern Star in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound and tracked through their chain of custody via audit trails.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No audits or reviews have recently been conducted on sampling techniques, however lab audits are conducted on a regular basis.

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 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 drill holes mentioned in this report are located within the M16/309, M16/326 and M15/993 Mining leases held by the East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Northern Star Resources Ltd (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). ▪ The tenement on which the Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus and Sir Walter prospects are hosted (M16/309) is subject to two royalty agreements; however, neither of these is applicable to the Prospects described in this report. The agreements concerned are the Kundana- Hornet Central Royalty and the Kundana Pope John Agreement No. 2602-13. No known impediments exist and the tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Underground drilling on the Raleigh and Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus mines extends the mineralised trends from older drilling including that of previous operators of those mines including Barrick Gold, Placer Dome Asia-Pacific, Aurion Gold and other predecessors. ▪ Surface drilling on the Raleigh South and Sir Walter prospects similarly extends from the mineralised trend of Raleigh from those same predecessors. ▪ Exploration work by Barrick Gold, Placer Dome Asia-Pacific, Aurion Gold and Goldfields Limited defined the Beverly Hills and Ambition prospects and placed a small number of RC and diamond drillholes into Beverly hills and RC holes into Ambition.
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. The Zuleika Shear Zone in the Kundana area comprises multiple anastomosing shears the most important of which are the K2, the K2A and Strzelecki Shears. ▪ Raleigh mineralisation is hosted on the Strzelecki Structure. Strzelecki mineralisation consists of very narrow, very high-grade mineralisation on a laminated vein hosted in the camp-scale Strzelecki Shear which abuts a differentiated mafic intrusive, the Powder Sill Gabbro against intermediate volcanoclastic rocks (Black Flag Group). A thin 'skin' of volcanogenic lithic siltstone-sandstone lies between the gabbro and the Strzelecki shear. Being bound by an intrusive contact on one side and a sheared contact on the other, the thickness of the sedimentary package is highly variable from absent to about forty metres true width. ▪ The Hornet-Rubicon-Pegasus mineralisation consists primarily of high-grade laminated vein hosted gold on the K2 plane of the Zuleika shear with additional mineralisation on associated lower order structures. The Falcon target is a related mineralised zone in the hanging wall to Pegasus and between the two main Zuleika structures, the K2 and Strzelecki structures. ▪ The Ambition mineralisation is hosted within a laminated quartz vein on the K2 plane of the Zuleika shear which is adjacent to the contact between the Powder Sill Gabbro and the volcaniclastic rocks of the Black Flag Group. ▪ Two kinds of mineralisation styles are present at Beverly Hills. A narrow high-grade shear-vein on the Black Flag Group volcaniclastic sediment and Powder Sill Gabbro contact (the northern continuation of the Barkers Structure), and a broad zone of stockwork vein hosted mineralisation within a granophyric zone of the Power Sill Gabbro.

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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: ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. ▪ 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.	▪ Refer to the various tables in the body of this report. ▪ Exploration results that are not material to this report are excluded for some drill programmes, however the drill physicals are all detailed for all drilling regardless of the outcome.
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. ▪ Where aggregate intersections 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. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Diamond drill results are reported as aggregates across the target zone. ▪ Aggregate intersections only use low grade results where such inclusion results in grades and thicknesses consistent with realistic mining widths. ▪ No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ 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').	▪ The orientation of target structures is well known for all in-mine exploration targets and true widths can be accurately calculated and are reported accordingly. ▪ Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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.	▪ Refer to the figures the body of this report for the spatial context of all holes planned and drilled to date.
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.	▪ Exploration results that are not material to this report are excluded for some drill programmes, however the drill physicals are all detailed for all drilling regardless of the outcome.
Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.

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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). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ A reverse circulation hole is planned for the Beverly Hills to confirm mineralisation continuation and tenure. Resampling of historic drilling will be conducted and following the return of assays an interpretation of the prospect will be completed. ▪ Following the return of assays at Ambition reinterpretation will be completed and a decision point reached on the viability of the target. ▪ Raleigh South and Drake interpretation update for estimation. Sir Walter Resource Targeting Phase 2 and Raleigh South Resource Definition Phase 2 drill campaign. ▪ In-mine drilling will continue to test the extents of down to an RL of 5290. The Raleigh corridor will continue to be tested for mineralisation.