**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**
**9 January 2023**

# Expanded surface footprint confirmed at Stelar Metals' Linda Zinc Project

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **New laboratory rock-chip assays return high-grade zinc across the 600m x 300m expanded Main Linda Zinc Prospect**
- **4 new rock-chip samples above 20% zinc with 24 out of 48 new samples above 5% zinc at surface**
- **Geological mapping by Dr Rachelle Kernen highlights Linda is a structurally controlled uplifted graben block**

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Critical minerals explorer Stelar Metals Limited (**ASX:SLB**) ("**Stelar Metals**" or the "**Company**") has received multiple new laboratory rock-chip assays confirming a broad area of high-grade zinc mineralisation at its 100%-owned Linda Zinc Project in South Australia. Stelar has five projects that are 100% owned by Stelar Metals and are located in South Australia's premier world class exploration and mining district (Figure 4).

Stelar announced in November 2022 that its extended soil sampling over the broader Linda region had more than doubled the size of the coherent Linda surface footprint to over 600m x 300m area. New, additional, laboratory assay results of surface rock-chip samples taken across the expanded area confirm the presence and distribution of high-grade zinc mineralisation with 24 out of 48 new samples returning over 5% zinc assays (Figure 1). Multiple surface rock-chip samples have now returned over 20% zinc across the length and breadth of the anomaly reflecting the significance of the of the zinc mineralisation distribution at Linda.

Ongoing geological mapping at Linda under the guidance of Dr Rachelle Kernen, a renowned expert in diapiric systems and Flinders Range sedimentology, is resolving the structural architecture and the lithofacies distribution which are considered key to understanding the controls and the sub-surface distribution of zinc mineralisation. Preliminary interpretations based on sedimentological and structural measurements indicate the Linda Area comprises a series of structurally controlled uplifted graben blocks and there is a strong association of the surface mineralisation to dolomitised karst facies.

Further detailed mapping to optimise drill program design is planned for early 2023 alongside additional surface sampling programs. The sampling will focus on areas outside of the main Linda Prospect that have been recently discovered by Stelar including at the contact with the Linda Breccia; to the west of Linda where stratigraphic contacts contain visible mineralisation; and to the south in NeoProterozoic units of Wonoka Formation carbonates. Land access negotiation is also progressing with plans to commence drilling at Linda as soon as possible in 2023.

**Stelar Metals Chief Executive Officer Colin Skidmore** said:

*"Stelar's work in 2022 has taken the Linda Project from being a long forgotten historic zinc play to becoming a significant new zinc exploration project with adequate scale and grade to potentially host economic mineralisation.*

*Subject to the receipt of all statutory approvals, Stelar looks forward in 2023 to drill testing Linda and to advancing this project further at a time when this critical commodity is in high demand."*

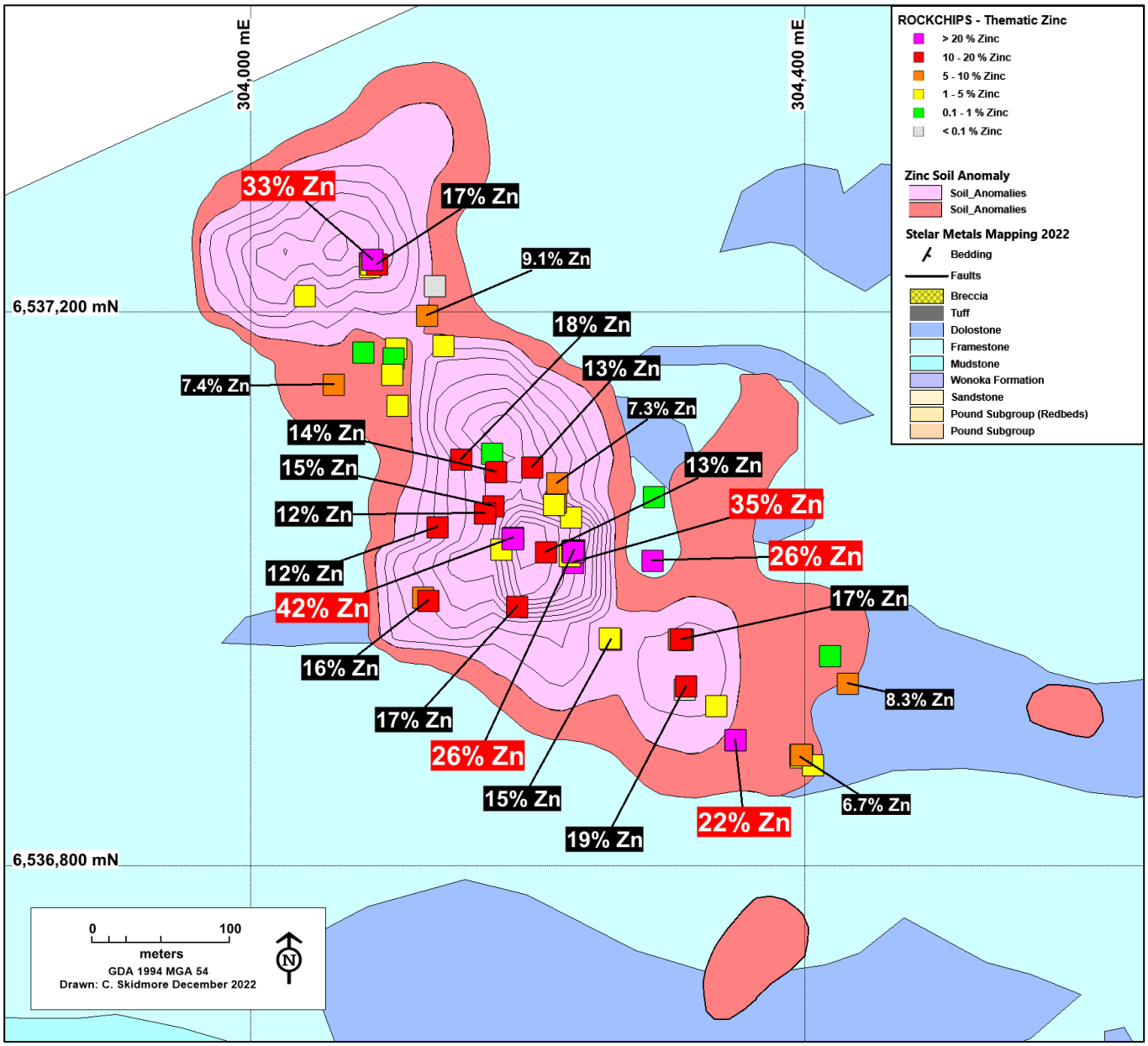


**Figure 1: Stelar's rock-chip assay results over the expanded Main Linda Prospect illustrated by thematic zinc assay results.**

### Linda Zinc Assays

An additional 48 rock-chip samples were analysed by Intertek Laboratory in Adelaide for multi-element geochemistry using four-acid total-digest and ICP-MS and ICP-OES for 48 elements. Stelar included 3 certified high-zinc standards in sequence and the laboratory's internal QAQC reported results of checks, blanks and 13 certified standards. Summarised results are given in Table 1. The magnitude of the higher grade rock-chip assay results at Linda are comparable to direct-shipping ore grades.

Zinc mineralisation at surface occurs as smithsonite, a zinc carbonate mineral, that develops as a weathering product of sphalerite (zinc sulphide mineral) which was confirmed at depth in BHP's historic diamond drilling. The mineralisation is hosted in karst developed in Cambrian limestone grainstone units associated with dolomitization alteration.

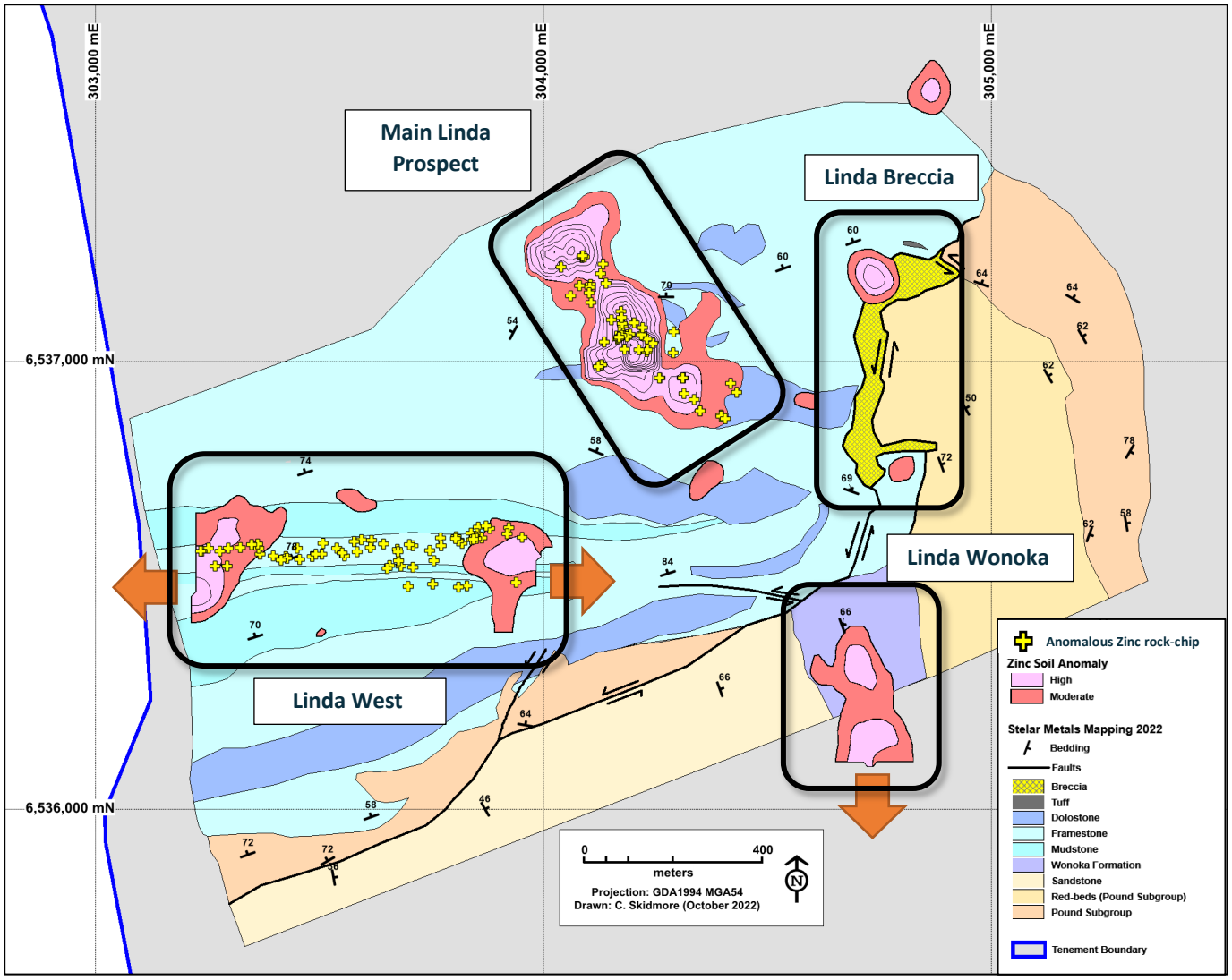


**Figure 2: Linda Prospect areas showing zinc soil anomalies and anomalous rock-chip locations**

**Next Steps**

Field work over the coming months will continue to infill and extend the surface sampling coverage at the newly discovered prospect areas at Linda West, Linda Breccia and Linda Wonoka (Figure 2).

Detailed geological mapping with Dr Rachelle Kerner will continue at the Main Linda Prospect and will extend out to include the broader regional geological setting.

Stelar continues negotiating a Native Title Management Agreement with the Traditional Owners and once agreed will commence Heritage Clearance Surveys and seek drilling approval from the South Australian regulators.

**About Linda Zinc Project**

High-grade zinc and lead mineralisation at Linda is hosted within similar Cambrian limestone sequences as Perilya's Beltana Zinc Mine and Third Plain Zinc Project located only 10km along strike from Linda (Figure 3). Stelar Metals consider that this area is prospective for economic Mississippi Valley type (MVT) and Beltana-Kipushi type zinc-lead mineralisation as well as Zambian-style copper mineralisation.

The Linda Project has a comparable geological setting to the high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation at Kipushi in the Central African Copper Belt. The Project is underlain by Neoproterozoic to early Cambrian sedimentary rocks on the margin of a regional graben structure between two diapiric breccia bodies. These diapirs and associated faults are a potentially important fluid pathway for metal-bearing brines sourced from deep within the Adelaidean Geosyncline. The Cambrian Limestone sequence at Linda provides a suitable geological environment for the deposition of base-metals in open-fill in karst structures and as replacement mineralisation.

CSA Global's recent field work and report commissioned by Stelar confirmed that the geological setting at Linda is considered highly prospective for economic carbonate-hosted zinc. CSA's study reports that the Linda Project has elements of Irish Type and MVT mineralisation styles and that the geological setting strongly supports the view that the area is prospective for Kipushi-Beltana Type mineralisation.

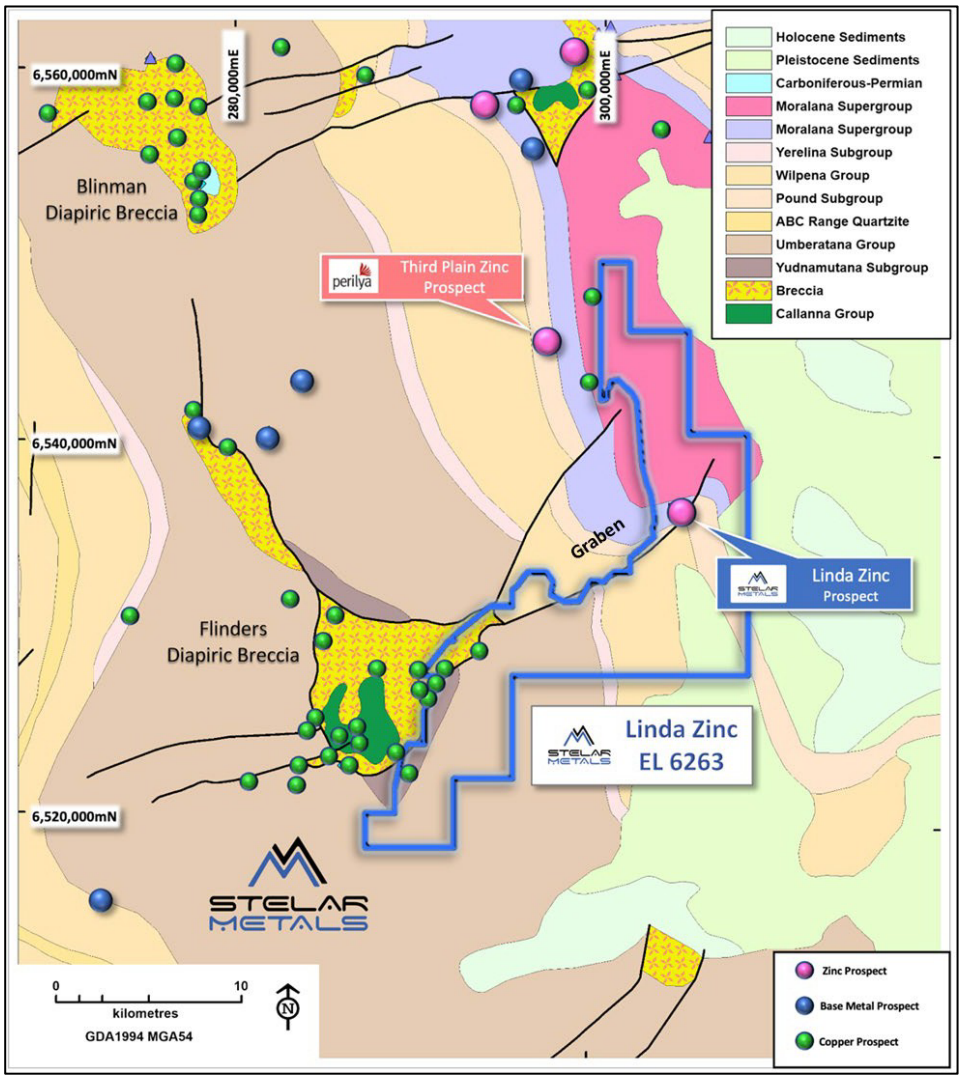


**Figure 3: Regional geological setting of the Linda Project with major prospects.**

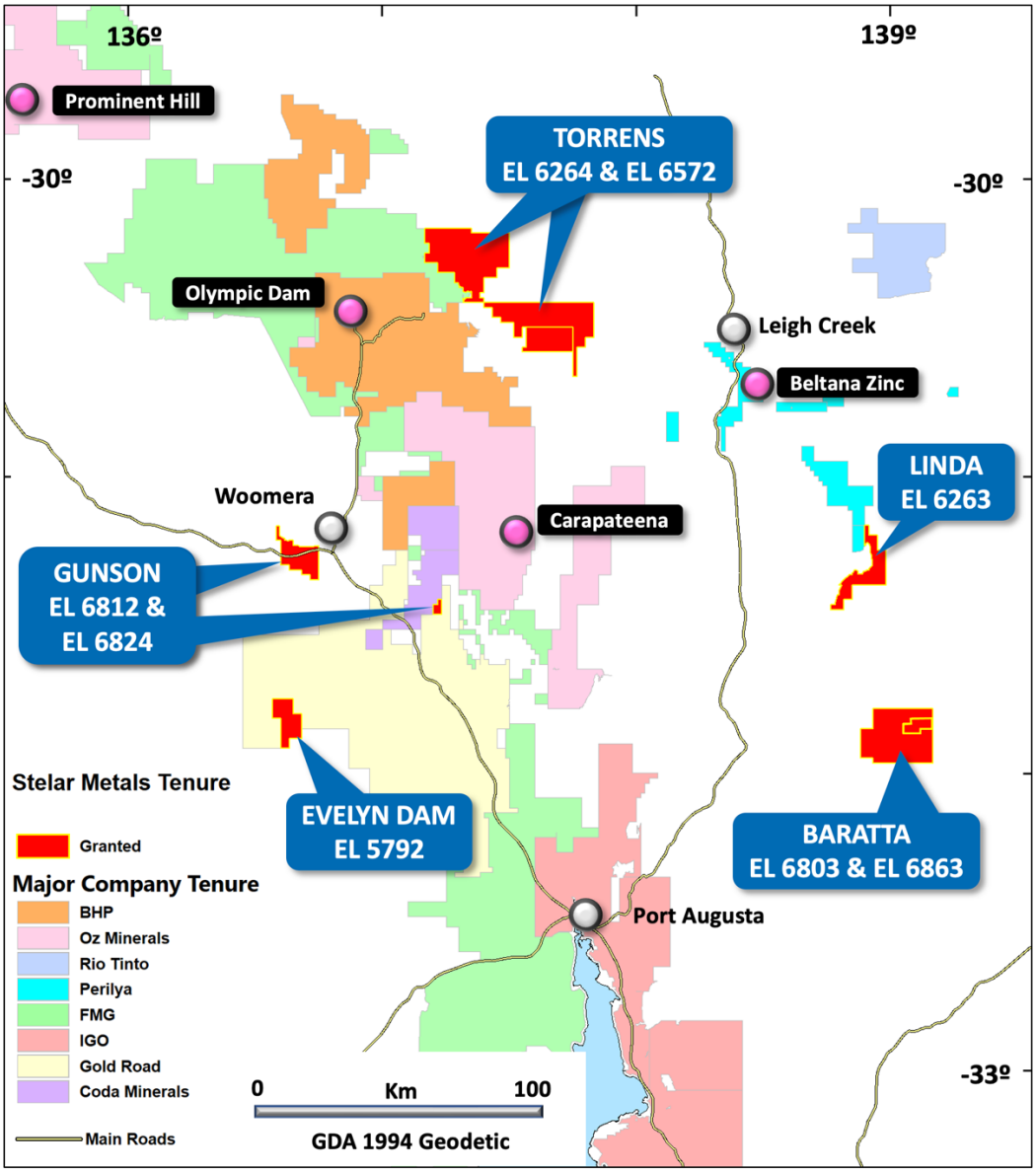


**Figure 4: Stelar Metal's exploration projects in South Australia.**

| Sample ID | Easting | Northing | Zinc % | Lead % | Copper ppm | Calcium % | Magnesium % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3050** | 304133 | 6537219 | 0.1 | 0 | 16 | 37.4 | 1.4 |
| **3052** | 304127 | 6537198 | 9.1 | 0.06 | 188 | 20.6 | 8.7 |
| **3053** | 304105 | 6537174 | 3.8 | 0.06 | 52 | 36.2 | 2.1 |
| **3054** | 304106 | 6537133 | 1.3 | 0.02 | 24 | 37 | 1.7 |
| **3055** | 304103 | 6537167 | 0.2 | 0.01 | 6 | 37.1 | 1.5 |
| **3056** | 304081 | 6537171 | 0.4 | 0 | 9 | 37 | 1.7 |
| **3057** | 304102 | 6537155 | 2.6 | 0.02 | 27 | 37.3 | 1.1 |
| **3058** | 304139 | 6537176 | 2.6 | 0.08 | 43 | 38.8 | 1 |
| **3059** | 304086 | 6537236 | **31.3** | 0.25 | 401 | 10.6 | 3.1 |
| **3060** | 304086 | 6537233 | 4.6 | 0.01 | 42 | 22.7 | 10.3 |
| **3061** | 304087 | 6537235 | 4.4 | 0.06 | 59 | 24.3 | 7.6 |
| **3062** | 304091 | 6537235 | **17.1** | 0.52 | 156 | 16.7 | 7.3 |
| **3063** | 304088 | 6537238 | **32.7** | 0.67 | 350 | 9.7 | 3.3 |
| **3065** | 304060 | 6537148 | 7.4 | 0.18 | 66 | 22.2 | 7.8 |
| **3066** | 304039 | 6537212 | 1.4 | 0.22 | 22 | 34.1 | 3.3 |
| **3067** | 304336 | 6536916 | 4.9 | 0.51 | 69 | 21.5 | 10.1 |
| **3068** | 304350 | 6536891 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 380 | 23.7 | 6 |
| **3069** | 304314 | 6536930 | **18.6** | 0.55 | 148 | 15 | 6 |
| **3070** | 304291 | 6537067 | 0.6 | 0.01 | 7 | 28.9 | 7 |
| **3071** | 304309 | 6536964 | 5.9 | 0.06 | 55 | 23.6 | 8.9 |
| **3072** | 304312 | 6536964 | **17.1** | 0.12 | 131 | 19.6 | 5.5 |
| **3073** | 304312 | 6536964 | 4.9 | 0.07 | 45 | 21.9 | 9.9 |
| **3074** | 304311 | 6536964 | 4.5 | 0.09 | 45 | 23.9 | 9.3 |
| **3075** | 304398 | 6536880 | 6.7 | **1.4** | 247 | 19.6 | 9 |
| **3076** | 304397 | 6536881 | 5.6 | 0.16 | 217 | 21.3 | 9.2 |
| **3077** | 304397 | 6536879 | 4.9 | 0.18 | 156 | 20.8 | 10.3 |
| **3078** | 304406 | 6536873 | 1.4 | 0.02 | 12 | 36 | 1.4 |
| **3079** | 304350 | 6536891 | **22.5** | 0.36 | 439 | 13.4 | 5.3 |
| **3080** | 304431 | 6536932 | 8.3 | 0.09 | 118 | 22 | 7.7 |
| **3081** | 304418 | 6536952 | 0.9 | 0.02 | 21 | 33.4 | 2.9 |
| **3082** | 303844 | 6536605 | 0.2 | 0.01 | 3 | 36 | 1.7 |
| **3083** | 303804 | 6536606 | 1 | 0.01 | 13 | 36.8 | 0.9 |
| **3085** | 304230 | 6537024 | 4.8 | 0.11 | 36 | 22.4 | 8.8 |
| **3086** | 304232 | 6537028 | **15.9** | **1.7** | 99 | 15.3 | 6.9 |
| **3087** | 304260 | 6536964 | **14.9** | 0.08 | 178 | 17.3 | 7.6 |
| **3088** | 304259 | 6536965 | 4.1 | 0.02 | 56 | 21.3 | 9.9 |
| **3089** | 304175 | 6537060 | **15.1** | 0.03 | 81 | 17.8 | 7.1 |
| **3090** | 304169 | 6537055 | **11.6** | **3.87** | 126 | 16.2 | 6.9 |
| **3091** | 304181 | 6537029 | 1.8 | 0.08 | 9 | 35.5 | 3.3 |
| **3092** | 304213 | 6537027 | **13.3** | 0.42 | 133 | 18 | 7.3 |
| **3093** | 304231 | 6537052 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 54 | 21.3 | 9.2 |
| **3094** | 304220 | 6537063 | 7 | 0.04 | 44 | 20.5 | 8 |
| **3095** | 304219 | 6537061 | 3.4 | 0.02 | 26 | 22.4 | 10.3 |
| **3096** | 304221 | 6537077 | 7.3 | 0.01 | 57 | 22.4 | 7.2 |
| **3097** | 304203 | 6537088 | **13** | 0.03 | 142 | 18.1 | 6.7 |
| **3098** | 304290 | 6537021 | **26.1** | **8.97** | 283 | 11.5 | 1.7 |
| **3099** | 304135 | 6537045 | **12.3** | 0.08 | 77 | 17.9 | 8.4 |
| **3100** | 304152 | 6537094 | **17.9** | 0.11 | 117 | 16.4 | 6.8 |

**Table 1: Rock-chips – All recent laboratory multi-element analysis of surface rock-chips at Linda (Zn-Pb-Cu-Ca-Mg assays)**

**APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF STELAR METALS LIMITED.**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

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## ABOUT STELAR METALS

Stelar Metals is ready to discover highly prized minerals of copper and zinc needed to drive the move to decarbonise the world and experiencing unprecedented demand. All five projects are 100% owned by Stelar Metals and are located in South Australia's premier world class exploration and mining district. The Company has an experienced exploration team with a track record of discovery success exploring for commodities that are in increasing demand.

## EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Colin Skidmore, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Skidmore is a full-time employee of Stelar Metals Ltd. Mr Skidmore has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken 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 (2012)). Mr Skidmore consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) and extracted from the Company's initial public offering prospectus which was released on the ASX on 16 March 2022. A copy of the prospectus can be accessed from the Company's website: https://stelarmetals.com.au/ .

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement. Where the information relates to Exploration Results, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

# JORC, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Linda Zinc Project Rock-chips and Soils December 2022

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • Historic drilling on EL 6263 has previously been reported in the JORC Tables included with Stelar Metal's prospectus<br>• Soil sampling by Stelar Metals during 2022 has collected a total of 2393 samples (including 145 duplicate samples) of ~250g un-sieved soil from depths between 10-20cm deep between outcrops of limestone in labelled paper bags. Coarse material was discarded. Samples were analysed for multi-elements using a portable XRF.<br>• Rock-chip samples were collected from outcropping limestone that tested positive to zinc-zap stain. 500-1000g rock-chip samples were hammered of surficial outcrop exposures and bagged. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • No drilling undertaken |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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 drilling undertaken |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • No drilling undertaken |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Soil and rockchip sampling only<br>• 500-1000g rock-chip samples were bagged with high-grade zinc standards inserted in sequence (3:42)<br>• The sample size and medium is considered appropriate for the purpose of outlining surface geochemical anomalies<br>• All soils samples were preserved should further analyses be required.<br>• A total of 145 original soil samples were duplicated (generally 1:15) |
| *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.*<br>• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Rock-chip samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Adelaide for multi-element assay using a 4-acid digest and a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES analysis for 48 elements (4A/MS48). Samples 3001-3049 were additionally assayed for REE (4A/MS48R).<br>• Bagged soil samples were analysed by Stelar's geologist at the field camp using a Niton XL5+ portable XRF<br>• 120 soil samples (including QAQC) were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Adelaide for multi-element assay using a 4-acid digest and a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES analysis for 60 elements (4A/MS48 and 4A/MS48R) to confirm and validate the portable XRF results |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • No independent or alternative verifications are available.<br>• No adjustments have been made to any assay data. |
| *Location of data points* | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Each sample site was picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS (MAP66i) with an accuracy of +/- 5m<br>• Historic BHP drill holes were also picked up using a handheld GPS where collars were still visible on the ground<br>• Sample locations and drill holes were picked up using GDA1994 MGA 54 projection. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *Whether the 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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Rockchip and soil sampling only being reported. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | • No sampling bias of this kind is suspected. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Soil samples and rock-chip pulps will be retained<br>• Samples were submitted to the laboratory in person by Stelar Metals staff |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • The initial soil and rock-chip sampling at Linda was undertaken in consultation with Mark Allen of CSA Global. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| 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.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • The historical project comprised EL725 and EL1085, which formed part of a JV between Dampier Mining and BHP.<br>• Currently the Linda Project is held as EL 6263 by Resource Holdings No 1 Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stelar Metals limited. There are no joint ventures<br>• The tenure falls within the Adnyamathanha People No 2 determination SCD2009/001.<br>• The southern portion of EL 6263 is covered by the Bunker Conservation Park managed by the SA Minister for Land and Water |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • An overview of historical exploration is included in the ITAR included in Stelar Metal's prospectus. Previous exploration was conducted by:<br>  • South Australian Barytes (1971-1972),<br>  • BHP (1980-1987),<br>  • SA Ludi Mining (2011-2016)<br>  • Perilya (1999-2017) |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The exploration model is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) Zn-Pb in the Adelaide Fold Belt. |
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Historic drilling has previously been reported in the JORC Tables accompanying Stelar Metal's prospectus<br>• No additional drilling has been undertaken |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No data aggregation has been applied<br>• No resource evaluation has been undertaken<br>• Metal equivalent values are not reported. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • Rockchip and soil sampling only reported |
| *Diagrams* | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Refer to figures in the text of the ASX announcement |
| *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 rockchip and soil sample sites are reported |
| *Other substantive exploration data* | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; 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.* | • Description of the work completed and the results is included in the historical reports, and an overview of this work is provided in this document. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Stelar Metals is planning additional soil sampling and mapping at Linda. Stelar is currently negotiating a Native Title Management Agreement with traditional owners and plans to drill test ranked targets in 2023. |