

KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS SET FOR LONG LIFE AMID STRONG EXPLORATION RESULTS FROM EIGHT POTENTIAL FEED SOURCES

Exploration success bodes well for mid-year Resource upgrade

KEY POINTS

- ▶ Outstanding exploration results demonstrate scope for significant increases in the life of the Company's Kalgoorlie Operations which include Kundana and Kanowna Bell mines
- ▶ Results come from eight potential feed sources all within close trucking distance of the Kalgoorlie plant
- ▶ Drilling has confirmed the historical Velvet discovery at Kanowna Belle underground, with results such as 45m at 5.6gpt
- ▶ Fresh intersections of up to 37gpt from the Millennium deposit discovered late last year; maiden Resource expected mid-year
- ▶ Significant results from the Six Mile Project indicate open pit and underground potential; maiden Resource expected
- ▶ Drilling at the Christmas project has revealed the potential for a major fault offset of the rich +1.3Moz Raleigh mine
- ▶ New discovery "Golden Eye" 6km from Kalgoorlie plant
- ▶ Numerous high-grade intersections of up to 50gpt at the historical Paradigm mine highlight potential for parallel lodes
- ▶ Significant results from the Carbine deposit indicate open pit and underground potential; maiden Resource expected mid-year
- ▶ More high-grade results of up to 172gpt from the White Feather deposit discovered late last year
- ▶ "When our extremely low cost of discovery is compared with the fact that we make a A\$500-A\$600/oz margin, it is clear that our exploration program is generating outstanding returns on invested capital." – MD Bill Beament

Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST) is pleased to advise that it is rapidly establishing the gold inventory needed to underpin a long life at its Kalgoorlie operations, with a host of exploration success ranging from discoveries to significant extensions of known deposits.

Northern Star is spending A\$20 million of its current A\$50 million exploration budget in the Kalgoorlie region as part of a strategy aimed at ensuring that this processing centre has a significant mine-life, whilst maintaining its current plus 180,000oz per annum production profile at high grades and low costs.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
21 May 2015

Australian Securities
Exchange Code: NST

Board of Directors

Mr Chris Rowe
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Bill Beament
Managing Director

Mr Peter O'Connor
Non-Executive Director

Mr John Fitzgerald
Non-Executive Director

Ms Liza Carpene
Company Secretary

Issued Capital

Shares 592.5 million

Options 2.9 million

Current Share Price A\$2.13

Market Capitalisation

A\$1.26 billion

Cash and Cash Equivalents

31 Mar 2015 - A\$111.7 million

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Recent results have demonstrated that this program is not only identifying substantial new deposits, but it is doing so for a fraction of the cost being paid per ounce compared to corporate transactions.

This shows that the investment being made in exploration by Northern Star is generating substantial returns for shareholders both by growing the Company's gold inventory and its mine lives.

The Kalgoorlie operations, including both Kundana and Kanowna Belle mines, now have a substantial pipeline of potential feed sources which are rapidly progressing from geological theory to Resources (see Figure 1).

Northern Star Managing Director Bill Beament said the latest exploration results showed that the Kalgoorlie operations were set for a long and lucrative future.

"When our extremely low cost of discovery is compared with the fact that we make a A\$500-A\$600/oz margin, it is clear that our exploration program is generating outstanding returns on invested capital," Mr Beament said.

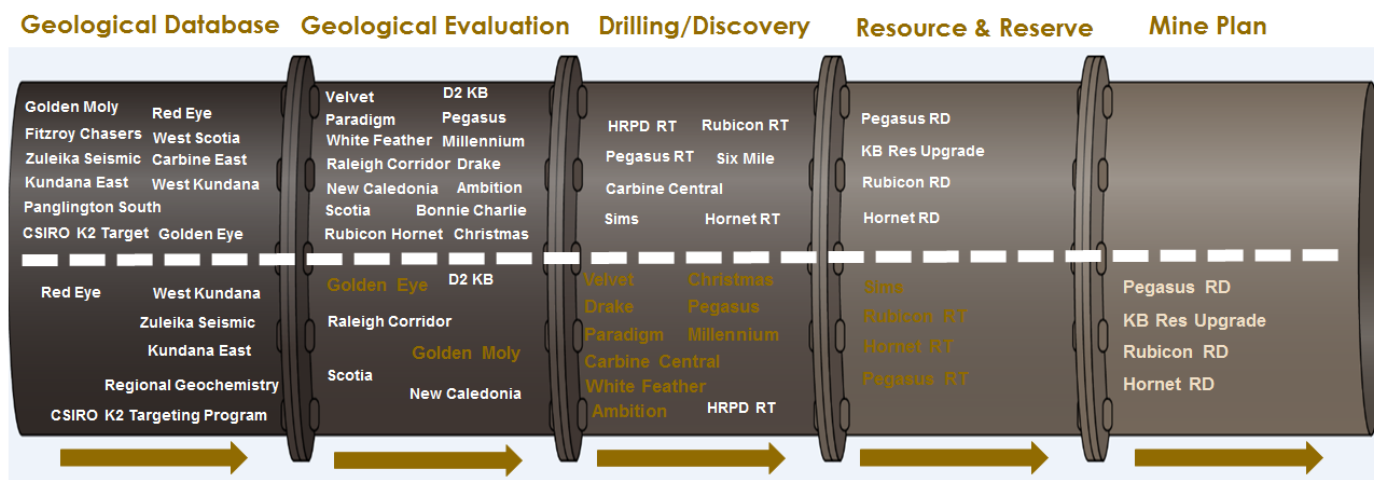
"The speed with which we are building this Kalgoorlie inventory is also extraordinary, with discoveries being made within just six to nine months of the exploration concept and targets being identified."

Mr Beament said exploration was now the most cost-effective means of creating value for shareholders.

"In most cases, the market for Australian gold assets has reached elevated levels," he said. "We have always said we are not in the business of growth for growth's sake.

"We are in the business of generating superior shareholder returns. Paying some of the premiums being asked for gold assets in today's market is not consistent with that objective."

Kalgoorlie Development Pipeline (at acquisition)



Kalgoorlie Development Pipeline Progression (current)

Figure 1: Through the broader A\$50m exploration spend, the Kalgoorlie project pipeline has rapidly advanced since Northern Star acquired the Operations.

Velvet Discovery (Kanowna 100% NST)

The Velvet discovery was made in the mid 2000s when the mine exploration team intersected typical Kanowna Belle mineralisation adjacent to the Fitzroy Fault that graded 49m @ 4.0gpt, including 9m @ 11.4gpt. Velvet is located only 550m from existing underground development at the Kanowna Belle mine.

Following a review of the historical results and adopting a new geological interpretation, a series of three diamond holes were completed this year.

Northern Star is pleased to announce that one of the diamond holes encountered mineralisation consistent with the historic intersection (see Figure 2). Hole KDU3234 returned an intersection of:

- **45.3m at 5.6gpt including:**
 - 6.3m at 20.5gpt
 - 7.3m at 4.9gpt, and
 - 8.2m at 4.6gpt

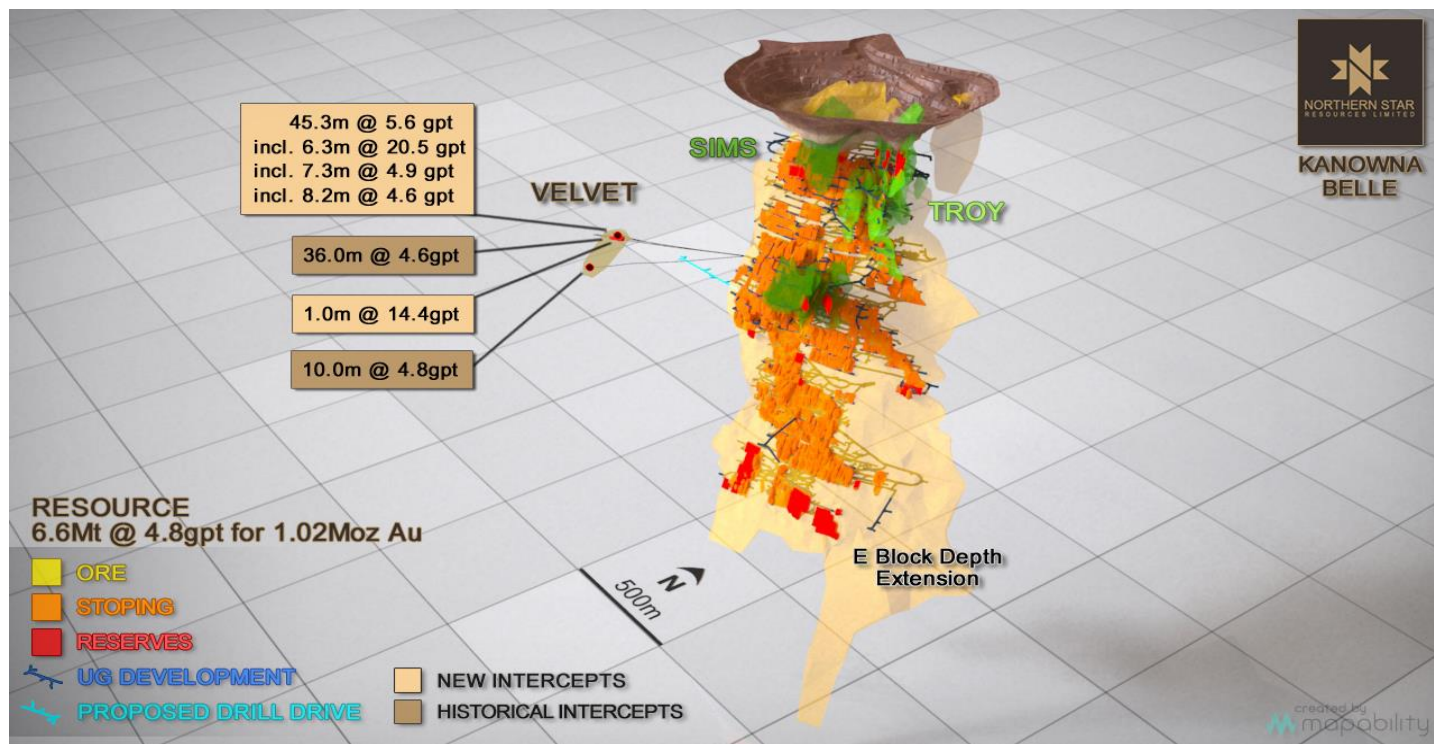


Figure 2: An oblique view of the recent high grade and historical intercepts at the Velvet discovery.

In light of this outstanding result and because of the less than optimal drill orientations from surface and underground that greatly restricted previous follow-up exploration, the Board has approved a dedicated exploration drill drive.

Development of the exploration drill drive will commence in June and will enable targeted close-range exploration drilling in the second-half of this calendar year and has the potential to extend the life of the Kanowna Belle mine.

Millennium Discovery (100% NST)

In addition to the exploration success reported earlier this year at the 51% owned EKJV, where the Pegasus Resource was recently increased to 1.12Moz at 11.6gpt (see ASX release dated 16 February 2015), the K2 Pegasus exploration model has been successfully applied to the adjacent 100% Northern Star tenements.

This geological remodeling and testing of multiple shoot orientations resulted in the Millennium discovery late last year (see ASX release dated 12 November 2014). Millennium is a high-grade shoot on the K2 structure immediately north of the historic Centenary mine.

Recent Infill and extensional drilling has continued to establish the presence of extensive, high-grade north-plunging mineralisation (see Figure 3).

Significant recent intersections returned since the previous ASX release include (downhole & uncut):

- 2.9m @ 37.4gpt (est true width 1.7m) from 412m
- 11.8m @ 4.3gpt including 4.3m @ 7.8gpt (est true width 7.0m) from 370m
- 7.0m @ 6.7gpt (est true width 5.2m) from 171m
- 4.2m @ 10.1gpt (est true width 2.5m) from 365m
- 2.9m @ 10.1gpt (est true width 1.6m) from 504m
- 2.7m @ 9.2gpt (est true width 2.0m) from 450m
- 2.0m @ 6.1gpt (est true width 1.5m) from 229m
- 1.0m @ 7.6gpt (est true width 1.6m) from 215m

In light of the latest results there are currently two diamond drill rigs conducting a Resource drill out, with a maiden calculation for Millennium expected in the mid-year Resource update. The Project Team are currently installing dewatering equipment in the pit to enable future mine access.

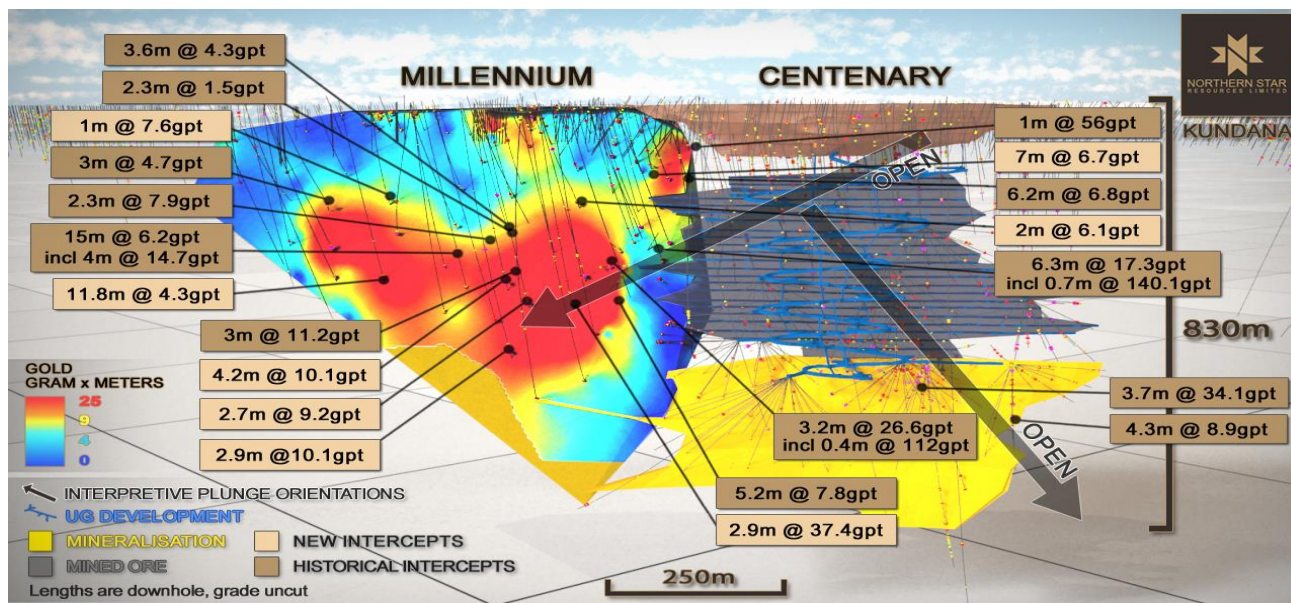


Figure 3: Long Section of the high grade Millennium discovery.

Christmas Discovery (100% NST)

The Christmas discovery is 600m north east of the +1.3Moz Raleigh mine and is interpreted to be a fault offset of main Raleigh vein (see Figure 4).

Initial drilling results suggest that a north-plunging high-grade shoot exists on the other side of the Lucifer fault which is believed to cut and displace the Raleigh deposit.

These results are consistent with Raleigh Style Mineralisation (vein width average of 0.5m at ~60gpt) and strengthen the potential for a north plunging shoot. The Christmas long section (see Figure 4) with the latest results demonstrate the development of a north plunging high grade zone.

The results include 1.6m at 24.4gpt, 0.9m at 31.7gpt and 1.3m at 4.3gpt

The Christmas results could have profound implications for exploration targeting in the Kundana camp. Should it be proven that the same K2 shoot geometries exist in the Strzelecki veins, numerous exploration targets stand out in the vicinity of the other Strzelecki deposits (Strzelecki, Barkers, Barkers North).

Further diamond drilling and preliminary conceptual economic assessments are planned at Christmas.

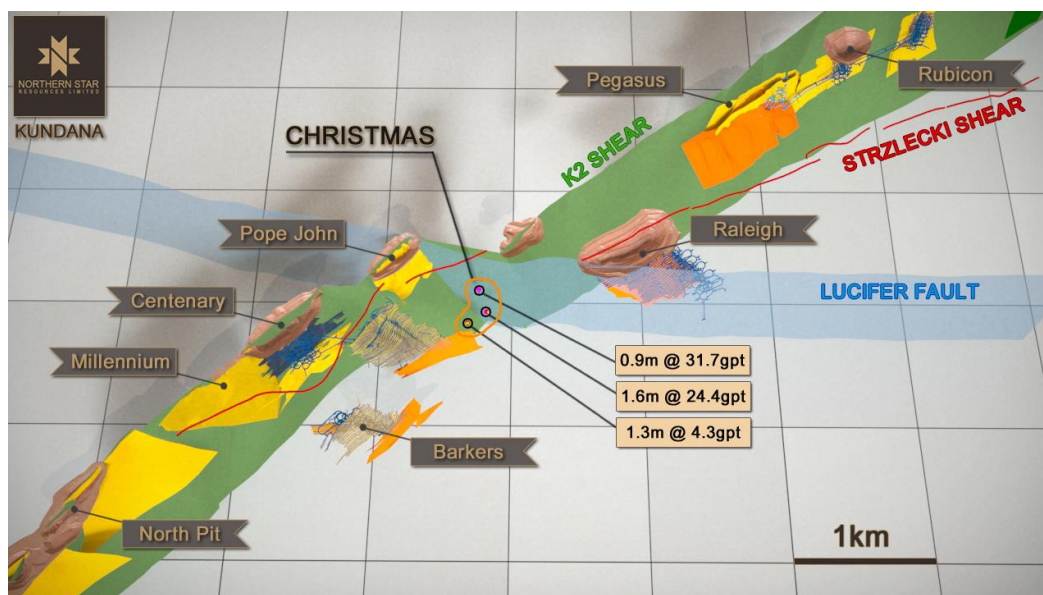


Figure 4: Oblique view of the recently discovered Christmas Deposit. The Lucifer fault is believed to have cut off the Northerly plunge of the 1.3Moz Raleigh deposit.

Six Mile Project (Kanowna 100% NST)

The Six Mile project is located 5km north-west of the Kanowna Belle processing facility. A small oxide open pit was mined within the project area by Western Mining Corporation.

Geologically, the prospect is located in a mafic package near the contact with the regionally significant Scotia intrusive. The intrusion and development of the Scotia dome has resulted in the development of a conjugate series of fractures and faults that have in places been infilled by porphyry intrusives (see Figure 5). Mineralisation occurs in porphyry and shears trending are NE-SW and NW-SE.

The aim of the Northern Star exploration program at 6 Mile were to:

- test for extensions to near-surface oxide mineralisation,
- establish an Inferred Resource to test the viability of an open pit cutback (in progress), and
- identify zones of higher grade mineralisation at depth that may support underground mining.

Recent drilling by Northern Star has returned a series of strong results, including;

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ▪ SMDD14024A – 4.7m @ 12.2gpt | (est true width 4.6m) from 196m |
| ▪ SMDD14022 – 10.4m @ 3.3gpt | (est true width 10.3m) from 138m |
| ▪ SMRC14015 – 7.0m @ 1.9gpt | (est true width 7m) from 65m |
| ▪ SMRC14015 – 11.0m @ 6.0gpt | (est true width 11m) from 121m |
| ▪ SMRC14015 – 5.0m @ 2.2gpt | (est true width 5m) from 181m |
| ▪ SMRC14001 – 11.0m @ 2.3gpt | (est true width 11m) from 33m |
| ▪ SMRC14017 – 7.0m @ 1.5gpt | (est true width 7m) from 48m |
| ▪ SMRC14017 – 9.0m @ 2.0gpt | (est true width 9m) from 112m |
| ▪ SMRC14017 – 13.0m @ 2.7gpt | (est true width 13m) from 157m |
| ▪ SMDD14023 – 6.6m @ 3.5gpt | (est true width 6.5m) from 83m |
| ▪ SMRC14010 – 6.0m @ 2.0gpt | (est true width 6m) from 1m |
| ▪ SMRC14002 – 3.0m @ 4.2gpt | (est true width 3m) from 76m |
| ▪ SMRC14009 – 1.0m @ 12.9gpt | (est true width 1m) from 124m |

These results demonstrate the potential viability of an open-pit cutback and also identify zones of higher-grade primary mineralisation at depth that may support underground mining.

Resource modelling for the Six Mile project is in progress and expected for release with the NST mid-year Resource Reserve update. Upon completion of the Resource model, open pit optimisation will be conducted to determine the potential for open pit mining.

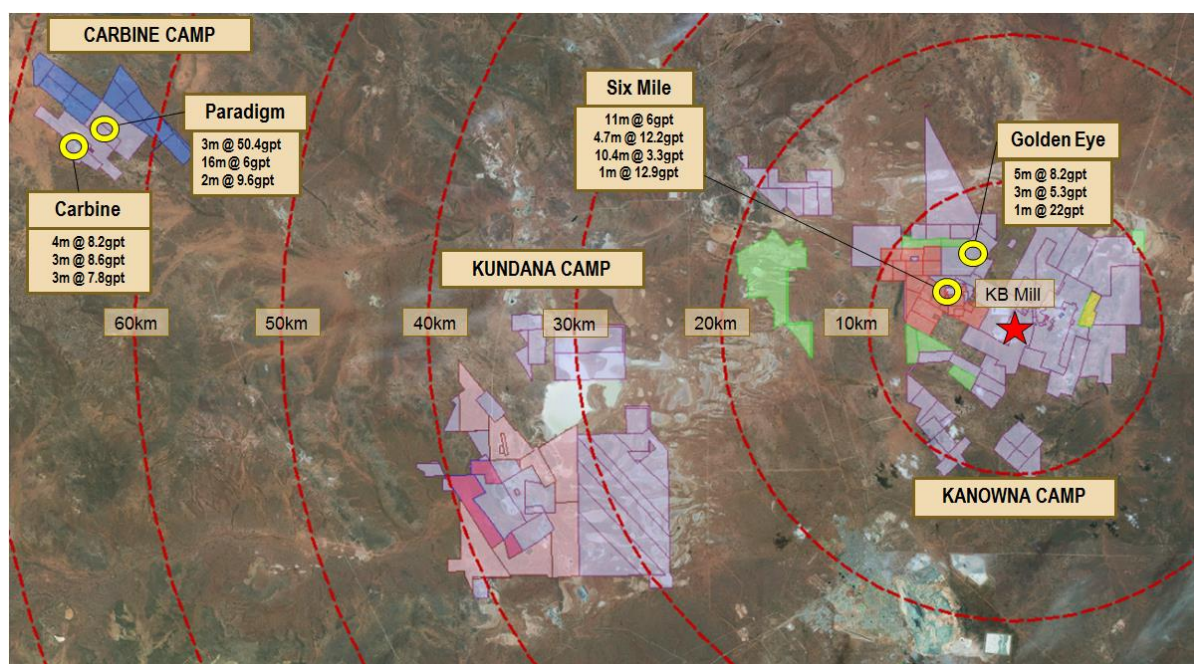


Figure 5: A regional plan view of the Kalgoorlie processing centre. Significant intercepts from the Six Mile, Carbine, Paradigm and Golden Eye regional exploration targets.

Golden Eye Discovery (Kanowna 100% NST)

The Golden Eye discovery is located approximately 5.7km from the Kanowna Belle processing facility. The vein system was initially discovered by Northern Star Resources geologists remapping the area. Surface rock chip sampling identified quartz float enriched in gold, bismuth and tellurium with a gold grade exceeding 20gpt returned from one of the chip samples.

Geologically, the prospect is hosted with a series of high magnesium basalts to Komatiitic (ultramafic) flows that have been intruded by felsic to intermediate porphyries. The prospect is located within 1km of the contact between the Scotia intrusive and the mafic-ultramafic sequence.

A program of tightly spaced Auger soil sampling identified a coherent 900m long soil anomaly with a maximum result of 101ppb. A follow up RC drilling program was conducted earlier this year to test the soil anomaly and the encouraging rock chip results (see Figure 5).

Northern Star is pleased to announce the discovery of a mineralised vein system, with results returned from the maiden drilling program including:

- 5m @ 8.2gpt (est true width 4.8m) from 35m
- 1m @ 22.0gpt (est true width 1.0m) from 120m
- 3m @ 5.3gpt Including, 1m @ 14.4gpt (est true width 2.8m) from 85m

Further drilling is planned in the June quarter and into FY2016 with the aim of identifying the extents of the system. To date, drilling has only tested 150m of the 900m long soil anomaly.

Paradigm Project (100% NST)

Drilling has been completed north of the historic high-grade Paradigm mine to test repetitions in the footwall of the high-grade ore zones mined underground in the early 2000s.

The area has been structurally re-interpreted by Northern Star geologists and a series of RC holes drilled to test the revised structural concepts.

Northern Star is pleased to announce the discovery of multiple zones of high grade mineralisation in previously unidentified veining north of the main Paradigm deposit (see Figure 5).

Results returned FYTD include:

- 3m @ 50.4gpt (est true width 2.5m) from 192m
- 16m @ 6.0gpt (est true width 13m) from 192m
- 2m @ 9.6gpt (est true width 1.5m) from 44m
- 2m @ 5.2gpt (est true width 1.5m) from 168m

Follow up diamond drilling is planned for the June quarter.

Carbine Deposit (100% NST)

Drilling has been conducted at the historical Carbine mine, approximately 60km from Kalgoorlie.

Mineralisation is predominantly hosted in sheared quartz biotite schist and controlled by a complex structural regime of shear zones, faulting, and asymmetrical fold hinges associated with the Carbine Thrust. The thrust is a NW striking, moderate NE dipping structure which up thrusts a sequence of high MG Basalts and dolerites, and Black Flag metasedimentary rocks onto the ultramafic footwall.

Lodes commonly occur as shoots along the ultramafic-sediment contact or along fold limbs but still appear within the ultramafic unit as a result of cross-cutting shears. Mineralisation is characterised by carbonate-pyrite-arsenopyrite alteration zones.

Northern Star is pleased to announce that drilling at the Carbine Shear prospect has returned a number of significant intersections, including:

- 3.0m @ 7.8gpt (est true width 3m) from 172m
- 3.0m @ 8.6gpt (est true width 3m) from 182m
- 4.0m @ 8.2gpt (est true width 4m) from 61m
- 0.6m @ 15.2gpt (est true width 0.5m) from 132m
- 14.0m @ 1.4gpt (est true width 14m) from 153m

A revised Resource inventory incorporating both the recent and historic drilling at Carbine will be released with the mid-year Company Reserve Resource update.

White Feather Discovery (Kanowna 100% NST)

Recent drilling to follow up the discovery hole of 1m at 5328gpt (see ASX announcement dated 2 December 2014) has returned numerous high-grade results.

These include several significant intersections that are consistent with the narrow vein high nugget gold mineralisation mined from the main Kanowna line of reef (see figure 6). Recent results include;

- 0.3m @ 171.7gpt (est true width 0.3m) from 282m
- 0.5m @ 13.2gpt (est true width 0.4m) from 258m
- 0.7m @ 22.0gpt (est true width 0.7m) from 266m
- 1.0m @ 9.34gpt (est true width 1.0m) from 76m
- 2.0m @ 7.9gpt (est true width 2.0m) from 261m

Further drilling at White Feather is currently in progress. But due to the extremely variable nature of the results caused by the nuggety gold and complex vein patterns, the establishment of an Inferred Resource based on wide spaced drilling is difficult.

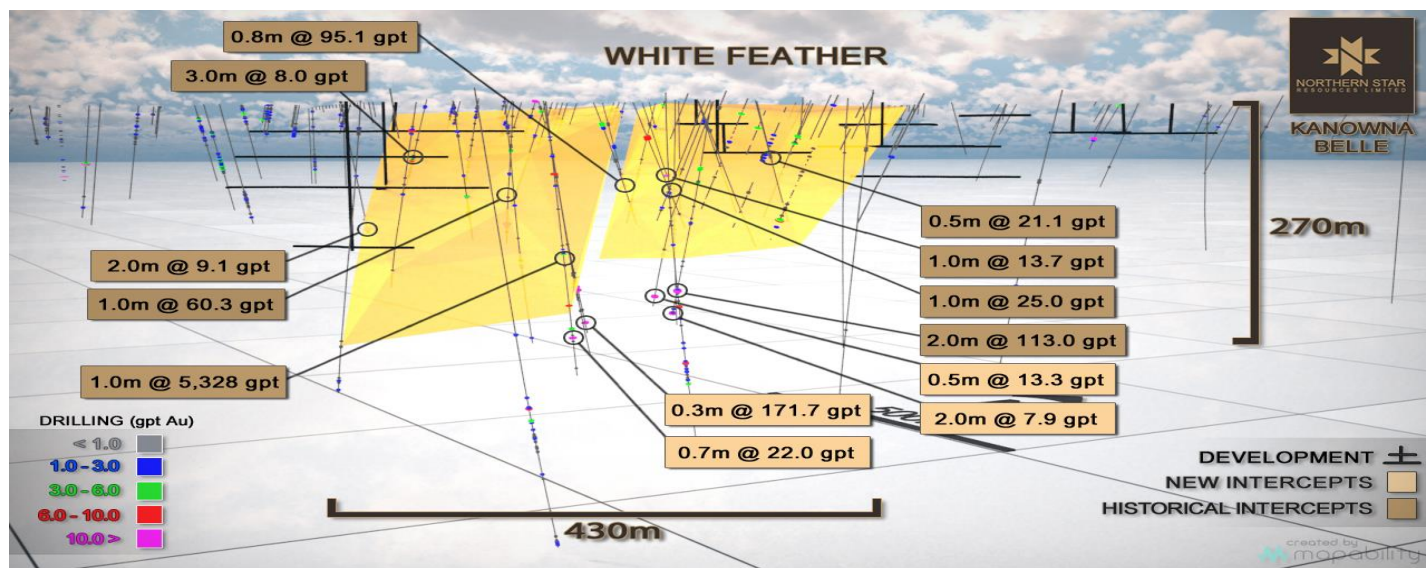


Figure 6: Long Section of the high grade White Feather deposit that has historic production of ~250koz at an average grade of 16gpt.

As a result, Northern Star intends to drill intensively a localised area from surface with a view to establishing sufficient continuity to define a mineable ore block. This would in turn justify development of an underground exploration platform.

Yours faithfully



BILL BEAMENT
Managing Director
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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to mineral resource estimations, exploration results, data quality, geological interpretations and potential for eventual economic extraction, is based on information compiled by Darren Cooke, (Member Australian Institute of Geoscientists), who is a full-time employee of Northern Star Resources Limited. Mr Cooke has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Velvet, Six Mile, White Feather, Golden Eye, Millennium, Christmas, Carbine and Paradigm prospect. 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

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APPENDIX 1 – RESULTS

White Feather, Six Mile, Velvet, Golden Eye, Millennium, Christmas, Carbine and Paradigm

VELVET (NSR 100%)												
Drill Hole #	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	Drill hole collar RL (Mine Grid)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees, Mine Grid)	End of hole depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)	
KDU3232	19765	49919	9729	-10	288	737.0	542.25	547.10	4.85	4.4	NA	
KDU3234	19765	49919	9729	-15	289	722.1	581.78	627.10	45.32	5.6	NA	
							581.78	590.00	8.22	4.6	NA	
							609.30	615.58	6.28	20.5	NA	
							619.83	627.10	7.27	4.9	NA	
KDU3234W1	19765	49919	9730	-15	289	750.6	609.10	612.85	3.75	3.4	NA	
KDU3234W1	19765	49919	9730	-15	289	750.6	687.00	690.00	3.00	6.3	NA	
KDU3234W1	19765	49919	9730	-15	289	750.6	714.00	720.45	6.45	1.9	NA	
KDU3234W1	19765	49919	9730	-15	289	750.6	746.30	750.56	4.26	1.4	NA	
KDU3234W2	19765	49919	9730	-15	2889	669.3	625.00	626.00	1.00	14.4	NA	

SIX MILE EXPLORATION RC DRILL RESULTS (NSR 100%)												
Drill Hole #	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	Drill hole collar RL (Mine Grid)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees, Mine Grid)	End of hole depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)	
SMRC14001	359538	6616077	359	-55	190	72.0	33.00	44.00	11.00	2.3	11.00	
SMRC14001	359538	6616077	359	-55	190	72.0	47.00	50.00	3.00	1.8	3.00	
SMRC14002	359573	6616081	358	-55	195	90.0	48.00	51.00	3.00	1.2	3.00	
SMRC14002	359573	6616081	358	-55	195	90.0	55.00	56.00	1.00	1.3	1.00	
SMRC14002	359573	6616081	358	-55	195	90.0	76.00	79.00	3.00	4.2	3.00	
SMRC14002	359573	6616081	358	-55	195	90.0	83.00	84.00	1.00	2.9	1.00	
SMRC14003	359614	6616100	357	-60	160	108.0	68.00	69.00	1.00	1.1	1.00	
SMRC14004	359659	6616136	357	-60	160	120.0	82.00	83.00	1.00	1.4	1.00	
SMRC14004	359659	6616136	357	-60	160	120.0	103.00	104.00	1.00	1.2	1.00	
SMRC14004	359659	6616136	357	-60	160	120.0	111.00	112.00	1.00	1.4	1.00	
SMRC14005	359721	6616039	363	-60	190	72.0	25.00	26.00	1.00	2.1	1.00	
SMRC14006	359744	6616150	356	-60	190	72.0			NSI			
SMRC14007	359780	6616090	358	-60	190	60.0	19.00	20.00	1.00	1.2	1.00	
SMRC14007	359780	6616090	358	-60	190	60.0	41.00	43.00	2.00	2.1	2.00	
SMRC14008	359789	6616129	356	-60	190	60.0			NSI			
SMRC14009	359650	6615945	361	-60	320	132.0	58.00	59.00	1.00	7.4	1.00	
SMRC14009	359650	6615945	361	-60	320	132.0	124.00	125.00	1.00	12.9	1.00	
SMRC14009	359650	6615945	361	-60	320	132.0	127.00	130.00	3.00	1.9	3.00	
SMRC14010	359509	6615826	364	-60	320	132.0	1.00	7.00	6.00	2.0	6.00	
SMRC14010	359509	6615826	364	-60	320	132.0	11.00	13.00	2.00	3.0	2.00	
SMRC14010	359509	6615826	364	-60	320	132.0	31.00	33.00	2.00	1.3	2.00	
SMRC14010	359509	6615826	364	-60	320	132.0	86.00	87.00	1.00	1.6	1.00	
SMRC14011	359449	6615805	364	-60	220	132.0			NSI			
SMRC14012	359397	6615877	362	-55	210	150.0	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.7	1.00	
SMRC14012	359397	6615877	362	-55	210	150.0	38.00	39.00	1.00	1.2	1.00	
SMRC14012	359397	6615877	362	-55	210	150.0	75.00	76.00	1.00	5.5	1.00	
SMRC14012	359397	6615877	362	-55	210	150.0	101.00	102.00	1.00	1.7	1.00	
SMRC14012	359397	6615877	362	-55	210	150.0	122.00	128.00	6.00	0.8	6.00	
SMRC14014	359271	6616031	359	-55	210	156.0			NSI			
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	61.00	62.00	1.00	1.1	1.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	65.00	72.00	7.00	1.9	7.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	82.00	85.00	3.00	3.6	3.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	105.00	107.00	2.00	1.4	2.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	112.00	113.00	1.00	3.2	1.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	121.00	132.00	11.00	6.0	11.00	
							127.00	128.00	1.00	45.3	1.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	138.00	139.00	1.00	1.8	1.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	152.00	153.00	1.00	1.1	1.00	
SMRC14015	359382	6615946	361	-65	220	186.0	181.00	186.00	5.00	2.2	5.00	
SMRC14016	359595	6615876	363	-60	320	192.0	89.00	90.00	1.00	1.8	1.00	
SMRC14016	359595	6615876	363	-60	320	192.0	177.00	178.00	1.00	1.8	1.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	48.00	55.00	7.00	1.5	7.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	59.00	64.00	5.00	1.2	5.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	79.00	80.00	1.00	1.1	1.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	102.00	104.00	2.00	2.1	2.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	112.00	121.00	9.00	2.0	9.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	126.00	127.00	1.00	1.4	1.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	151.00	153.00	2.00	5.0	2.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	157.00	170.00	13.00	2.7	13.00	
SMRC14017	359402	6615935	361	-60	220	270.0	251.00	252.00	1.00	5.3	1.00	
SMRC14018	359275	6615786	364	-60	0	200.0	139.00	142.00	3.00	2.2	3.00	
SMRC14018	359275	6615786	364	-60	0	200.0	151.00	154.00	3.00	2.3	3.00	
SMRC14018	359275	6615786	364	-60	0	200.0	166.00	167.00	1.00	1.0	1.00	
SMRC14018	359275	6615786	364	-60	0	200.0	177.00	178.00	1.00	5.3	1.00	
SMRC14018	359275	6615786	364	-60	0	200.0	183.00	188.00	5.00	1.0	5.00	
SMRC14019	359212	6615865	361	-60	0	150.0	85.00	86.00	1.00	2.9	1.00	
SMRC14019	359212	6615865	361	-60	0	150.0	104.00	107.00	3.00	1.1	3.00	
SMRC14020	359321	6616052	359	-60	200	242.0	51.00	52.00	1.00	1.2	1.00	
SMRC14020	359321	6616052	359	-60	200	242.0	83.00	84.00	1.00	1.6	1.00	
SMRC14021	359401	6616095	365	-60	210	252.0			NSI			
SMDD14022	359421	6615872	363	-60	272	285.0	137.85	148.22	10.37	3.3	10.30	
SMDD14023	359610	6616119	358	-60	205	272.9	82.70	89.25	6.55	3.5	6.40	
SMDD14024A	359697	6615965	361	-56	313	255.1	196.30	201.00	4.70	12.2	4.60	
SMDD14025	359251	6615826	364	-55	56	254.9	157.55	159.00	1.45	5.9	1.40	



CHRISTMAS EXPLORATION DRILL RESULTS

Drill Hole #	Collar Easting (MGA)	Collar Northing (MGA)	Collar Elevation (AHD)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees, Mine Grid)	End of hole depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
CHCD14001	331168	6600311	345	-60	81	615	558.65	560.00	1.35	4.3	1.1
CHCD14002	331273	6600161	345	-62	69	567	519.00	520.62	1.62	24.4	1.3
CHCD14003	331409	6600247	343	-62	88	357	341.31	342.20	0.89	31.7	0.8

CARBINE EXPLORATION DRILL RESULTS (NSR 100%)

Drill Hole #	Eastings (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	Drill hole collar RL (Mine Grid)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees, Mine Grid)	End of hole depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
CBRC14020	300856	6625837	426	-60	184				NSI		
CBRC14021	300668	6625639	425	-60	212				NSI		
CBRC14022	300541	6625813	426	-60	212	180	122.00	123.00	1.00	3.2	1.0
CBRC14023	300566	6625853	426	-60	212	216	61.00	65.00	4.00	8.2	4.0
CBRC14023	300566	6625853	426	-60	212	216	166.00	172.00	6.00	3.9	4.0
CBRC14024	300578	6625790	428	-60	212				NSI		
CBRC14025	300606	6625833	427	-60	212				NSI		
CBRC14027	300015	6625645	435	-60	212				NSI		
CBRC14028	300037	6625680	434	-60	212				NSI		
CBRC14029	300070	6625739	432	-60	212				NSI		
CBRC14030	300207	6626018	433	-60	205	216	153.00	167.00	14.00	1.4	14.0
CBRC14031	300207	6626017	432	-55	205	216	172.00	175.00	3.00	7.8	3.0
CBRC14031	300207	6626017	432	-55	205	216	182.00	185.00	3.00	8.6	3.0
CBDD14032	300631	6625874	428	-60	212	228	132.50	133.05	0.55	15.2	0.5
CBDD14033	300016	6625747	434	-60	212				NSI		

PARADIGM EXPLORATION DRILL RESULTS (NSR 100%)

Drill Hole #	Collar Easting (MGA)	Collar Northing (MGA)	Collar Elevation (AHD)	Collar Dip (degrees)	Collar Azimuth (degrees)	End of hole depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Width	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
PDRC14001	301977	6626994	423	-55	0				NSI		
PDRC14002	301972	6626969	423	-55	0				NSI		
PDRC14003	302056	6627028	422	-55	360	250	44.00	46.00	2.00	9.6	1.5
PDRC14003	302056	6627028	422	-55	360	250	192.00	208.00	16.00	6.0	13.0
PDRC14004	302057	6626999	422	-55	0				NSI		
PDRC14005	301940	6627060	422	-60	40				NSI		
PDRC14005A	301940	6627060	422	-60	40				NSI		
PDRC15006	302016	6626996	422	-60	40	350	168.00	170.00	2.00	5.2	1.5
PDRC15006	302016	6626996	422	-60	40	350	192.00	195.00	3.00	50.4	2.5
PDRC15006	302016	6626996	422	-60	40	350	253.00	254.00	1.00	6.1	0.8
PDRC15006	302016	6626996	422	-60	40	350	265.00	266.00	1.00	4.7	0.8
PDRC15007	302055	6627042	422	-60	40	306	140.00	141.00	1.00	6.4	0.8
PDRC15007	302055	6627042	422	-60	40	306	148.00	149.00	1.00	3.8	0.8
PDRC15007	302055	6627042	422	-60	40	306	160.00	164.00	4.00	1.1	3.3
PDRC15008	302039	6627101	422	-60	40	216	75.00	76.00	1.00	5.0	0.8
PDRC15008	302039	6627101	422	-60	40	216	101.00	102.00	1.00	6.3	0.8
PDRC15008	302039	6627101	422	-60	40	216	128.00	137.00	9.00	1.8	7.5
			Including				132.00	135.00	3.00	3.4	1.5
PDRC15008	302039	6627101	422	-60	40	216	142.00	150.00	8.00	2.6	6.7
			Including				147.00	150.00	3.00	4.6	2.5
PDRC15009	302078	6627147	422	-60	40	138	56.00	58.00	2.00	2.5	1.7

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: Kanowna (White Feather, Six Mile, Golden Eye, Velvet), May 2015

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').</p> <p>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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Sampling was completed using a combination of Reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD). RC drilling at Six Mile, Golden Eye and White Feather Reward was with a nominal 5.75"inch bit. Diamond Tails WFRC14054, WFRC14055 and WFRC14056 were completed as NQ2 gauge. WFDD14057, WFDD14058 and all 2015 DD drilling at White Feather Reward was completed in HQ gauge. All DD drilling at Six Mile has been completed as HQ gauge. With the exception of the diamond tails, all diamond drill holes were cored from the surface including regolith material. Drill core was sawn in half with an Almonte core saw with one half sent for assay and the remaining half retained for archive. Friable oxide material was full core sampled due to potential contamination issues cutting this material. All new DD at Velvet referenced in this release was drilled HQ.</p> <p>2014 RC sampling was initially sampled by 4m speared composite sample, with composite intervals returning an assay >0.1g/t re-sampled using the primary 1m split sample taken from a cone splitter beneath a cyclone on the RC rig.</p> <p>All 2015 RC drilling was sampled using the primary 1m split samples taken from a cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone. Field duplicate samples were taken at a rate of 1:50 samples</p> <p>2014 RC drilling: Primary 1m split samples were collected of the cyclone and retained at the drill site. The remainder of the samples was retained in green PVC bags. Speared 4m composite samples were collected from material within the green PVC bags. The 4m composites targeted a sampled of 2-3kg. These samples were pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with AAS finish. Where composite samples returned an assay >0.1g/t Au. The primary 1m split samples for that interval were submitted. These samples averaged ~3kg, and were pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.</p> <p>2015 RC drilling: Primary 1m split samples were collected of the cyclone and retained at the drill site. The remainder of the samples was retained in green PVC bags. These samples averaged ~3kg, and were pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.</p> <p>Six Mile DD Drilling: Diamond core was half core sampled at a nominal 1m spacing. The entire sample is crushed to 2mm and then pulverised to produce a pulp. A 50g charged is taken from the pulp for fire assay. In samples where visible gold was observed, samples were submitted for screen fire assay. With screen fire assay, a 1kg sample is passed through a 75 micron screen. The entire coarse fraction and screen are assayed to extinction and two 50g charges are fired from the fine fraction and the weighted average grade is calculated.</p> <p>White Feather DD Drilling: Diamond core was half core sampled at a nominal 1m spacing. The entire sample is crushed to 2mm and then pulverised to produce a pulp. A 50g charged is taken from the pulp for fire assay. In samples where visible gold was observed or in veins to potentially host coarse gold, samples were submitted for screen fire assay. With screen fire assay, a 1kg sample is passed through a 75 micron screen. The entire coarse fraction and screen are assayed to extinction and two 50g charges are fired from the fine fraction and the weighted average grade is calculated.</p> <p>Six Mile: At Six Mile, coarse nuggetty gold was observed and reflected in poor duplicate repeatability with conventional 50g fire assay results. Test work is being undertaken utilising pulverised 1kg samples with analysis by the Leachwell method, an accelerated cyanide leach, to see if a larger sample size will improve assay repeatability. Initial testwork used a 12 hr leach period gives more consistent results but was not leaching all the gold. Further testwork using a longer leach period of 24 hrs is planned during 2015.</p> <p>Velvet: Diamond core was half core sampled to geological boundaries with individual samples not exceeding 1m in width. The entire sample is crushed to 2mm and then pulverised to produce a pulp. A 50g charged is taken from the pulp for fire assay.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</p>	<p>At Six Mile, RC and Diamond Drilling techniques have been used. RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth. DD drilling was completed using HQ gauge drilling.</p> <p>At White Feather Reward, RC and Diamond Drilling techniques have been used. RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth. DD drilling was completed using NQ2 and HQ gauge drilling.</p> <p>At Golden Eye, RC drilling has been used. RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth.</p> <p>At Velvet, an underground LM90 drill rig was used with HQ gauge drilling for primary holes and reduced to NQ2 for wedges</p> <p>Core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample. Core recovery is measured and recorded whilst geologically logging.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 during RC drilling. Recovery was poor at the very beginning of each hole, as is normal for this type of drilling for the first few metres.</p> <p>Recovery was excellent for diamond core with no core loss in the major mineralised zones. For RC drilling, recovery was very good through the targeted mineralised zones.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p>	<p>All diamond core is logged for Regolith (surface core only), Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones.</p> <p>RC sample chips are logged in 1m intervals. For the entire length of each hole. Regolith, Lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation are all recorded.</p> <p>No mineral estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been completed for</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>Six Mile No mineral estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been completed for White Feather Reward No mineral estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been completed for Golden Eye No mineral estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been completed for Velvet All logging is quantitative where possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every diamond core tray. In all instances, the entire drill hole is logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>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.</p>	<p>All Diamond core is cut and half the core is taken for sampling. The remaining half is stored for later reference. All RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a primary 1m sample 3-4kg in size. For 2014 RC drilling, Speared 4m composite samples were collected from the primary reject material with a size of 2-3kg. For any composite sample that returned an assay >0.1g/t Au, the primary 1m sample was submitted For 2015 RC drilling, 1m samples for the entire drill hole were submitted for assay. Most holes were dry. Where samples were moist or wet, this was recorded in the database. For Six Mile, White Feather Reward and Golden Eye, sample preparation was conducted at Genalysis 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. If the sample is greater than 3kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is used to reduce the sample size to less than 3kg (typically 1.5kg) at a nominal <3mm particle size. The entire crushed sample (if less than 3kg) or sub-sample is then pulverised 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 For Velvet sample preparation was conducted at Bureau Veritas 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. If the sample is greater than 3kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is used to reduce the sample size to less than 3kg (typically 1.5kg) at a nominal <3mm particle size. The entire crushed sample (if less than 3kg) or sub-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 For RC drilling, use of 1m samples from rig mounted cone splitter for any composite samples over 0.1g/t For all samples grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage(3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size. Pulp duplicate and Pulp Split samples are assayed to check for sampling representivity Field duplicates were taken for RC samples at a rate of 1 in 20 to 1 in 50. Sample sizes are considered appropriate.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>A 50g Fire assay charge is used with a lead flux, dissolved in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis. 50g fire assay is a total technique In cases where visible gold is observed samples are submitted for 1kg, 75micron screen fire assay. 1kg of pulp is passed through a 75 micron mesh. The entire coarse fraction and mesh are fire to calculate the coarse gold and two 50g charges are taken from the fine fraction as per the usual 50g Fire Assay procedure. The weighted average grade of the coarse and fine fractions is calculated to give the total grade for the sample. Screen fire assay is a total technique. Due to poor repeatability in assays from Six Mile, and the known occurrence of coarse nuggetty gold, testwork using a 1kg sample using the Leachwell Assay technique was completed. Leachwell is an accelerated cyanide leach method which can dissolve free gold, but not refractory gold (very fine Au in sulphides or Au in sulphide lattice). Leachwell assays improved repeatability of the samples, however, assaying of the tails showed not all gold had been dissolved using a 12hr leach time. Further testwork utilising a longer leach period is planned to see if this will improve overall recovery. 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 samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are re-assayed with a new CRM. Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. This is random, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. Here, a Blank is inserted after the high grade sample to test for contamination. Failures above 0.2g/t are followed up, and re-assayed. New pulps are prepared if failures remain. Field Duplicates are taken for all RC samples (1 in 20 to 1 in 50 samples). No Field duplicates are submitted for diamond core. Laboratory repeats are performed on pulp duplicates and pulp splits to monitor homogenisation. Acceptable accuracy and precision have been established</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>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.</p>	<p>All significant intersections are verified by another Northern Star geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a Competent person to be signed off No Twinned holes were drilled for this data set Geological logging is directly entered into an Acquire database. Assay files are completed in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the project's responsible geologist with an Acquire importer object. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are stored. No adjustments are made to this assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p>	<p>Surface planned holes are pegged using a Differential GPS by the field assistants. Velvet UG holes are set out by site surveyors. For surface holes, the final collar is picked up after hole completion by Differential GPS in the MGA 94_51 grid. Underground collar positions are picked up by site surveyors.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>During drilling single-shot surveys are every 30m to ensure the hole remains close to design. This is performed using the Reflex Ez-Trac system which measures the gravitational dip and magnetic azimuth results are uploaded directly from the Reflex software export into the Acquire database.</p> <p>For Six Mile, White Feather Reward and Goldeneye, collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 51. Velvet holes are set out in Kanowna Belle mine grid</p> <p>For Six Mile, White Feather Reward and Goldeneye, the Differential GPS returns reliable elevation data which has been confirmed against older (early 2000's) topographic surveys. This is not applicable for Velvet underground drilling.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Drill spacing across the areas is variable.</p> <p>At Six Mile, Drill spacing down to 30m is in to 20m x 20m spacing, however, depths >30m is typically no tighter than 80m x 80m</p> <p>At White Feather Reward the drill spacing varies between 40 x 40m – 80m x 80m</p> <p>At Golden Eye drill spacing is approximately 80m x 80m or greater</p> <p>Exploration results only being reported</p> <p>No compositing has been applied to these exploration results, although composite intersections are reported.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>At Six Mile, there are a number of mineralised orientations that can occur in close proximity. Stockwork mineralisation generally occurs around the margin of shallow NE dipping porphyry intrusions. Steep, sub-vertical shear mineralisation occurs in NW-SE and WSW-ENE trending orientations. Drilling orientation varies depending on the target structure.</p> <p>At White Feather Reward, the target vein dips moderate to steeply east. All drilling was oriented as close to perpendicular as practical to test this orientation</p> <p>At Golden Eye, the structures trend ENE-WSW and dipping to the south. Drilling is oriented to test as close to perpendicular to this orientation as possible</p> <p>At Velvet the orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this point in time. .</p> <p>No known sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.</p>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored by Northern Star Resources in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, and tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	An internal review is being completed for Six Mile to determine the optimal assay method due to poor repeatability. Rather than typical 50g Fire Assay, testwork assaying 1kg samples by the leachwell method are being completed. Initial results indicate leachwell does provide more repeatable assays, however, assaying of the tails shows not all gold is being recovered with a 12hr leach time. Further testwork using a longer, 24hr leach time is planned. Routine lab audits are completed by NST staff to ensure quality is maintained.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Six Mile is located on M27/63, which is held 100% by KANOWNA MINES LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources. There are no joint ventures or royalties associated with this tenement.</p> <p>White Feather Reward is located on M27/164, which is held 100% by KANOWNA MINES LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources. There are no joint ventures or royalties associated with this tenement.</p> <p>Golden Eye is located on M27/191, which is held 100% by NORTHERN STAR (KANOWNA) LTD. There are no joint ventures or royalties associated with this tenement.</p> <p>Velvet is on M27/92</p> <p>No known impediments exist and the tenements are in good standing</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>The Kanowna area was discovered by prospectors in the 1893, with White Feather Reward reported to be the original discovery. The area has seen significant exploration through various companies since the 1970's for base metals (Ni) and gold.</p> <p>At Six Mile, WMC mined a small open pit between 1986-1988.</p> <p>More recently the area has been explored by Delta Gold, Placer Dome and Barrick Gold, with Northern Star taking over from Barrick in 2014.</p> <p>Velvet was drilled under Placer Dome and Barrick Gold prior to work completed by Northern Star Resources</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Kanowna camp is situated within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt is located within the Boorara Domain, around the southern closure of the Scotia-Kanowna Batholith which plunges steeply to the SE.</p> <p>The geological sequence consists of a mafic/ultramafic volcanic pile, overlaid by a thick sequence of volcanoclastic sediments varying from fine siltstones through to coarse cobble conglomerates which is part of the regional Black Flag formation. Along the eastern edge to the camp, an angular unconformity separates the Kanowna stratigraphy from the later Panglo Basin sequence.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation around Kanowna is Archean greenstone gold mineralisation</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Drill Hole Details and significant intercepts are tabulated.</p> <p>All intercepts from the project are reported regardless of outcome.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. Barren material between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths where the resultant average composite grade of samples beyond (and not including) the core mineralised zone exceeds the 1 g/t cut-off grade used for intercept calculation.</p> <p>No assay results have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut-off of 1g/t has been used to identify significant results, with up to 2m internal dilution permitted.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>The target structure at White Feather well constrained with respect to the drill hole angle.</p> <p>At Golden Eye the orientation of Drilling with respect to the drill hole angle is reasonable well constrained</p> <p>At Six Mile, The orientation of drilling with respect to the drill hole angle is not always well constrained due multiple mineralised orientations. Where clear this has been specified.</p> <p>At Velvet, the orientation of mineralisation is not known Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used and understood.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Appropriate plans and section have been included in this release</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drillhole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>At Six Mile, a further phase of RC and DD drilling is underway to infill the stockwork zones to approximately 80m x 80m spacing.</p> <p>At White Feather Reward, a further phase of DD drilling is underway to infill drill spacing to 40m x 40m over the strike of the mineralised shoot.</p> <p>At Golden Eye, additional RC drilling is planned to step out and better define the strike extent of potential mineralisation. At Velvet, an exploration development drive will commence in the current quarter.</p> <p>Appropriate Diagrams accompany this release</p>

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: Kundana/Carbine (Centenary/Millennium, Christmas, Carbine, Paradigm) May 2015

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').</p> <p>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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Sampling was completed using a combination of Reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD). As the Millennium project developed toward a Resource Definition phase, holes drilled after 28 October 2014 were drilled HQ rather than NQ for better sample support. All diamond drillholes were cored from the surface including regolith material. Drill core was sawn in half with an Almonte core saw with one half sent for assay and the remaining half retained for archive.</p> <p>RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. These 1m samples were immediately submitted for assay for the entire length of the drillholes</p> <p>Diamond core was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from the diamond core, generally being around one metre in length, but with a sample widths ranging between approximately 30cm and 130cm as dictated by the geology. Sample lengths varied because drill core samples were allocated so as not to cross significant geological boundaries.</p> <p>Samples were taken to Genalysis Kalgoorlie for preparation by drying, crushing to <3mm, and pulverizing the entire sample to <75µm. 300g Pulps splits were then dispatched to Genalysis Perth for 50g Fire assay charge and AAS analysis.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</p>	<p>Both RC and Diamond Drilling techniques were used at the deposits referenced in this release.</p> <p>Core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system.</p> <p>RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth.</p> <p>All diamond drillholes (from CNDD14007 onward) were cored from the surface including regolith material.</p> <p>At Christmas all core was drilled NQ size with standard recovery equipment. Recovery of the mineralised zones proved problematic with regular NQ drilling with ground core and dropped core in two of the three holes drilled for the programme.</p> <p>Core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system.</p> <p>One hole at Carbine had an RC pre-collar followed by a NQ diamond tail. Pre-collar depth was to 190m.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC and DD sample and logged into both geology and sampling logs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RC drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximize sample recovery. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample. No recovery issues were identified during RC drilling. Recovery was poor at the very beginning of each hole, as is normal for this type of drilling for the first few metres.</p> <p>At Christmas regular NQ drilling did not return the recoveries desired through the mineralised zone. Sample quality has been compromised as a result for two of the three holes.</p> <p>Recovery was excellent for diamond core with no core loss in the major mineralised zones. For RC drilling, pre-collars were ended before known zones of mineralisation and recovery was very good through any anomalous zones, so no issues occurred.</p> <p>At Christmas the reported intercept for CHCD14002 has been terminated at a zone of core loss and therefore represents a minimum contained metal for the target zone. The core for CHCD14003 was not completely recovered; however there were no apparent core loss zones at a scale that could be logged. Although sample quality is compromised for CHCD14003 there is no obvious bias to the sample recovered. The reported intercept for CNCD14003 is believed to be a fair representation of the mineralisation encountered albeit with a higher than usual level of uncertainty.</p> <p>Carbine/Paradigm recovery was excellent for diamond core with no core loss in the major mineralised zones. No relationship or bias has identified between grade and sample recovery.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p>	<p>All diamond core is logged for Regolith, Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones.</p> <p>RC sample chips are logged in 1m intervals. For the entire length of each</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>hole. Regolith, Lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation are all recorded</p> <p>All logging is quantitative where possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every core tray.</p> <p>In all instances, the entire drill hole is logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>All Diamond core is cut and half the core is taken for sampling. The remaining half is stored for later use.</p> <p>All Millennium 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.</p> <p>All Carbine/Paradigm RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a 1m sample 3-4kg in size. All samples were intended and assumed to be dry, moisture content was recorded for every sample.</p> <p>These samples were submitted to the lab all intervals within the target zone and for any intervals outside the target zone that returned anomalous composite assays >0.1g/t Au.</p> <p>Sample preparation was conducted at Genalysis 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. If the sample is greater than 3kg a Boyd crusher with rotary splitter is used to reduce the sample size to less than 3kg (typically 1.5kg) at a nominal <3mm particle size. The entire crushed sample (if less than 3kg) or sub-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</p> <p>Use of 1m samples from rig mounted cone splitter for any composite samples over 0.1g/t</p> <p>Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage(3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size.</p> <p>Millennium field duplicates were taken for RC samples at a rate of 1 in 20</p> <p>No second-half sampling was undertaken for Christmas. Given the compromised sample quality archiving the core for its geological value far outweighs the value of a second, also compromised, assay for the interval.</p> <p>Carbine/Paradigm field duplicates were taken for RC samples at a rate of 1 in 50.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>A 50g Fire assay charge is used with a lead flux, dissolved in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis.</p> <p>Coarse gold has been a problem on many of the K2 orebodies however systematic screen fire re-assaying of K2 intercepts at Centenary North has shown negligible coarse gold and results correlate well the primary 50g fire assay results thus indicating that the primary assay technique to be entirely appropriate for the mineralisation at Centenary North. Samples selected for Screen Fire re-assays were done so on a geological basis (across the Centenary Main Vein and adjacent samples) rather than on a grade basis so as not to introduce a bias.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations</p> <p>Certified reference materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are re-assayed with a new CRM.</p> <p>Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 samples, This is random, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. Here, a Blank is inserted after the high grade sample to test for contamination. Failures above 0.2g/t are followed up, and re-assayed. New pulps are prepared if failures remain.</p> <p>Field Duplicates are taken for all RC samples (1 in 20 sample, 1in 50 for Carbine. Paradigm)). No Field duplicates are submitted for diamond core.</p> <p>Several mineralised zones from the project have been sent for 1 kg screen fire assay in addition to the standard 50g fire assay. This result suggests that coarse gold is not a significant problem and that the 50g fire assay method is appropriate for this mineralisation.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p>	<p>All significant intersections are verified by another Northern Star geologist during the drill hole validation process, and later by a Competent person to be signed off.</p> <p>No Twinned holes were drilled for this data set</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Geological logging is directly entered into an Acquire database. Assay files are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the project's responsible geologist with an Acquire importer object. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are stored. 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 Differential GPS by the field assistants The final collar is picked up after hole completion by Differential GPS in the MGA 94_51 grid. During drilling single-shot surveys are every 30m to ensure the hole remains close to design. This is performed using the Reflex Ez-Trac system which measures the gravitational dip and magnetic azimuth results are uploaded directly from the Reflex software export into the Acquire database. Most holes, and all holes over 400m deep (excepting CNDD14011), were also gyroscopically downhole surveyed for quality control purposes. The comparison of gyroscopic and magnetic surveys for holes where both methods were used show that magnetic interference is not a significant problem for the project and that the magnetic downhole surveys are reliable. Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 51 The Differential GPS returns reliable elevation data which has been confirmed against older (early 2000's) topographic surveys.
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.	Millennium drilling at this stage has been no closer than 80m separation. Christmas drillholes are roughly 200m from each other and from previous drilling on the structure Drillhole spacing across the Carbine Paradigm area varies. Exploration results only being reported 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.	The targeted Millennium structure in the area dips at 75° toward 230° (MGA94_51) The targeted Christmas structure in the area dips at 60° toward 250° (MGA94_51) All drilling was oriented as close to perpendicular as practical to this orientation. The orientation of the Paradigm target is still to be determined. But knowledge of previous orebodies in the area suggests drilling direction is perpendicular to the orientation of mineralisation. The Carbine orebody dips at approximately 55° towards 032° (MGA95_51) All drilling was oriented as close to perpendicular as practical to this orientation. 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 Resources in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, and tracked through their chain of custody and via audit trails
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The mineralised zone of a single Millennium hole was re-split from retained bulk spoil in the field and submitted for assay as a new batch. The results of the re-splits were very consistent with the original results. Although only a small dataset, these results indicate there is no issue with either the sampling or assaying techniques for the RC drillholes. No such exercise has been undertaken for the diamond drillholes at this stage. The primary assay laboratory (Genalysis) has been reviewed by submitting pulp residues from the Millennium project to a secondary laboratory (MinAnalytical) for independent verification of the results. This testing has shown a very slight low bias of low-grade samples for the primary laboratory and excellent correlation for other grade ranges. The slight low bias is not considered significant. The primary assay laboratory has been subject to two formal audits by NSR staff, and a the secondary laboratory to one such audit, over the period of assaying covered by this report. Christmas sampling techniques have proven inadequate for the competency of the rock in the mineralised zone of this project. HQ3 triple tube will be drilled for this target zone in future. No such exercise has been undertaken for the drillholes at Carbine Paradigm at this stage.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All holes mentioned in this report related to Millennium/Centenary are located within the M16/87 tenement.</p> <p>All Christmas holes mentioned in this report are located within the M16/157 tenement.</p> <p>All holes mentioned in this report related to Carbine Paradigm are located within the M16/239, M16/27 & M16/188 tenements.</p> <p>These tenements are owned by Kundana Gold Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources. There are no private royalty agreements applicable to these tenements.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>The area of interest for the Millennium drilling is contiguous with the Centenary underground mine and South Pit open cut mine. Drilling of these projects adds gold grade and geological context information to the interpretation of the southern portion of this project area, but there is no older drilling within the current area of interest.</p> <p>Relevant older drill intercepts are being validated from archived core as the project advances toward a resource definition project. Historic holes resampled and assayed to date have returned results entirely comparable with the original results. Several resampled zones have assay results that are still pending.</p> <p>At Christmas there are ten drillholes from previous drilling on this part of the structure; however these holes have not been validated to a sufficient standard for reporting. In the interest of materiality, it should be noted that the widths of intercepts on the older hole is very narrow with widths of up to 2.5m, but generally less than one metre, and that grades vary wildly from negligible up to 50g/t. It is believed that the drilling and sampling techniques used for these holes faced similar recovery issues to CHCD14001-003, but those issues are not well documented, making too much uncertainty in the results for there to be any value in reporting individual results.</p> <p>The third area of interest for this release is contiguous with the Paradigm and Carbine underground and open cut mines. Drilling of these projects adds gold grade and geological context information to the interpretation of the area tested by PDRC14001 to PDRC15009, CBDC14020, CBRC14021 to CBRC14031 & CBDD14032 to CBDD14033.</p> <p>A selection of relevant, older, but unmined drill holes is also reported</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>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.</p> <p>K2-style mineralisation 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 (Sparogville formation).</p> <p>Early indications from the diamond drilling of this report indicate a late generation of shearing overprinting and largely focussed along the earlier K2 structure. At this stage it is unclear if this later generation of shearing is associated with an additional mineralising event.</p> <p>The Carbine Paradigm tenements are also located in the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean greenstone belt in the Eastern Goldfields province of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation in the Zuleika Shear Zone and adjacent greenstone sequences occurs in all rock types, although historical and recent production is dominated by two predominant styles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brittle D2 faults with laminated (multiple crack-seal) quartz veining containing gold and trace base metal sulphides (galena, sphalerite, chalcocopyrite, scheelite), • Brittle quartz vein stockworks developed within granophyric gabbro within the Powder Sill <p>Mineralisation styles vary from dominantly brittle to dominantly brittle-ductile within the project region. Local exceptions to this trend reflect host rock type, structural setting and timing of mineralisation. Structural style of gold mineralisation is dominantly brittle D2 systems in the Kundana region (eg. Strzelecki, Barkers) with best development in either transpressional or compressional D2-D3 structural settings. Strain concentrations into ductile units such as the ultramafic-shale contacts</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>The table of results is presented with this document. All holes in this programme are listed in the table.</p> <p>All intercepts from the Millennium project are reported regardless of outcome. All three intercepts from the Christmas project are reported. Historical intercepts are excluded on the basis of their poor or questionable quality. What is material from the historical intercepts is that the thickness of mineralisation is consistent with the three holes of this report and that the grades, although highly variable, are, on average, also consistent with the grades reported here. All Paradigm and Carbine results have been reported.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. Barren material between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths where the resultant average composite grade of samples beyond (and not including) the core mineralised zone exceeds the 1 g/t cut-off grade used for intercept calculation.</p> <p>No assay results have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut-off of 1g/t has been used to identify significant results. Where the target zone does not exceed the 1 g/t cut-off the intercept has been calculated across the target structure with no cut-off grade applied</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>The target structure at Millennium and Christmas is very planar and its orientation well constrained, allowing very reliable calculations of true widths. True widths have been calculated for all reported intersections.</p> <p>At Carbine Paradigm the the exact orientation and width has yet to be determined.</p> <p>Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Appropriate plans and section have been included in this release</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drillhole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths. All target zone intercepts for all drillholes have been reported for this drill program regardless of grade</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Diamond drilling is continuing at Millennium with three broadly different purposes: extensional diamond drilling down dip and to the north (100-200m spacing); infill diamond drilling (40m spacing); and, up-dip RC drilling including several holes to validate historical drilling from the early 2000s</p> <p>At Christmas further diamond drilling budgeted for the project. This drilling will be HQ3 triple tube through the target zone to mitigate the problems of recovery of the highly mineralised fault gouge encountered in this and previous drilling programmes. The historical intercepts will also be further investigated from the archived core, with a possible resampling campaign, however if the core recovery was poor through the target zone then resampling will not greatly improve the confidence in the result.</p> <p>At Paradigm RC drillholes have been planned to test the orientation and up-dip and strike extension of high-grade mineralization</p> <p>Appropriate Diagrams accompany this release</p>