Exploration Licence Granted Over Prospective Lithium and Tin Ground in NE Tasmania

Stellar Resources Limited (ASX: SRZ, "**Stellar**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that its wholly owned subsidiary, Tarcoola Iron Pty Ltd, has recently been granted Exploration Licence EL3/2022 over a combined area of 97 km^2 in the Mt Paris and Scamander North areas of Northeast Tasmania which are prospective for Lithium and Tin.

Highlights:

- **EL3/2022 Mt Paris block prospective for lithium and tin mineralisation:**
    - Presence of the Mount Paris Granite, a fractionated granite, equivalent to the nearby Lottah Granite which contains the **highest levels of lithium recorded in Tasmania**. Exploration for lithium will target pegmatites near the Mt Paris Granite margins where there is the possibility of elevated concentrations of lithium occurring.
    - 8 recorded historic tin occurrences / mines.
    - Historic stream sediment samples up to 1,000 ppm Sn within the EL3/2022 Mt Paris block, and up to 9,400 ppm Sn and 1,220 ppm Li from limited historic sampling close to the boundary.
- **EL3/2022 Scamander North block and adjoining Stellar EL19/2020 highly prospective for tin and base metal mineralisation:**
    - Presence of the fractionated Constables Creek Alkali Granite, considered equivalent in composition to the Mt Paris and Lottah Granites.
    - 7 recorded alluvial tin mining occurrences / mines within EL3/2022 Scamander North block and 29 recorded historic mineral occurrences / mines within adjoining Scamander EL19/2020 also owned by Stellar (combination of tin, tungsten, copper, lead, zinc and silver mineralisation).
    - Historic stream sediment sampling results of up to 9,300 ppm Sn in alluvial tin fields within EL3/2022 Scamander North block and up to 12,000 ppm Sn within adjoining Scamander EL19/2020.
    - Anomalous historic tin, tungsten, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and silver in rock chip sample results including up to 1,000 ppm Sn within EL3/2022 Scamander North block and up to 39,500 ppm Sn within adjoining Scamander EL19/2020, where previous detailed exploration outlined anomalous tin and base metal mineralisation NW and SE along strike of the historic Great Pyramid tin mine currently being drilled by Tin One Resources Corporation.
- An **initial work program** will be undertaken in **Q1 2023 within the EL3/2022 Mt Paris block focused on identifying lithium and tin targets** via mapping, rockchip and stream sediment sampling, in particular searching for pegmatites which may occur near the Mt Paris Granite Margins.

***Executive Director Gary Fietz commented**:*

"The grant of EL3/2022 adds to Stellar's large tenement holding in Northeast Tasmania and importantly hosts potential for lithium, tin and base metal mineralisation associated with fractioned granite intrusives. This enhances Stellar's commodity mix in Tasmania on top of its flagship Heemskirk Tin Project, and Victorian style gold exploration targets in Northeast Tasmania."

EL3/2022 Granted over Mt Paris and North Scamander Areas

EL3/2022 covering a combined area of 97 km^2 in the Mt Paris and Scamander North areas of Northeast Tasmania was recently granted to Stellar's wholly owned subsidiary, Tarcoola Iron Pty Ltd.

Stellar now holds a total of 12 EL's in NE Tasmania covering a total area of 2,212 km^2 which are prospective for gold, tin and lithium mineralisation (see Figure 1).

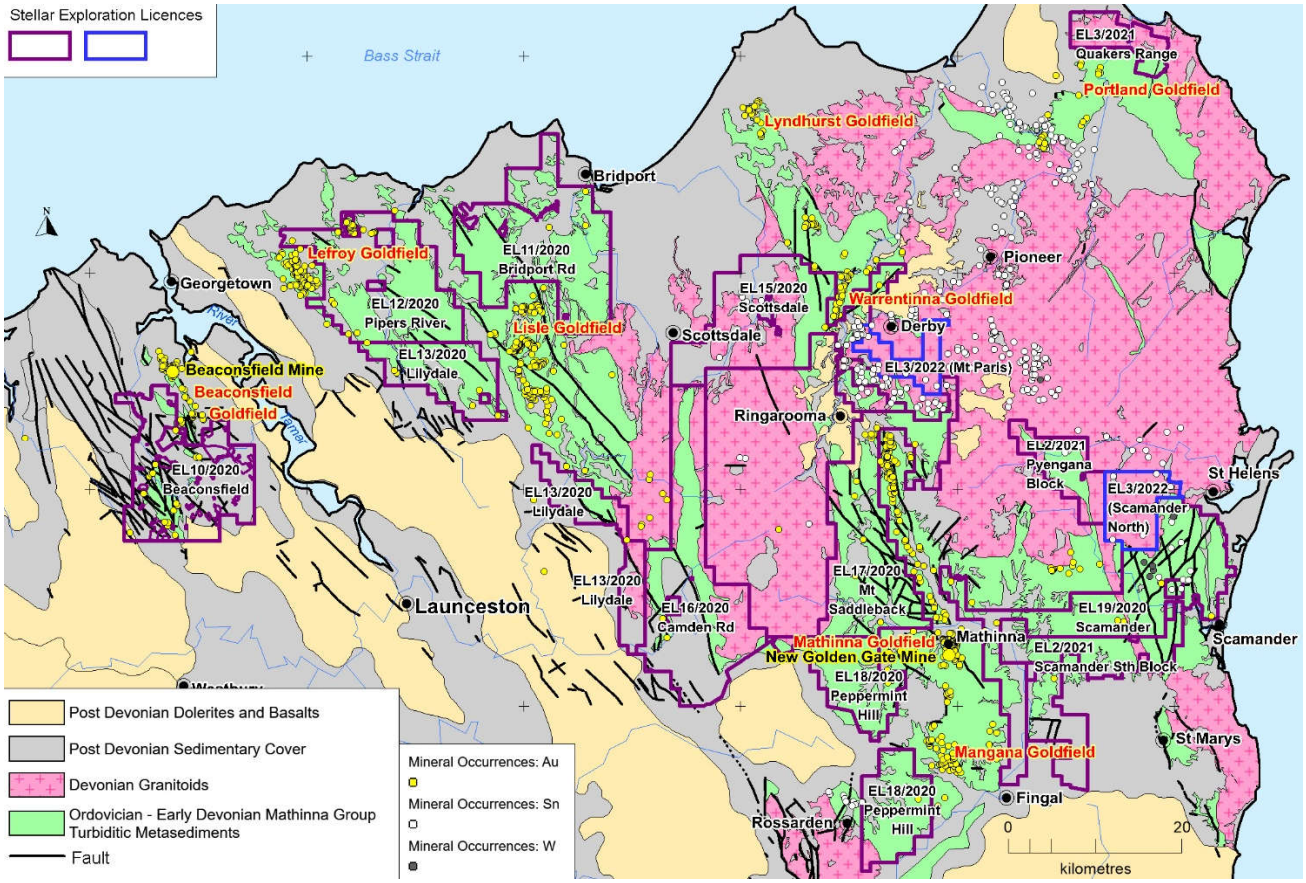

Figure 1 NE Tasmania – Stellar's tenement holdings overlain on geology and mineral occurrences (Recently Granted EL3/2022 Mt Paris Block and Scamander North Block highlighted in Blue)

EL3/2022 Mt Paris Block – Prospective for Lithium and Tin

The recently granted EL3/2022 Mt Paris block (38 km^2) is prospective for lithium and tin mineralisation, based on review of open file data sourced from the MRT geochemistry database.

The Mt Paris block covers the fractionated Mount Paris S-type granite, equivalent to the Lottah Granite, **which contains the highest levels of lithium recorded (0.02% Li_2O to 0.1% Li_2O) anywhere in Tasmania**[1] and hosts the historic Anchor Tin Mine (see Figure 2). Exploration for lithium will target pegmatites near the Mt Paris Granite margins where there is the possibility of elevated concentrations of lithium occurring.

[1] The Blue Tier Batholith, Groves et al, 1977

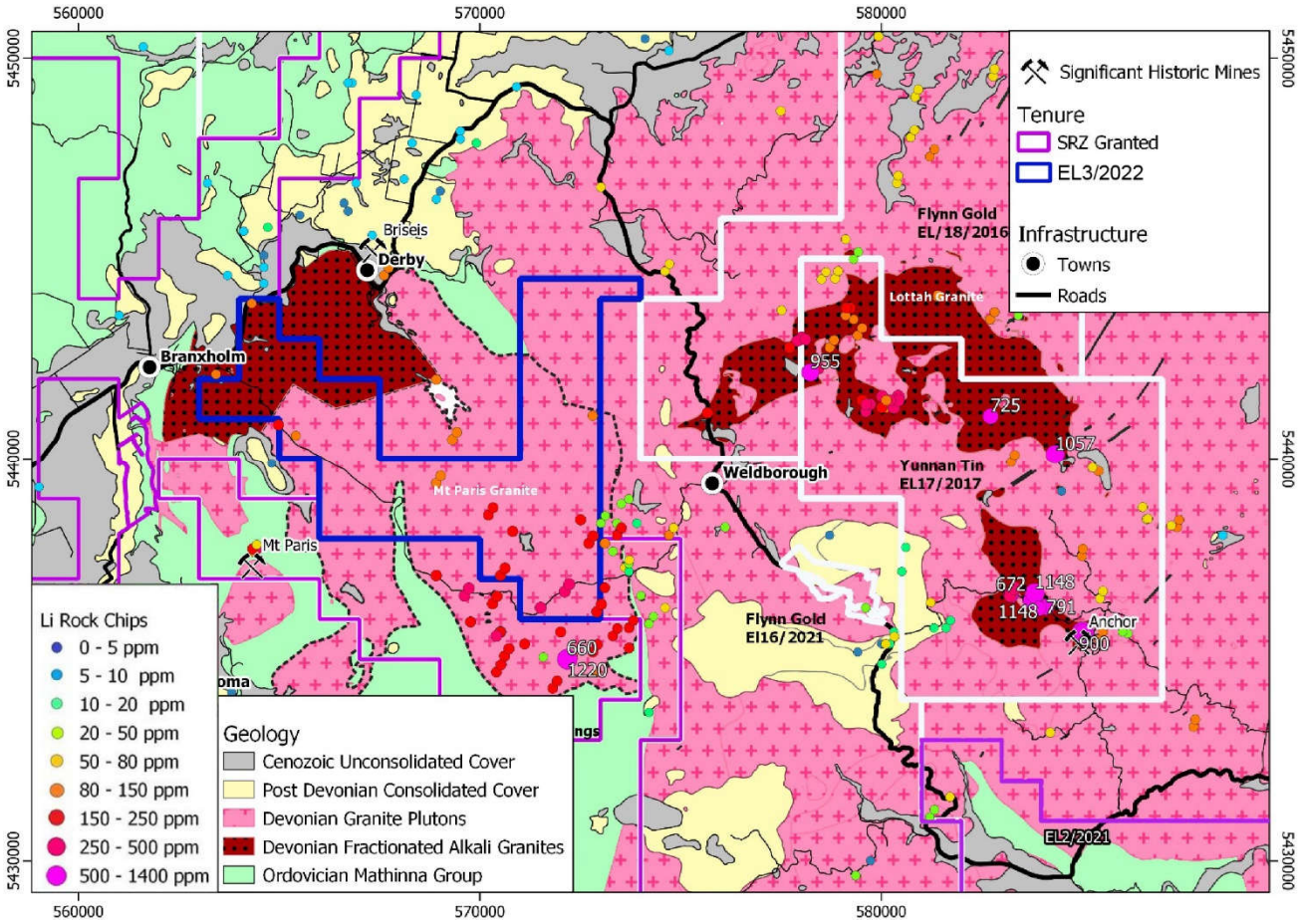

Figure 2 – EL3/2020 Mt Paris block area showing geology with lithium in rock chip results (values >500pm labelled)[2]

The recently granted EL3/2022 Mt Paris block contains 8 recorded historic tin occurrences/mines and adjoins EL10/2019 (Tin One Resources Corporation) to the south and EL17/2017 (Yunnan Tin Australia Pty Ltd) to the east. Both of these adjoining EL's contain extensive (44) historical tin mining occurrences including the Anchor Tin Mine, all of which occur within fractioned alkali-feldspar S-type granite (see Figure 3).

The northern part of the Mt Paris Granite has seen little modern exploration, and as such, few samples are available despite the presence of a significant body of alkali granite considered prospective for tin and lithium mineralisation. Limited stream sediment samples from the southern part of the Mt Paris Granite have been recorded within the EL3/2022 Mt Paris block with values up to 1,000 ppm Sn (see Figure 4) highlighting the potential for tin mineralisation[2]. Additional anomalous stream sediment samples up to 9,400 ppm Sn and 1,220 ppm Li have been recorded within bordering EL's held by third parties[2] (see Figure 4 and Figure 2).

[2] Data sourced from open file MRT surface geochemistry database (https://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/products/database_searches/samples_and_geochemistry)

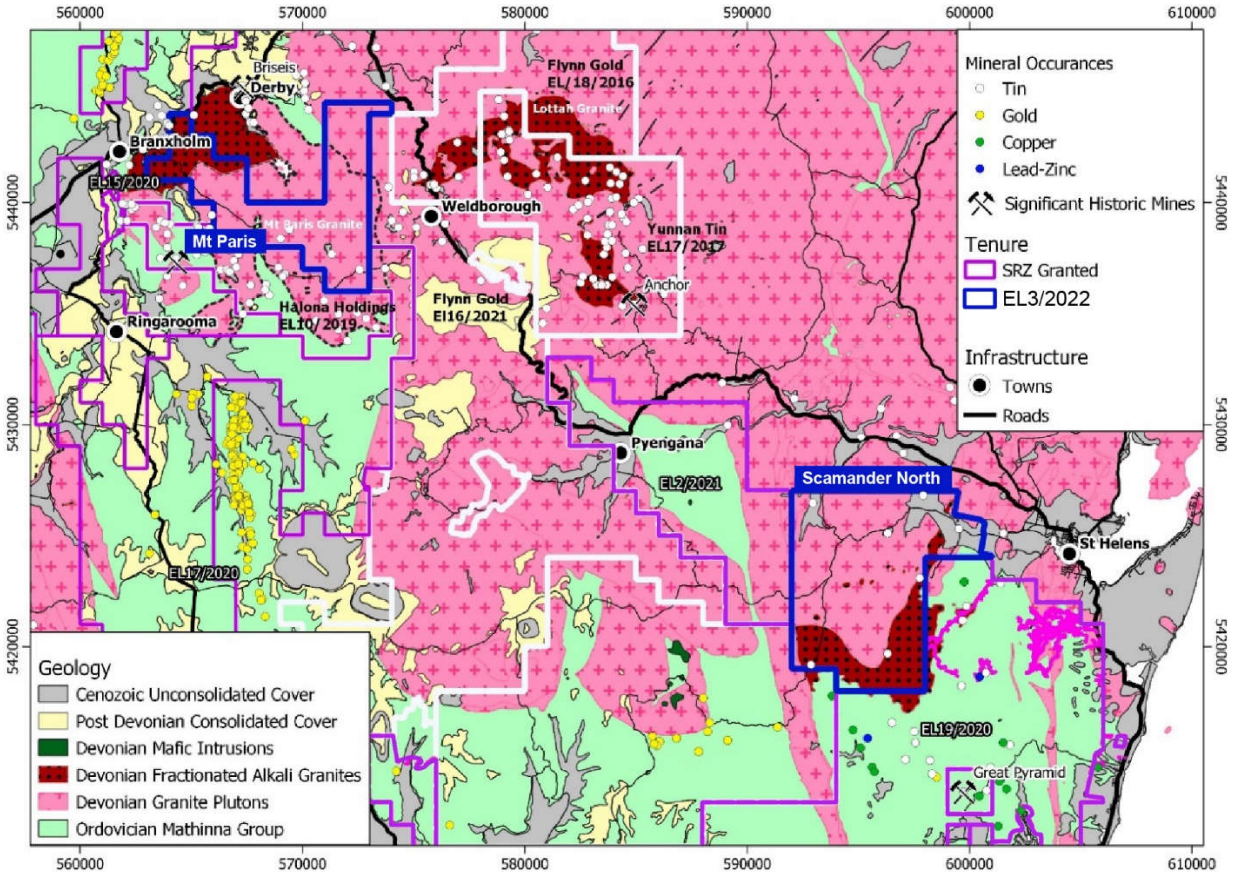

Figure 3 – EL3/2022 Mt Paris Block and Scamander North block areas showing geology and mineral occurrences [2]

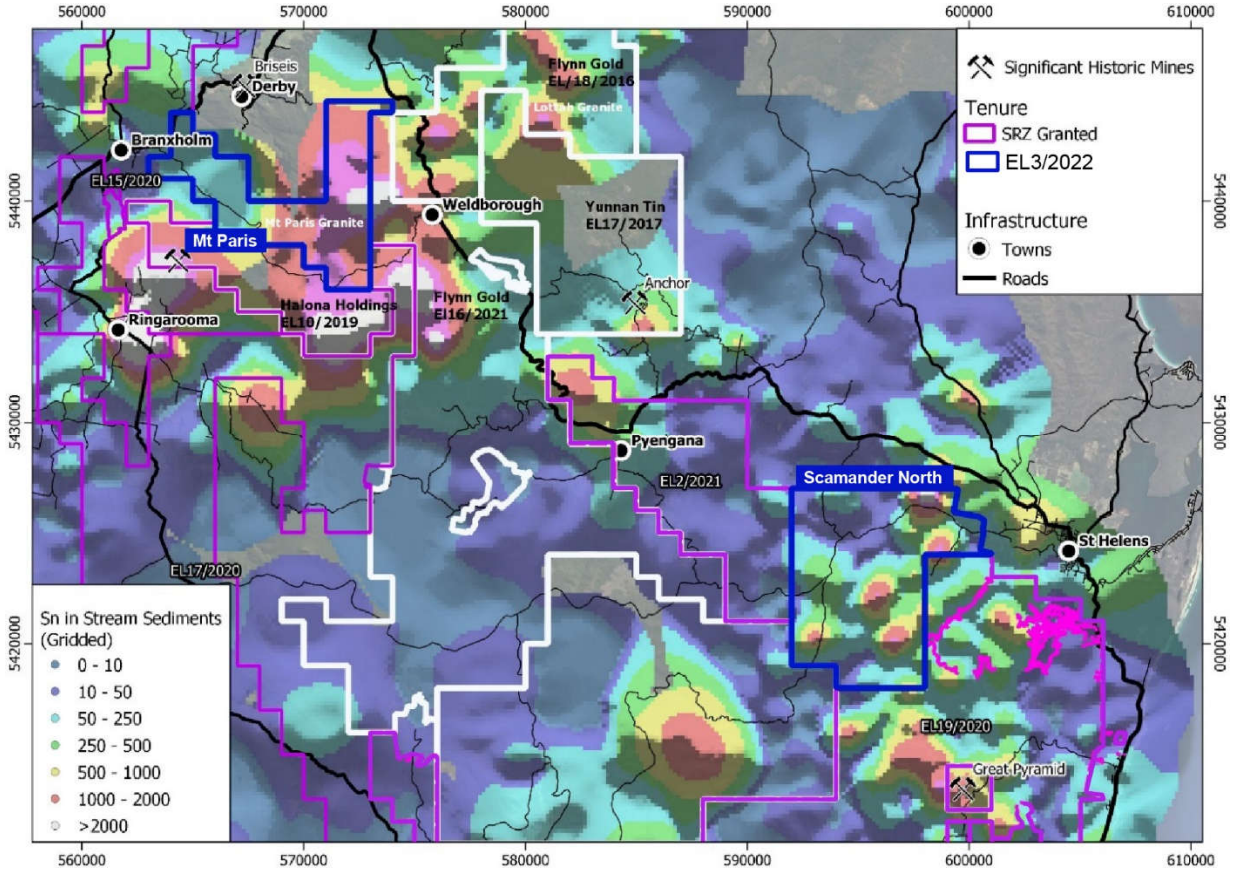

Figure 4 - EL3/2022 Mt Paris Block and Scamander North block areas showing tin in stream sediment samples[2]

EL3/2022 Scamander North Block – Highly Prospective for Tin and Base Metals

The recently granted EL3/2022 Scamander North block (58 km^2) and Stellar's adjoining Scamander EL19/2020 to the south are highly prospective for tin and base metal mineralisation, based on review of open file geochemical data sourced from MRT.

The EL3/2022 Scamander North block covers partly exposed, late stage, Constables Creek fractionated alkali granite occurring at the margins of the extensive Mt Pearson Granite which may be related to the zoned tin and base metal mineralisation of the Scamander Mineral field located further south on Stellar's Scamander EL EL19/2020 (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).

The recently granted EL3/2022 Scamander North block contains 7 recorded alluvial tin mining occurrences / mines, the hard-rock source of which appears not to have been investigated by previous explorers. Stellar's adjoining Scamander EL19/2020 contains 29 recorded historic mineral occurrences / mines with a combination of tin, tungsten, copper, lead, zinc and silver mineralisation occurring within a zoned mineral system (see Figure 3).

Anomalous tin in stream sediment sample results of up to 9,300 ppm Sn are reported around alluvial tin fields in the EL3/2022 Scamander North block and up to 12,000 ppm Sn in adjoining Scamander EL19/2020, highlighting the potential for tin mineralisation within Stellar's EL3/2022 and EL19/2020.

Anomalous tin, tungsten, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and silver in rock chip sample results of up to 1,000 ppm Sn in the EL3/2022 Scamander North block and up to 39,500 ppm Sn in adjoining Scamander EL19/2020 highlights the potential for tin, tungsten and base metal deposits in the zoned mineral system within EL19/2020 and at the margins of this partially exposed alkali granite within the EL3/2022 Scamander North block (see Figure 5).

Significant historic exploration for tin and base metals has been undertaken on Stellar's EL19/2020 including extensive soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and drilling defining areas of anomalous Sn, Zn, Cu, Ag and Pb mineralisation NW and SE along strike of the Great Pyramid mine within RL 2/2009 held by Tin One Resources Corporation (see Figure 5). 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].

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

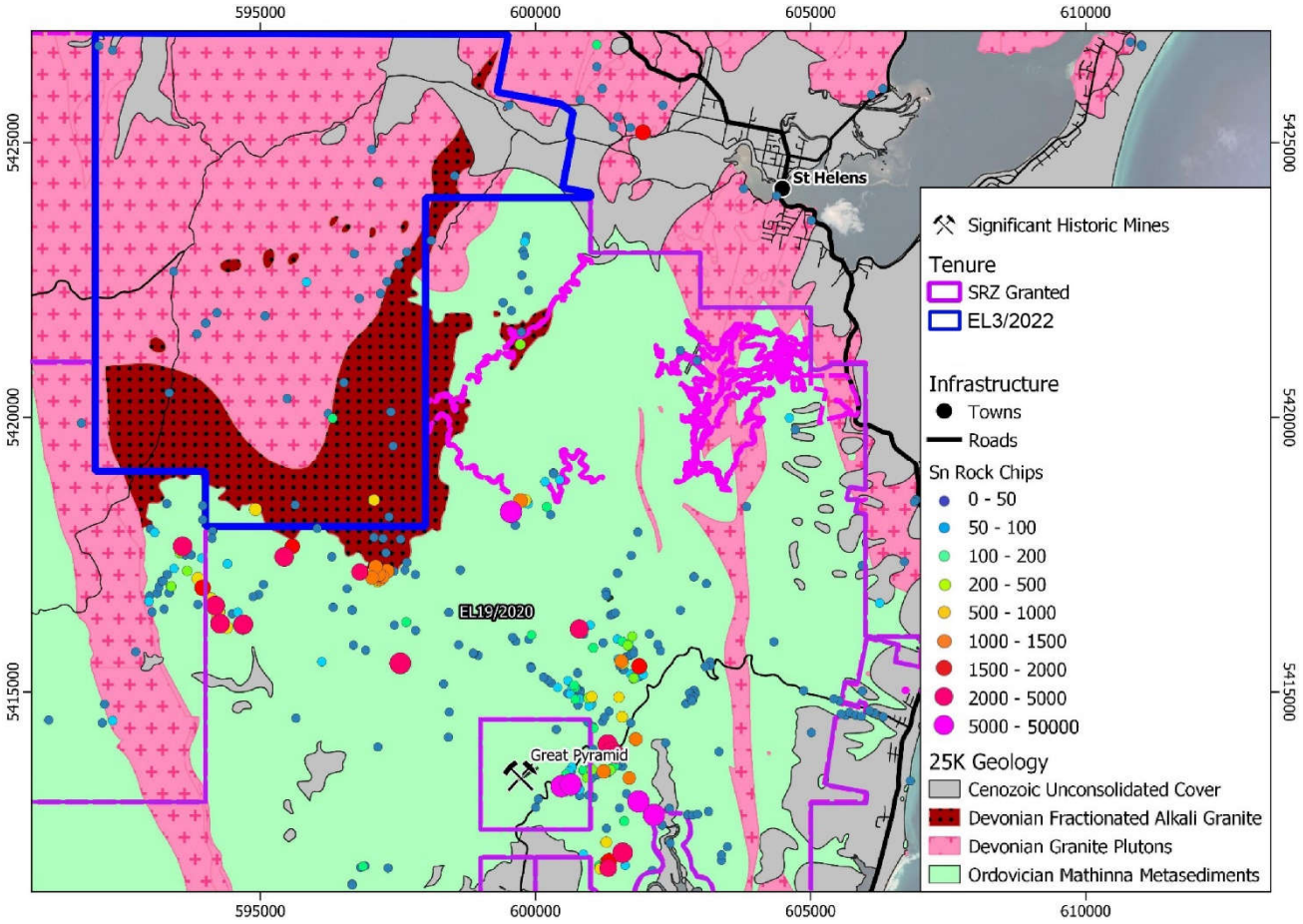

Figure 5– EL3/2022 Scamander North block area showing geology with tin in rock chip samples[2]

Work Program

An initial work program will be undertaken in Q1 2023 within the EL3/2022 Mt Paris block focused on identifying lithium and tin targets via mapping, rockchip and stream sediment sampling, in particular searching for pegmatites which may occur near the Mt Paris Granite Margins.

Exploration within the EL3/2022 North Scamander block will be integrated with exploration being undertaken on Stellar's Scamander EL19/2020, primarily focused on tin and base metals.

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.

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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 on 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 • Rock chip samples from the Mt Paris area are listed as having the originated in the following reports, which can be found on the MRT website (90 samples had no listed report reference); 17_7658, EXTREF_81308, EXTREF_81324, EXTREF_81332, EXTREF_81356, EXTREF_81358, EXTREF_81360, EXTREF_81361, GSB55, GSB61, GSB61; GSB61, GSP4 • 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 (366 samples had no listed report reference); ER8515S0, GSB55, UR2018_04
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.)	• No drill results reported in this release.

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	• No drill results reported in this release.
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.	• No drill results reported in this release.
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	• No drill results reported in this release.
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. Many of the samples have no assay method or laboratory recorded.

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 are verified in original reports where possible.
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.	• Not Applicable.
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.
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 ELA discussed in this announcement has been chosen on the basis of proximity to Sn-Li bearing fractionated S-type granites emplaced during the Devonian period in NE Tasmania. These plutons are also associated with base metal systems at their margins. • The wider proposed program in NE Tas is targeting Victorian-style Orogenic Gold and Intrusive Related Gold Systems hosted by Ordovician turbiditic meta-sediments (the Mathinna Super-Group) which are thought to be a southern extension of the Melbourne Zone of the Victorian Western Lachlan Fold Belt into NE Tasmania. • As is the case in Victoria, most gold in NE Tasmania is hosted within quartz veins which occupy dilational zones along large scale faults related to folding and deformation occurring during the Lachlan Orogen.
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	• No drilling results are reported in this release.

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)	• No drill results reported in this release.
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. • No drilling reported.
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 and rockchip 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

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.	• Prioritization of specific prospect areas, for follow up work, including detailed historic data capture and geophysical surveys, and drilling results where available. • Fieldwork - visit occurrences, geologic mapping, rock chip and soil sampling to refine Sn and Li targets • Conduct geophysical (IP) surveys over lager targets identified from geologic mapping and soil sampling to identify chargeable pyrite domains associated with Sn mineralisation • Drilll targets identified by above work. Drilling will be a combination of aircore or RAB or similar method for initial shallow geochemistry drilling of targets, followed up by deeper reverse circulation and diamond drillholes where initial drilling results are encouraging.