Record High-Grade Tin Intersection from Severn Deposit at Heemskirk

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Results received from first two holes of the 2024 drill program at the Heemskirk Tin Project.
- Drilling is targeting the Severn and Queen Hill deposits upgrading Inferred resources to the Indicated category and testing for extensions to the 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)[1].
- At the Severn deposit, drillhole ZS166 has returned multiple high-grade zones of mineralisation downhole including **the best intercept on record** on a grade * thickness basis (Sn%*m). Results included:
  - **20.9m @ 1.97% Sn** from 431.0m including;
    - **14.8m @ 2.40% Sn** from 437.1m, and includes,
    - **5.9m @ 3.36% Sn** from 437.1m
  - **4.0m @ 1.67% Sn** from 510m
  - **6.0m @ 1.63% Sn** from 522m
  - **5.0m @ 1.70% Sn** from 533m including **1.0m @ 7.34% Sn** from 533m
- Significantly, the intersections are within the Inferred category of the 2023 MRE and have returned significantly higher grade and thickness than predicted by the current Mineral Resource model.
- Mineralisation remains open down plunge with the nearest hole a further 145m down dip.
- At Queen Hill, drillhole ZQ165 confirmed northern extension for follow up, returning:
  - **4.0m @ 0.52% Sn** from 310.0m
- A total of 8 holes for 3600 metres have been completed to date of the planned 24 hole 9,500m drill program, as part of the prefeasibility study now underway.
- A Geophysical crew is mobilising to site in early December to complete **fixed loop surface and down hole electromagnetic (DHEM)** surveys at Severn and Queen Hill as part of the resource expansion program.

[1] SRZ ASX Announcement 4 September 2023 – Heemskirk Tin Project MRE Update

Stellar's Managing Director Mr Simon Taylor commented:

"The record intersection in the first results from our prefeasibility drilling program is outstanding and emphasises that Heemskirk is a large tin system with all the hallmarks for development into a world class, long-life tin operation. Our recent base case Scoping study confirms a 10-year mine life utilising only the Indicated resources from our MRE, which is likely to grow substantially when we update our resource in 2025.

"We currently have 3 drill rigs onsite aiming to upgrade the substantial Inferred material to the Indicated category and to explore for extensions to the system with a down hole electromagnetic survey commencing next month. In tandem, our prefeasibility and baseline environmental studies are progressing well. We look forward to providing further updates on prefeasibility activities, including drilling results, ore sorting and metallurgical results, as they come to hand."

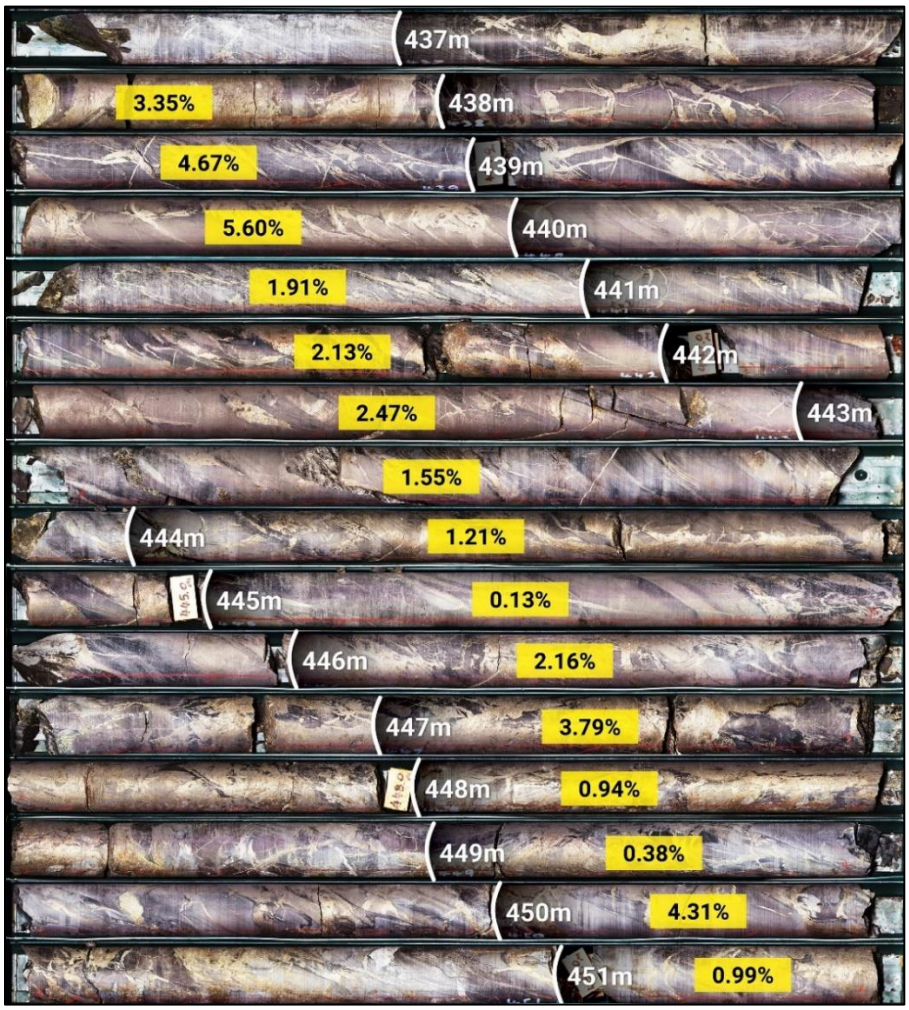

***Figure 1**: Diamond drill core from Severn hole ZS166 from approximately 436.5m – 451.4m. Core shows multi-stage pyrite-pyrhottite-arsenopyrite vein network emplaced into strongly chloritized volcaniclastic sediments of the Crimson Creek Formation. Sn assays are shown in yellow as % Sn and depth intervals downhole in metres shown in white.*

Stellar Resources Limited (ASX: SRZ, "Stellar" or the "Company") is pleased to report first drilling results from the ongoing drill program at its Heemskirk Tin Project in Western Tasmania. The program comprises of a 24-hole (~9,500m) campaign focused on infill and extensional drilling. This release reports assay results from two holes drilled at Queen Hill and Severn (ZQ165 and ZS166, respectively).

To date, Stellar has completed 8 holes for a total of 3600 metres. The Company has three rigs operating at present and will report further assays as they come to hand.

Refer to Figures 2 - 4 for drillhole cross sections and locations and Tables 1 – 2 for significant intersections and drill hole location data.

Severn Infill - Hole ZS166

At Severn, **Drillhole ZS166** targeted a zone of inferred resource material on the southern edge of the Mineral resource model. The hole was highly successful returning multiple zones of high-grade mineralisation downhole including **the best intercept recorded at Severn** on a grade * thickness basis (Sn%*m).

Results included:

- **20.9m @ 1.97% Sn** from 431m, including;
  - **14.8m @ 2.40% Sn** from 437.1m, and includes,
  - **5.9m @ 3.36% Sn** from 437.1m
- **4.0m @ 1.67% Sn** from 510m
- **6.0m @ 1.63% Sn** from 522m
- **5.0m @ 1.70% Sn** from 533m, including;
  - **1.0m @ 7.34% Sn** from 533m

Significantly the intersections are within the Inferred category of the 2023 MRE and the top intersection has returned significantly higher grade and thickness than predicted by the current Mineral Resource model.

Mineralisation remains open down plunge with the nearest hole a further 145 metres down dip. The hole will be used as a platform for a DHEM survey to explore for off hole conductors.

Down hole geology shows the high-grade Sn mineralisation is hosted within multi-stage pyrite - pyrhottite-arsenopyrite vein network emplaced into strongly chloritized volcaniclastic sediments of the Crimson Creek Formation.

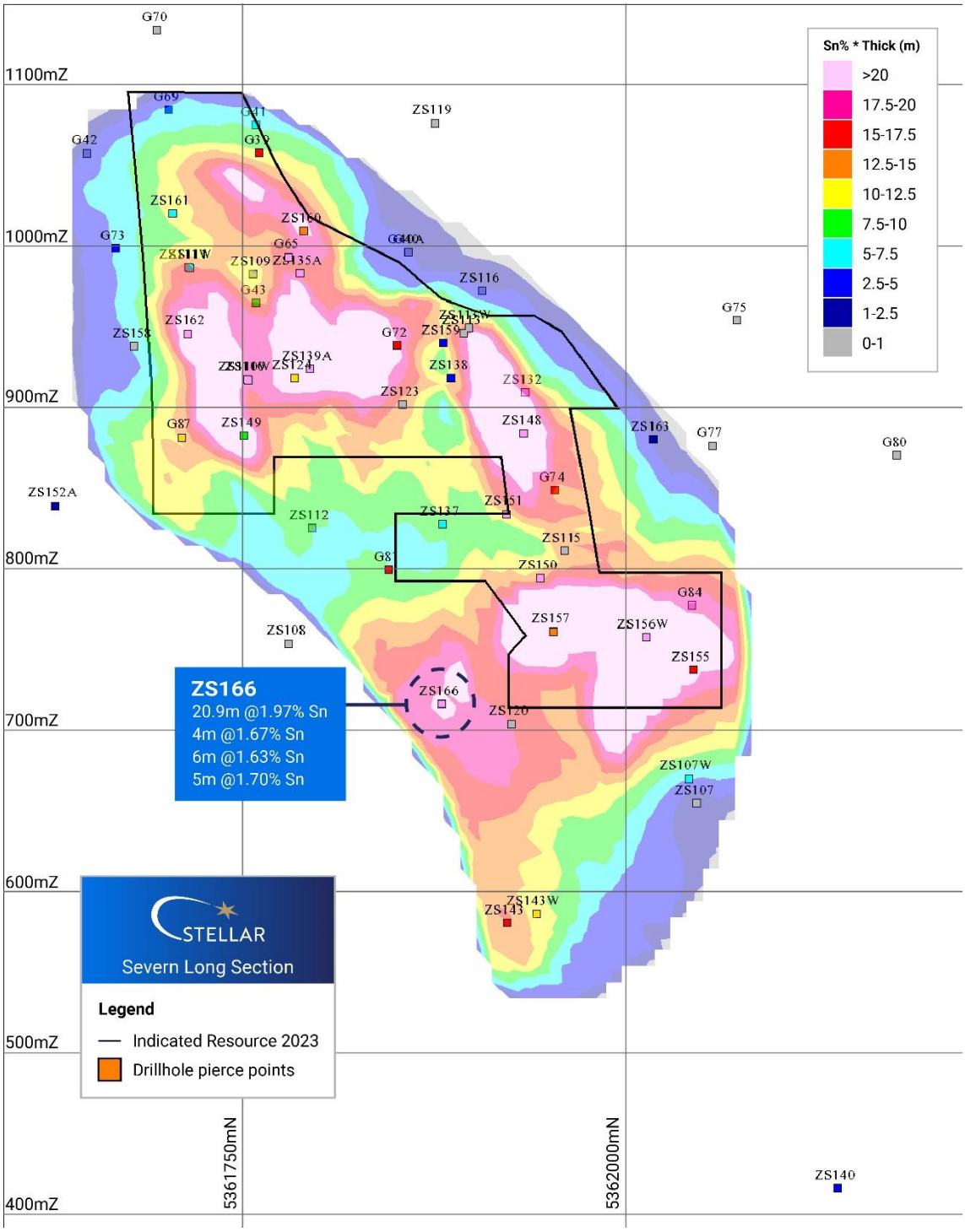

***Figure 2** – Severn Long Section looking west showing Sept 2023 Severn Mineral Resource as projected total of the multiple mineralised resource zones and drillhole pierce points coloured by Sn% * Thickness (historic holes & SRZ holes shown). GDA Z55.*

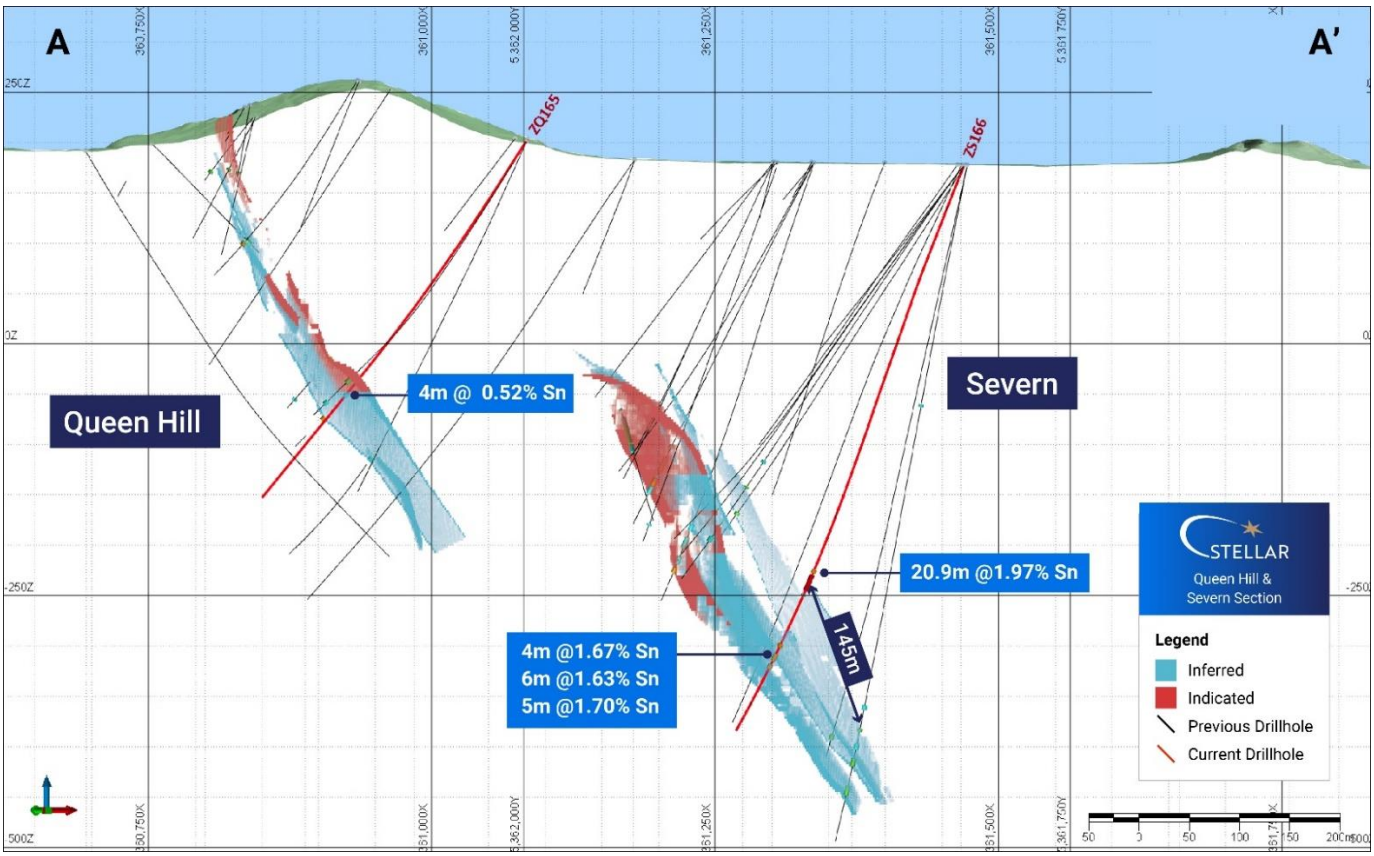

***Figure 3**: Drill Hole Cross Section A-A' (Located on figure 4), new drill holes ZQ165 and ZS166, Indicated and Inferred resource blocks from the 2023 MRE[2]*

***Table 1** – Summary of Significant Intercepts*

HoleID	From	Width	Sn %	Cu %
ZQ165	310	**4.0**	**0.52**	**<0.01**
ZS166	431	**20.9**	**1.97**	**0.08**
	including 437.1	**14.8**	**2.40**	**0.11**
	including 437.1	**5.9**	**3.36**	**0.10**
	510	**4.0**	**1.67**	**0.04**
	522	**6.0**	**1.63**	**0.07**
	533	**5.0**	**1.70**	**0.05**
	Including 533	**1.0**	**7.34**	**0.03**

Calculated using a 0.40% Sn lower cut off and no more than 2 metres of internal dilution. Drillholes ZQ165 and ZS166 intersected mineralization at ~ 50 degrees to the modelled dip of the ore body. Hence the true widths are 76% or ~3/4 of the reported interval widths.

[2] SRZ ASX Announcement 4 September 2023 – Heemskirk Tin Project MRE Update

Queen Hill Infill - Hole ZQ165

Drillhole ZQ 165 was drilled at the northern end of the western Queen Hill deposit and is one of three holes seeking to identify a potential high-grade extension from the northern end of the body while also providing more detailed drilling to convert more of the shallower Queen Hill deposit from Inferred to Indicated classification. The lower of these three holes on completion will be cased for DHEM and be used as a platform to seek extensional mineralisation.

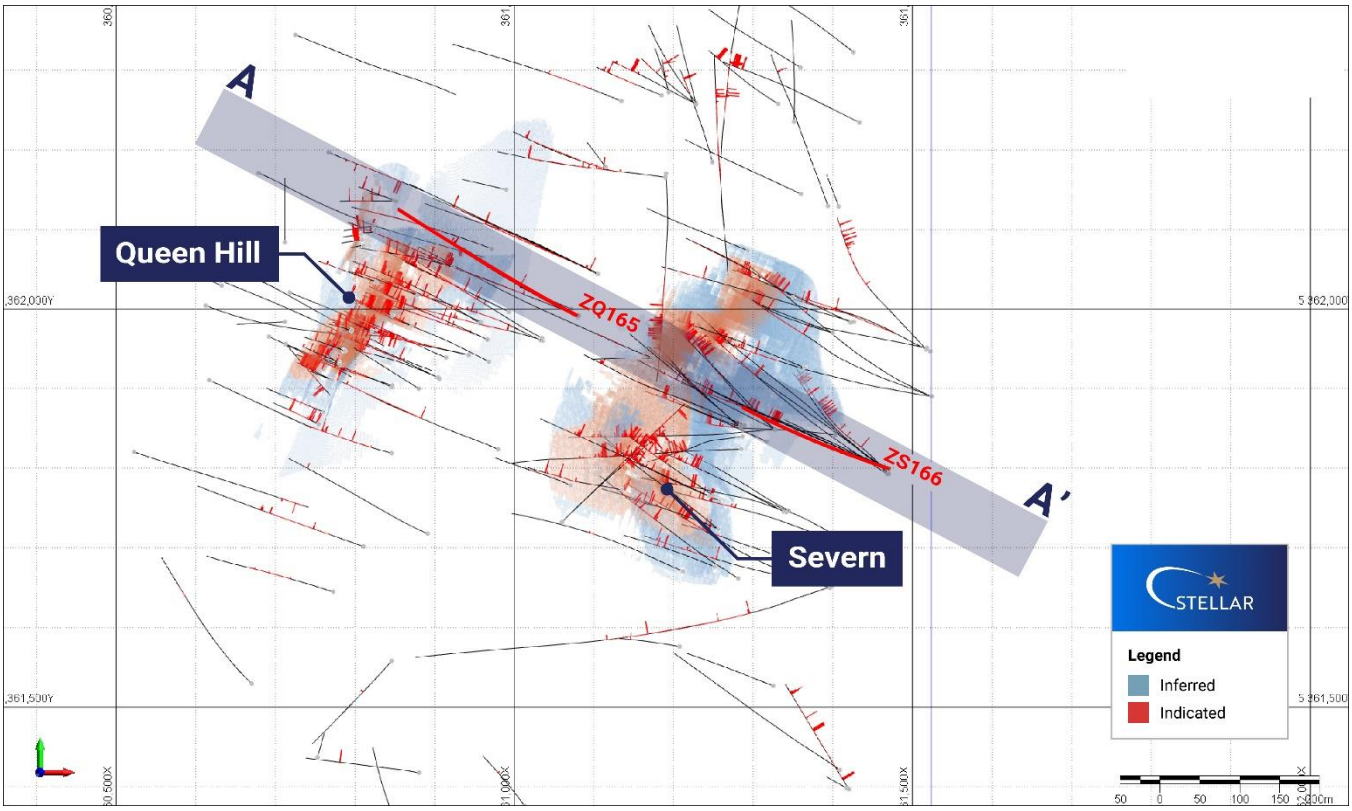

***Figure 4**: Drill hole location plan, location of cross section A-A' for Queen Hill and Severn holes ZQ165 and ZS166 respectively (Figure 3), highlighted in red. Blue box indicates section line and width of sectional view.*

Further Work Programs and Drilling Progress

Drilling to date has completed 8 of the planned 24 holes with three rigs currently operating. A total of 3600 metres has been drilled, inclusive of two abandoned holes.

The drilling program is designed to advance Heemskirk to development ready status by providing key technical inputs for the Prefeasibility Study (PFS) while also aiming for mineral resource expansion by providing a DHEM platform to support further exploration drilling. The work is focused on:

- Upgrading additional resources to the Indicated category, in particular at Queen Hill where mining is planned to commence, so increasing confidence in mining and processing plans during the early years of operation.
- Provision of material for metallurgical testwork to further;
    - assess the effectiveness of ore sorting,
    - develop ore body variability characteristics to decide on appropriate plant sizing to best process the new MRE,
    - increase confidence on processing characteristics during the early planned years of operation, and
    - allow assessment of tailings characteristics for design of tailings storage facilities and/or characteristics for backfilling during mining.
- Providing geotechnical rock properties and hydrological inputs to enable further detailed mine design development.

A number of holes are also testing several highly prospective targets along trend to further expand the high-grade zones of the resource. Holes around the margin of the deposit will be cased for DHEM providing the opportunity to discover continuations or offsets on mineralised zones around the existing MRE.

Heemskirk Tin Project Development

Prefeasibility study work is underway with the commencement of metallurgical testwork, including the further trial of ore sorting on ore samples.

– ENDS –

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

For further details please contact:

Simon Taylor
Managing Director & CEO
Stellar Resources Limited
T: 0409 367 460
E: simon@stellarresources.com.au

For broker and media enquiries:

Jason Mack
Communications Advisor
White Noise Communications
T: +61 400 643 799
E: jason@whitenoisecomms.com

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results has been compiled by Mr. Andrew Boyd who is an Executive Director and shareholder of the Company. Mr. Boyd is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 (the JORC Code). Mr. Boyd has reviewed the contents of this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

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.

About Stellar Resources:

Stellar Resources (**ASX:SRZ**) is focused on developing its world class Heemskirk Tin Project located in the mining friendly jurisdiction of Zeehan, Western Tasmania. The Company has defined a substantial high-grade resource totalling **7.48Mt at 1.04% Sn, containing 77.87kt of tin**[3] This ranks the Heemskirk Project as the highest-grade undeveloped tin resource in Australia and third globally.

The focus for the Company is to complete exploration and resource drilling at the Heemskirk Project to further grow the resource and increase its confidence by upgrading of its resource classifications. Currently, a large proportion of the resource is classified in the indicated category totalling 3.52Mt at 1.05% Sn for 37kt of contained tin and with 3.96Mt at 1.03%Sn for 41kt of contained tin the Inferred category.

Stellar also made a major discovery at its North Scamander Project in September 2023, with a maiden exploration drillhole intersecting a significant new high-grade silver, tin, zinc, lead and Indium polymetallic discovery. The Company has also delineated multiple down hole conductions via DHEM and FLEM surveys, providing high priority follow up targets.

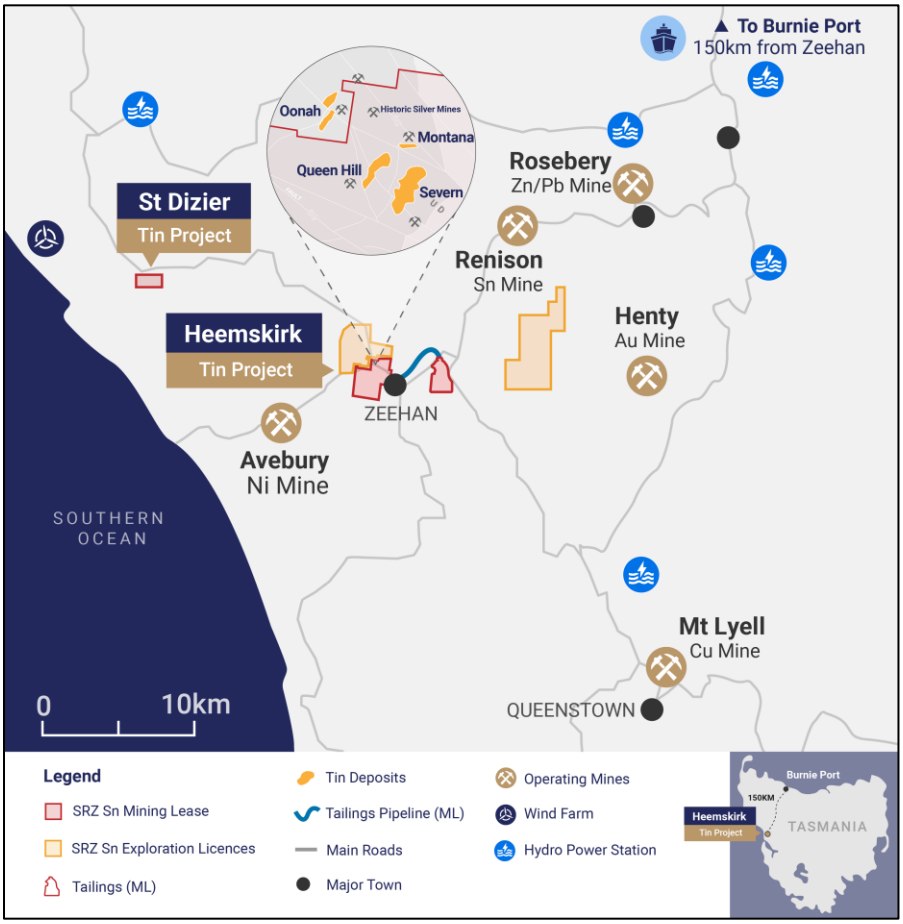

Figure 1 – *Stellar Resources Heemskirk Tin Project Location*

[3] SRZ ASX Announcement 4 September 2023 – Heemskirk Tin Project MRE Update

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included within this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

***Table 2** – Drill hole location data*

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
ZQ165	361080	5361990	203	444	299	-57
ZQ166	361470	5361800	178	607	290	-69

Notes:

All coordinates in Map Grid of Australia, Zone 55 (MGA Z55)

Drillholes ZQ165 and ZS166 have intersected mineralisation at approximately 50 degrees to the currently modelled dip of the ore body. Hence the (true) downhole interval lengths are 76% or ~3/4 of the interval widths in the table above.

Rounding errors may exist in length calculations

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 sondes, or handheld 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.	• The Zeehan Tin deposit has been delineated entirely by diamond drilling. Numerous drilling campaigns were completed between 1960 and 1992 by Placer, Gippsland, Minops, CRAE and Aberfoyle. Post 2010, diamond drilling was completed by Stellar with diamond core of nominally NQ or HQ diameter. • Logged sulphide and siderite altered zones were selected for geochemical analysis. • Approximately 1m samples of 2-3kg were taken from diamond saw cut drill core whilst respecting geological boundaries.
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.)	• All drill sampling by standard wireline diamond 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. • 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	• Core logging captured drilled recoveries and core loss. • Recoveries generally excellent (95-100%) through mineralized sections.
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.	• Geological logging has been carried out on all holes by experienced geologists and technical staff. • Holes logged for lithology, weathering, alteration, structural orientations, Geotech, RQD, magnetic susceptibility and mineralisation verified with an Olympus DPO 2000 pXRF.

	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Photographed dry and wet prior to cutting. • Logs loaded into excel spreadsheets and uploaded into access database. • Standard lithology codes used for all drillholes.

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. • 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 insitu 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 split by diamond saw over 0.3 – 1.0m 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. • Half core has specific gravity undertaken by the laboratory before it is coarse crushed and then pulverized to 85% passing 75um.
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.	• Sn, Fe and S analyses were conducted at ALS Laboratories using a fused disc XRF technique (XRF15B). Fused disc XRF is considered a total technique, as it extracts and measures the whole of the element contained within the sample. • Aqua regia acid digestion and multi element analysis using Induced coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP41a) for Sn, Li, Ag, Ba, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mo, P, Sb, Th, U, Zn, Al, Cu, Mg, Na, Pb, Sc, Ti, V, As, Bi, Co, Fe, K, Mn, Ni, Sr, Tl, W. Where required, overlimit ore grade base metals analysis is undertaken by Aqua regia acid digestion and multi element analysis using Induced coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ME-OG46). Where required, Pb that is overlimit for OG46Pb analysis, is analysed by a fused disc XRF technique (XRF15d). • Certified reference material (CRM) are inserted approximately every 20 samples using custom made CRM material by OREAS with grades of ~ 0.3, 0.7 and 1.5% Sn • Course blanks and fine blank OREAS 22e are also inserted after mineralised zones. • Duplicate samples are requested approximately every 20 samples for the lab to repeat the sample.

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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 intersections were reviewed by company personnel. • Eight twinned holes have been included in previous drilling program with six holes demonstrating moderate to high Sn grade variability between 20% and 50%. Two holes demonstrating extreme grade and or geological variability. • Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets. Data is imported into Microsoft access tables. Data is regularly backed up and archival copies of the database stored on the cloud and hard drives. •
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 holes are sighted and initially recorded by hand held GPS (+/- 5m accuracy), with final locations picked up by a licensed surveyor on a 3 monthly basis. The holes reported in this release are located by handheld (non-RTK) GPS • All Post 2010 drill collars surveyed by licensed surveyor using differential GPS, including those included in this announcement. • Pre 2010 drill collars surveyed by licensed surveyor with the exception of 13 early drill holes located to within 1m by local grid tape and compass for Queen Hill deposit. • Down hole surveys by downhole camera or Tropari. 2017 holes by Deviflex. For the 2021/2022 holes a digital magnetic survey tool used up to hole ZQ146. From hole Z1S43W onwards, a Devigyro survey tool and a DeviAlligner tool has been used. • The Digital Terrain Model has been generated from lands department 10m contours and adjusted with surveyed drill collar and control points.
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	• Drill hole spacing for this phase of exploration drilling is approximately 50m.
Orientation of data in relation to	• 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 drill holes have been drilled local grid east west sub-perpendicular to the steeply east dipping mineralisation in the Severn and Queen Hill Deposits.

geological structure	• 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.	• Drillholes ZQ165 and ZS166 have intersected at approximately 50 degrees to the currently modelled dip of the ore body. Hence the (true) downhole interval lengths are 76% or ~3/4 of the interval widths in this announcement. • Drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Post 2010 chain of custody is managed by Stellar from the drill site to ALS laboratories in Burnie. • All samples, bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and delivered in labelled poly-weave bags. • Pre 2010 sample security is not documented.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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	• ML2023P/M, RL5/1997 and EL13/2018 hosting the Heemskirk Tin Project in Western Tasmania are 100% owned by Stellar Resources Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Early mining activity commenced in the 1880's with the production of Ag-Pb sulphides and Cu-Sn sulphides from fissure loads. • Modern exploration commenced by Placer in the mid 1960's with the Queen Hill deposit discovered by Gippsland in 1971. • The Aberfoyle-Gippsland JV explored the tenements until 1992 with the delineation of the Queen Hill, Severn and Montana deposits.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The Heemskirk Tin Deposits are granite related tin-sulphide-siderite vein and replacement style deposits hosted in the Oonah Formation and Crimson Creek Formation sediments and volcanics. Numerous Pb-Zn-Ag fissure lodes are associated with the periphery of the mineralizing system. Mineralisation is essentially stratabound controlled by northeast plunging fold structures associated with northwest trending faults. Tin is believed to be sourced from a granite intrusion located over 1km from surface below the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 the body of this report for tabulated drill hole collar details and mineralised results.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting of 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. • 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%. • High grade intercepts may have been selected from some longer low-grade length weighted downhole average intercepts and presented as length-weighted average inclusions. • No metal equivalents have been used.
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)	• Drillholes ZQ165 and ZS166 have intersected at approximately 50 degrees to the currently modelled dip of the ore body. Hence the (true) downhole interval lengths are 76% or ~3/4 of the interval widths in this announcement. • Mineralisation is thought to be of a stockwork style with vein angles within mineralised zones variable.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulated intercepts should be included for	• See body of the announcement for relevant plan and sectional views.

	any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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	• In general, mineralised zones above a Sn cut off of 0.4% and greater than 3.0m length or shorter intervals with a SN% x m length of > 1.2%.m are included in the tables and figures associated with this report, however in some cases higher cut off grades have been used for selection of significant intervals.
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
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.	• Metallurgical test work completed by ALS/BRL laboratories and supervised by Worley-Parsons over a number of different campaigns on drill core samples. • Deposits have been zoned mineralogically and metallurgically • Cassiterite is the dominant tin-bearing mineral occurring as free grains and in complex mineral composites. • Grain sizes vary according to ore type, with Severn having the coarsest and Upper Queen Hill having the finest. • Cassiterite liberation generally commences at a grind of 130 microns and is largely complete at 20 microns. • Based on the work undertaken by ALS metallurgy, Stellar anticipates that concentrates grading approximately 48% tin at an overall tin recovery of 73% will be obtained from the Zeehan Tin ores. • Bulk densities determined on mineralised intercepts using the Archimedes method.
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Prefeasibility level metallurgical and mining studies are occurring in conjunction with the current drilling. • Environmental baseline studies are underway to support the application of a Notice of Intent with the Environmental Protection Authority of Tasmania. • The mineral deposits remain open down dip and down plunge and will be explored as access becomes available with mine development.