

Jundee set for long, lucrative life as drilling hits gold up to 800m from mine

“We know Jundee has a distinguished history as a world-class gold mine – and now we know that its future will be just as exciting.” – Bill Beament

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 30 June 2016

**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 600M
Options 4M
Current Share Price A\$5.01
Market Capitalisation
A\$3 billion
Cash and Cash Equivalents
31 Mar 2016 - A\$286 million

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KEY POINTS

- ▶ Jundee’s future now underwritten by numerous discoveries and significant extensions to all major production lodes
- ▶ The results show Jundee will continue to operate at or around current production levels for many more years
- ▶ All current mining areas continue to grow due to both in-mine exploration and resource development drilling
- ▶ Gateway-Gringotts high-grade trend continues to expand with significant drilling results down-plunge and along strike, including:
 - 2.8m at 598gpt
 - 0.7m at 469gpt
 - 1.1m at 283gpt
 - 15.5m at 25.7gpt
- ▶ New drill drive development at the base of the Jundee Mine has been completed under budget
- ▶ Initial drilling from this drive has intersected significant mineralisation in the main Dolerite unit (past production including Westside of 3.2Moz at 10gpt), 400m below existing mine workings
- ▶ Significant Westside results include;
 - 0.8m at 3,933gpt
 - 0.4m at 1,400gpt
 - 0.3m at 154gpt
 - 0.5m at 100gpt
- ▶ Further drilling from the drill drive has resulted in the “Armada” discovery (discovery hole 4.6m at 10.9gpt). Mineralisation so far defined over 300m strike and open in all directions. Significant results include;
 - 4.6m at 10.9gpt
 - 1.8m at 11.5gpt
 - 0.5m at 17.1gpt
- ▶ Drilling success to the south on Gateway and Revelation trends has significantly extended the Jundee mineralisation across the Stirling Fault, confirming the 7Moz system steps over the fault
- ▶ Diamond drilling at the new Revelation discovery and Gateway South from both underground and surface positions has achieved significant results, including:
 - 1.6m at 116gpt
 - 1.4m at 76.7gpt
 - 5.7m at 15.6gpt
- ▶ The Revelation trend has been defined over a strike length of 1km and is an extension of the Nexus-Moneyline trend ~800m south of existing mine workings; a further 800m of strike is still untested with significant potential and the trend remains open to the south
- ▶ As part of the life of mine plan, further drilling was undertaken at Vause to increase open pit resources. Significant results include:
 - 5.0m at 10.2gpt
 - 7.0m at 7.3gpt
 - 6.0m at 7.6gpt

Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST) is pleased to announce the initial exploration campaign at its Jundee gold mine in WA has been a resounding success, identifying extensive new areas of high-grade mineralisation up to 800m from the existing operations.

The results show clearly that Jundee will continue to operate at or around its current production levels for many more years.

Northern Star Managing Director Bill Beament said the results were game-changing for the future of Jundee and we are only 15% through our drilling campaign from the purpose built drill platform.

"We took the decision to invest heavily in the future of Jundee and these results show that we are being repaid many times over," Mr Beament said.

"We are finding high-grade gold in every direction we drill and in some cases, almost 1km from the existing operations."

"We know Jundee has a distinguished history as a world-class gold mine – and now we know that its future will be just as exciting."

Much of the newly-identified mineralisation stems from in-mine resource and exploration drilling, which has succeeded in expanding the known parameters of at least seven mining areas and resulted in new discoveries of the Armada and Revelation trends (refer to figure 1).

Initial drilling undertaken from the new drill drive at the base of the mine has hit mineralisation 400m below the existing mine development, where previous production from this section of the mine totals 3.2Moz at ~10gpt (refer to figure 2).

Drilling from this platform has also resulted in the "Armada" discovery (discovery hole of 4.6m at 10.9gpt). The mineralisation has so far been defined over a 300m strike and open in all directions.

In addition, drilling from both surface and underground locations further up in the mine has defined extensive new mineralisation over a 1km strike length along the Revelation trend to the south of the mine workings. This drilling success to the south has significantly extended the Jundee mineralisation across the Stirling Fault, confirming the 7Moz system steps over the fault and remains open. The Stirling Fault was previously thought to close out the system.

The Revelation trend also holds significant promise to the north, with a further 800m of strike to be tested in this direction back towards the existing mine infrastructure.

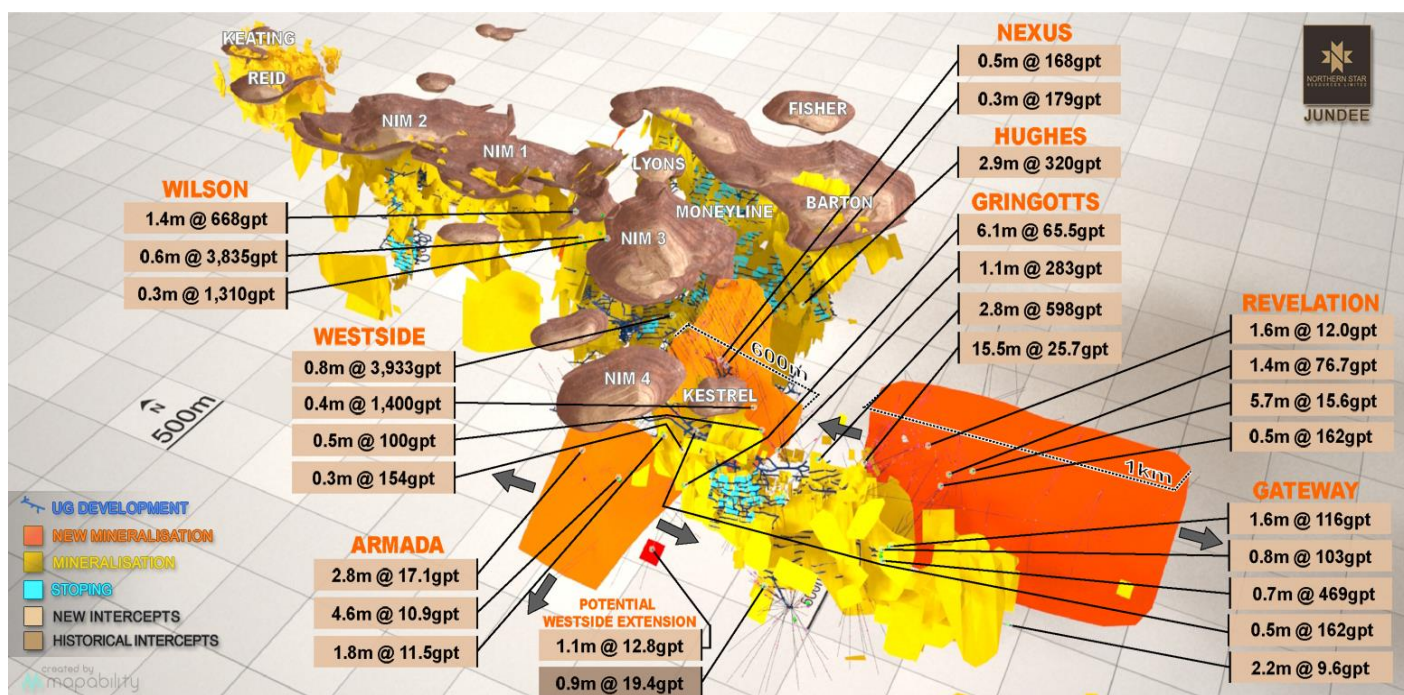


Figure 1: Oblique long section view of Jundee with major drill intersections. The Arrows indicate the directions in which the deposit remains open

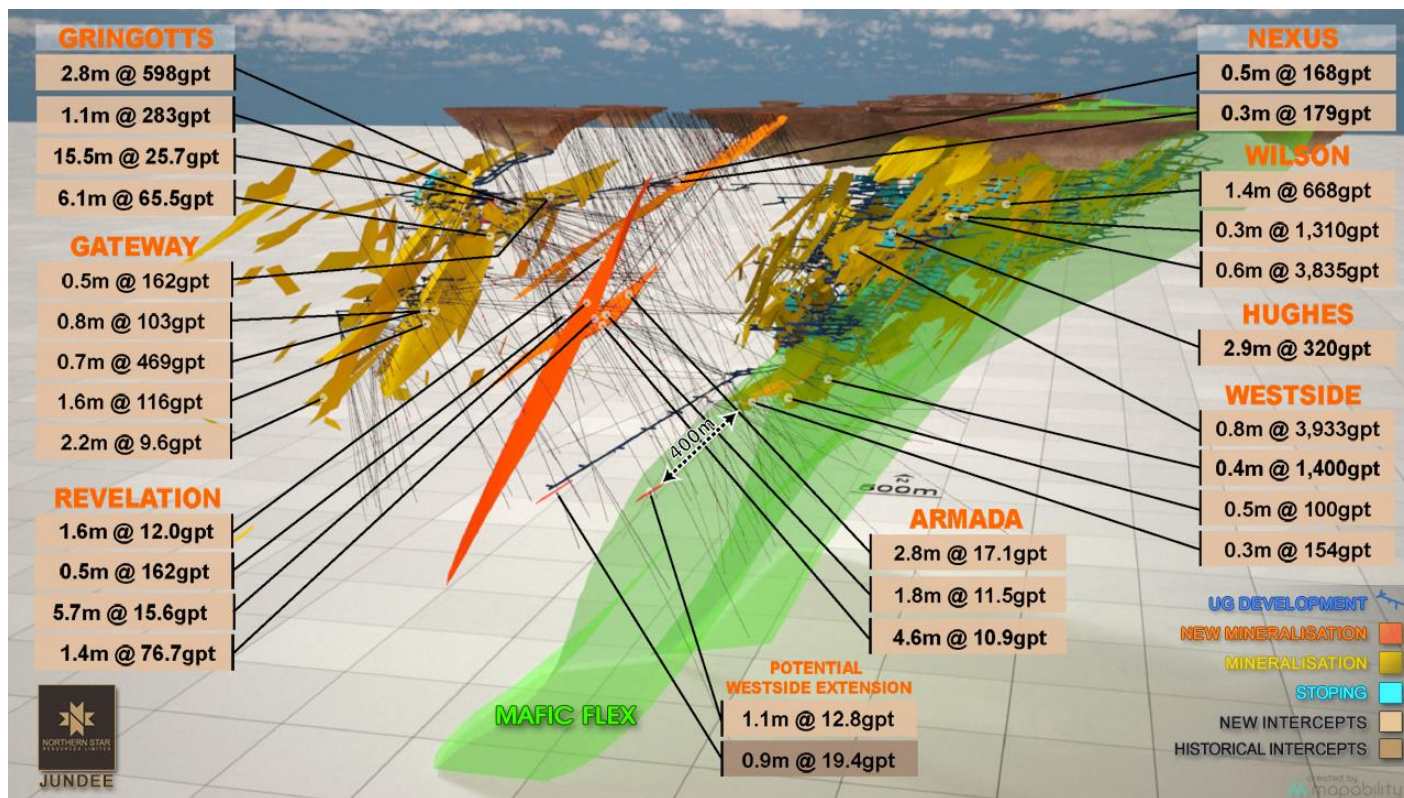


Figure 2: Oblique cross-section view of Jundee with major drill intersections. Previous production from the Westside lode totals 3.2Moz at 10gpt

A 3D animation of the results can be viewed at the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYxikR-cuWs>

Yours faithfully



BILL BEAMENT
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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations, is based on information compiled by Brook Ekers, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Northern Star Resources Limited. Mr Ekers has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" for the Group reporting. Mr Ekers consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JUNDEE SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS - Exploration

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)
WSXP1869	49507	96349	1719	-19	83	388.0			NSI		
WSXP1870	49507	96349	1721	5	90	800.2	41.1	42.2	1.1	5.3	0.9
WSXP1870	49507	96349	1721	5	90	800.2	140.1	140.7	0.6	11.9	0.3
WSXP1870	49507	96349	1721	5	90	800.2	249.5	250.0	0.5	100.0	0.3
WSXP1870	49507	96349	1721	5	90	800.2	500.6	502.3	1.7	1.6	1.3
WSXP1870	49507	96349	1721	5	90	800.2	507.9	512.0	4.1	0.9	2.0
WSXP1870	49507	96349	1721	5	90	800.2	755.2	755.5	0.3	2.0	0.3
WSXP1871	49507	96349	1720	-5	90	700.1			NSI		
WSXP1872	49507	96349	1719	-20	90	548.0	509.4	510.1	0.7	2.6	0.4
WSXP1873	49507	96349	1719	-40	90	499.9	461.0	461.7	0.6	5.8	0.4
WSXP1874	49507	96349	1719	-65	90	498.0	93.6	94.7	1.1	2.0	0.5
WSXP1875	49506	96349	1719	-85	89	550.1	117.3	119.0	1.7	5.6	0.5
WSXP1876	49489	96622	1742	24	261	516.0	417.3	421.0	3.7	2.9	2.0
WSXP1877	49490	96625	1741	17	277	585.0	451.0	455.6	4.6	10.9	4.0
WSXP1877	49490	96625	1741	17	277	585.0	464.3	465.2	0.9	9.3	0.8
WSXP1877	49490	96625	1741	17	277	585.0	485.5	485.9	0.4	2.9	0.3
WSXP1878	49490	96625	1742	24	284	555.1	440.4	441.2	0.8	3.9	0.5
WSXP1882	49832	96768	2071	37	28	147.9	94.2	94.6	0.4	23.0	0.3
WSXP1883	49832	96768	2071	38	48	125.0	75.9	76.2	0.3	4.2	0.3
WSXP1883	49832	96768	2071	38	48	125.0	81.4	81.8	0.4	3.5	0.3
WSXP1884	49832	96768	2071	44	58	125.1	86.5	86.8	0.3	4.6	0.3
WSXP1885	49832	96768	2071	39	61	149.9	81.1	81.4	0.3	2.3	0.3
WSXP1889	49832	96768	2071	41	84	125.0	79.7	80.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
WSXP1892	49832	96768	2071	35	96	125.0	91.0	91.5	0.5	1.4	0.3
WSXP1892	49832	96768	2071	35	96	125.0	102.5	102.9	0.4	6.0	0.3
WSXP1913	49535	96772	1721	-9	90	468.1	101.9	103.6	1.6	1.9	1.0
WSXP1913	49535	96772	1721	-9	90	468.1	262.9	263.3	0.4	3.6	0.3
WSXP1913	49535	96772	1721	-9	90	468.1	263.7	264.0	0.3	5.8	0.3
WSXP1913	49535	96772	1721	-9	90	468.1	281.2	282.4	1.2	11.2	0.8
WSXP1913	49535	96772	1721	-9	90	468.1	287.5	288.1	0.6	4.6	0.3
WSXP1914	49535	96772	1721	-25	90	402.0	74.1	74.5	0.3	17.1	0.2
WSXP1914	49535	96772	1721	-25	90	402.0	76.5	77.0	0.5	7.8	0.2
WSXP1914	49535	96772	1721	-25	90	402.0	249.2	250.8	1.6	5.0	1.5
WSXP1915	49535	96772	1721	-45	90	372.0	67.3	68.4	1.1	28.2	1.0
WSXP1915	49535	96772	1720	-45	90	372.0			NSI		
WSXP1916	49534	96772	1720	-66	90	401.9			NSI		
WSXP1916	49534	96772	1720	-66	90	401.9			NSI		
WSXP1917	49534	96771	1720	-83	88	488.9	65.2	65.5	0.3	15.8	0.3
WSXP1917	49534	96771	1720	-83	88	488.9	85.6	88.6	3.0	9.4	2.0
WSXP1918	49593	96750	1916	2	273	606.1	12.1	18.0	5.9	2.5	4.0
WSXP1919	49593	96750	1916	2	281	8.9			NSI		
WSXP1919A	49593	96750	1916	2	281	620.2	12.0	17.9	5.9	6.0	4.0
WSXP1919A	49593	96750	1916	2	281	620.2	528.6	531.3	2.8	17.1	1.5
WSXP1920	49593	96751	1916	-2	271	665.2	12.0	18.2	6.2	3.0	5.0
WSXP1920	49593	96751	1916	-2	278	689.6	607.0	607.4	0.4	1.7	0.3
WSXP1920	49593	96751	1916	-2	278	689.6	610.5	611.7	1.2	4.0	0.9
WSXP1920	49593	96751	1916	-2	278	689.6	614.1	614.9	0.8	10.6	0.5
WSXP1920	49593	96751	1916	-2	278	689.6	621.0	621.5	0.5	5.8	0.3
WSXP1920	49593	96751	1916	-2	278	689.6	623.0	623.4	0.4	6.5	0.3
WSXP1920	49593	96751	1916	-2	278	689.6	625.0	626.2	1.2	10.1	0.8
WSXP1921	49593	96751	1916	-2	278	689.6	12.4	18.1	5.7	3.6	5.0
WSXP1921	49593	96751	1916	-2	271	665.2	554.8	555.7	0.9	2.4	0.6
WSXP1921	49593	96751	1916	-2	271	665.2	569.9	570.2	0.3	1.7	0.3
WSXP1921	49593	96751	1916	-2	271	665.2	570.7	571.6	0.9	6.8	0.6
WSXP1927	49533	96920	1700	-3	90	550.1	26.3	27.3	1.1	1.3	0.5
WSXP1927	49533	96920	1700	-3	90	550.1	374.5	375.2	0.7	5.0	0.5
WSXP1928	49533	96920	1700	-20	90	405.3	331.0	332.0	1.0	3.0	0.3
WSXP1929	49533	96919	1700	-41	90	380.2	3.3	3.6	0.3	4.3	0.3
WSXP1930	49533	96919	1700	-62	90	382.9			NSI		
WSXP1931	49533	96919	1700	-82	90	420.0			NSI		
WSXP1932	49462	96349	1720	20	270	600.0	424.1	427.5	3.4	2.5	2.5
WSXP1932	49462	96349	1720	20	270	600.0			NSI		
WSXP1933	49462	96349	1720	2	270	999.4	82.7	83.0	0.3	2.4	0.3
WSXP1933	49462	96349	1720	2	270	999.4			NSI		
WSXP1934	49462	96349	1720	-15	270	600.3			NSI		
WSXP1938	49535	97066	1679	2	90	555.2			NSI		
WSXP1940	49535	97067	1678	-40	90	392.4			NSI		
WSXP1941	49534	97067	1678	-65	90	450.0	26.2	26.5	0.3	2.1	0.3
WSXP1943	49533	96774	1721	-12	20	144.0	103.9	106.4	2.6	2.9	1.8
WSXP1947	49535	96771	1720	-51	118	88.1	56.7	57.0	0.3	93.8	0.3
WSXP1949	49532	96769	1720	-52	135	104.7			NSI		
WSXP1950	49532	96769	1720	-56	162	92.1			NSI		
WSXP1952	49506	96623	1739	-34	39	170.0			NSI		
WSXP1954	49506	96623	1739	-38	59	198.1	57.6	58.0	0.4	3.4	0.3
WSXP1954	49506	96623	1739	-38	59	198.1	116.5	116.8	0.3	2.5	0.3
WSXP1954	49506	96623	1739	-38	59	198.1	117.6	118.6	1.0	7.2	0.8
WSXP1957	49506	96623	1739	-41	36	170.1	61.2	61.6	0.4	9.4	0.4
WSXP1957	49506	96623	1739	-41	36	170.1	127.2	128.4	1.2	3.4	1.0
WSXP1959	49506	96623	1739	-32	62	150.0	55.6	56.0	0.4	12.9	0.4
WSXP1961	49506	96623	1739	-48	56	180.0	111.6	112.3	0.7	3.7	0.4
WSXP1961	49506	96623	1739	-48	56	180.0	119.6	119.9	0.3	154.0	0.3
WSXP1962	49506	96623	1739	-34	52	437.8	107.6	107.9	0.3	103.0	0.3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: Jundee Underground and Vause Open Pit Drilling – As at 15 June 2016

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	This release relates to diamond drilling (DD) of Jundee Underground and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on the Vause surface deposit. DD - Sampled sections are generally NQ2 or BQ. Core sample intervals are defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 to 1.2m in length. RC – Rig-mounted static cone splitter used, with sample falling through a riffle splitter or inverted cone splitter, splitting the sample in 87.5/12.5 ratio sampled every 1m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Diamond drilling completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.2m) based on geological intervals, which are then crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200g pulp sub sample to use in the assay process. Diamond core samples are fire assayed (30g charge). Visible gold is occasionally encountered in core RC samples fire assayed using 50g charge
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Surface diamond drilling carried out by using both HQ2 or HQ3 or PQ2 (triple tube) and NQ2 (standard tube) techniques. Sampled sections are generally NQ2. Underground DD is generally NQ2 Core is routinely orientated using the ORI-shot device. RC – Reverse circulation drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer and a 130mm diameter bit
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	DD – Recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals. RC – Approximate recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and weight estimate of the sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond drilling practice results in high core recovery due to the competent nature of the ground.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade, diamond drill sample recovery is very high.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Core and RC is logged by qualified Geologist to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is Qualitative and Quantitative and all core is photographed wet. Visual estimates of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the drill core and RC chips are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	DD –Resource definition Drilling uses NQ2: Core is half cut with an Almonté diamond core saw. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. The left half is archived -Grade Control Drilling uses BQ: Whole core sampling is undertaken. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries All mineralised zones are sampled, plus associated visibly barren material in contact with mineralised zones Core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralized structure in recognized ore zones. The minimum sample length is 0.3m while the maximum is 1.2m. Total weight of each sample generally does not exceed 5kg Following drying at 100°C to constant mass, all samples are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 90% passing a 75µm screen.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples take of the rig splitter, generally dry.

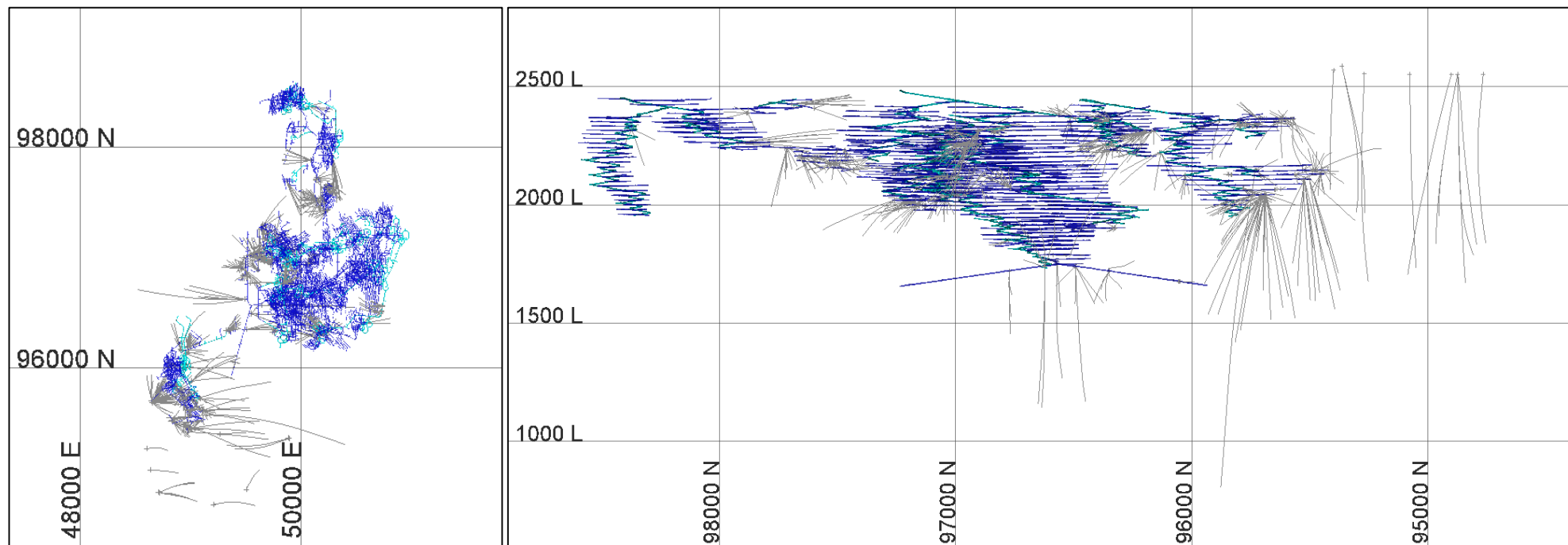
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Following drying at 100°C to constant mass, all samples below approximately 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 90% passing a 75µm screen. The very few samples generated above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split first prior to pulverisation. In 2012, Francois-Bongarcon (Agoratek International) conducted a heterogeneity studies, audit of site laboratory, and audit of plant samplers. Confirmed that the sampling protocol currently in use are appropriate to the mineralisation encountered and should provide representative results.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Field duplicates, i.e. other half of cut core, have not been routinely assayed. RC filed duplicates taken at a rate of one in 60.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	For all drill core samples, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 30gram (DD) and 50gram (RC) sample charge weight. An AAS finish is used to be considered as total gold Various multi-element suites are analysed using a four acid digest with an AT/OES finish
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No other results are being reported
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: The field QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1 in 30 samples. The CRM used is not identifiable to the laboratory, QAQC data is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and yearly. The laboratory QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples, Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on 1 in 40 samples, The laboratories' own standards are loaded into the database, The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a monthly basis. In addition to the above, about 3% of samples are sent to a check laboratory. Samples for check -assay are selected automatically from holes, based on the following criteria: grade above 1g/t or logged as a mineralized zone or is followed by feldspar flush or blank. Failed standards are generally followed up by re-assaying a second 30g pulp sample of all samples in the fire above 0.1ppm by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's and third party checks) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Selected intersections verified by corporate personnel
	The use of twinned holes.	There are no purpose drilled twinned holes
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary Data imported into SQL database using semi-automated or automated data entry Hard copies of NSR assays and surveys are stored at site Visual checks are part of daily use of the data in Vulcan.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The first gold assay is almost always utilised for any resource estimation. Exceptions occur when evidence from re-assaying and/or check-assaying dictates. A systematic procedure utilizing several re-assays and/or check assays is in place to determine when the final assay is changed from the first gold assay. Some minor adjustments have been made to overlapping data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	<p>Collar positions are recorded using conventional survey methods based on Leica TS15 3" total stations and Trimble R10 GNSS instruments. The location of each station is referenced to statewide network of Standard Survey Marks (SSM) established and coordinated by the Department of Land Administration (W.A Government). Where regional drill hole positions are distant from the SSM network the world wide Global Navigational Satellite System (GNSS) network is used. Positional checks are carried out using a combination of existing known positions (usually based on prominent landmarks) and grid referenced information such as ortholinear rectified photogrammetry based on the Australian Map Grid 1984 (AMG84_51).</p> <p>Collar coordinates are recorded in AMG84 or Local Jundee Grid (JUNL2) dependant on the location and orientation of ore-bodies. Cross checks were made on the survey control points and data in June 2005. Collar information is stored in both local coordinates and AMG84 coordinate in the drilling database. In-mine drill-hole collars are normally accurate to 10 cm.</p> <p>Multi shot cameras and gyro units were used for down-hole survey.</p>
	Specification of the grid system used.	Collar coordinates are recorded in AMG84 Zone 51 (AMG GN) and Local Jundee Grid (JUNL2) dependant on the location and orientation of ore-bodies. The difference between Jundee mine grid (GN) and magnetic north (MN) as at 31 December 2011 is 39° 35' 00" and the difference between magnetic north (MN) and true north (TN) is 1° 34' 30". The difference between true north (TN) and AMG84 Zone 51 (AMG GN) is 1° 02' 47". The difference between true north and GDA is zero.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is from an Arvista drone survey, 2015 resulting in 0.5m contour data, and site surveyed pit pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill spacing is variable, in part due to drilling non parallel fans from available drill accesses, and will range from 10 by 10 to greater than 160 by 160 in deeper exploration drilling
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Core is sampled to geology; sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<p>The orientation of sampling is generally perpendicular to the main mineralisation trends.</p> <p>The orientation achieves unbiased sampling of all possible mineralisation and the extent to which this is known.</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.	The drill orientation to mineralised structures biases the number of samples per drill hole. It is not thought to make a material difference in the resource estimation. As the opportunity arises, better angled holes are infill drilled.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p>All samples are selected, cut and bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags, and placed in large sample cages with a sample submission sheet. The cages are either sent to the site laboratory or are transported via freight truck to Perth, with consignment note and receipted by external and independent laboratory</p> <p>All sample submissions are documented and all assays are returned via email.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits from the site lab are stored at the Jundee mine site and those from the Newburn Lab in Perth are stored at the Newburn Lab.</p>
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<p>In 2006, Maxwell conducted an audit of all Jundee data. In 2012, Francois-Bongarcon (Agoratek International) conducted a heterogeneity studies, audit of site laboratory, and audit of plant samplers. Both audits found the sampling techniques and data to be adequate.</p> <p>All recent NSR sample data has been extensively QAQC reviewed both internally and externally.</p>

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.	<p>The Jundee project consists of tenements comprising 62 mining leases and 1 general purpose lease, covering a total area of approximately 57,422.2 Ha. All are registered in the name of Northern Star Resources Limited.</p> <p>The project also includes 23 miscellaneous licences, 3 groundwater licenses, a pipeline license, and the Jundee Pastoral Lease. These cover the bore fields, roads, airstrip, and gas pipeline. There are numerous access agreements in place including access rights over part of Mark Creasy's mining lease 53/193 which lies contiguous to and beneath the general purpose lease on which the Jundee gold mine processing plant is located.</p> <p>There are no heritage issues with the current operation. The majority of the Jundee leases are granted Mining Leases prior to 1994 (pre Mabo) and as such Native Title negotiations are not required. During 2004, two agreements were struck between Ngaanyatjarra Council (now Central Desert native Title Services (CDNTS)) and NYO, these agreements being the Wiluna Land Access Agreement 2004 and the Wiluna Claim Heritage Agreement 2004.</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.	All leases and licences to operate are granted and in the order for between 3 and 20 years.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Jundee/Nimary Deposits were discovered in the late 1980's/early 1990's after LAG and soil sampling by Mark Creasy (Jundee) and Hunter Resources (Nimary) identified large surface gold anomalies. The deposits were drilled out over the following years by Eagle Mining (which took over Hunter Resources), and Great Central Mines (which formed a joint venture with Creasy and later purchased his share). Open pit operations commenced in mid-1995, with the first gold poured in December 1995. Great Central Mines assumed full control of the field with its successful takeover of Eagle Mining in mid-1997. Great Central Mines was later taken over by Normandy in mid-2000, which in turn was taken over by Newmont in early-2002.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Jundee is an Archean lode-gold mineralized deposit that is part of the Northern Yandal Greenstone belt. Gold mineralisation is controlled by a brittle fracture-system, is commonly fracture-centred, and is predominantly hosted in dolerite and basalt. Mineralisation can be disseminated or vein style host.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <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. 	A table with all drill hole data pertaining to this release is attached. Over 1,300 intersections are noted..
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All holes for the period and relevant zones are reported.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Reported Exploration drill results are uncut
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Short intervals are length weighted to create the final intercepts
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported
Relationship between mineralisation 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.	Due to complex mineralisation geometry and varying intercept angles the true thickness is manually estimated on a hole by hole basis
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	True width as well as downhole length are reported in the table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Plan view and long section view of Jundee showing all drilling since last announcement
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All holes related to this time period and relevant zones are reported
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other meaningful data to report
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	As noted in the release, the new drill drive will allow detailed testing of the next 500 vertical meters below current Jundee development. Wide spaced fans will be drilled before detailed infill. These initial wide fans are expected to lead to a significant amount of future infill 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.	As part of main document



Plan View and long section view (looking East), Jundee local grid.