ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
28 August 2023

High-grade lithium rock-chip assays from additional pegmatites at the Trident Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New high-grade lithium assays received from rock chips sampling at Lady Don and Sceptre Pegmatites**
- **Geological mapping expands the area of pegmatites hosting lithium mineralisation to include Lady Don and Sceptre Pegmatites**
- **Environmental studies extended to cover additional prospective LCT targets for drilling**
- **A range of exploration programs are being coordinated by Stelar to build a series of strong hard-rock lithium pegmatite targets for drilling later this year at the Trident Lithium Project**
- **The Trident Lithium Project was one of the first lithium mining provinces in Australia**

Critical minerals explorer Stelar Metals Limited (ASX:SLB) ("**Stelar Metals**" or the "**Company**") has received additional high-grade lithium assay results from the *Lady Don* and *Sceptre* pegmatites during its first reconnaissance rock-chip sampling at the newly acquired Trident Lithium Project located near Broken Hill in New South Wales.

The Trident Lithium Project extends over the 20km strike length of the Euriowie Tin Pegmatite Field that is prospective for hard-rock lithium mineralisation (Figure 1). Mapped LCT-type pegmatites vary in size but have been reported to be up to 100 metres wide and over 1 kilometre in length and have historically been mined for lithium and tin, which highlights both the fertility and large scale of the lithium-rich pegmatite system at Trident.

Stelar's early exploration work has expanded the area of pegmatites hosting high-grade lithium mineralisation at the Project. All three of the Sceptre Pegmatite samples returned between 4.6% and 7.6% Li_2O and three of the eight Lady Don Pegmatite samples returned between 5.2% and 7.9% Li_2O. Intertek Laboratory has completed analysing the second round of reconnaissance rock-chip samples that were collected from historic pegmatite mines at the Trident Lithium Project with an additional 15 rock-chip assays available from Trident, Sceptre, Lady Don and Ormond pegmatites (Tables 1 and 2).

New mapping and reconnaissance has also identified additional large zoned LCT-type pegmatites to the west and north of the current southern area being sampled.

Subsequently, Environmental Assessment studies have now been expanded over additional areas (Figure 1), to extend the potential areas to be included in the Drilling Application, that will be lodged later this week, to undertake the inaugural drill program this year.

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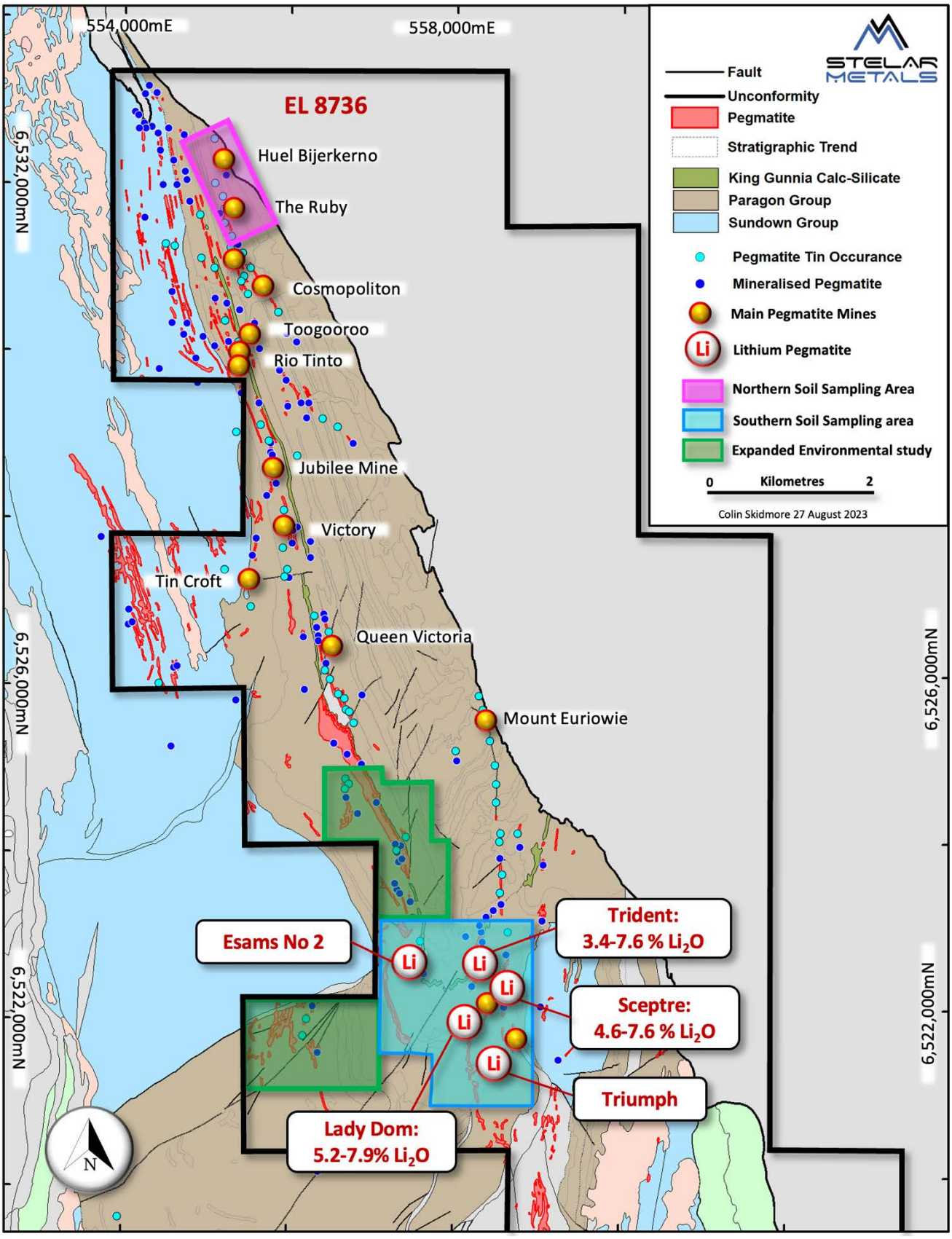

Figure 1: Trident Lithium Project showing location major pegmatites, soils sampling areas, and expanded Environmental Assessment study areas.

Sample Number	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Li_2O %
R4053	*Trident*	558222	6522597	**3.44%**
R4040	*Lady Don*	558047	6521861	0.01%
R4041	*Lady Don*	558062	6521826	0.01%
R4042	*Lady Don*	558059	6521836	0.01%
R4045	*Lady Don*	558062	6521868	0.01%
R4046	*Lady Don*	558058	6521939	0.02%
R4052	*Lady Don*	558070	6521805	0.01%
R4061	*Lady Don*	558057	6521932	**5.17%**
R4062	*Lady Don*	558056	6521922	**7.86%**
R4065	*Lady Don*	558054	6521908	**6.01%**
R4049	*Sceptre*	558391	6522328	**7.56%**
R4050	*Sceptre*	558393	6522334	**7.47%**
R4060	*Sceptre*	558398	6522357	**4.61%**
R4047	*Ormond*	558426	6522155	0.01%
R4048	*Ormond*	558390	6522170	0.02%

Table 1: Second round of reconnaissance rock-chips from Trident, Sceptre, Lady Don and Ormond Prospects

Rock-chip and Soil Sampling

Rock chip samples, that included specimens of mine-waste, were collected on reconnaissance field visits in July and August 2023 with the aim of confirming lithium mineralisation in proximity to the historic workings and testing regional exposures of pegmatite. Samples were submitted to Intertek in Adelaide for 4-acid digest and 48-element analysis using ICP OES and MS. Over-range samples were sent to Perth for lithium analysis by sodium peroxide fusion in a zirconium crucible.

The majority of the high-grade lithium rock-chips are also very elevated in phosphorous indicating the presence of coarse amblygonite (lithium-aluminium phosphate) crystals at surface. In large lithium pegmatite systems, amblygonite commonly occurs in association with spodumene (lithium-aluminium silicate) which is typically the primary economic lithium mineral extracted in modern lithium mining operations. However, as spodumene is relatively unstable in the oxidised weathering environment, and easily weathers to smectite clay, spodumene is often not identified in the system until after deeper drilling.

Amblygonite is interpreted as a strong indicator of lithium fertility for spodumene and other lithium minerals within the large 20km x 10km pegmatite system at Trident because lithium mineralisation in pegmatite systems is zoned. For example, amblygonite was mined historically from lithium pegmatites at the Finniss Lithium Project (ASX:CXO) in the NT and also from the Groto Do Cirilo (NASDAQ : SGML) and Salinas Lithium Projects (ASX:LRS) in Minas Gerais in Brazil, which are now world-class spodumene mining districts.

Additional rock-chip sampling is being undertaken over the newly mapped pegmatites in the expanded area covered by the environmental assessment study (Figure 1). Soil sampling and analysis using portable XRF over the southern area as illustrated in Figure 2 is also ongoing.

Geological Mapping

The Company's geological team continues to map in detail the main pegmatites in the Southern Trident Area (Figures 1-3). Mapping is focusing on defining surface outline of the pegmatites along with internal zonation and mineralogy. Structural mapping is also being undertaken to better understand the sub-surface orientation and potential morphology to optimise drill targeting.

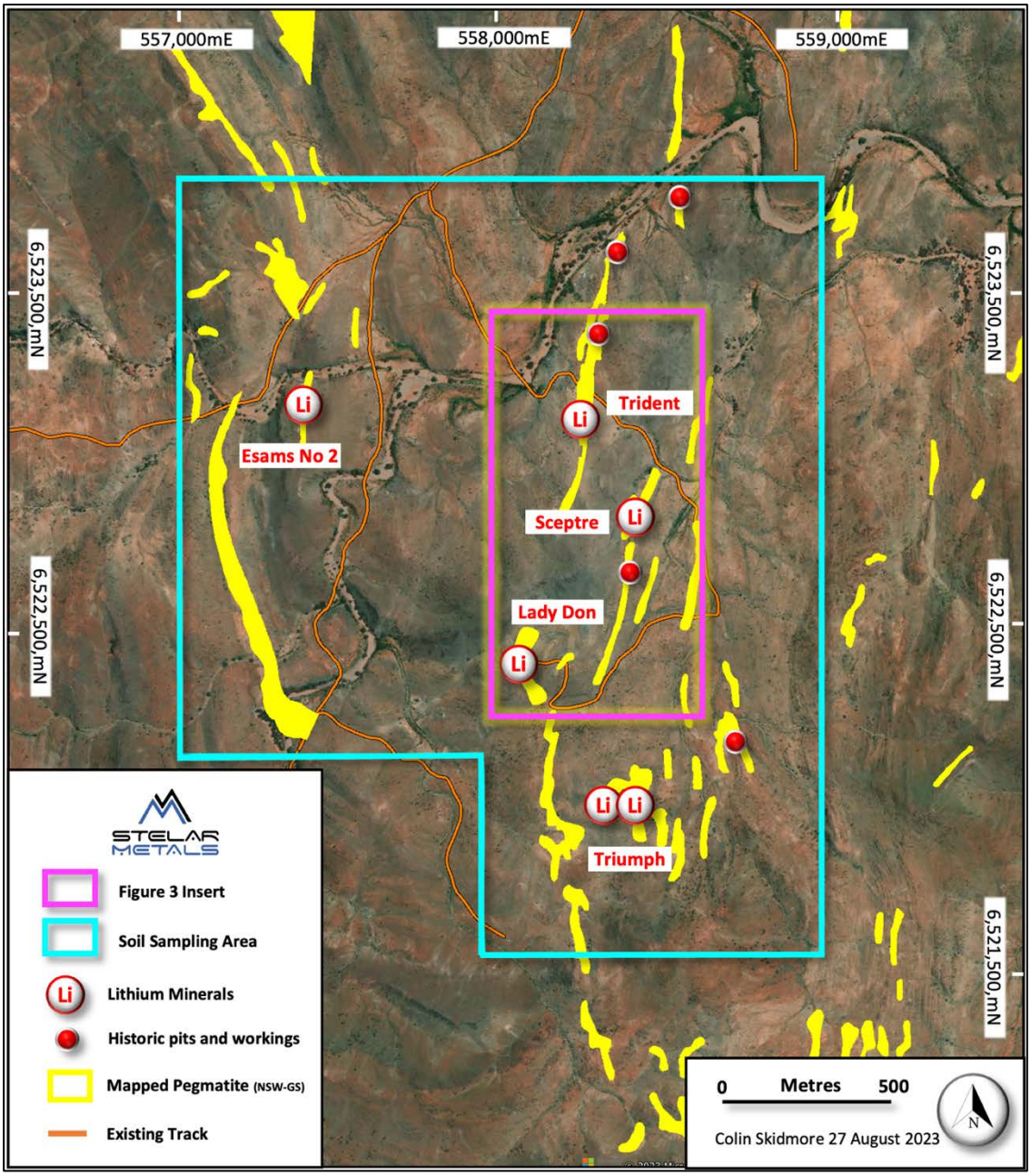

Figure 2: Southern Trident Area – Soil sampling area showing known prospects, distribution of NSW Geological Survey mapped pegmatites, and the location of Figure 3.

Figure 3 illustrates the detailed mapping over *Lady Don* and *Sceptre Mines* in context with the previously reported *Trident Mine* mapped geology. All of these mapped pegmatites share the same traditional LCT-pegmatite zonation found in most economic hard-rock pegmatite lithium deposits with outer *"Wall Zones"* that are mica and dominant that transition to *"Intermediate Zones"* that mica-poor and dominated by perthitic albite-quartz pegmatites that can include massive clots of amblygonite and potentially other exotic minerals such as caesium-bearing beryl which would have been incompatible in the evolving fractionated pegmatite melt. Mineralisation tends to concentrate around the margins of late-stage *"Barren Quartz Cores"*.

Structurally the pegmatites intrude generally into steeply dipping hornfelsed muscovite-andalusite schist and are generally assumed to be sub-vertical however as illustrated in Figure 3 folding is very evident at both micro- and macro- scale as it the pinch-and-swell that is commonly found at lithium deposits such as Greenbushes and Finniss.

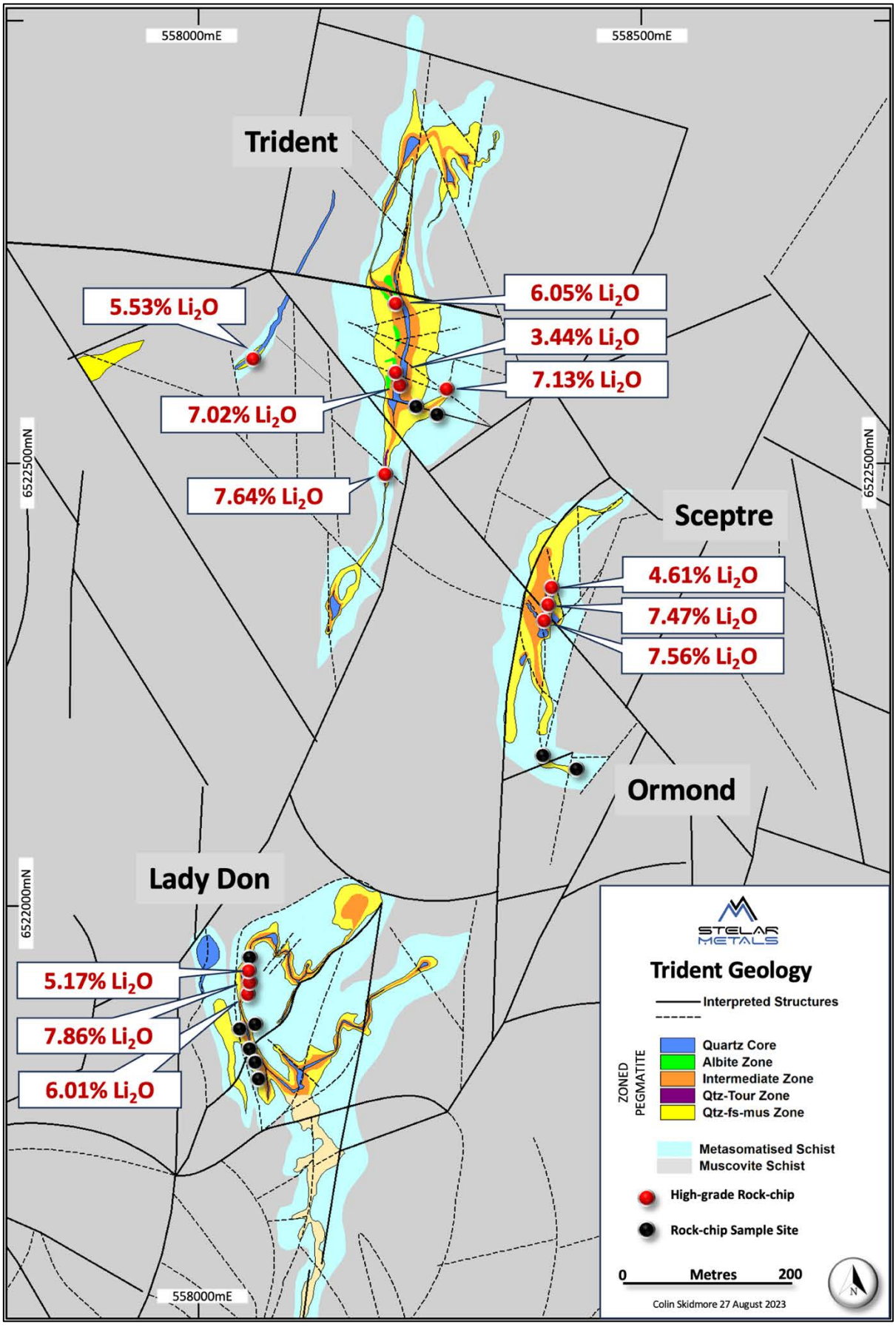

Figure 3: Trident, Sceptre, Lady Don and Ormond rock-chip and soil sampling on updated geological mapping.

Drilling Approval Application

The Company is in the final stages of compiling necessary supporting documentation to support a drilling approval under the NSW assessment process.

As part of this process, Stelar completed an Environmental Assessment study, which was conducted in early July by a Broken Hill based, BAM accredited ecologist and botanist. The survey area has now been extended to cover a larger area to enable potential testing of additional prospective pegmatites in the inaugural drilling program.

The Next Steps

Additional rock-chip assays are anticipated shortly from Triumph and Esams Prospects.

The geological mapping and collection of rock-chips from additional large, zoned pegmatites ongoing with and initial focus in the southern area of the Trident Project.

On ground exploration is expected to expand toward the detailed mapping and sampling of the abundant pegmatites within the 20 km strike length of the Euriowie Lithium Pegmatite Field to define hard-rock lithium drill targets over time.

Stelar is finalising its drilling design which aims to initially test the thicker more zoned pegmatites in the southern area to understand morphology, orientation, and lithium grade distribution. The Company will be seeking to undertake cultural heritage clearance surveys before the inaugural drill program which is designed to confirm pegmatite orientation and lithium fertility before embarking on a deeper more comprehensive drill program in the future to evaluate lithium resource potential.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Li_2O %	Li ppm	K/Rb	Cs ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	P %
Trident Rock-chips										
R4013*	558223	6522591	**7.02%**	32,600	40	2.1	30.76	28.6	24.35	19.1%
R4014*	558211	6522488	**7.64%**	35,500	34	3.43	40.85	44.5	69.44	19.3%
R4019*	558061	6522620	**5.53%**	25,700	40	0.88	6.52	29.8	19.81	18.1%
R4020*	558279	6522582	**7.13%**	33,100	35	6.11	61.37	32.9	16.77	19.1%
R4021*	558245	6522566	0.04%	204.2	63	25.09	80.22	23.6	15.04	0.14%
R4022*	558269	6522556	0.48%	2,225.1	62	0.17	1.33	23.5	41.02	15.8%
R4025*	558225	6522681	**6.05%**	28,100	80	2.76	10.89	32.6	43.55	14.7%
R**4053**	558222	6522597	**3.44%**	16,000	35	1.64	30.43	17.7	36.88	16.17%
Lady Don Rock-chips										
R4040	558047	6521861	0.01%	25.2	24	21.26	138.86	14.7	8.07	0.4%
R4041	558062	6521826	0.01%	23.3	36	10.9	60.65	8.8	14.56	0.19%
R4042	558059	6521836	0.01%	31.4	17	43.27	362.09	45.8	39.44	0.21%
R4045	558062	6521868	0.01%	43.3	34	16.35	120.26	21.5	5.09	0.16%
R4046	558058	6521939	0.02%	87.5	57	59.63	1208	62.2	1.82	0.38%
R4052	558070	6521805	0.01%	45.9	35	15.96	70.67	13	5.73	0.07%
R4061	558057	6521932	**5.17%**	24,000	38	8.11	197.4	31.4	88.75	16.79%
R4062	558056	6521922	**7.86%**	36,500	98	2.24	35	32.4	65.57	18.81%
R4065	558054	6521908	**6.01%**	27,900	35	28.35	192.68	35.5	68.06	17.19%
Sceptre Rock-chips										
R4049	558391	6522328	**7.56%**	35100	32	5.14	41.17	36.5	138.54	18.23%
R4050	558393	6522334	**7.47%**	34700	40	4.82	36.01	39	65.8	18.51%
R4060	558398	6522357	**4.61%**	21400	33	9.08	132.48	30.6	54	15.53%
Ormond Rock-chips										
R4047	558426	6522155	0.01%	43.4	55	21.3	408.33	84.2	1.25	0.32%
R4048	558390	6522170	0.02%	70.5	34	47.91	193.91	28.2	32.26	0.36%

Table 2: Reconnaissance rock-chip and orientation soil assay results for selected elements. (Note * indicates reported in previous ASX announcements)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF STELAR METALS LIMITED

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ABOUT STELAR METALS

Stelar Metals is ready to discover highly prized critical minerals of lithium, copper, zinc and cobalt needed to drive the move to decarbonise the world and experiencing unprecedented demand. Stelar has five projects are 100% owned by Stelar Metals and are located in South Australia's premier world class exploration and mining district. In February 2023, Stelar acquired 90% interest in three New South Wales projects located in the Broken Hill Block which are in joint venture with Everest Metals Corporation Limited. 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 this prospectus is available from the ASX Announcements page of 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 – Trident Project Surface Sampling 2023

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.*
	• *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 wouldbe 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.*
		• Carpentaria Exploration Limited collected rock-chip and cut-channel samples over a number of Pegmatites in the Euriowie Tin Field between 2007 and 2015. They also drilled 13 shallow RC holes into the Mt Euriowie Mine Prospect targeting tin mineralisation. NSW Open Files GS2009/0757, GS2010/0030, GS2011/0385, GS2012/0554, GS2013/0962, GS2014/0013, GS2015/0445, GS2016/0087.
		  • 2009: 519 sites were analysed in situ using a Niton portable XRF primarily for base metals
		  • 2010: 79 x 1m channel samples including 8 duplicates were collected at Mt Euriowie Pegmatite along 10 traverses. RC drill samples (130mm) were riffle spilt from 1m cyclone composites where considered prospective or as speared 5m composites. A total of 215 samples and 13 duplicates were submitted for assay.
		  • 2011: 712 channel samples (typically 1m in length) including 17 duplicates were collected over multiple pegmatites
		• Lepidico Pty Ltd undertook soil (188 samples) and rockchip (45 samples) sampling programs on the Trident Project between 2016 and 2017 which are reported in NSW Open File GS2018/0298
		  • Five traverses of orientation soils were collected generally 20m spacings in paper sample bags having passed a 2mm mesh on
		  • A total of 45 rock chips samples were collected. 17 were collected from pegmaties where lithium minerals were reported previously and the remainder were collected as composite samples (2m, 5m and 10m) from regional traverses over previously un sampled pegmatites to the south of Triumph. Details of Lepidico's rock chip sampling is given in Table 2 of this announcement.
		• Everest Metals Corporation Limited (ASX:EMC) undertook rock-chip sampling in 2021 which was reported to the ASX in their announcements dated 11/10/2021 and 15/11/2021.
		  • Samples were taken from outcrops and mullock dumps with sample weights ranging from 1.22kg to 5.22kg
		  • Samples were submitted to ALS in Adelaide for preparation using ALS PUL-pass75um
		  • Samples were analysed using ALS method ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91 analysis with selected samples analysed for gold using AU-ICP22

		• Stelar Metals Limited has conducted soil and rock-chip sampling over the Trident Lithium Project in 2023.
		  • Soil samples are collected from 1-20cm depth along variably spaced traverses (20m, 40m or 80m spacings) with samples collected at 10-20m spaced stations. ~250g of un-sieved soil is collected in labelled paper bags however coarser fractions are generally discarded. Extensive meta data is recorded at each site.
		  • Random-grab rock-chips samples have been collected as specimen samples over areas identified by the field geologist as being of interest. Samples are typically 0.5-3 kg in weight. Metadata collected records location and if the sample is "in-situ" or has been obtained from a waste rock dump.
		  • At each sample site (soil and rock-chip) Extensive metadata is collected including: Outcrop types, soil types, terrain types, cover type, cover characteristics, lag types, intensity of in-soil organic material along with notes and photos as necessary. Each sample collection is timestamped with the samplers' details in the FileMaker field database.

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).*	• Carpentaria drilled one RC drill program in 2010 into the Mount Euriowie Prospect (13 shallow RC holes). No details of this drilling program are reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise 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 drilling undertaken
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 drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Soil and rockchip sampling only • The sample size and medium is considered appropriate for the purpose of outlining surface geochemical anomalies

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, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *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.*
		• Historic:
		  • Carpentaria sent samples to ALS for analysis using ME-ICP61 and XRF15b
		  • Lepidico (2016-2017) sent samples to ALS in Adelaide for analysis by ME-MS61 and ME-ICO82b. Samples were crushed to -6mm then pulverised to -75um
		  • Everest (2021) sent samples to ALS for analysis by ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91 Samples allocated for gold were assayed using AU-ICP22
		  • There is limited details of the QAQC sampling such as duplicates or CRMs in the historic open file reports. It is assumed no meaningful QAQC protocols were adopted.
		• Stelar's soil samples were analysed in-house using Niton XL5 Plus portable XRF that was been recalibrated to include REE and Cs analysis in June 2023;
		  • pXRF analysis is undertaken in a controlled environment with the device plugged into a stable mains power and computer. At total of 48 elements are available however Li and Na are not measurable by pXRF.
		  • Soil samples are removed from the paper bags for analysis in prepared Petri dishes with a typical sample thickness of 15-20mm depth.
		• Samples sent for Laboratory Assay (soil and rock-chip) were submitted to the Intertek Laboratory in Adelaide for multi-element assay using a 4-acid digest and ICP (OES and MS) measurement of 48 elements (Intertek 4A-MS48) with over range as required for lithium, phosphorous and aluminium using Intertek FP1-OE. Lithium over range (>5000ppm Li) uses sodium-peroxide fusion in a zirconium cruciple.
		• Routine QAQC sampling for all surface samples collected by Stelar included field duplicates collected every 1:20 sample numbers, in-sequence inclusion of appropriate certified reference material (e.g. OREAS 750) at a frequency of

		1:20 sample numbers and insertion of a blank CRM (OREAS 21F) in sequence at every 50th sample number.
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.*	• A single soil traverse over the Trident Mine Prospect (28 original samples) was analysed in house using the Niton XRF and was also submitted to Intertek for analysis using 4A-48MS. It was noted at the very low detection limits generally required for soil surveys correlation between XRF vs laboratory analysis was relatively poor however the correlations significantly improved with more elevated values for a number of elements. Stelar considers that the XRF soils is a valid exploration tool to discern anomalous areas and to assist mapping but is not a reliable tool for reporting accurate grades. • Lithium oxide values (Li_2O) were calculated from laboratory reported Li grades using a factor of 2.153
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic: little information is given in the Open File reports regarding location aside from more recent explorers used a GDA1994 MGA 54 projection and it is assumed a handheld GPS was used with an accuracy of ~5m • Stelar's surface samples used Garmin i66 handheld GPS units to pick up the sample locations. Samples were collected in GDA 1994 MGA 54 projection. Sample locations were verified in the field using the iPhone's internal GPS via the FileMaker database as samples were collected.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historic soil and rock-chip 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.* • *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.*	• Samples are packaged in labelled polyweave sacks secured by zip-ties that are delivered to the laboratory in-person my Stelar Metal's employees. • Retained soil samples that are not sent to assay are preserved in labelled and zip tied polyweave sample bags at the company's exploration house in Broken Hill.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews or audits have been undertaken

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.* • *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 Trident Lithium Project which is located on EL 8736 was acquired by Stelar Metals through its subsidiary BR2 Pty Ltd on 12 February 2023 from Everest Metals Corporation Limited (EMC). EMC retain a 10% free-carry joint venture over the Project. • Landholder agreements are in place and are being reassigned to Stelar Metals • Native Title is extinguished. • There are no know impediments to operating in EL 8736
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• An overview of historical exploration is included in ASX:SLB Announcement 21st February 2023 • Explorers such as CRA, North, Pasminco, Rio Tinto and BHP have explored the region for many years primarily in search of base metals. • Carpentina Exploration focused on tin in the Euriowie Tin Field between 2007 and 2015 and determined many pegmatites were LCT-type. • Lepidico explored for lithium in 2016-2017
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Curnamona Province comprises a Palaeo to Mesoproterozoic volcano-sedimentary package (Willyama Supergroup) that was metamorphosed during multiple deformation events. It is the hoist of the world-class Broken Hill Ag-Pb-Zn deposit. • The upper sequences of the Willyama which are less metamorphosed include the Paragon Group which comprises graphitic pelites and psammopelitic units that were intruded by swarms of pegmatites. These pegmatites have been exploited for tin for over 100 years but recent wok has shown they are enriched in Lithium, caesium and tantalum

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*
	  ○ *down hole 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.*
		• Primarily historic soil and rock-chip sampling only being reported. Historic drilling at one prospect was undertaken by Carpentaria in 2010 who completed 13 shallow RC holes. The details can be found in the Open Files (GS2011/0385). Details of the drilling and the results are not discussed in this announcement and are not considered material.

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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation has been applied • No resource evaluation has been undertaken • Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Soil and Rock-chip 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 relevant and reported soil and rock chip sample sites are illustrated on the figures in this ASX announcement

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 ASX:SLB Announcement 21st February 2023 •
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests 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.*	• Stelar Metals is planning additional soil sampling, rock-chip sampling and mapping on the Trident Lithium Project. Stelar plans to seek drilling approvals for a shallow drill program to test the orientation, scale, mineralogy and grade distribution of some of the known lithium bearing pegmatites with the aim of commencing drilling later in 2023.