Stellar Awarded 3 Tasmanian Government Grants ($133,750) for South Severn and Scamander Exploration Drilling

Stellar Resources Limited (ASX:SRZ, "**Stellar**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that under the Seventh Round of the Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) program, the Tasmanian Government has awarded the Company three Exploration Drilling Co-Funding grants totalling $133,750 for exploration drilling of the South Severn geophysical target and the North Scamander and Pinnacles tin-base metals projects.

The grants awarded to Stellar are for the following exploration projects:

- **South Severn Hole ZS152 which is underway (ML2023P/M) testing a large magnetic and approximately coincident conductive target to the south of the Severn tin deposit** identified in geophysical modelling ($50,000 grant).
- **North Scamander tin-base metals project (EL19/2020)** – 2 diamond drill holes planned in 2023 to test strong stream sediment and soil tin geochemistry anomalies and surface rock chip results up to 1.07% Sn generated by an outcropping mineralised gossan over the North Scamander prospect coincident with a significant magnetic anomaly. Historic drilling intersected intervals of pyrrhotite-cemented hydrothermal breccia associated with intense magnetite alteration of the wall rocks and strongly anomalous Sn, Cu and Zn values ($50,000 grant).
- **Pinnacles tin-base metals project (EL19/2020)** – 1 diamond drill hole planned in 2023 to test strong stream sediment and soil tin geochemistry anomalies generated by widespread outcropping sheeted quartz-cassiterite veins which correspond to a low intensity magnetic anomaly. Historic drilling above the target depth intersected up to 0.4% Sn in sheeted quartz-cassiterite veins ($33,750 grant).

EDGI is an important initiative of the Tasmanian Government designed to encourage exploration in the state. It represents an acknowledgement by the Tasmanian Government that mining is an important sector and underpins the mining friendly credentials of Tasmania.

Stellar is pleased to have been awarded 3 out of a total of 17 EDGI Round 7 grants recently awarded by the Tasmanian Government, the equal highest number of Round 7 grants awarded to any company.

Executive Director Gary Fietz commented: *"We are very pleased that the Tasmanian Government has shown its support for co-funding of drilling costs of our Severn south geophysical target hole ZS152 underway at Stellar's flagship Heemskirk Tin Project and for our planned drilling next year of advanced tin and base metals targets on our other projects within EL19/2020 in north east Tasmania"*

Stellar Resources Limited ABN: 96 108 758 961

Level 4, 96 – 100 Albert Road, South Melbourne Victoria 3205, Australia

T: +61 3 9692 7222 F: +61 3 9077 9233 E: srzinfo@stellarresources.com.au

Web: www.stellarresouorces.com.au Twitter: @SRZ_Tin

South Severn Magnetic and Conductivity Target Hole ZS152 Underway

Phase 2A drillhole ZS152, currently underway (~900m planned length) is testing a large magnetic and approximately coincident conductive target to the south of the Severn deposit that was identified in geophysical modelling completed last November by Stellar's consultants, Mira Geoscience[1]. This hole also passes through the projected position of the Severn deposit ~100m south of the defined Mineral Resource[2]. ZS152 has been drilled to a depth of 649m to 28 June 2022 and is yet to reach target depth.

Figure 1 shows an updated isosurface from a revised magnetic inversion interpretation completed in March 2022 by Mira Geoscience. The impact of the Severn and Queen Hill deposits was reduced by removing the magnetic signature of the mineralisation prior to inversion.

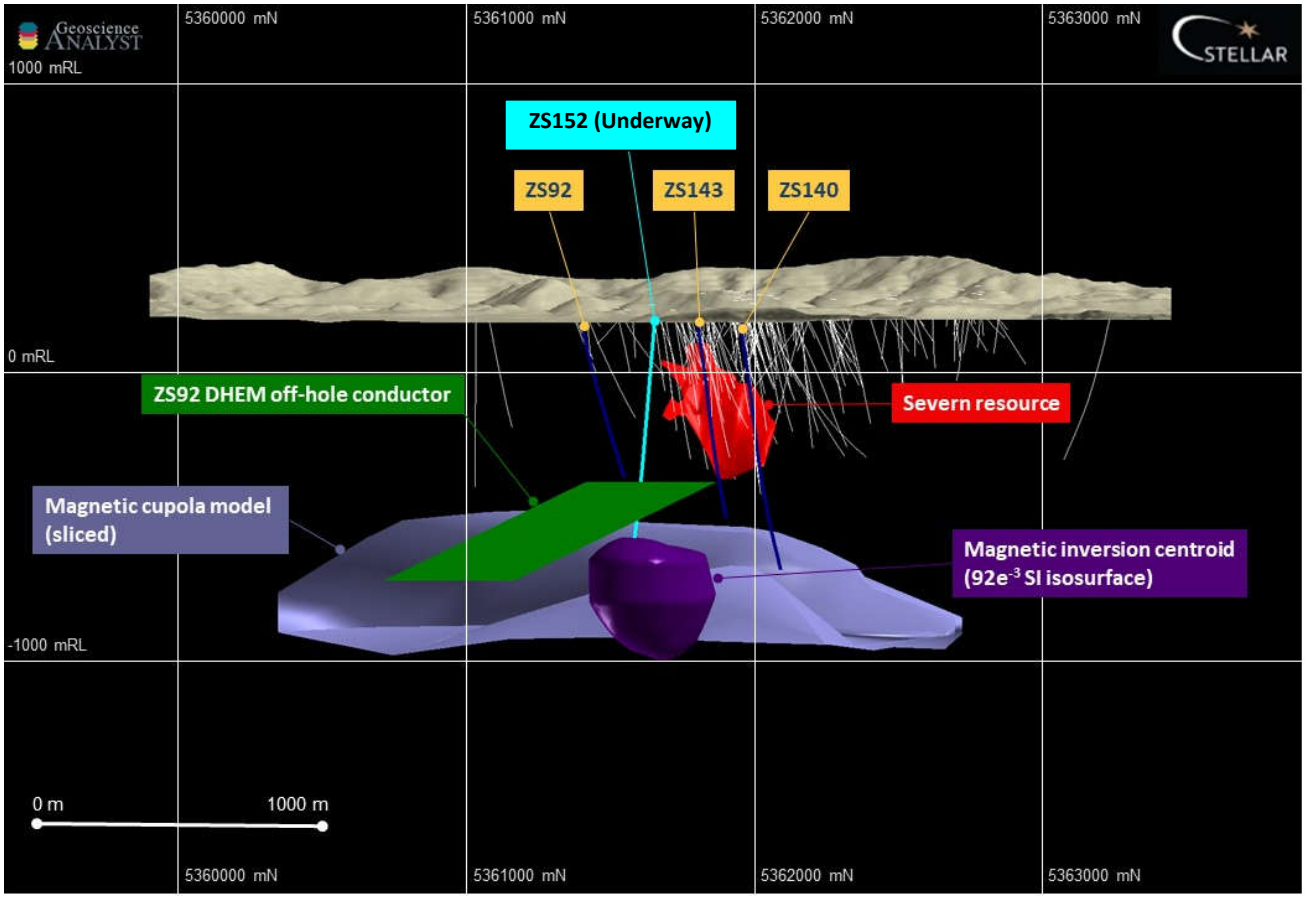

Figure 1 - Image of Drillhole ZS152 underway to test the Severn South magnetic and conductive target; view looking west (GDA94)

North Scamander and Pinnacles Tin-Base Metals Exploration Projects

The Scamander district 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 Stellar's Scamander EL EL19/2020 including extensive soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and drilling defining areas of

[1] *SRZ Announcement, 11 November 2021, Large Magnetic and Conductive Target Modelled at South Severn*
[2] *SRZ Announcement 27 July 2022, More Outstanding Tin Intersections from Severn Infill Holes*

anomalous Sn, Zn, Cu, Ag and Pb mineralisation extending to the NW and SE of the Great Pyramid mine within adjacent RL2/2009 held by Tin One Resources Incorporated. The Great Pyramid Tin Mine operated between 1928 and 1936 with 336 tonnes of ore mined at an average recovered grade of 0.88% Sn, implying an average grade of 1.5% Sn[3]. The remaining Great Pyramid deposit within adjacent RL2/2009 has a JORC resource of 5.2Mt @0.2% Sn at a 0.1% Sn cut-off, with an average drilling depth of 46m[4], demonstrating the potential in the district.

Significant W, Sn, Cu and Zn anomalies are defined by stream sediment geochemistry which define a regional scale NW-SE trending mineralised corridor which includes the Pinnacles and North Scamander tin-base metals projects on EL19/2020, extending to the NW and SE of the Great Pyramid mine.

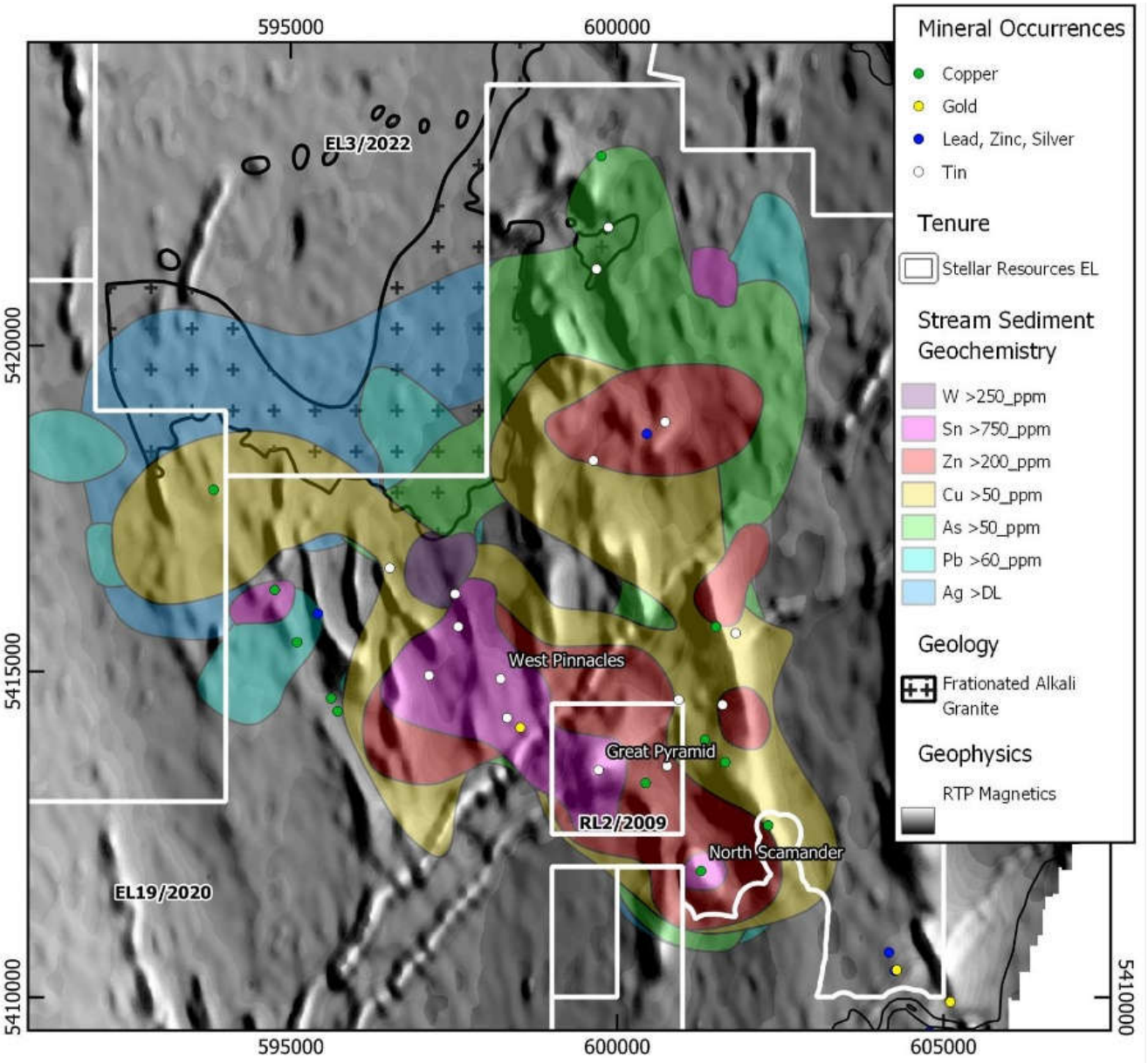

Figure 2 – Scamander District - Regional Magnetics (greyscale), Surface Stream Sediment Geochemistry, Mineral Occurrences, and Outcropping Fractioned Alkali Granite over EL19/2020 (GDA94 Grid)

[3] *The Zoned Mineral Deposits of the Scamander – St Helens District, Groves, 1972*

[4] *Tin One Resources Incorporated website*

North Scamander Tin-Base Metals Project

The North Scamander tin-base metals project is characterised by an outcropping mineralised gossan, that has generated strong surface stream sediment and soil tin geochemistry anomalies over the prospect and corresponds with a significant aeromagnetic anomaly. Rock chip samples from the prospect return grades of up to 1.07% Sn (see Figure 3).

Drilling over the North Scamander target completed in 1981 includes 4 shallow percussion and 4 diamond drillholes to approximately 250m depth which intersected intervals of pyrrhotite-cemented hydrothermal breccia associated with intense magnetite alteration of the wall rocks and strongly anomalous Sn, Cu and Zn values. Previous results include:

- NSD2 – 138m @ 0.8% Zn (from 31m), including 1m 0.45% Sn, 6.2% Pb, 7.8% Zn, and 62 g/t Ag
- NSD1 – 13m 0.1% Sn, 0.2% Cu, 0.1% Pb, 0.8% Zn and 25 g/t Ag (from 163m)

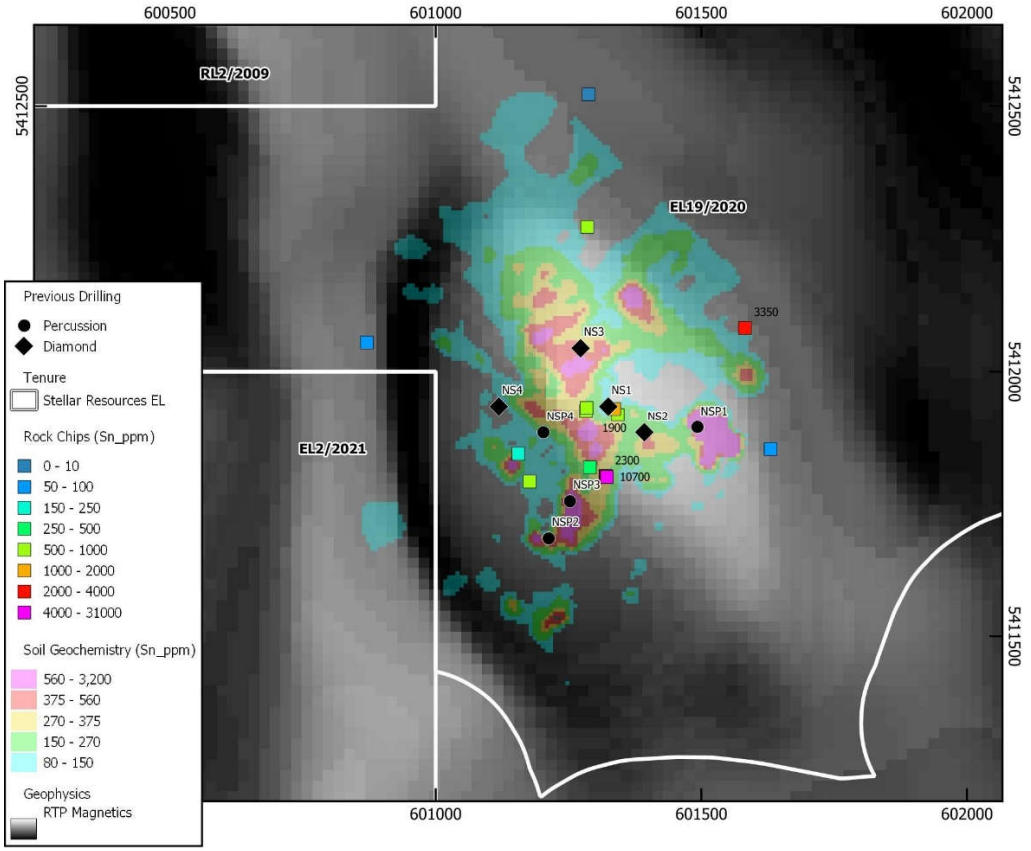

Figure 3 - North Scamander Tin-Base Metals Advanced Prospect - Regional Magnetics RTP (greyscale), Surface Soil Geochemistry, and Historic Drillholes, EL19/2020 (GDA94 Grid)

Pinnacles Tin-Base Metals Project

The Pinnacles tin-base metals project is characterised by widespread outcropping sheeted quartz-cassiterite veins which are likely responsible for the strong surface stream sediment and soil tin geochemistry anomalies over the prospect and corresponds with a low intensity aeromagnetic anomaly. Limited rock chip samples are available over the prospect (see Figure 4).

Historic drilling over the Pinnacles target completed in 1983 includes 12 RC holes to a maximum depth of 120m targeting a large Sn soil anomaly, related to the sheeted quartz-cassiterite veins mapped at surface. Sn grades up to 0.4% over a length of 1.0m were reported in drillhole PPH1, with holes either side also returned anomalous Sn (note: drillhole PPH1 was drilled at the same location as drillhole PRC7 which overplots the PPH1 label in Figure 4).

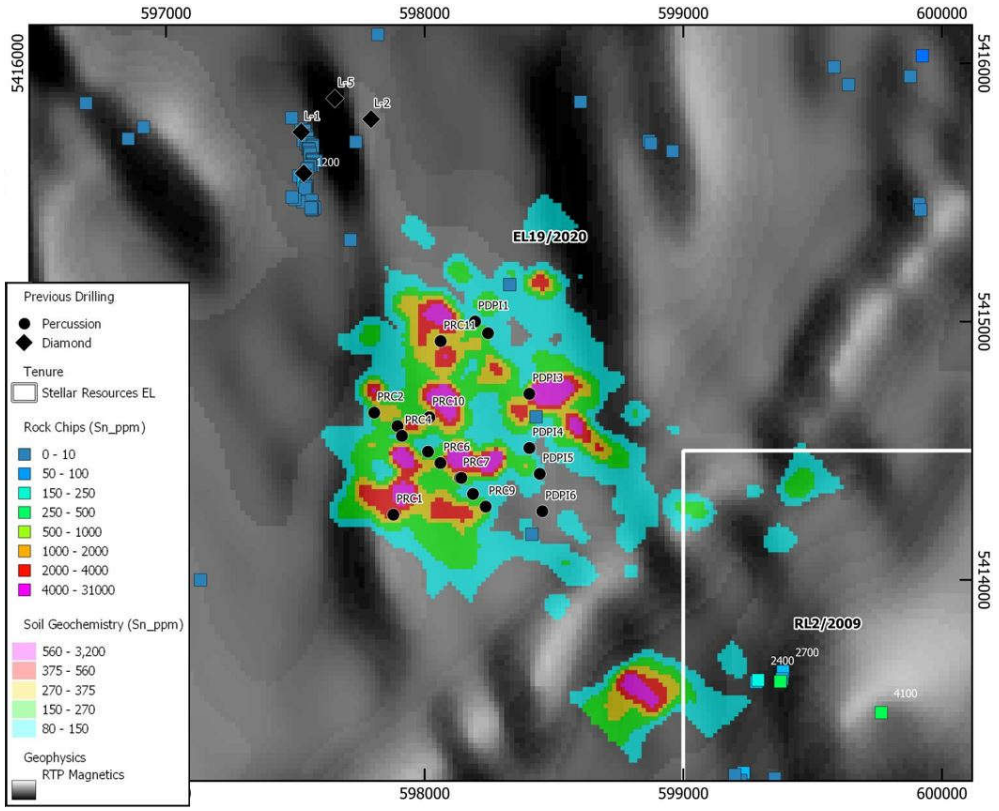

Figure 4 - Pinnacles Tin-Base Metals Advanced Prospect - Regional Magnetics RTP (greyscale), Surface Soil Geochemistry, and Historic Drillholes, EL19/2020 (GDA94 Grid)

Magnetic Inversion Modelling & Drill Targets

Magnetic inversion modelling recently undertaken by Stellar's geophysical consultant has shown that drilling at North Scamander was not deep enough to intersect the core of the magnetic feature which represents a high potential drilling target (see Figure 5). Whilst the Pinnacles prospect is characterised by a more subtle magnetic feature, its strong surface geochemical anomalies, mapped sheeted quartz-cassiterite veins and historic drilling results combine to make the Pinnacles prospect another high potential drilling target. Stellar plans to undertake ground IP surveys to further refine the North Scamander and Pinnacles targets prior to finalising drill hole designs to test these prospects.

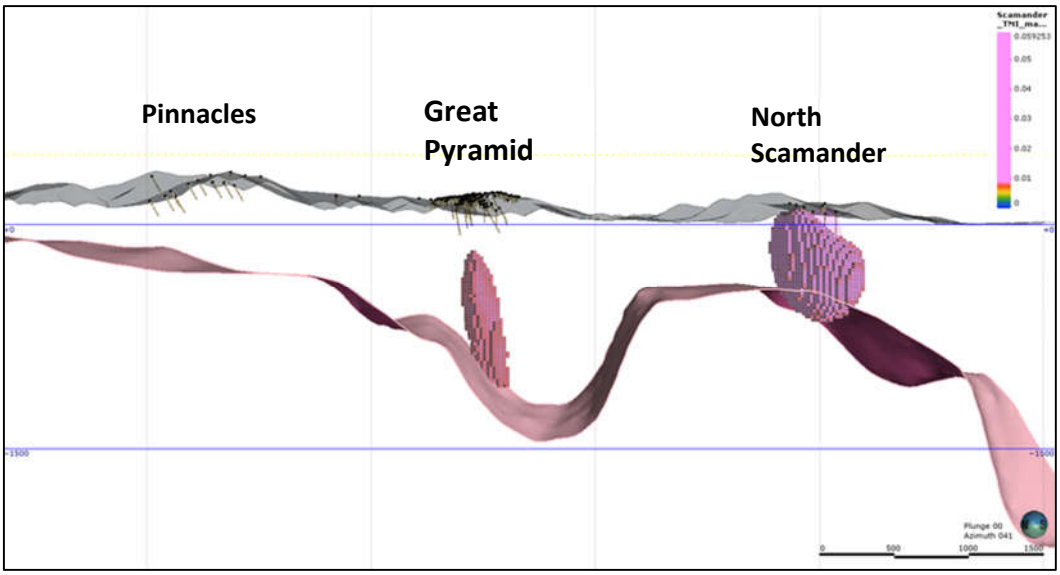

Figure 5 – Regional cross section looking NE showing modelled position of Constables Creek Granite (pink) with magnetic inversion voxels clipped to 0.00475 x10^-5 Si units and historic drilling (GDA94 Grid)

Competent Persons Statement

The Exploration Results reported herein, insofar as they relate to mineralisation, are based on and fairly represent historic open file information compiled by MRT and reviewed by Dr Josh Phillips (Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) 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.

For further details please contact:

Gary Fietz
Executive Director
Stellar Resources Limited
T: 0408 489 957
E: gary@widerange.net.au

For broker and media enquiries:
Zander Beacham
White Noise Communications
T: 0433 515 723
E: zander@whitenoisecomms.com

APPENDIX 1 – NORTH EAST TASMANIA - 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.	• 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. • Stream sediment samples with sampling techniques recorded range in treatments from sieving to -20 to -80 mesh with many not having treatments recorded. • In instances of extreme anomalous values, such as those in the % Sn range in some stream sediment samples, it remains possible that these samples may have originally had some panning treatment favoring higher Sn and/or gold grades, though this cannot be verified. Stream sediment samples, compiled by MRT, are listed as having originated in the following reports, which can be found on the MRT website; 82_1761, 84_2218, 90_3150, 92_3337, 83_2059, 79_1407, 70_0677, 82_1683, 80_1482, 81_1630, 83_1990, 81_1582, 79_1377, 82_1680, 84_2092, 85_2378, 70_0690, 84_2203, 70_0623, 70_0687, 71_0826, 95_3711, 14_6931 • Soil samples from North Scamander are reported in 80-1444, 80-1680, • Rock chip samples from the North Scamander area are listed as having the originated in the following reports, which can be found on the MRT website, ER8515S0, GSB55, UR2018_04. • Information regarding percussion drilling at the Pinnacles prospect can be found in reports 65-0395, and 84-2218 • Details on percussion and diamond drilling at North Scamander can be found in 82-1680 and 82-1761 • ,Similarly, with respect to drillhole data
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.)	• Drillholes PDP1- 1-6 - Open hole percussion using Halco Stenuick drill rig. • Drillholes PPH1 and PRC1-11 are listed at 'Reverse Circulation/Percussion • North Scamander drill holes NSP1-4 were drilled using percussion drilling to a depth or 50m, 50m, 50m and 26m respectively. Only NSP4 reached the water table. • Drillholes NS1-4 were drilled using conventional diamond drilling

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	• See open file reports listed above
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.	• All drillholes were geologically logged – see open files reports listed above
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	• Samples from drillholes PDP1- 1-6 were taken using 6ft composites • Samples from PPH1 and PRC1-11 were taken using 2m composites • Samples from NS1-3 were taken on intervals to correspond with geologic logging. On average this was 2m. Samples were split half core. • Samples from NS4 were taken more consistently on 2m intervals. Samples were cut half core. • Check samples not reported.
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.	• The data presented here is historical open file data, with limited metadata related to assay method, lab tests or QAQC. Where suitable metadata exists, Sn and W values are generally from XRF instruments while base metals are from ICP analysis. • Given the historic nature of the data, accuracy and precision of the instruments are considered to be significantly reduced compared to modern 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.	• No verification of the assays has been undertaken. • Relogging of drillholes NS1-4 confirms the presence of mineralized breccia at intervals that also report anomalous geochemistry
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 and are taken from MRT openfile database
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	• Only historic exploration drilling is reported here.
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.	• Drillholes are, as best we understand oriented perpedicular to the mineralized body.
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 Licenses 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.	• Data and maps presented in the release are from MRT.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The mineralization style of the prospects presented here is best categorized as granite-related Sn-W. As best can be determined from historic reports, The Pinnacles prospect represents more of a sheeted vein style of mineralization, whereas the mineralization intersected to date at the North Scamander prospect is better described as a tabular hydrothermal breccia.
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	• Drillhole 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.	• 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)	• True widths not available
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	• All stream sediment, soil, rock ship and drillhole data available has been included in the figures in this release and the exploration targets are based on this and geological mapping and technical papers 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
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.	• Conduct geophysical (IP) surveys over targets to identify chargeable pyrite domains associated with Sn mineralisation • Drill targets identified by work outlined above