

ADDENDUM TO ASX ANNOUNCEMENT RELEASED 4 AUGUST 2015

Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST) wishes to advise that the significant drill intercept table for the Paradigm drill results referred to in the ASX announcement titled "*Northern star grows mine lives significantly with 2.7Moz Increase in resources to 8.9Moz*" released to the ASX on 4 August 2015 was inadvertently omitted.

For completeness, the Paradigm drill intercepts table and the JORC Table 1 is attached at Appendix A. This information should be read in conjunction with the aforementioned announcement.

In addition, it was noted that the plan view and representative section of the Six Mile deposit did not display correctly in the aforementioned announcement. Amended diagrams are attached at Appendix B.

Yours faithfully



BILL BEAMENT
Managing Director
Northern Star Resources Limited

Investor Enquiries:

Luke Gleeson, Investor Relations, Northern Star Resources Limited
T: +61 8 6188 2103
E: lgleeson@nsrltd.com

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
17 August 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 Carpena
Company Secretary

Issued Capital

Shares 600M

Options 4.3M

Current Share Price \$1.96

Market Capitalisation
\$1.18 Billion

Cash/Bullion and Investments
30 June 2015 - \$178 million

Level 1, 388 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

T +6 8 6188 2100

F +6 8 6188 2111

E info@nsrltd.com

www.nsrltd.com

ABN: 43 092 832 892

APPENDIX A – SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS AND JORC TABLE 1 - PARADIGM

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS - PARADIGM

PARADIGM SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS											
Drill Hole #	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	Drill hole collar RL (GDA)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees, GDA)	End of hole depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (gpt) uncut	Est True Thickness (m)
PDCD15005A	301938	6627063	424	-60	40	354.0	284.3	287.2	2.9	5.6	2.9
PDCD15005A	301938	6627063	424	-60	40	354.0	290.0	292.0	2.0	0.9	2.0
PDCD15005A	301938	6627063	424	-60	40	354.0	299.0	300.1	1.1	2.9	1.1
PDCD15005A	301938	6627063	424	-60	40	354.0	323.0	325.4	2.4	1.9	2.4
PDCD15005A	301938	6627063	424	-60	40	354.0	329.0	331.4	2.4	1.7	2.4
PDDD15010	301978	6627107	424	-60	40	273.0	40.0	237.0	197.0	2.4	147.8
						Including	40.0	41.0	1.0	16.0	1.0
							65.0	83.0	18.0	17.7	18.0
							125.0	126.0	1.0	1.5	1.0
							127.0	130.0	3.0	1.3	1.0
							135.0	136.0	1.0	5.1	1.0
							143.0	145.8	2.8	4.6	2.8
							149.0	150.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
							161.0	163.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
							172.0	174.0	2.0	1.2	2.0
							206.0	209.0	3.0	25.6	3.0
							217.0	218.0	1.0	3.7	1.0
							236.0	237.0	1.0	5.1	1.0
PDDD15010	301978	6627107	424	-60	40	273.0	264.0	265.0	1.0	2.1	1.0
PDRC15006	302016	6626996	422	-60	40	402.0	192.0	195.0	3.0	50.4	2.3
PDRC15007	302055	6627042	422	-60	40	305.8	140.0	141.0	1.0	6.4	0.8
PDRC15008	302039	6627101	422	-60	40	216.0	142.0	150.0	8.0	2.6	6.0
PDRC15009	302078	6627147	422	-60	40	138.0	56.0	58.0	2.0	2.5	1.5

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality, geological interpretations and Mineral Resource estimations for the Company's Kanowna, EKJV, Kundana and Carbine Project areas is based on information compiled by Darren Cooke and fairly represents this information. Mr Cooke is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists who is a full-time employee of Northern Star Resources Limited who 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". 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

Northern Star Resources Limited has prepared this announcement based on information available to it. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Northern Star Resources Limited, its directors, employees or agents, advisers, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising from fault or negligence on the part of any of them or any other person, for any loss arising from the use of this announcement or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with it.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: Paradigm North Drill Results as at August 2015

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.	All drillholes referenced in this release were either diamond drilling or RC.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay.
	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.	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.
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.).	Paradigm North: Both RC and diamond techniques were used for recent drilling. Diamond core was typically NQ2 and RC drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.
	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 2014 – 2015 RC drilling. Recovery was poor at the very beginning of each hole, as is normal for this type of drilling in overburden.
	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 or bias has identified between grade and sample recovery.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	RC 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 chip tray.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	In all instances, the entire drill hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	For recent Paradigm North results, all holes were cut and half core sent to the lab. The remained was stored for reference
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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.
	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 were taken for RC samples at a rate of 1 in 50.
	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
	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. Field Duplicates are taken for all RC samples (1 in 50 samples). No Field duplicates are submitted for diamond core.
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 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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.	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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.	Drillhole spacing across the area varies.
	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.	No compositing has been applied to these exploration results, although composite intersections are reported.

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 orientation of the target is still to be determined. But knowledge of previous orebodies in the area suggests drilling direction is perpendicular to the orientation of mineralisation.
	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 such exercise has been undertaken for the drillholes 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	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.	All holes mentioned in this report are located within the M16/239 tenement, which is owned by KUNDANA GOLD PTY LTD a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Star Resources. There are no private royalty agreements applicable to this tenement.
	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 Carbine area has been explored since the late 1800s. Numerous companies, including BHP, Newcrest, Centaur Mining, Goldfields, Placer Dome and Barrick have been active in the area. Drilling reported with this release is contiguous with the Paradigm 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 PDRC14004.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Carbine / Paradigm areas are considered to be northern extensions of the regionally significant Zuleika Shear Zone. The tenements are located in the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean greenstone belt in the Eastern Goldfields province of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. 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: <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, chalcopyrite, scheelite), • Brittle quartz vein stockworks developed within granophyric gabbro within the Powder Sill Paradigm mineralisation is hosted in sub-vertical narrow laminated quartz veins. At the Carbine main deposit, gold is hosted in veins and disseminated sulphides associated with structural disruption caused by a series of thrust faults, where the lower mafic/ultramafic sequence has been thrust over younger sediments.
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 	See attached Appendix for a table of results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. 	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exclusion of the drill information will not detract from the understanding of the report.
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. 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 1gpt cut-off grade used for intercept calculation.
	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.	No assay results have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut-off of 1gpt has been used to identify significant results. Where the target zone does not exceed the 1gpt cut-off the intercept has been calculated across the target structure with no cut-off grade applied
	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
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.	The exact orientation of the Paradigm vein system and width has yet to be determined.
	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').	The downhole widths have been clearly specified when used.
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 this release
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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 eight holes have been reported for this drill program regardless of grade
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).	Paradigm North: Further work will continue in 2015 to determine the extents of the Paradigm North system.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate Diagrams accompany this release

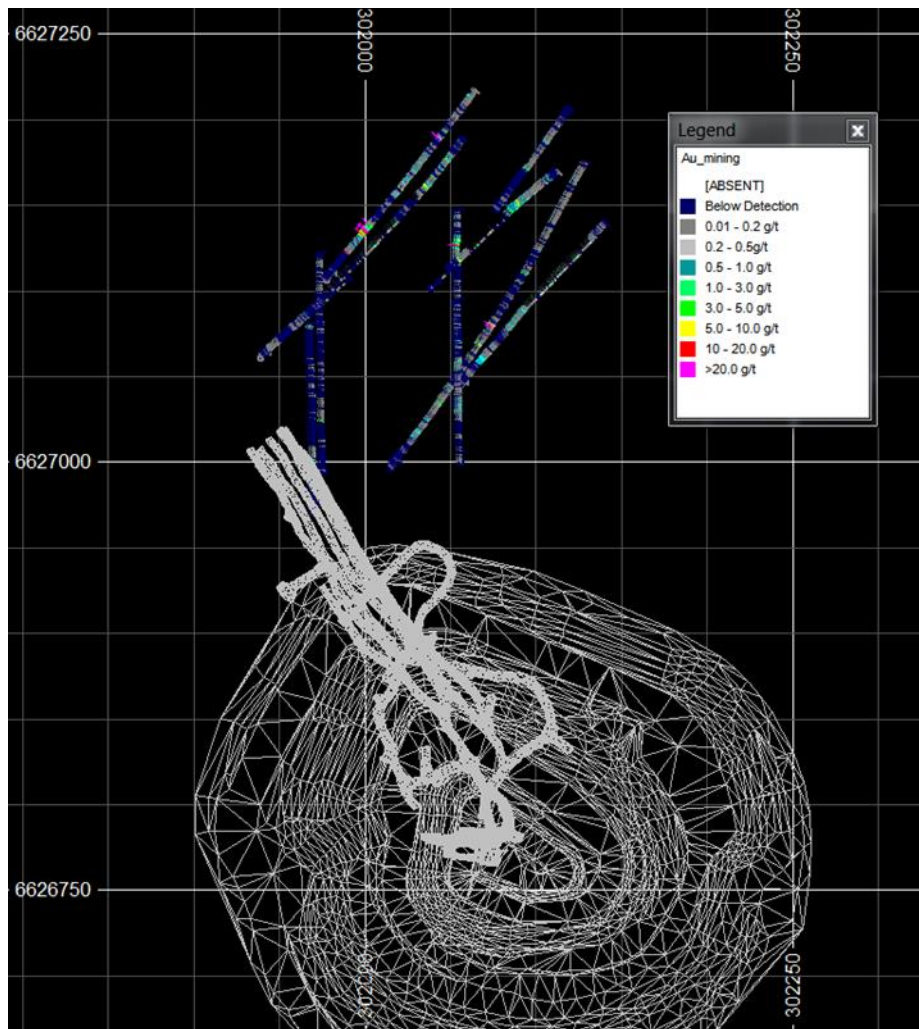


Figure 1: Paradigm North Data – Plan View

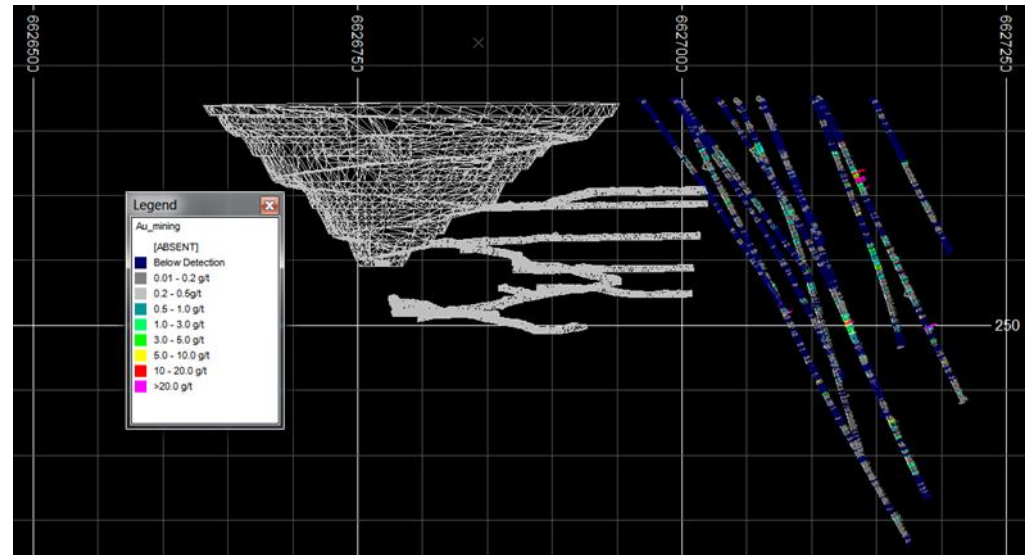
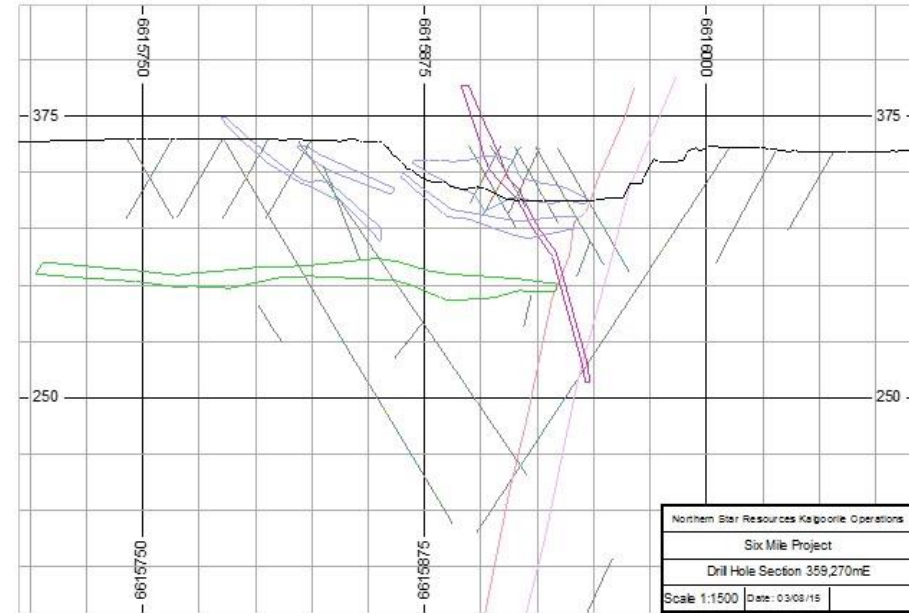
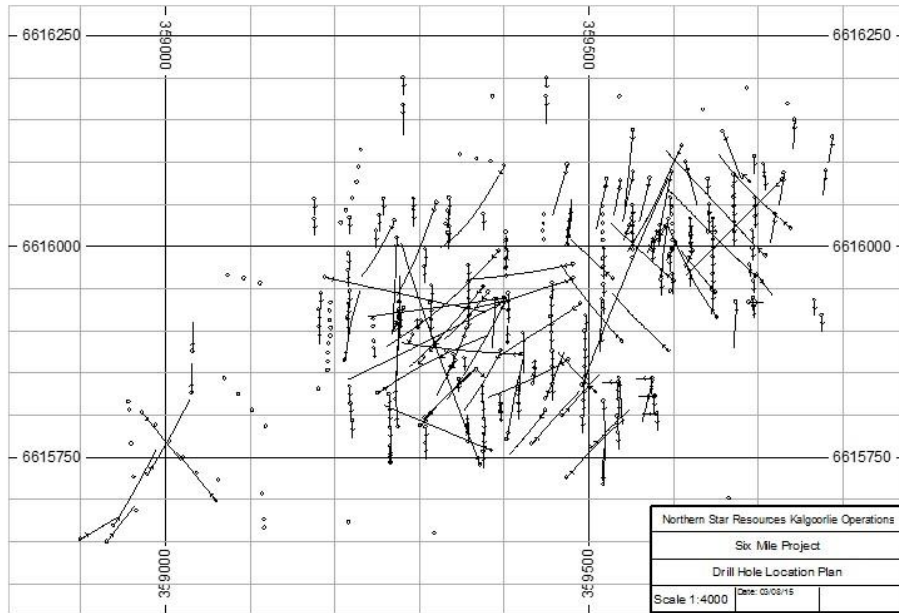


Figure 2: Paradigm Data – South to North Section

APPENDIX B – AMENDED JORC TABLE 1 DIAGRAMS – SIX MILE

The following plan view and representative section of the Six Mile deposit did not display correctly on page 73 of the ASX Announcement released on 4 August 2015. Diagrams should be as follows:



Plan view and representative section of the Six Mile deposit