Multiple Downhole Conductors Confirmed at North Scamander

Stellar Resources Limited (ASX: SRZ, "Stellar" or **"the Company")** is pleased to announce results from the recently completed DHEM and FLEM geophysical surveys at the high-grade polymetallic (Ag-Sn-Zn-Pb-In) discovery announced in September 2023 at North Scamander and the award of an Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) grant for follow-up drilling.

Highlights

- Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey identifies multiple downhole conductors in discovery hole NSD005 at North Scamander.
- A fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey completed around NSD005 enabled the strike extent of these conductors to be modelled.

Upper Vein-Breccia Zone Target

- **A large moderately conductive plate has been modelled from ~130m to ~150m downhole in NSD005 corresponding closely to the discovery intersection of 32m @ 141 g/t Ag, 0.34% Sn, 3.8% Zn, 2.0% Pb, 77 g/t In and 19 g/t Ga from 130m[1]. The plate extends ~150m down-dip and over a strike extent of ~400m**.
- A 350m diamond hole has been planned to target the extension of the high-grade polymetallic intersection, near to the centre of the modelled plate.

Lower Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone Target

- **A series of strong conductor plates have been modelled between ~360m and ~495m downhole in NSD005. These plates have depth extents over ~300m and strike extents of up to ~300m.** The plates **correspond well with the Lower Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone intersection in NSD005** of 204.5m @ 0.05% Cu from 369.0m. Mapped gossan outcrops and narrow pyrrhotite stockwork breccia intersections in historic drillhole NSD002 at the top edge of the modelled plate support the modelled plate orientations.
- A 500m diamond hole has been planned to target the Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone near the centres of the modelled strong conductor plates, up-dip and ~120m to the north of the NSD005 Lower Zone intersection, and below the historic drillhole NSD002.

EDGI Grants

- An EDGI Round 9 exploration drilling co-funding grant of $70,000 was awarded by the Tasmanian Government on 30 November 2023 for the 500m hole planned to target the Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone.

[1] *SRZ Announcement 19 September 2023 – Significant New High-grade Ag-Sn-Zn-Pb-In Polymetallic Discovery Confirmed at North Scamander.*

The North Scamander Project

Stellar's North Scamander Project (EL19/2020) is located in NE Tasmania within the Scamander Mineral Field.

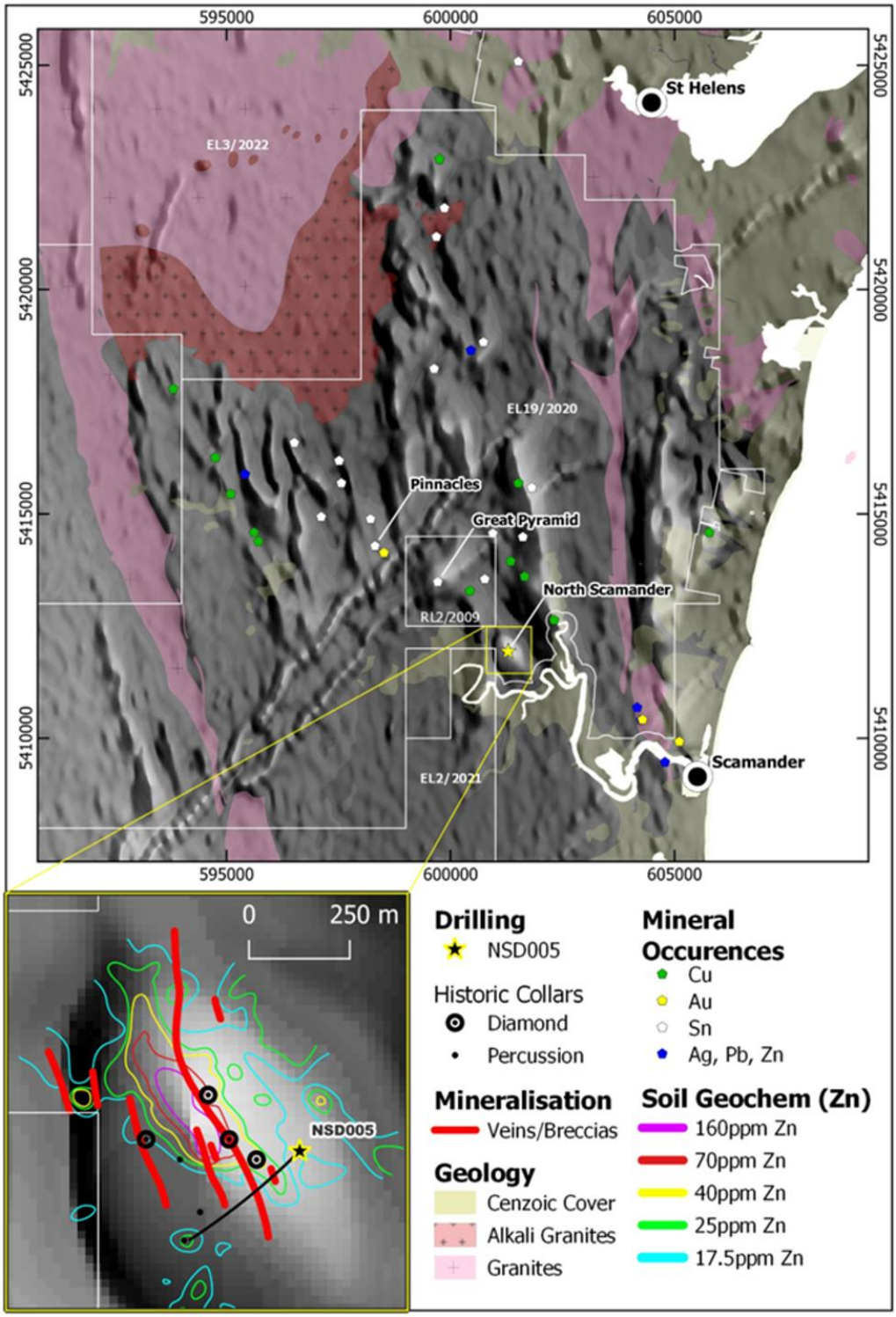

Figure 1– North Scamander Mineral Field (EL19/2020) – Geology, mineral occurrences and Zn soil geochemistry overlain on greyscale regional magnetics. Call out blow up of North Scamander Project

The Scamander Mineral Field is a regional NW-SE trending mineralised corridor including Pinnacles, the historic Great Pyramid Tin Mine (RL2/2009) and Stellar's North Scamander Project. It contains a large number of metallic mineral occurrences hosted within folded and faulted Ordovician Mathinna Group sedimentary rocks and is underlain by a strongly fractionated alkali granite. The metalliferous nature of the district, well defined metal zonation and location above the inferred alkali granite suggest that known mineralisation in this area is spatially and genetically associated with the emplacement of the fertile granite.

Significant historic exploration for tin and base metals has been undertaken on EL19/2020 including extensive soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and drilling defining areas of anomalous Sn, Zn, Cu, Ag and Pb mineralisation.

Stellar has 'first mover advantage' with the majority of the Scamander Mineral Field ground held within EL19/2020 including the North Scamander Project, Pinnacles and multiple other high-quality targets.

The North Scamander Project is Stellar's most advanced exploration target within the Scamander Mineral Field on EL19/2020 with an outcropping gossan, strong surface stream sediment and soil geochemistry anomalies corresponding with the location of a regional scale magnetic anomaly (see Figure 1). BHP drilled 4 diamond drillholes and 4 shallow percussion holes at North Scamander in the 1980s.

North Scamander Discovery Hole NSD005

In September 2023, Stellar announced the assay results from its recently completed maiden exploration drillhole NSD005, confirming a significant new high-grade polymetallic (Ag-Sn-Zn-Pb-In) discovery at North Scamander.

Upper Vein-Breccia Zone

Significant intercepts within the Upper Vein-Breccia Zone intersected in NSD005 included[2]:

- **32.0m @ 141 g/t Ag, 0.34% Sn, 3.8% Zn, 2.0% Pb, 77 g/t In and 19 g/t Ga from 130.0m**
- **Including 5.0m @ 495 g/t Ag, 1.04% Sn, 5.2% Zn, 7.1% Pb, 113 g/t In and 23 g/t Ga from 130.0m**
- **Including 1.4m @ 353 g/t Ag, 2.29% Sn, 14.2% Zn, 8.8% Pb, 594 g/t In and 29 g/t Ga from 159.7m**

Individual assay results within this outstanding intercept included; **1,035 g/t Ag, 5.75% Sn, 27.6% Zn, 21.2% Pb, 1,070 g/t In and 37 g/t Ga.**

The Upper Vein-Breccia Zone contains sphalerite, galena, minor chalcopyrite, and associated pyrite hosted in massive veins, semi-massive veins, hydrothermal breccia and associated stringer-style veins.

Significant grades of critical minerals Indium and Gallium were also recorded. The 77g/t average Indium grade over 32m compares favorably with Indium grades in known Indium-Base Metals deposits globally.

A cross section on the North Scamander project showing hole NSD005 and historic holes is shown in Figure 2.

[2] *SRZ Announcement 19 September 2023 – Significant New High-grade Ag-Sn-Zn-Pb-In Polymetallic Discovery Confirmed at North Scamander.*

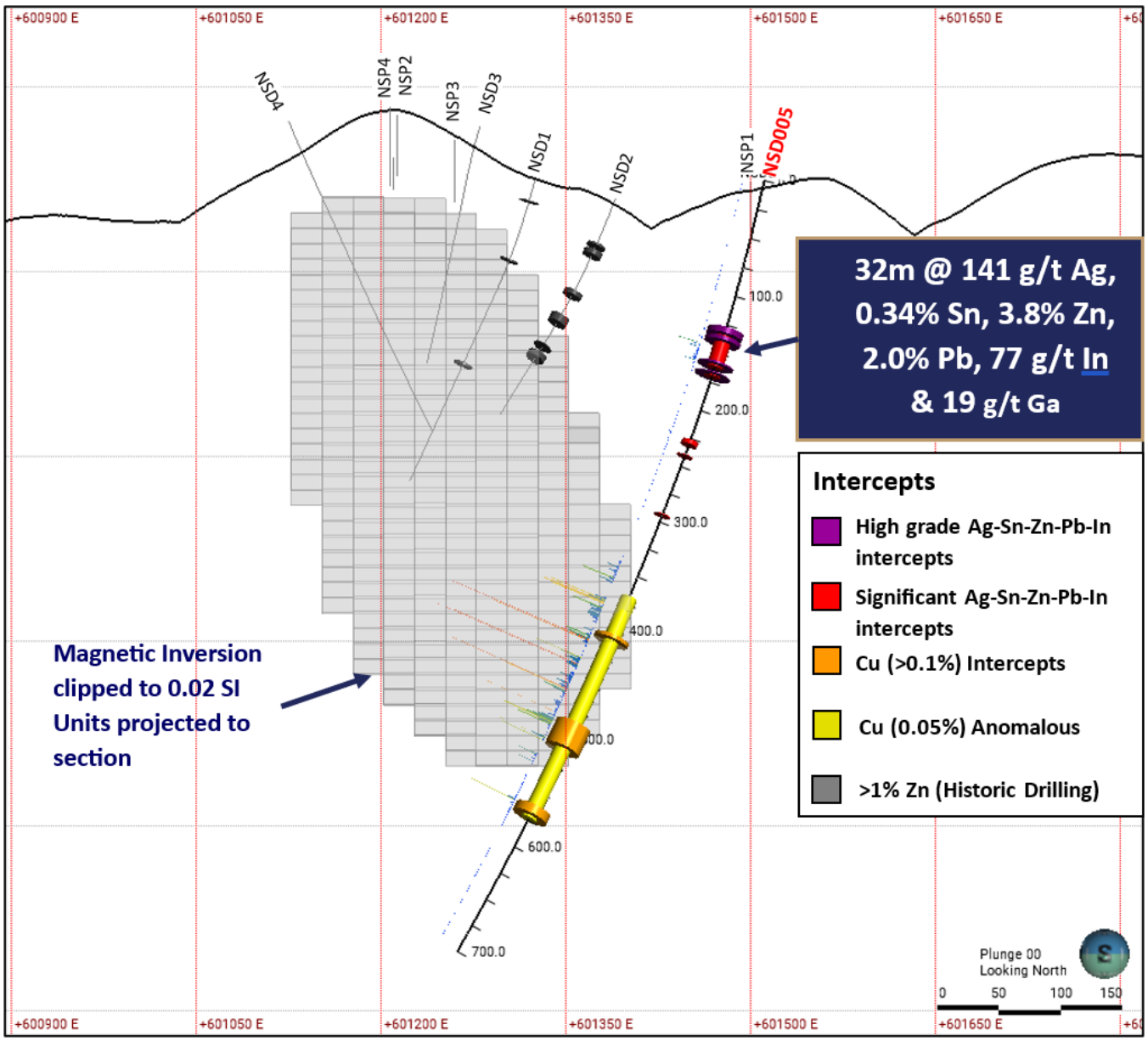

Figure 2 - North Scamander cross section 5,411,900mN (250m section slice) looking north, showing discovery hole NSD005 and historic drilling. Magnetic susceptibility shown on downhole histogram

Lower Stockwork Zone

Results from the Lower Stockwork Zone intersected in NSD005 returned anomalous copper levels, including 204.5m @ 0.05% Cu from 369m corresponding to pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite stockwork veining.

These results confirm a change in mineralisation style and metal tenor from the sulphide vein and breccia hosted Ag-Sn-Zn-Pb-In mineralisation in the Upper Vein-Breccia Zone to pyrrhotite-dominant stockwork-hosted low-grade Cu mineralisation in the Lower Stockwork Zone. The results are interpreted as a possible 'near-miss' indicator of a potential tin system, or the low-grade margins to a copper-dominant system.

DHEM / FLEM Survey Results and Planned Follow Up Holes

A downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey completed by GAP Geophysics in late-October identified multiple downhole conductors in the North Scamander discovery hole NSD005. GAP geophysics also completed a fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey around NSD005 enabling the strike extent of these conductors to be modelled.

Modelling of the DHEM and FLEM data by geophysical consultant Mitre Geophysics resulted in a set of conductive plate models that are thought to represent both the Upper Vein-Breccia Zone and the Lower Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone intersected in discovery hole NSD005.

Upper Vein-Breccia Zone Target

A large moderately conductive plate (100S) was modelled from ~130m to ~150m downhole in NSD005. The modelled plate strikes NW-SE and dips ~85^{0}SE, with a down-dip extent of ~150m, up-dip extent of ~50m and a strike extent of ~200m to the NW and ~200m to the SE.

The downhole position of the modelled plate corresponds closely to Sellar's high-grade polymetallic discovery intersection in NSD005 of 32m @ 141 g/t Ag, 0.34% Sn, 3.8% Zn, 2.0% Pb, 77 g/t In and 19 g/t Ga from 130m in the Upper Vein-Breccia Zone. Structural measurements of massive sulphide veins in the hole also support the modelled dip.

A 350m diamond hole (NSD006) has been planned to target the down-dip extension of the high-grade polymetallic intersection in NSD005 near the center of the modelled plate model (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).

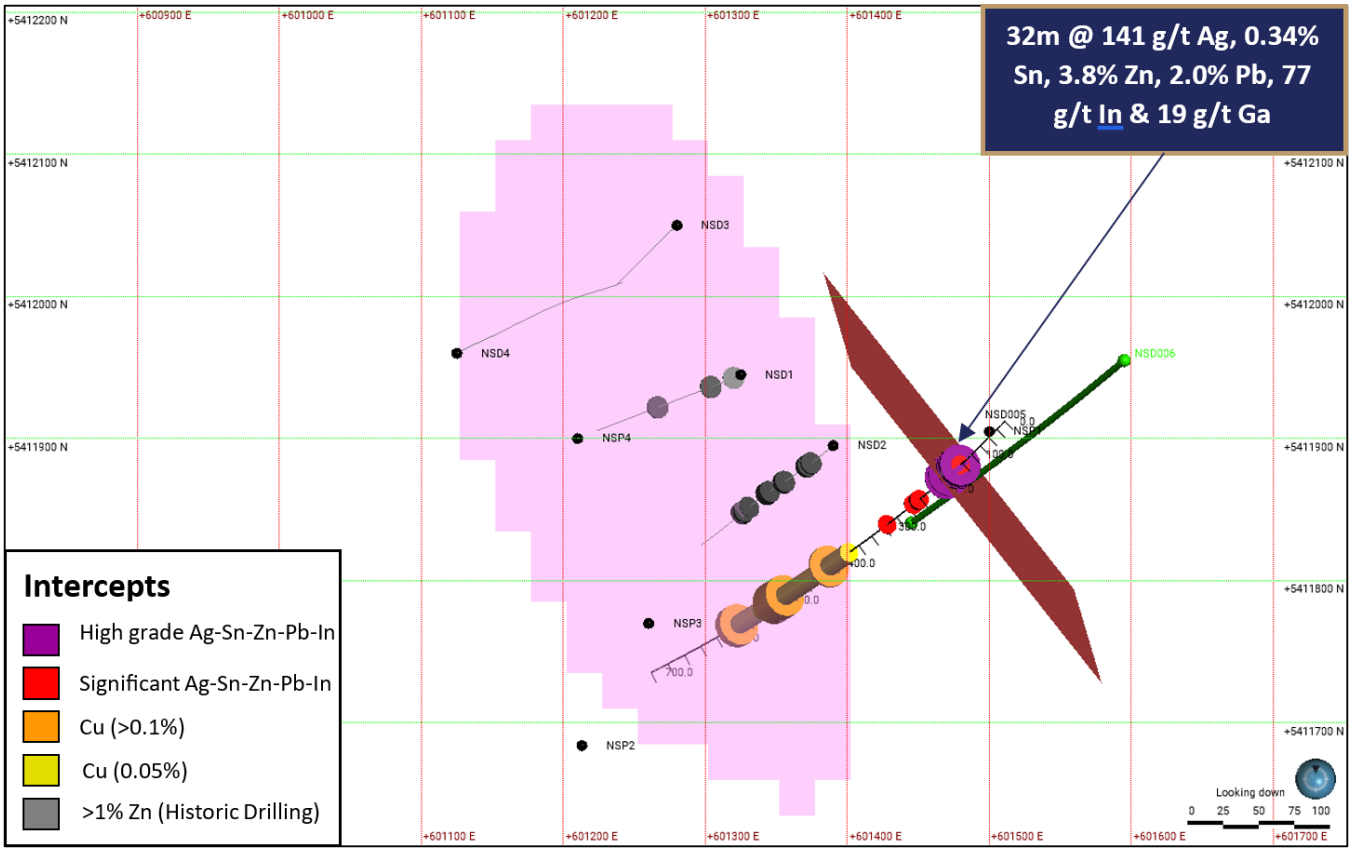

Figure 3 – Plan view of the North Scamander Project, showing main Upper Zone DHEM conductor plate (dark red), clipped magnetic inversion (pink) and downhole intercepts. Planned drillhole NSD006 (green)

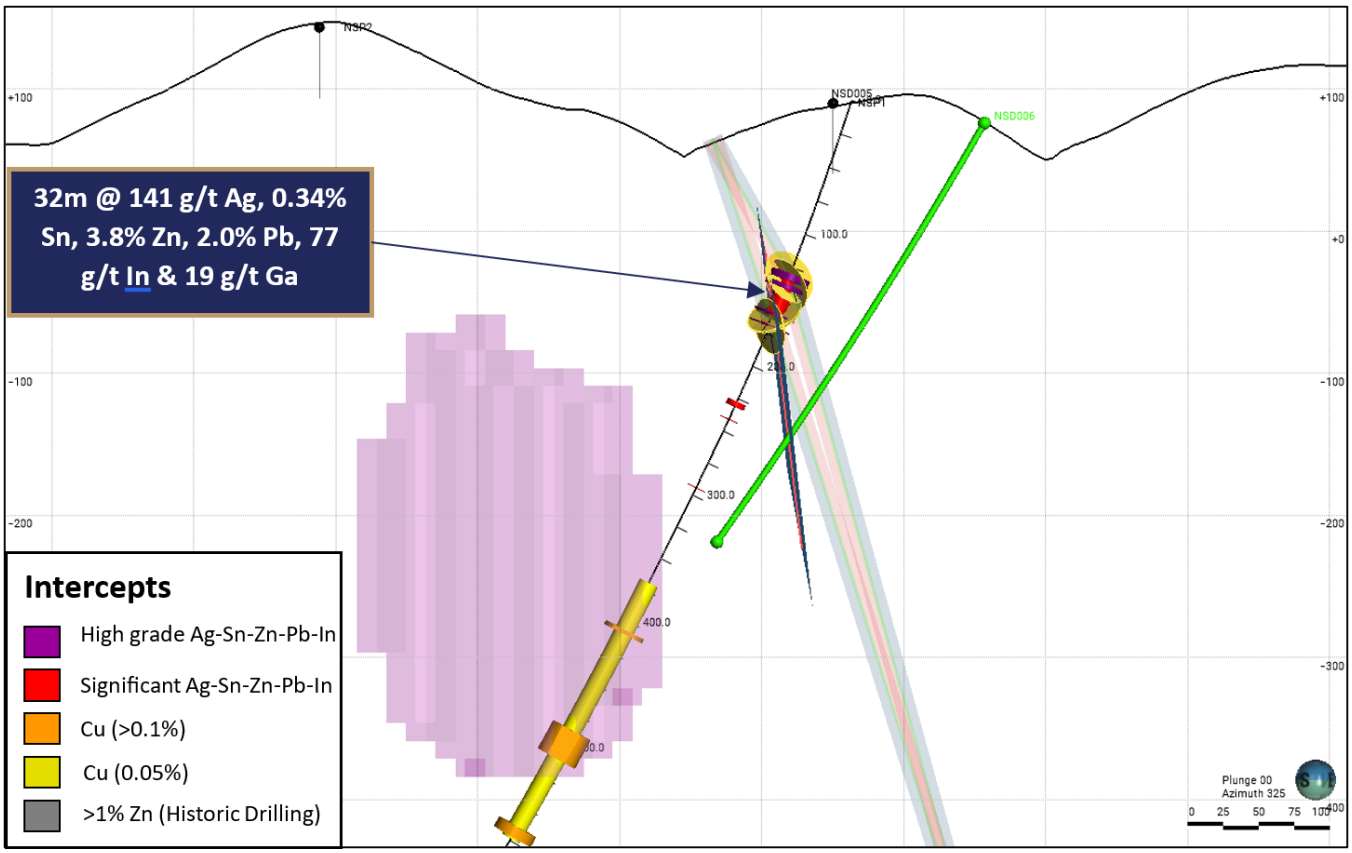

Figure 4 – Oblique Cross Section view of the North Scamander Project (looking NW), showing the main Upper Zone DHEM conductor plate (dark red), clipped magnetic inversion (pink), downhole intercepts and interpreted dip of mineralisation based on vein orientations measured in core. Planned drillhole NSD006 shown in green.

Lower Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone Target

A series of highly conductive plates were modelled between ~360m and ~495m downhole in NSD005. These modelled plates strike NW-SE and dip between 78^0 to 86^0 SE with a down-dip extent of ~150m, an up-dip extent of ~150m and strike extents of up to ~300m to the northeast and ~100m to the southeast.

The downhole positions of these modelled plates correspond well with the Lower Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone intersection in NSD005 of 204.5m @ 0.05% Cu from 369.0m and with high magnetic susceptibility readings recorded in the hole. Mapped gossan outcrops and pyrrhotite stockworks breccia intersected in historic drillhole NSD002 at the top edge of the modelled plate also support the modelled plate orientations.

A 500m diamond hole (NSD007) has been planned to target the Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone near the center of the modelled strong conductor plates, up-dip and ~120m to the north of the NSD005 intersection, and below the historic drillhole NSD002 intersections on the top edge of the modelled plate positions. The hole also targets the core of the regional scale magnetic anomaly and the up-dip northern extension of the Upper Vein-Breccia Zone (see Figure 5 and Figure 6).

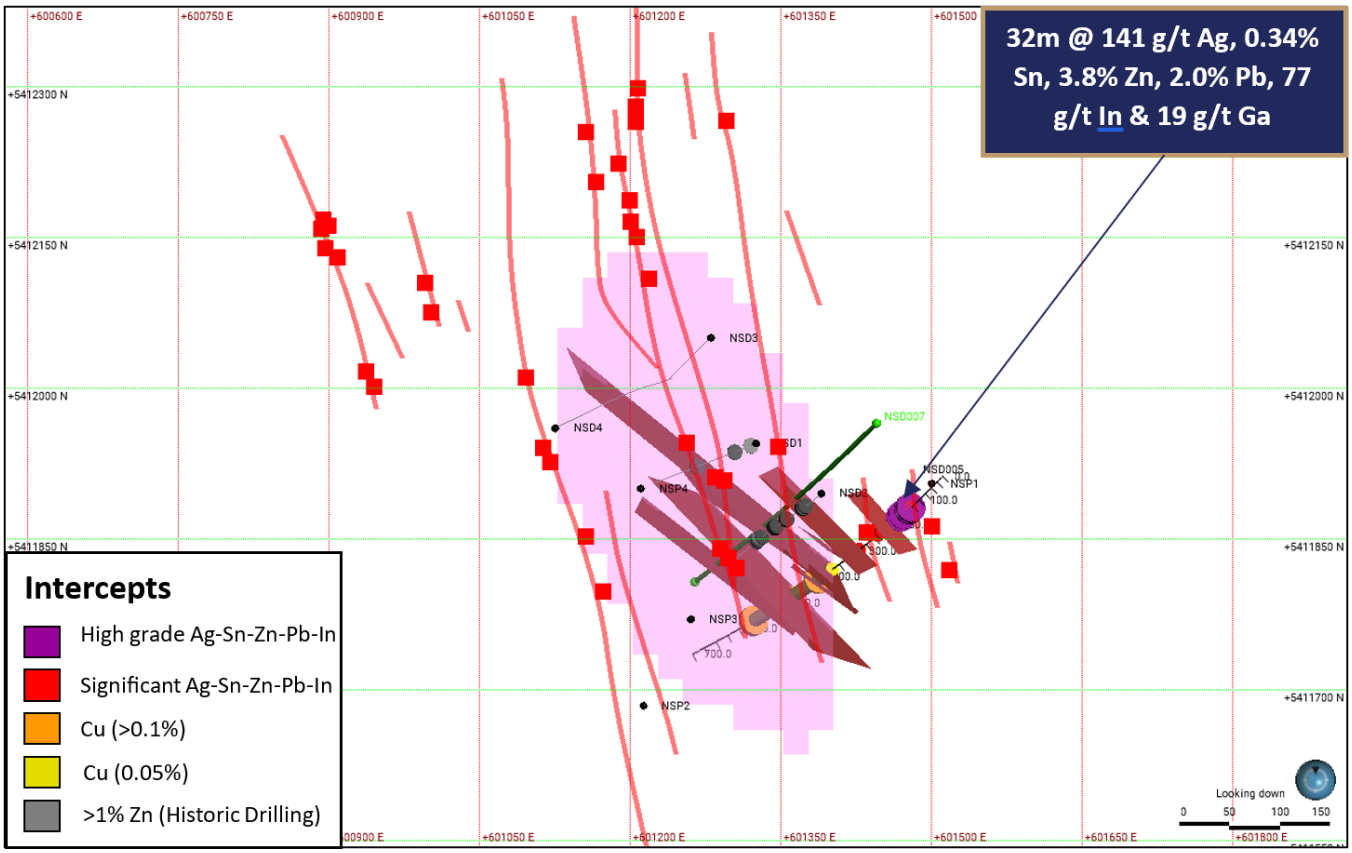

Figure 5 – Plan View of the North Scamander Project showing Lower Stockwork Zone DHEM conductor plates (dark red), mapped gossan outcrops and interpreted geometries (red points and lines), clipped magnetic inversion (pink) and downhole intercepts. Planned drillhole NSD007 shown in green.

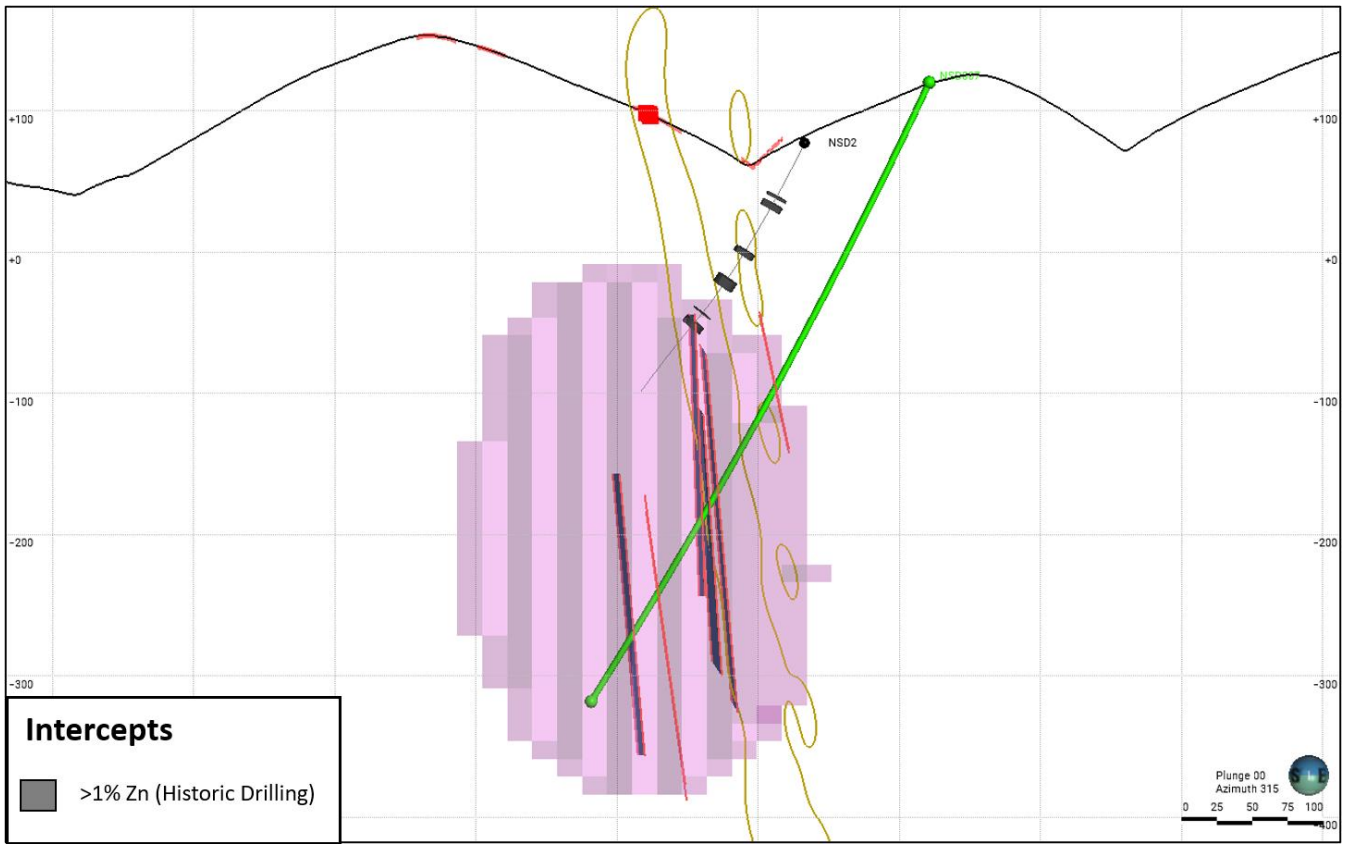

Figure 6 – Oblique cross section view of the North Scamander Project (Looking NW), approx. 100m north of Cross Section in Figure 4, showing Lower Stockwork Zone DHEM conductor plates (dark red), mapped gossan outcrops and interpreted geometries (red points and lines), interpreted Lower Stockwork Zone outline (brown lines), clipped magnetic inversion (pink) and historic Zn intercepts. Planned drillhole NSD007 (green).

EDGI Grants

An EDGI Round 9 exploration drilling co-funding grant of $70,000 was awarded by the Tasmanian Government on 30 November 2023 for the 500m hole planned to target the Copper-Bearing Pyrrhotite Stockwork Zone.

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation, are based on data compiled by, and observations made by Dr Josh Phillips (Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists) who is a consultant to the Company. Dr Phillips has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits considered and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012). Dr Phillips consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning Stellar Resources Limited's planned activities and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this report, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. In addition, summaries of Exploration Results and estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves could also be forward-looking statements. Although Stellar Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. The entity confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or sell Stellar Resources Limited securities.

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of Stellar Resources Limited.

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NORTH SCAMANDER TARGET (EL19/2020) - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data (criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and Quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma scans, or hand held XRF instruments etc.). • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized to produce 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or sampling types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Core samples from standard wireline diamond drilling were cut in half using a diamond core saw • Minimum sample size 0.2m, up to a maximum of 3m composite samples through lower grade material. • Historic Data reported in this announcement is compiled from publicly available sources, principally Mineral Resources Tasmania's open file drill hole database. This multigenerational dataset has been collected by many companies over a long period of time and so has varying degrees of accompanying metadata, varying from comprehensive to absent. As best as the company can ascertain the original sampling was conducted using industry best practice, though given its age, this data should be taken with the requisite caution. • The EM survey used a surface transmitter loop ~800x1000m located east of the target zone so as to ensure maximum energisation of steeply dipping conductor. The transmitter was powered with the GAP Geopak HPTX-80. The surface fixed loop data were acquired using the Smartem24 receiver and a EMIT Smart Fluxgate 3 component sensor. The DHEM data were acquired using digiAtlantis 3 component probe and a Smartem24 receiver. • The equipment and survey design were determined based on the target orientation, size, depth and conductance by Mitre Geophysics' Kate Hine, a geophysicist highly experienced in EM methods. • The North Scamander survey used 1Hz base frequency with a magnetometer sensor because the target was expected to be highly conductive. FLEM was used because the topography is steep and target geometry well known. FLEM gives information on strike length. DHEM was used to allow discrimination of deeper features and multiple conductors. Daily QA/QC ensured that the data were appropriately sampled to ensure repeatability, accuracy, and sufficient coverage
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, where core is oriented and if so by what method, etc.)	• Current drill hole is using triple tube (HQ3/NQ3) wireline drilling, with core oriented using an AXIS orientation tool • Previous drill holes NSD1-4 were drilled using conventional diamond drilling, NSP1-4 were drilled using open hole percussion drilling
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Core loss recorded during geological logging. • Generally core competency (and recoveries) were excellent, and there were no zones of significant core loss in NSD005 below the weathering profile.

	• 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	
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Geological logging has been carried out on all holes by experienced geologists and technical staff. • Core was photographed wet in the field. • Holes logged for lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, structural orientations and magnetic susceptibility at the MRT Mornington core library. • Downhole logs captured digitally in excel spreadsheets. • Standard lithology codes used for all drill holes. • Historic drilling – detailed paper logs available in open file reports.
Sub Sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results of field duplicate/second half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	• Half core cut by diamond core saw over 0.2 – 3.0m sample intervals while respecting geological contacts. Most sample intervals are 1.0m. • Assay sample weights between 1 and 4kg are considered appropriate with respect to any coarse tin that may be present. • Samples were prepared by ALS using PREP31 code, where samples are coarse crushed to -2mm, then a subset taken for pulverising to passing 75 microns.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation etc.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• Industry standard assay suite using;
		  ○ The lithium borate fusion & ICP-MS finish (MEMS85) for Sn, W.
		  ○ Overrange Sn run using lithium borate fusion (with the addition of strong oxidising agents to decompose sulphide concentrates) prior to XRF analysis (MEXRf15c).
		  ○ Au was analysed using a 30g charge for fire assay (Au-AA23).
		  ○ Four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (MEMS61) for all other elements.
		  ○ Overrange Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, run using a four acid digest, ICPMS overlimit method (OG62).
		  ○ Overrange Indium was run using a lithium borate fusion prior to acid dissolution and ICP-MS analysis (MEMS81h).
		• OREAS38 CRMS standards were inserted every 25 samples.
		• Analyses are within the acceptable limits for all standards.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by an experienced geologist. • Logging and sampling data were collected into an excel spread sheet and uploaded to an access database.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys) trenches, mine workings and other locations used in mineral resource estimation. • Specification of grid system used. • Quality and accuracy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS (accuracy ± 2m). • Surface EM survey stations were located by the GPS embedded in the EM acquisition system and where this was not available, chain and compass and translated to real world coordinates. The projection was GDA94 MGA55. • DHEM survey stations were logged using a depth location and the hole azimuth and depth, at around 5-10m intervals
Data Spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results • Whether data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied	• Single drill hole reported. • EM survey stations are defined so that they accurately sample the target anomalies. For DHEM this is generally 5m-10m, surface EM was 50m. • EM samples are repeated to allow assessment of repeatability and noise levels
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• There are currently insufficient drill hole intercepts to accurately ascertain the orientation of the upper mineralised zone, but it is believed to be sub-vertical or east-dipping. • Drill hole is, as perpendicular to the mineralized upper zone as was practical and is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias. • The lower stockwork zone is not considered to have a primary orientation. • The geophysical survey was oriented to as the cross the majority of known mineralisation
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody managed by Stellar Resources and JP Geoscience. • Samples were cut at the MRT core library, bagged and delivered to ALS Burnie by Stellar Resources contractors.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Given the early stage nature of the project, no audits or reviews of sampling data and techniques have been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with known impediments to obtaining a license to operate the area	• The North Scamander project is within EL19/2020. • EL19/2020 Exploration License is held by Stellar Resources Limited's wholly owned subsidiary, Tarcoola Iron Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The North Scamander prospect was previously explored by BHP up until 1984. • Previous work included regional stream sediments, areal magnetic survey, soil geochemistry and drilling of 4x percussion and 4x diamond drill holes. • Granite modelling was performed using a regional scale joint magnetic and gravity inversion by Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) and is provided as an open-source product (https://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/mrtdoc/dominfo/download/UR2021_37/).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The mineralization style presented here is best categorized as base-metal veins and breccias interpreted as being associated with a Sn-W stockwork or greisen at depth.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – easting and northing of the drill hole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – downhole length and interception depth – hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	• See Drill hole Tables in Appendix 1. • Historic Drill hole information is open file – MRT database or listed reports.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting of Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts include short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Exploration assay results are downhole length-weighted averages for Sn%, Cu%, Pb%, Zn% and Ag g/t, Au g/t, In g/t, Ga g/t Ge g/t. • Intercepts are calculated using a 1% Zn cut off, with <3m internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known)	• True widths not available, as the true orientation of the mineralised body has yet to be determined.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulated intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See plans presented in the body of the 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	• High and low grade intercepts are reported - See body of announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey result; 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.	• Other exploration data including, aerial magnetics, stream sediment and soil geochemistry, as well as previous drilling are presented in previous releases, or are discussed in the body of this release where relevant. • Electromagnetics (EM) is a geophysical technique which uses a transmitter loop • EM plate modelling matches a thin rectangle (plate) to the observed EM response. The method is sensitive to size, orientation, location and conductance. EM plate modelling does not resolve mineralogy, grade, or tonnage. It also does not resolve thickness. It provides a general guide only as to the location of sulphides and approximate dimensions. Conductance is generally not a guide towards sulphides quality or prospectivity.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large scale step out drilling).	• See body of announcement for planned future work.

	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	