Quarterly EKJV Exploration Results March 2015

Highlights

During the quarter a significant upgrade of the Pegasus Resource to 1.1Moz at a grade of 11.6gpt (see ASX release dated 16th of February 2015) was achieved. This upgrade also includes an increase in the higher confidence indicated resource from 199Koz to 743Koz.

There were further extensions of the Pegasus deposit at depth and along strike outside of the reported 1.1Moz resource. Recent results include (downhole and uncut); 25.1m @ 4.2gpt, 2.5m @ 18.0gpt, 1.6m @ 20.4gpt, 4.3m @ 6.1gpt, 2.3m @ 9.7gpt and 1.4m @ 9.6gpt.

This drilling at Pegasus also included the identification of other mineralised structures outside of the main K2 ore zone. Recent results (downhole and uncut) include: 9.0m @ 11.7gpt, 1.7m @ 31.8gpt, 4.9m @ 13.0gpt, 5.0m @ 20.8gpt, 8.5m @ 8.0gpt and 9.8m @ 6.4gpt.

Drilling confirmed the continuation and depth extensions of the Hornet and Rubicon deposits over 100 metres beneath existing workings. In addition, mineralisation was intersected in the hangingwall of the Hornet deposit. Results include (downhole and uncut); 8.9m @ 11.9gpt, 8.7m @ 8.0gpt, 6.1m @ 16.0gpt, 4.0m @ 25.5gpt, 3.5m @ 22.4gpt, 26.8m @ 3.1gpt, 7.9m @ 8.4gpt and 6.1m @ 9.2gpt.

Exploration drilling 1km north of the Pegasus deposit has identified a potentially new mineralised zone, named Drake. Significant results returned (downhole and uncut) were; 3.0m @ 18.5gpt and 5.0m @ 4.1gpt.

Further high-grade intersections were received on the Ambition discovery. Ambition is 8 km north of Pegasus and located on the K2 structure. Intersections on this new high grade shoot returned since the previous ASX release (7th of May 2014) include (downhole & uncut); 2m @ 11.7gpt, 2m @ 9.8 gpt and 3m @ 5.0 gpt.

Tribune's interest in the EKJV is 36.75%.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Darren Cooke who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists and has sufficient exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cooke is a full time employee of Northern Star Resources Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 April 2015

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DRILL RESULTS FOR THE MARCH 2015 QUARTER FOR EKJV

HORNET RESOURCE EXTENSIONAL DRILLING (Drill Results for drilling - July 2014 onwards)											
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)
HORDD210	9810	15449	5915	-50	139	135	104.10	117.80	13.70	1.79	5.7
HORDD215	9810	15448	5915	-34	157	201	169.05	172.75	3.70	7.09	1.0
HORDD219	9811	15607	5896	-49	20	129	98.00	106.58	8.58	9.49	2.7
HORDD219	9811	15607	5896	-49	20	129	43.68	46.00	2.32	7.24	0.7
HORDD219	9811	15607	5896	-49	20	129	55.00	57.20	2.20	10.76	0.7
HORDD219	9811	15607	5896	-49	20	129	63.05	70.60	7.55	15.01	2.3
HORDD207	9811	15450	5915	-62	113	135	103.85	105.50	1.65	14.93	0.8
HORDD207	9811	15450	5915	-62	113	135	92.35	94.47	2.12	23.73	1.0
HORDD211	9810	15449	5915	-57	143	159	133.83	138.30	4.47	2.03	1.5
HORDD223	9811	15607	5896	-49	5	201	174.06	174.85	0.79	99.00	0.1
HORDD223	9811	15607	5896	-49	5	201	63.19	90.00	26.81	3.06	3.3
HORDD223	9811	15607	5896	-49	5	201	98.42	104.15	5.73	7.34	0.7
HORDD223	9811	15607	5896	-49	5	201	116.60	125.00	8.40	4.30	1.0
HORDD223	9811	15607	5896	-49	5	201	158.15	159.91	1.76	9.56	0.2
HODD14003	9552	15712	6343	-66	36	684	628.55	629.86	1.31	4.00	0.3
HODD14004	9499	15702	6343	-66	36	723	696.02	700.00	3.98	6.54	0.9
HORDD208	9810	15450	5915	-68	118	138	119.54	120.30	0.76	64.25	0.3
HORDD208	9810	15450	5915	-68	118	138	101.00	101.75	0.75	9.91	0.3
HORDD208	9810	15450	5915	-68	118	138	129.00	130.00	1.00	54.80	0.4
HORDD230	9811	15607	5896	-77	63	143	108.40	115.80	7.40	2.25	2.1
HORDD230	9811	15607	5896	-77	63	143	54.00	64.00	10.00	3.55	2.9
HORDD239	9809	15608	5897	8	10	214	164.23	172.17	7.94	8.41	2.0
HORDD228	9811	15607	5896	-71	28	152	117.50	124.79	7.29	1.99	1.6
HORDD228	9811	15607	5896	-71	28	152	61.40	65.00	3.60	4.00	0.8
HORDD229	9811	15607	5896	-71	68	126	87.58	90.18	2.60	1.56	1.0
HORDD229	9811	15607	5896	-71	68	126	49.00	61.86	12.86	4.91	4.9
HORDD221	9811	15607	5896	-44	4	207	71.09	73.00	1.91	173.68	0.4
HORDD221	9811	15607	5896	-44	4	207	94.00	97.00	3.00	14.21	0.6
HORDD221	9811	15607	5896	-44	4	207	115.82	119.00	3.18	24.77	0.6
HORDD221	9811	15607	5896	-44	4	207	184.62	190.73	6.11	9.16	1.3
RUBICON RESOURCE EXTENSIONAL DRILLING (Drill Results for drilling - July 2014 onwards)											
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)
RUBDD203	9784	16250	6064	-36	330	534	491.75	500.80	9.05	19.80	2.5
RUBDD234	9762	16279	6020	-50	14	354	17.15	17.62	0.47	38.40	0.1
RUBDD234	9762	16279	6020	-50	14	354	20.15	21.05	0.90	16.30	0.1
RUBDD234	9762	16279	6020	-50	14	354	300.80	307.95	7.15	9.21	0.8
RUBDD234	9762	16279	6020	-50	14	354	304.60	307.95	3.35	13.26	0.4
RUBDD237	9762	16279	6020	-72	69	279	157.60	158.05	0.45	69.40	0.2
RUBDD237	9762	16279	6020	-72	69	279	223.90	224.55	0.65	12.20	0.2
RUBDD237	9762	16279	6020	-72	69	279	229.75	231.80	2.05	21.31	0.7
RUBDD241A	9762	16279	6020	-34	26	225	17.55	21.35	3.80	6.05	1.2
RUBDD241A	9762	16279	6020	-34	26	225	25.72	27.85	2.13	5.37	0.7
RUBDD241A	9762	16279	6020	-34	26	225	183.80	187.85	4.05	4.64	1.3
RUBDD241A	9762	16279	6020	-34	26	225	199.35	203.50	4.15	5.70	1.3
RUBDD241A	9762	16279	6020	-34	26	225	204.00	205.00	1.00	14.40	0.3
RUBDD255	9764	16277	6020	-50	114	180	115.70	116.37	0.67	50.02	0.5
RUBDD255	9764	16277	6020	-50	114	180	164.05	166.45	2.40	8.22	1.6
RUBDD240	9762	16276	6020	-41	162	342	21.78	30.64	8.86	11.86	2.8
RUBDD240	9762	16276	6020	-41	162	342	302.15	303.50	1.35	6.52	0.4
RUBDD239	9762	16276	6020	-57	158	342	30.65	32.85	2.20	4.88	0.6
RUBDD239	9762	16276	6020	-57	158	342	283.55	287.40	3.40	0.97	1.0
RUBDD244	9762	16279	6020	-48	33	237	14.70	15.70	1.00	37.64	0.3
RUBDD244	9762	16279	6020	-48	33	237	197.70	199.55	1.85	3.09	0.6
RUBDD246	9762	16279	6020	-46	48	186	152.16	162.43	10.27	0.92	5.3
RUBDD246	9762	16279	6020	-46	48	186	4.84	18.20	8.94	1.58	4.6
RUBDD246	9762	16279	6020	-46	48	186	136.07	136.27	0.20	76.90	0.1
RUBDD249	9762	16279	6020	-52	67	189	150.60	154.49	3.89	2.80	2.3
RUBDD249	9762	16279	6020	-52	67	189	10.40	16.10	5.70	6.69	3.4
RUBDD251	9762	16279	6020	-67	74	228	206.30	211.10	4.80	11.72	2.1
RUBDD251	9762	16279	6020	-67	74	228	11.10	19.10	8.00	5.12	3.4
RUBDD251	9762	16279	6020	-67	74	228	92.99	93.50	0.51	18.00	0.2
RUBDD243	9762	16279	6020	-40	35	198	14.00	18.20	4.20	12.17	1.7

RUBDD243	9762	16279	6020	-40	35	198	166.98	175.66	8.68	8.05	3.5
RUBDD243	9762	16279	6020	-40	35	198	177.77	178.18	0.41	10.00	0.2
RUBDD253	9763	16278	6020	-67	103	225.64	205.65	208.30	2.65	22.99	1.2
RUBDD253	9763	16278	6020	-67	103	226	9.97	23.25	13.28	4.86	6.2
RUBDD248	9763	16279	6021	-40	56	180	129.13	137.70	8.57	2.66	5.5
RUBDD248	9763	16279	6021	-40	56	180	10.80	15.53	4.73	14.49	3.0
RUBDD250	9763	16279	6021	-61	75	198	180.20	182.30	2.10	2.72	1.1
RUBDD250	9763	16279	6021	-61	75	198	10.35	17.50	7.15	1.97	3.7
RUBDD266	9762	16276	6020	-41	158	294	271.53	272.88	1.35	27.41	0.5
RUBDD266	9762	16276	6020	-41	158	294	26.17	27.88	1.71	3.10	0.6
RUBDD266	9762	16276	6020	-41	158	294	20.00	25.00	5.00	4.84	1.8
RUBDD266	9762	16276	6020	-41	158	294	180.95	181.40	0.45	40.70	0.2
RUBDD256	9763	16277	6020	-56	121	204	183.37	186.00	2.63	8.61	1.5
RUBDD256	9763	16277	6020	-56	121	204	15.44	21.45	6.01	1.06	3.4
RUBDD256	9763	16277	6020	-56	121	204	8.90	12.76	3.86	16.00	2.2
RUBDD256	9763	16277	6020	-56	121	204	51.00	53.00	2.00	42.30	1.1
RUBDD256	9763	16277	6020	-56	121	204	127.19	127.53	0.34	57.00	0.2
RUBDD256	9763	16277	6020	-56	121	204	141.00	142.00	1.00	20.20	0.6
RUBDD260	9762	16276	6020	-49	141	225	197.68	203.76	6.08	16.00	3.0
RUBDD260	9762	16276	6020	-49	141	225	20.55	21.15	0.60	13.41	0.3
RUBDD260	9762	16276	6020	-49	141	225	196.66	197.68	1.02	11.41	0.5
RUBDD257	9762	16277	6020	-62	124	243	8.70	23.32	14.62	4.02	6.9
RUBDD257	9762	16277	6020	-62	124	243	154.21	154.64	0.43	51.60	0.2
RUBDD257	9762	16277	6020	-62	124	243	163.45	165.00	1.55	6.84	0.7
RUBDD257	9762	16277	6020	-62	124	243	209.17	211.04	1.87	11.59	0.9
RUBDD245	9762	16280	6021	-55	32	248	215.70	219.18	3.48	1.38	1.0
RUBDD245	9762	16280	6021	-55	32	248	134.35	134.80	0.45	26.80	0.1
RUBDD245	9762	16280	6021	-55	32	248	195.65	196.09	0.44	58.98	0.1
RUBDD262	9762	16276	6020	-41	150	246	20.40	23.91	3.51	8.16	1.6
RUBDD262	9762	16276	6020	-41	150	246	220.78	224.75	3.97	25.47	1.8
RUBDD263	9763	16275	6020	-23	148	224	193.70	197.08	3.38	12.29	1.9
RUBDD263	9763	16275	6020	-23	148	224	19.57	20.36	0.79	16.49	0.4
RUBDD263	9763	16275	6020	-23	148	224	45.70	46.00	0.30	81.60	0.2
RUBDD262	9762	16276	6020	-41	150	246	9.02	14.21	5.19	4.07	2.4
RUBDD247	9762	16280	6020	-62	45	228	215.64	216.56	0.92	16.70	0.3
RUBDD258	9763	16276	6020	-30	140	195	168.79	169.93	1.14	2.83	0.7
RUBDD258	9763	16276	6020	-30	140	195	148.36	148.62	0.26	138.00	0.2
RUBDD264	9762	16275	6020	-29	153	258	19.55	23.00	3.45	22.41	1.7
RUBDD264	9762	16275	6020	-29	153	258	228.12	231.69	3.57	10.25	1.7
RUBDD264	9762	16275	6020	-29	153	258	232.95	233.88	0.93	8.29	0.5
RUBDD265	9762	16276	6020	-35	156	283	244.00	250.00	6.00	5.42	2.5
RUBDD265	9762	16276	6020	-35	156	283	256.82	258.74	1.92	9.38	0.8
RUBDD252	9763	16278	6020	-53	90	177	157.45	159.95	2.50	6.66	1.7

PEGASUS RESOURCE DEFINITION DRILLING (Outside Oct. 31st 2014 Resource)

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)
PGDD14041*	9623	16685	6343	-69	87	571	535.60	537.00	1.40	9.60	1.0
PGDD14049*	9622	16534	6343	-72	80	617	589.00	591.32	2.32	9.65	1.7
PGDD14058	9622	16682	6343	-72	81	606	563.63	565.19	1.56	20.40	1.2
PGDD14059*	9635	16613	6343	-72	85	624	564.00	589.10	25.10	4.20	18.8
PGDD14060*	9542	17180	6343	-68	93	648	285.76	291.00	5.24	1.64	4.7
PGDD14060*	9542	17180	6345	-68	93	648	564.00	568.96	4.96	20.81	3.7
PGDD14060*	9542	17180	6345	-68	93	648	598.74	600.23	1.49	4.01	1.1
PGDD14061*	9445	17223	6345	-64	86	753	116.53	125.00	8.47	7.99	6.4
PGDD14061*	9445	17223	6345	-64	86	753	180.00	183.00	3.00	4.61	2.3
PGDD14061*	9445	17223	6345	-64	86	753	363.90	366.00	2.10	7.69	1.6
PGDD14061*	9445	17223	6345	-64	86	753	730.58	731.15	0.57	11.93	0.4
PGDD14062	9477	16968	6343	-64	58	693	313.20	318.10	4.90	3.65	4.4
PGDD14062	9477	16968	6343	-64	58	693	676.30	678.00	1.70	31.80	1.3
PGDD14062	9477	16968	6343	-64	58	693	81.00	83.00	2.00	9.00	1.5
PGDD14062	9477	16968	6343	-64	58	693	561.00	568.00	7.00	2.45	5.3
PGDD14062	9477	16968	6343	-64	58	693	676.90	678.00	1.10	11.28	0.8
PGDD14068	9605	17422	6343	-60	89	642	395.45	396.00	0.55	8.30	0.4
PGDD14068	9605	17422	6343	-60	89	642	406.74	407.83	1.09	2.80	0.8
PGDD14068	9605	17422	6343	-60	89	642	412.45	413.50	1.05	3.67	0.8
PGDD14069	9718	17375	6343	-63	87	315	160.19	164.78	4.59	5.09	4.1
PGDD14069	9718	17375	6343	-63	87	315	271.54	271.96	0.42	11.96	0.3
PGDD14069	9718	17375	6343	-63	87	315	272.74	273.00	0.26	12.27	0.2
PGDD14069	9718	17375	6343	-63	87	315	285.52	287.00	1.48	1.58	1.1

PGDD14070*	6994	17422	6343	-64	91	402	355.44	356.84	1.40	8.20	1.1
PGDD14070*	9667	17360	6343	-64	91	402	190.98	203.00	12.02	2.28	9.0
PGDD14070*	9667	17360	6343	-64	91	402	363.41	364.00	0.59	0.10	0.4
PGDD14071*	9590	17239	6345	-62	91	546	338.27	342.93	4.66	4.91	3.5
PGDD14071*	9590	17239	6345	-62	91	546	488.16	498.00	9.84	6.41	7.4
PGDD14071*	9590	17239	6345	-62	91	546	508.00	517.00	9.00	11.70	6.8
PGDD14071*	9590	17239	6343	-63	91	546	233.00	237.00	4.00	1.70	3.6
PGDD15001	9668	17255	6343	-60	60	1413	180.65	187.00	6.35	3.84	5.7
PGDD15001	9668	17255	6343	-60	60	1413	344.69	345.25	0.56	42.98	0.4
PGDD15002	9518	16917	6343	-66	64	655	636.00	640.95	4.95	13.00	3.7
PGDD15002	9518	16917	6343	-66	64	655	498.08	499.40	0.42	1.50	0.3
PGDD15002	9518	16917	6343	-66	64	655	334.81	335.30	0.49	5.93	0.4
PGDD15003	9538	16917	6343	-69	70	705	304.00	306.40	2.40	2.68	2.2
PGDD15003	9538	16917	6343	-69	70	705	644.35	646.00	1.65	3.88	1.2
PGDD15003	9538	16917	6343	-69	70	705	670.00	671.20	1.20	8.63	0.9

*These drill results have been released previous (refer ASX Announcement 16 February 2015)

DRAKE EXPLORATION DEFINITION DRILLING

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)
DRRC14004	9733	17891	6343	-54	86	237	219.00	221.00	2.00	7.77	1.5
DRRC14005	9703	17945	6343	-59	92	300	273.00	274.00	1.00	1.39	0.8
DRRC14006	9810	18002	6343	-74	119	204	164.00	165.00	1.00	3.22	0.8
DRRC14006	9810	18002	6343	-74	119	204	173.00	176.00	3.00	0.47	2.3
DRRC14007	9751	18059	6343	-67	116	258	225.00	230.00	5.00	4.06	3.8
DRRC14008	9750	18061	6343	-59	90	222	192.00	195.00	3.00	18.20	2.3

AMBITION HOLES DRILLED SINCE ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 7 MAY 2014 (EKJV)

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)
AMRC14011	328408	6605019	367	-73	60	210	191.00	194.00	3.00	5.04	1.8
AMRC14012	328455	6604962	366	-60	60	168	154.00	156.00	2.00	9.75	1.5
AMRC14013	328370	6605104	368	-60	60	150	129.00	131.00	2.00	11.30	1.7
AMRC14014	328180	6605539	369	-65	60	150	73.00	74.00	1.00	0.13	0.7
AMRC14015	328069	6605712	370	-60	60	120	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.26	0.9
AMRC14016	327971	6605892	370	-65	60	120	81.00	85.00	4.00	0.14	2.9

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: EKJV – Pegasus/Rubicon/Hornet/Drake/Ambition Drill Results 2015 March Quarter

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 (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.	Sampling was completed using a combination of Reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD). RC drilling was used to drill pre-collars for many of the Resource definition holes with diamond tails. Diamond drilling constitutes the rest of the drilling. Diamond core was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from both NQ2 and HQ diamond core, with a minimum sample width of either 20cm (HQ) or 30cm (NQ2).
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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'). 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.	Diamond drilling is 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 ~300g pulp sub sample to use in the assay process. Diamond core samples are fire assayed (50g charge), with the ore zone or any samples with observed visible gold assayed via screen fire assay method. Visible gold is sometimes encountered in core sampling.
Drilling techniques	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).	Both RC and Diamond Drilling techniques were used. Diamond drillholes were predominantly NQ2 (50.5mm). All resource definition holes completed post 2011 were drilled using HQ (63.5mm) diameter core. Core was orientated using the Reflex ACT Core orientation system. RC Drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit, downsized to 5.25" at depth. Some RC pre-collars were drilled followed by diamond tails. Pre-collar depth was to 180m or less if approaching known mineralisation.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Recovery was excellent for diamond core and no relationship between grade and recovery was observed. 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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 in overburden. For diamond drilling the contractors adjust their rate of drilling and method if recovery issues arise. All recovery is recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This is checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geological team. Any issues are communicated back to the drilling contractor.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade was identified. Diamond recovery through ore zones typically 100% No issues with RC recovery have been identified.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All diamond core is logged for Regolith, Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Structural measurements of specific features are also taken through oriented zones. RC sample chips are logged in 1m intervals. For the entire length of each hole. Regolith, Lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation are all recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is quantitative where possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every core tray.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the drill core and RC chips are logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond core is routinely half core sampled. The core is cut with an Almonté diamond core saw and half core sampled. The same half is collected to sample intervals defined by the Logging Geologist with samples not crossing geological boundaries. The remaining core is archived for future works. All major mineralised zones are sampled, plus visibly altered material outside the ore zone into what is deemed as barren material, >5m of hangingwall/footwall. All other structures and quartz veining that have observed alteration and/or mineralisation outside of the known orezone is sampled with up to ±5m on either side. Ideally, sample intervals are to be 1m in length, though range from 0.30m to 1.20m in length. Total weight of each sample generally does not exceed 3kg. 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. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage(3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. 4m Composite spear samples were collected and submitted for analysis. After the assay results were received, any composite that exceeded 0.2g/t was re-sampled at 1m intervals and analysed. Samples were taken to Genalysis Kalgoorlie for preparation by drying, crushing to <3mm, and pulverising the entire sample to <75µm. 300g Pulps splits were then dispatched to Genalysis Perth for 50g Fire assay charge and AAS analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation is deemed adequate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were taken for RC samples at a rate of 1 in 20.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate / second-half sampling.	Field Duplicates are taken for all RC samples (1 in 20 sample). No Field duplicates are submitted for diamond core.
	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.	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.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 0.2gpt are followed up, and re-assayed. New pulps are prepared if failures remain.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	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.
	The use of twinned holes.	No Twinned holes were drilled for this data set.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging was captured using excel templates. Both a hardcopy and electronic copy of these are stored, as well as being loaded in to the database using automatic acquire loaders. Assay files are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the Database administrator (DBA). A geologist then checks that the results have inserted correctly. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are stored. No adjustments are made to this assay data. Data is imported directly from laboratory reports into an Acquire database. Hard copies of RC and core / assays and surveys are kept on site. Visual checks are conducted as part of the validation process of the data in Datamine.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Screen fire assays are used as priority over fire assays for diamond core. Comparisons of screen fire and fire assays are completed on a hole-by-hole basis.
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.	A planned hole is pegged using a Differential GPS by the field assistants. Underground diamond holes are picked up by mine surveyors. During drilling single-shot surveys are every 30m to ensure the hole remains close to design. This is performed using the Reflex Ez-Trac system. Upon hole completion, a Gyroscopic survey is conducted by ABIMS, taking readings every 5m for improved accuracy. This is done in true north. The final collar is picked up after hole completion by Differential GPS in the MGA 94_51 grid.
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local grid system (Kundana 10) is used for mine based drilling. It is rotated 29.25 degrees to the west of MGA94 grid. Exploration drilling is reported in MGA 94 grid
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality topographic control has been achieved through Lidar data and survey pickups of holes over the last 15 years.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Exploration data spacing is variable, dependent on the intent of the drill program. Drillhole spacing across the areas varies from sub 20m to 300m spacing along strike.
	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.	Exploration results only being reported
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sampling to geology, sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The majority of the structures in the Kundana camp dip steeply (80°) to WSW. The Pode structure has a much shallower dip in a similar direction, approximately 50° . To target these orientations the drillhole dips of 60-70° towards ~060° achieve high angle intersections on all structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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.	No audits or reviews have recently been conducted on sampling techniques. Sampling techniques and data handling are considered adequate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The reported drilling is located within the M16/309 and M16/326 Mining leases and are held by The East Kundana Joint Venture (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Northern Star Resources Limited (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	No known impediments exist and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The first reference to the mineralisation style encountered at the K2 project was the mines department report on the area produced by Dr. I. Martin (1987). He reviewed work completed in 1983 – 1984 by a company called Southern Resources, who identified two geochemical anomalies, creatively named Kundana #1 and Kundana #2. The Kundana #2 prospect was subdivided into a further two prospects, dubbed K2 and K2A. Between 1987 and 1997, limited work was completed. Between 1997 and 2006 Tern Resources (subsequently Rand Mining and Tribune Resources), and Gilt-edged mining focused on shallow open pit potential which was not considered viable. In 2011, Pegasus was highlighted by an operational review team and follow-up drilling was planned through 2012. A small drill programme of four RC holes targeted the K2 structure at Ambition in 2003. These holes failed to intersect the structure, presumably due to an offset of the aeromagnetic lineament. Other drilling in the area has absent or poor quality geological logging. The 2003 drillholes assisted in successfully intersecting the target in this drill programme, but beyond that, historical drilling provides little value in appraisal of the K2 structure at Ambition.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kundana camp is situated within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, in an area dominated by the Zuleika shear zone, which separates the Coolgardie domain from the Ora Banda domain. K2-style mineralisation (Pegasus, Rubicon, Hornet) 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 volcaniclastics (Spargoville formation). Minor mineralisation, termed K2B, also occurs further west, on the contact between the Victorious basalt and Bent Tree Basalt (both part of the regional upper Basalt Sequence). A 45° W dipping fault offsets this contact and is characterised by a zone of vein-filled brecciated material hosting the Pode-style mineralisation. In the northern part of the Ambition target, the hangingwall basalts are absent and the structure separates a gabbro and lithic gritstone from Spargoville Volcaniclastic rocks. Although it is unclear at this stage, the current interpretation is that the target structure in the northern part of the Ambition prospect is actually the confluence of the Strzelecki and K2 structures thus the basalt sequences are faulted out where the two structures converge.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	Details of all drilling for the quarter listed.
	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.	No material information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	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.	All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 2m of barren material between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. 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, although lower results are included where a known ore zone has been intercepted, and the entire intercept is low grade.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All reported assay results have been length weighted. Aggregations of reported intersections take into account geological boundaries (eg. Laminated quartz veining) and continuity of mineralisation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	True widths have been calculated for intersections of the known ore zones, based on existing knowledge of the nature of these structures. Both the downhole width and true width have been clearly specified when used.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Due to varying intercept angles the true thickness is manually estimated on a hole by hole basis. Both true width and downhole lengths are reported.
	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').	Reporting of results includes the downhole and true width of the mineralised section.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans and section have been included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with the drillhole attributes and 'From' and 'To' depths.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other material exploration data has been collected for this drill program.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further step-out work will continue in 2015 to follow up these drill results.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See diagrams Below