

Exploration Licence Granted Over Highly Prospective VMS Targets

Stellar Resources Limited (ASX: SRZ, “Stellar” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that its wholly owned subsidiary, Columbus Metals Limited, has been granted Exploration Licence EL29/2022 over the Concert Creek – Carbine Hill area located approximately 10km east of Zeehan, Tasmania.

Highlights

- Stellar awarded EL29/2022 over a strategically located and lightly explored area considered **highly prospective for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au deposits** after winning a competitive application process.
- EL29/2022 covers the Mount Read Volcanics, renowned for hosting major VMS deposits including; the Rosebery Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au mine 11 km northeast, the historic Hercules Ag-Pb-Zn-Au mine 5 km east and the Henty Au mine 8 km southeast.
- EL29/2022 contains over 52 documented historic mineral occurrences within a relatively small footprint of 15 km².
- Three high quality drill targets identified to date supported by airborne electromagnetic conductivity anomalies, and anomalous Pb and Zn surface soil and/or surface rock chip geochemistry results.
- Significant exploration and drilling undertaken in the southern part of EL29/2022 near the historic Great South Comet and Kosminsky Mine areas, however no drilling undertaken in the vicinity of the Carbine Hill and Evenden drill targets.
- Work has commenced on refining the three drill targets with updated modelling of VTEM targets, further soil and rock chip sampling around the target areas, analysis and finalisation of hole locations.
- Initial drill testing of the targets expected during 2023.

Executive Director Gary Fietz commented:

“Stellar is delighted to have been awarded this strategically located and highly prospective exploration licence within the renowned Mount Read Volcanics VMS province. We have defined three drilling targets based on airborne electromagnetic conductivity anomalies and anomalous Pb and Zn surface soil and/or surface rock chip geochemistry results and expect to commence drilling during 2023.”

EL29/2022 Granted over Concert Creek - Carbine Hill Area

EL29/2022 covering an area of 15 km² in the Concert Creek – Carbine Hill area approximately 10 km east of Zeehan, Tasmania was recently granted to Stellar’s wholly owned subsidiary, Columbus Metals Pty Limited, following a competitive process (Exploration Release Area process) where applicants are assessed on the merits of the exploration work programs submitted.

EL29/2022 is located within 11 km of four major mines as shown in Figure 1:

- **Rosebery Zn-Pb Cu-Ag-Au mine** (VMS style deposit) 11 km northeast,
- **Henty Au mine** (VMS Style deposit) 8 km southeast,
- **Historic Hercules Ag-Pb-Zn-Au mine** (VMS style deposit) 5 km east,
- **Renison Sn mine** 7 km north, and
- **Stellar’s Heemskirk Sn project** and the town of Zeehan 10 km to the West.

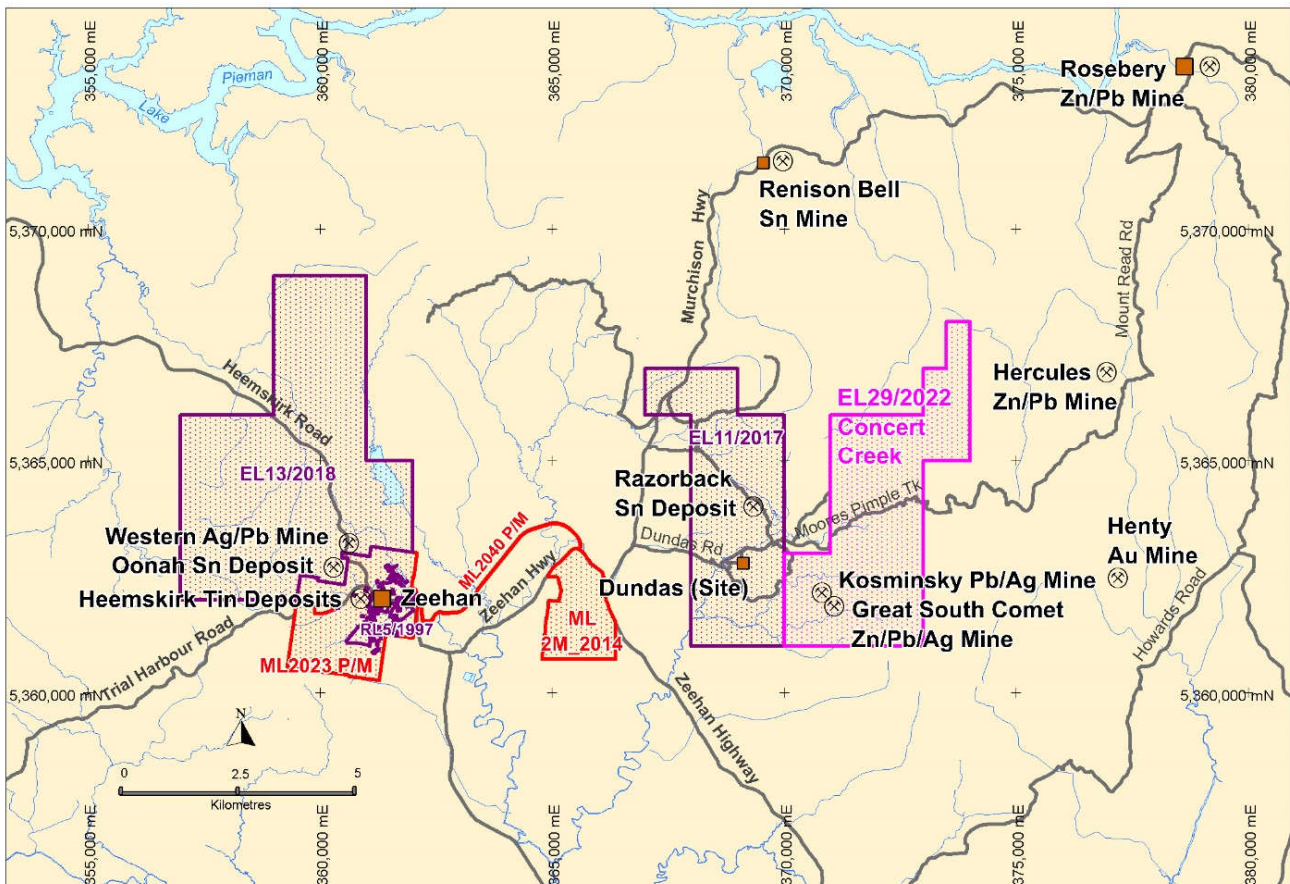


Figure 1 - Location of EL29/2022

Highly Prospective VMS Style Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au Deposit Targets

EL29/2022 is located within the highly prospective Mount Read Volcanics renowned for hosting major Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au VMS deposits (Figure 1).

EL29/2022 contains over 52 documented mineral occurrences, with the most significant being the historic

Kosminsky – South Comet mines. These are typically vein-style occurrences associated with either;

- a) Hydrothermal fluids related to Devonian granite intrusions (e.g. Pine Hill granite to the northwest), or,
- b) Remobilisation of VMS deposits.

A high-resolution helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey was flown by Stellar in 2007 over previously held EL21/2004 which overlapped the Carbine Hill targets within EL29/2022. Initial conductivity inversion modelling of the Carbine Hill VTEM anomaly was undertaken in 2008 by geophysical consultant, Jovan Silic, for Stellar identifying the Carbine Hill VTEM anomalies as prospective exploration targets.

In 2012-2013 a further helicopter borne VTEM electromagnetic survey was flown over the EL29/2022 area by the previous licence owners, Yunnan Tin Australia (EL22/2010 held from 2010 to 2021) which reconfirmed the VTEM anomalies at Carbine Hill and also identified other VTEM anomalies / targets over EL22/2010, many of which are coincident with anomalous surface soil and/or surface rock chip geochemistry results (see Figure 2).

In 2014 Geotech Ltd undertook conductivity and magnetic inversion modelling including generation of the Maxwell conductor plates over the VTEM anomalies identified in the 2012-2013 helicopter-borne VTEM and magnetic survey over the EL29/2022 area. The Carbine Hill targets are strong, isolated, flat-lying conductors of limited strike extent, possibly hosted in volcanoclastics, typical of flat lying volcanic hosted sulphide deposits.

Yunnan Tin Australia drilled some of the VTEM anomalies within the EL29/2022 area focusing on the Great South Comet and Kosminsky mine areas with best intersections including¹:

- CC0_5: 1 m @ 9.1% Pb and 9.6% Zn from 93m, 1 m @ 1.7% Pb and 0.5% Zn from 100 m and 5 m @ 1.6% Pb and 2.1% Zn from 438 m.
- SCD001: 3 m @ 2.0% Pb, 2.45% Zn and 84 ppm Ag from 166 m and 2m @ 24.1% Pb, 1.48% Zn and 650 ppm Ag from 249 m.
- SCD002: 4 m @ 5.5% Pb, 2.52% Zn and 67 ppm Ag from 247 m

EL29/2022 has had significant historical exploration undertaken in the southern part of the license near the historic Great South Comet and Kosminsky mine areas, however, there has been no drilling undertaken in the vicinity of the Carbine Hill and Evenden targets.

Surface soil and rock chip sampling was undertaken over the Carbine Hill East, Carbine Hill West, and Evenden VTEM anomalies by Geophoto Resources (EL7/1968 held from 1968 to 1974); RCG Exploration Pty Ltd (EL42/1971 held from 1971 to 1987 & EL101/1987 held from 1987 to 1995) and Pasminco and later Zinifex (EL21/1996 held from 1996 to 2001 & EL11/2002 held from 2001 to 2007) as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Much of the anomalous geochemistry is offset to the south of the Carbine Hill targets where the topography falls away and at a depth below surface, consistent with the depth of the flat lying targets.

The Carbine Hill East, Carbine Hill West and Evenden VTEM anomalies are interpreted as high-quality drill targets supported by modelled Maxwell conductor plates and coincident anomalous surface soil and/or surface rock chip geochemistry results.

¹ EL22/2010 Final Exploration Report to 8 Nov 2021, Yunnan Tin Australia (MRT Report 22-8546), EL22/2010 Concert Creek, Dundas, Third annual progress report for the period between 9 November 2012 and 8 November 2013, Yunnan Tin Australia (MRT Report 14-6828), EL22/2010 Concert Creek Dundas, Tasmania eighth annual progress report to December 2019, Yunnan Tin Australia (MRT Report 20_8234).

Exploration Program

Three drilling targets have been identified within EL29/2022:

- Carbine Hill West VMS style target (1 x 350 m diamond drillhole planned)
- Carbine Hill East VMS style target (1 x 200 m diamond drillhole planned)
- Evenden VMS style target (1 x 200 m diamond drillhole planned).

The drill targets will be refined prior to drilling with the following work expected to be completed by the end of Q1 2023:

- Modelling of the three targets from the 2012-2013 VTEM survey
- Further soil and rock chip sampling program around the 3 target areas
- Analysis of previous and new soil and rock chip data
- Finalise drillhole locations and orientations based on above
- Planning of site access for drilling
- Engage drilling contractor.

The drilling program is expected to be undertaken during 2023, subject to rig availability. It is expected that the holes will need to be heli-supported. The full budget for the program is estimated at \$330,000. The program will be managed by Stellar's existing team based in Zeehan.

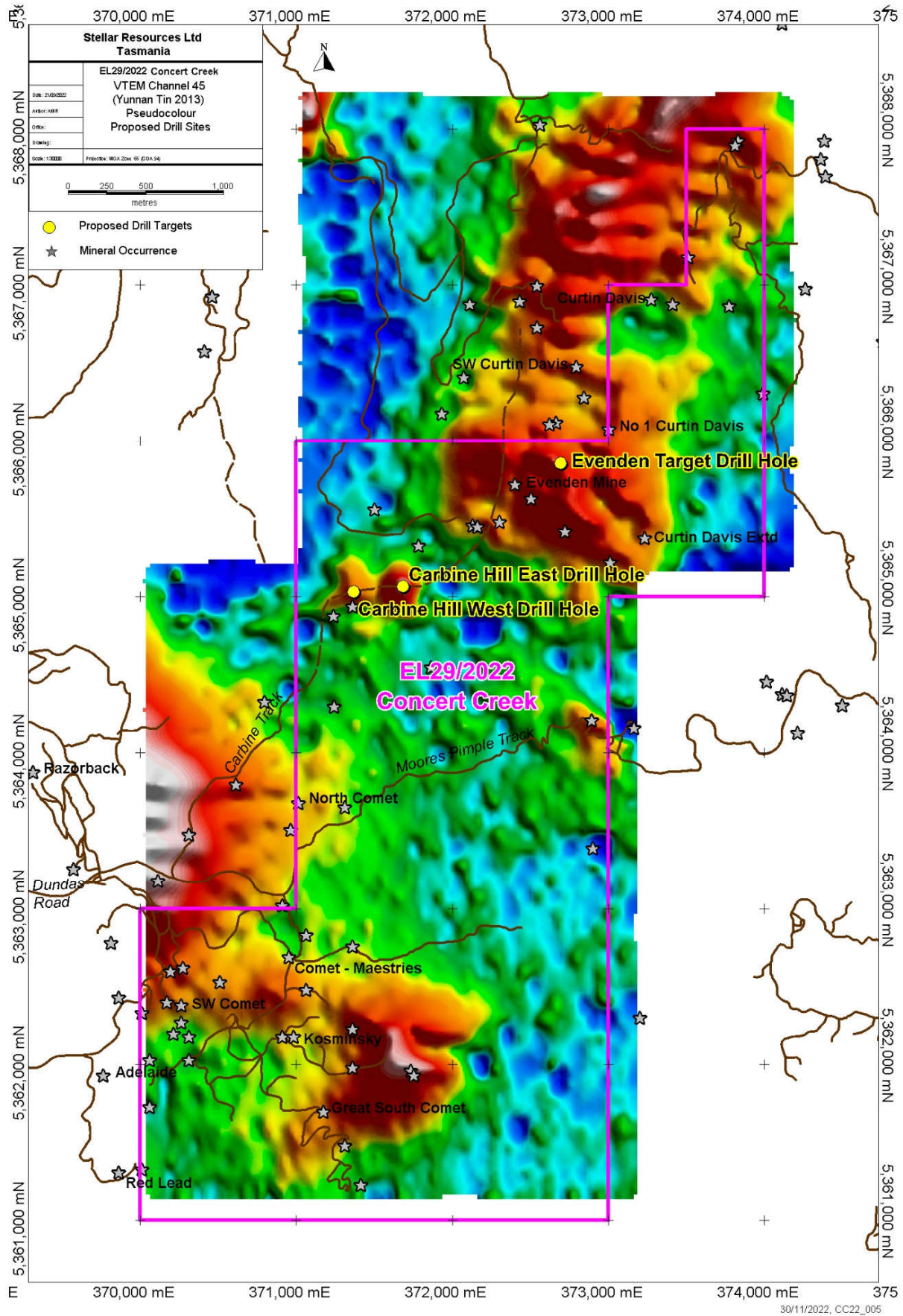


Figure 2 - EL29/2022 2013 VTEM_Ch45 with Carbine hill East and West and Evenden Drill Targets) with Historic Mining Occurrences¹

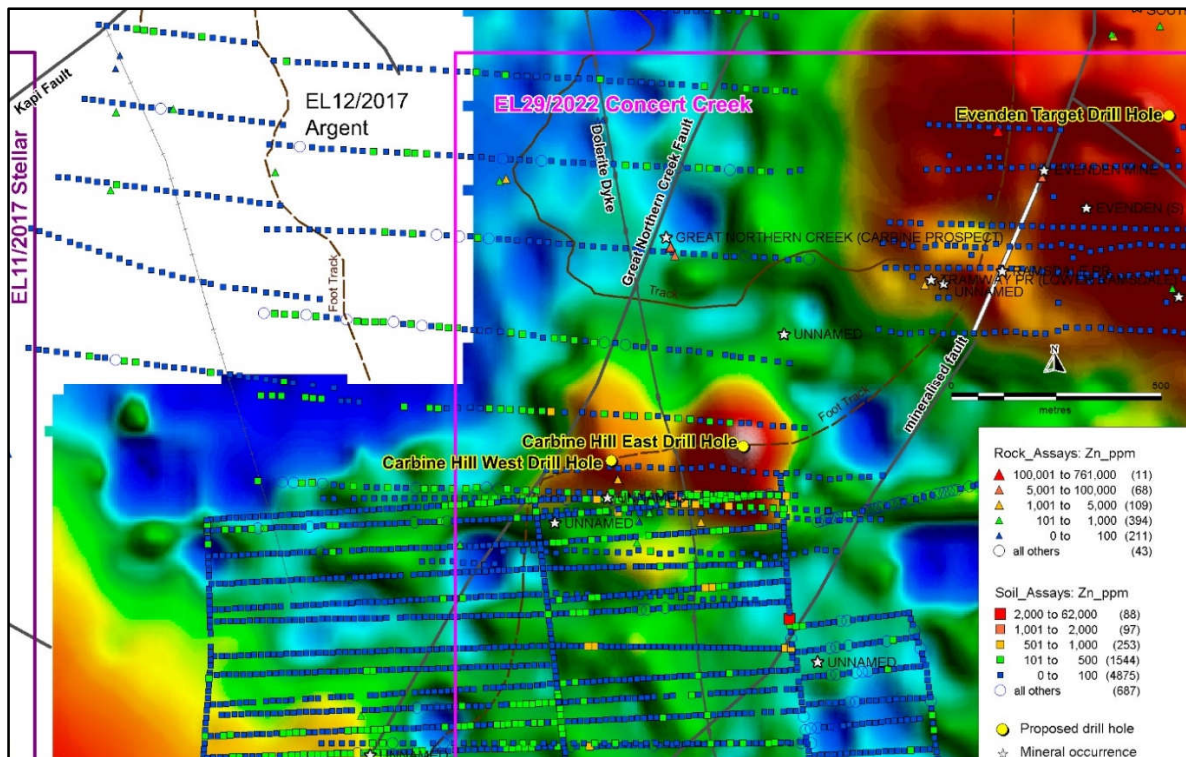


Figure 3 - EL29/2022 Drill Targets - 2013 VTEM_Ch45 anomaly with historic rock chip and soil results for Zinc^{1,2}

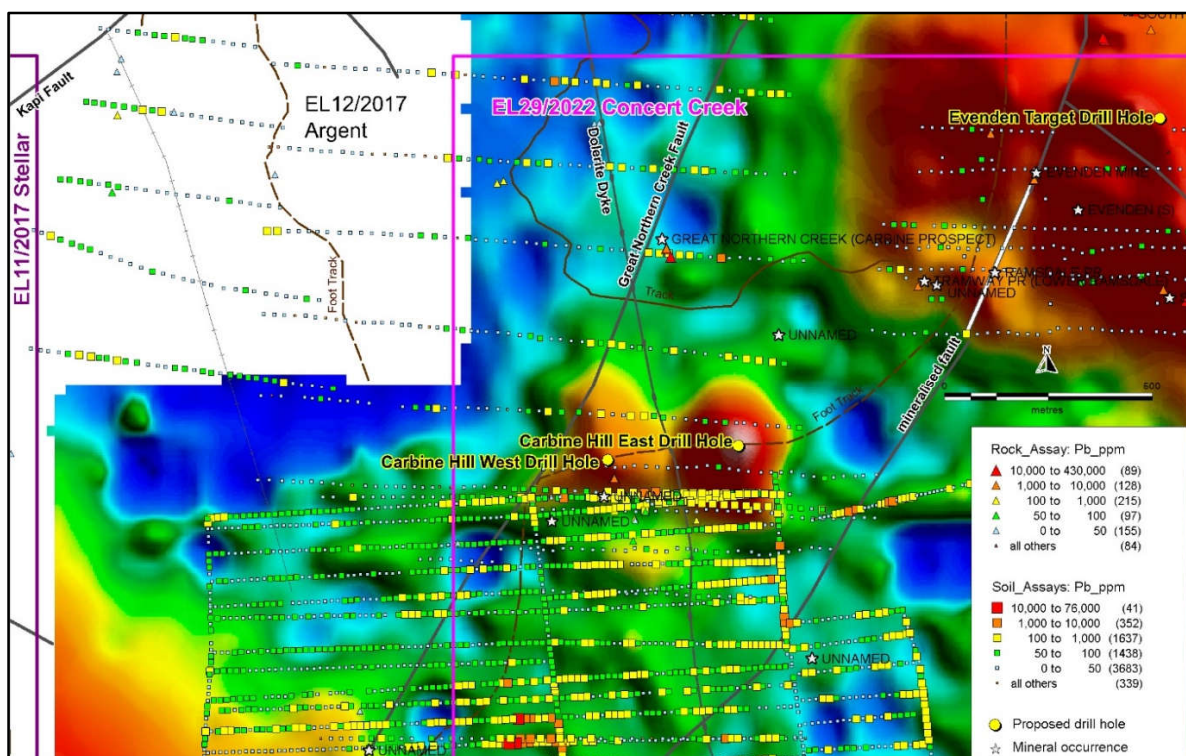


Figure 4 - EL29/2022 Drill Targets - 2013 VTEM_Ch45 anomaly with historic rock chip and soil results for Lead^{1,2}

² EL7/1968, Summary Review of Exploration in the Dundas Area of EL7/68 West Tasmania, August 1963 – December 1973, Geophoto Resources (MRT Rpt: 74-0996); EL42/1971 (South) Grand Prize Area, Annual Report for 1983/84, Goldfields Exploration, Minops, Renison (MRT Rpt: 84-2183); EL101/1987 Dundas & EL13/1988 Moores Pimple, Annual Report 1988/89, RGC Renison (MRT Rpt: 89-2994); EL11/2002, Annual Report for the Period Ending 23rd July 2003, Pasminco (MRT Rpt: 03-4953); EL11/2002, Technical Report for the Period Ending 31st July 2005, Zinifex (MRT Rpt: 06-5271).

Competent Persons Statement – EL29/2022

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents historic open file information compiled by Mineral Resources Tasmania and reviewed by Ms. Rebecca Lockley who is an employee of the Company, holding the position of Exploration Manager, Tasmania. Ms. Lockley is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy 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). Ms. Lockley 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.

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

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APPENDIX 1 – HISTORIC DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

Hole ID	Easting GDA94 (m)	Northing GDA94 (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth Mag (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Length (m)
SCD001	371099	5361428	405	57	-65	386
SCD002	371001	5361562	335	52	-70	419.4
CC0_5	371575	5362043	485	65	-70	535.2

APPENDIX 2 – HISTORIC DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
SCD001	163	166	3	2.0	2.45	84
SCD001	249	251	2	24.1	1.48	650
SCD002	247	251	4	5.5	2.52	67
CC0_5	93	94	1	9.1	9.6	N/A
CC0_5	100	101	1	1.7	0.5	N/A
CC0_5	438	443	5	1.6	2.1	N/A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – EL29/2022

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.	- Data reported in this announcement is compiled from publicly available sources, principally Mineral Resources Tasmania's open file geochemical 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. - Surface Soil and Rock chip samples from the Carbine Hill East, Carbine Hill West, and Evenden targets have been sourced from the following reports which can be found on the MRT website; 74-0996, 84-2183, 89-2994, 03-4953, 06-5271. - Stellar Resources 2007 heli VTEM survey over previous EL21/2004 and Jovan Silic inversions have been sourced from internal company information and the following reports which can be found on the MRT website; 09-5886. - Yunnan Tin 2012-2013 heli VTEM survey over EL22/2010 and 2014 Geotech inversions have been sourced from the following reports which can be found on the MRT website; 14-6828, 16-7368. - Other exploration results over EL22/2010 are sourced from the following reports which can be found on the MRT website; 22-8546, 19-8210, 20-8378, 20-8234, 18-7872, 17-7650 and 16-7365.
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.)	- Historic exploration drilling results in this announcement are compiled from publicly available sources, principally Mineral Resources Tasmania's open file database including: - EL22/2010 Concert Creek, Dundas, Tasmania third annual progress report for the period between 9 November 2012 and 8 November 2013, Yunnan Tin Australia (MRT Report 14-6828). - EL22/2010 Concert Creek Dundas, Tasmania eighth annual progress report to December 2019, Yunnan Tin Australia (MRT Report 20-8234)

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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	Unknown historic drillholes included in this announcement.
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.	- Logs for SCD001, SCD002 and CC0_5 historic drillholes referred to in this announcement are provided in: 14_6828 - EL 22/2010 Concert Creek, Dundas, Tasmania third annual progress report for the period between 9 November 2012 and 8 November 2013, Yunnan Tin Australia (MRT Report 14-6828). - EL 22/2010 Concert Creek Dundas, Tasmania eighth annual progress report to December 2019, Yunnan Tin Australia (MRT Report 20-8234).
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	Unknown historic drillholes included in this announcement.
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.	- Standards and Blancs were inserted with samples for historic hole CC0_5. - Unknown for other historic holes included in this announcement.

Exploration Licence Granted Over Highly Prospective VMS Targets

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 results have been verified in original reports.
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.	All coordinates in presented in GDA94/UTM 55S.
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	Not Applicable.
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.	Unknown.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Unknown.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling data and techniques completed, as no sampling reported in this release.

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	- All tenements referred to in this release are Exploration Licences. - Mineral Resources Tasmania has recently confirmed that it is in the process of awarding EL29/2022 to Columbus Metals Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Stellar Resources Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Data and maps presented in the release are from MRT's public file database.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	- The EL29/2022 area (15 km²) covers areas of Mount Read Volcanics known for Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au VMS mineralisation notably Rosebery and Hercules to the north and Henty to the southeast. Additionally mapped in the area are Precambrian Oonah Formation quartzite and slates and Dundas Group mass flow/turbidite style sediments - A number of mineral occurrences are known in the area including multiple historic workings dating back to the turn of last century. These are typically vein occurrences sourced from Devonian granite intrusions (Pine Hill granite to the NW), and remobilisation of Cambrian VMS, the latter thought to be associated with the VTEM anomalies on which the drill targets in this report are based. The principal mineralising event in the Dundas area is associated with the hydrothermal fluids that accompanied the Devonian granite intrusions. There are a variety of mineralisation styles present within EL29/2022, the most relevant to the target of interest include Devonian Pb-Zn-Ag veins (Comet, Kosminsky), Devonian Sn-Cu-As veins (Greens, Frazer) and Late Devonian replacement zones of Sn-Cu-As-W.
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 Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

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.	No data has been aggregated in this release.
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)	Historic drillhole data included in this announcement are apparent thicknesses only. Deposit orientation is unknown and therefore true thickness is unknown.
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. - SCD001, SCD002 and CC0_5 historic drillholes referred to in this announcement are in the vicinity of the historic Kosminsky and Great South Comet mineral occurrences as shown in Figure 2.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/ or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	All soil samples and rockchip data available has been included in the figures in this release and the exploration targets are based on this and public file company reports and have been described in a balanced fashion.
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.	None

Exploration Licence Granted Over Highly Prospective VMS Targets

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	- Initially work will focus on refining the three drill targets with updated inversion of VTEM targets, further soil and rockchip sampling around the target areas, analysis and finalisation of hole locations and orientations. - Drilling of the three holes is then planned subject to rig availability (\$333,000 budget). The program will be managed by Stellar's existing team based in Zeehan.