

East Renison Returns High-Grade Silver, Antimony, Tin, Gold and Base Metals

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Follow up surface grab sampling at East Renison returned spectacular high-grade precious and critical minerals in assays including peak single sample results of:
 - **3,550 g/t Silver, 14.7% Antimony, 1.48 g/t Gold and 0.45% Tin**
 - **28.2% Lead, 26.6% Zinc and 3.7% Copper**
- Three samples also **returned overlimit (>500ppm) Indium (In)** with samples sent to ALS in Vancouver for further analysis. Indium (In) is a chemical element on the United States Geological Survey's 2022 Critical Minerals list and most commonly used with tin (Sn) as In-Sn-oxide (ITO) in liquid crystal displays (LCD).
- **One diamond drill hole planned at Carbine Hill to test a vein-hosted Sn-polymetallic co-incident Electromagnetic (EM) anomaly**, co-funded via grant under Tasmania's EDGI program.
- Stellar's **East Renison Project** adjoins the Renison Tin Mine mining lease and **covers the interpreted continuation of the Federal-Bassett and Montezuma Faults**.
- Compilation of historical rock chip **sampling by Stellar across these structures has outlined a substantial mineralised zone, approximately 3km x 3km in size.**¹



Figure 1: (Left) Sample ER25001 with sphalerite-galena-siderite vein, and (Right) ER25002 massive jamesonite and pyrite vein sampling 3,550g/t Ag and 14.7% Sb.

¹ SRZ ASX Announcement 16 April 2025 - EL Application Accepted Adjacent Renison Tin Mine

Stellar's Managing Director Mr Simon Taylor commented:

"The latest sampling results from East Renison continue to reinforce the project's exceptional prospectivity, returning outstanding grades of silver, antimony, tin, gold and base metals that point to potential for a significant polymetallic mineralised system. This diversity of mineralisation highlights the strategic importance of East Renison, located directly adjacent to the world-class Renison Tin Mine.

"Drilling is planned at Carbine Hill to test an EM anomaly coincident with high-grade surface rock chips² grading up to 6.1% Sb, 3,370 Ag, 4.6% Cu, 9.5% Pb and 2.9% Zn. Supported by grant funding under Tasmania's Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI), this program will advance exploration on ground that clearly has the potential to deliver substantial new discoveries."

"We look forward to continuing exploration through additional sampling, mapping, geophysics and drilling during the upcoming field season. East Renison is emerging as a highly prospective hub for tin and critical minerals, complementing our nearby Heemskirk Tin Project as we advance our goal to become a global top 10 tin producer."

Stellar Resources Limited (ASX: SRZ, "Stellar" or the "Company") is pleased to report follow up results from surface grab sampling at the East Renison Project. Eight samples were taken for analysis during a reconnaissance visit to scout access for drilling activities planned for the upcoming field season. Sample locations are shown in Figure 2-Figure 3 and a summary results and locations are shown in Table 1-Table 2.

Assay results returned high-grade silver, antimony, lead and zinc, as well as modest tin and gold grades. The best results were from Wallace's Prospect (sample ER25002) on the Company's Concert Creek licence (EL29/2022), where antimony was mined as recently as the 1950s. Wallace's Prospect occurs along strike to the north of Lode Resources' (ASX: LOD) active Montezuma antimony project, demonstrating continuity of mineralisation along the Montezuma structural corridor.

Historic VTEM surveys by Yunnan Tin in 2013 show an EM conductor linking between the Wallace and Curtin Davis Consols workings (samples ER25002 and ER25004 respectively). Given the sulphidic nature of the sampling, this is viewed as encouraging.

Three samples also returned overlimit (>500ppm) Indium, these samples have been sent to ALS Vancouver for further analysis with results expected in 2-3 weeks. Indium (In) is a chemical element that is included on the United States Geological Survey's 2022 Critical Minerals list. The most common use for In is with tin (Sn) as In-Sn-oxide (ITO) in liquid crystal displays (LCD).

Stellar's East Renison Project, comprised of the 'Concert Creek' licence (EL29/2022) and 'Ringville' licence application (EL9/2025), is developing as a highly prospective region for tin, precious and other critical minerals such as antimony, and complements Stellar's nearby advanced Heemskirk Tin Project.

² SRZ ASX Announcement 29 July 2025 – East Renison Project Update

The East Renison Project area is underlain by the Pine Hill Granite, the source of tin mineralisation at the adjacent Renison Tin Mine. In addition to Stellar's surface grab samples at Concert Creek, the Ringville licence application area includes historical drilling by previous explorers that returned high-grade tin intersections^{1,3} including:

- **1.5 metres @ 6.9% Sn** from 87m in hole GDK4 and
- **3.0 metres @ 1.5% Sn** from 209m in hole GDK5.

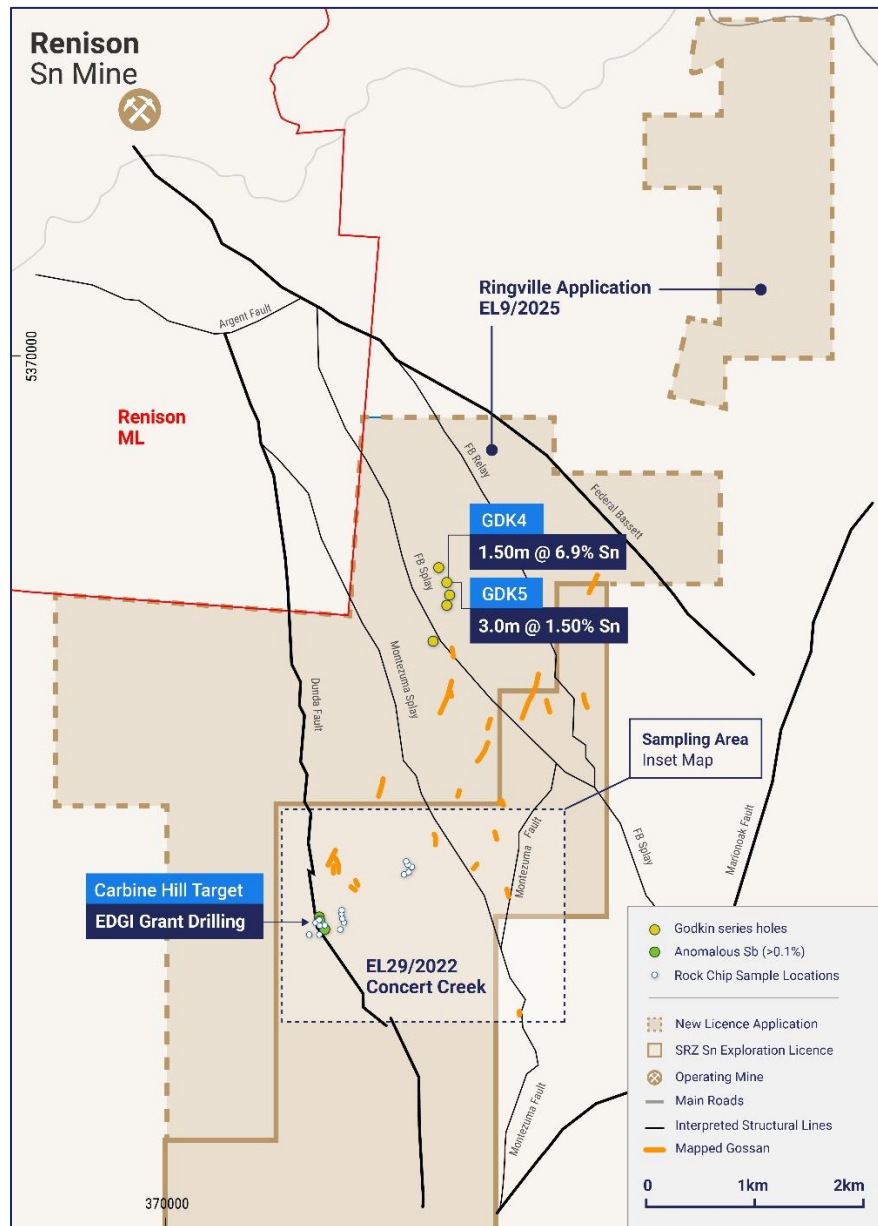


Figure 2: SRZ's East Renison Project comprising Concert Creek EL and Ringville licence application area, historic drilling, SRZ rock chip sampling locations¹ (refer Figure 3), major structures and location of Renison Tin Mine and Renison Mining Lease area

³ Bombardieri, D.; Duffett, M.; McNeill, A.; Cracknell, M.; Reading, A. Insights and Lessons from 3D Geological and Geophysical Modelling of Mineralized Terranes in Tasmania. Minerals 2021, 11, 1195. <https://doi.org/10.3390/min11111195>

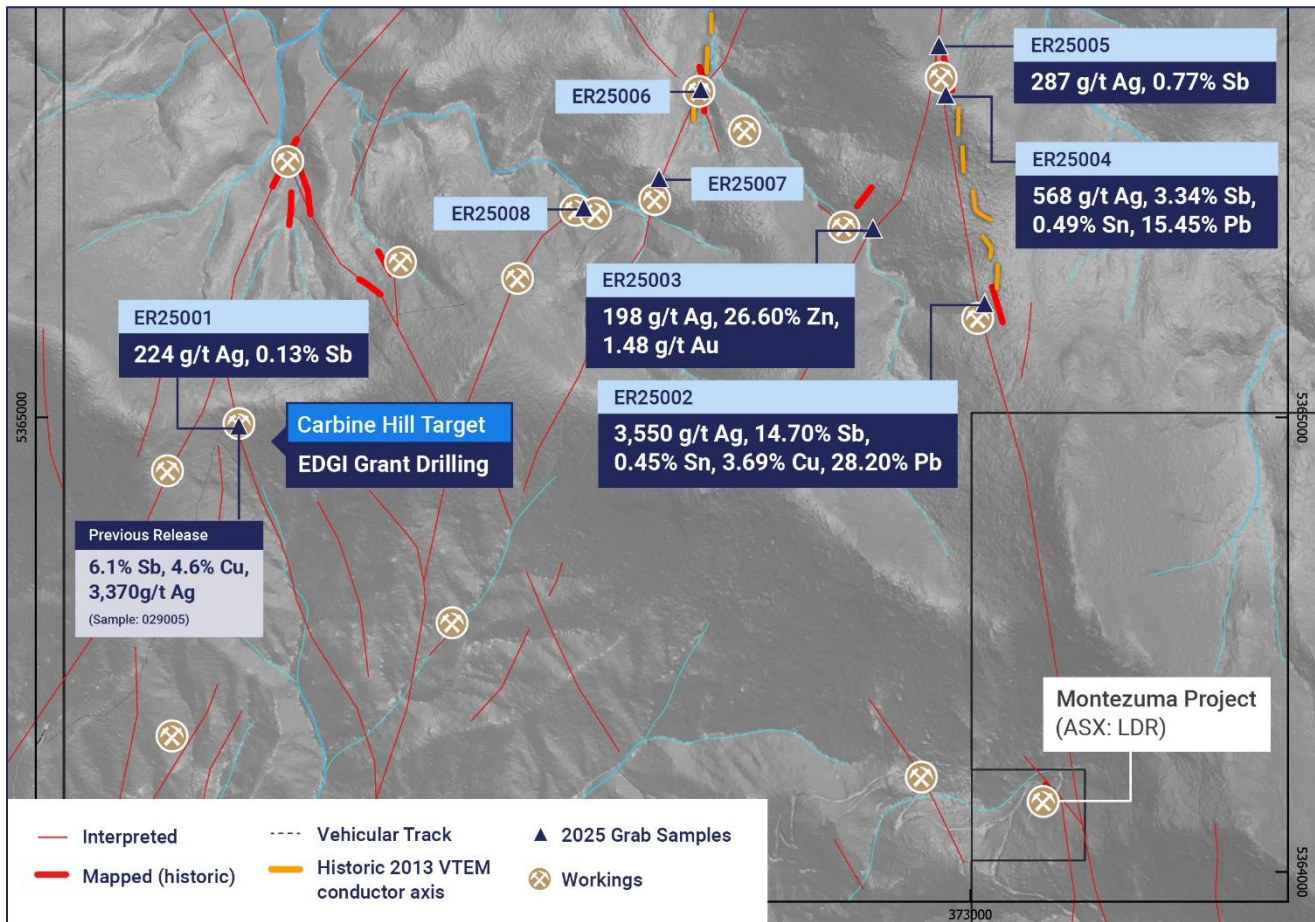


Figure 3: Sample location map (refer Figure 2) showing locations of historic workings, mapped and interpreted mineralisation and previous Stellar sampling²

Table 1: Summary of individual sample results

Sample ID	Prospect	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)	Sn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	In (g/t)
ER25001	Carbine south	224	0.13	0.01	0.23	3.59	7.09	0.01	27.0
ER25002	Wallace's	3,550	14.70	0.45	3.69	28.20	1.55	0.27	>500
ER25003	Wallace's East	198	0.07	0.15	0.24	3.57	26.60	1.48	270.0
ER25004	Curtain Davis Consols	568	3.34	0.49	0.12	15.45	0.23	0.21	>500
ER25005	Curtain Davis Track	287	0.77	0.14	0.36	1.95	10.85	0.27	>500
ER25006	Evenden	54.5	0.01	0.01	0.23	1.21	10.70	0.03	193.0
ER25007	Evenden South	31.5	0.15	0.02	0.11	1.54	0.18	0.02	62.60
ER25008	Tramway	20.0	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.89	0.56	0.01	84.60

Further Work Programs

Stellar is currently undertaking a program of data compilation and track reinstatement to facilitate systematic exploration.

Ground based geophysical surveys are being planned to further define the EM conductor anomaly location linking between the Wallace East prospect and Curtin Davis Consols working (samples ER25002 and ER25004 respectively).

Drilling

Under the Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) program, the Tasmanian Government has awarded the Company an exploration drilling co-funding grant totalling \$55,000 to test the Carbine Hill target.

One diamond drill hole (250m) is planned to test a vein-hosted **Sn-polymetallic target** located 1km to the west of the Montezuma Trend. Targeting is based on an Electromagnetic (EM) anomaly identified from a high-resolution helicopter-borne EM survey flown by Yunnan Tin Australia in 2013 and coincident with down slope copper, zinc and lead soil and rock chip anomalies. Planning for logistical access and drilling during the summer season is underway.

EDGI is an important initiative of the Tasmanian Government designed to encourage minerals exploration in the state.

Table 2: Sample Location Data

Sample ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL
ER25001	371389	5364981	610
ER25002	373031	5365251	712
ER25003	372786	5365416	704
ER25004	372946	5365710	719
ER25005	372931	5365819	712
ER25006	372407	5365722	627
ER25007	372315	5365527	653
ER25008	372149	5365462	602

– ENDS –

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Andrew Boyd who is an Executive Director and shareholder of the Company. Mr. Boyd is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr. Boyd has reviewed the contents of this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement

This announcement contains information relating to Exploration Results extracted from ASX market announcements reported previously in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and published on the ASX platform on 16 April 2025 and 29 July 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

This announcement contains information relating to a Mineral Resource Estimate extracted from an ASX market announcement reported previously in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and published on the ASX platform on 4 September 2023. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the release of 4 September 2023 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

About Stellar Resources:

Stellar Resources (**ASX: SRZ**) is highly focused on developing its world class Heemskirk Tin Project located in the stable tier-1 mining friendly jurisdiction of Zeehan, Western Tasmania and aims to become a producer of 3,000 – 3,500tpa of payable tin, approximately 1% of global supply[#]. The Company has defined a substantial high-grade resource totalling **7.48Mt at 1.04% Sn, containing 77.87kt of tin** (3.52Mt at 1.05% Sn, containing 36.99kt of tin classified as Indicated and 3.96Mt at 1.03% Sn, containing 40.88kt of tin classified as Inferred)*. This ranks the Heemskirk Project as the highest-grade undeveloped tin resource in Australia and third globally.

Aiming to become a producer of 3,000 to 3,500 tpa of payable tin is an aspirational statement and SRZ does not have reasonable grounds to believe the statement can be achieved.

Prefeasibility activities underway are evaluating potential project optimisations that will enable a boost in tin output from the 2024 Scoping Study. These activities include resource and exploration drilling to increase confidence by upgrading and expanding resource classifications as well as ore sorting test work to increase ore feed head-grade and tin recoveries.

Stellar also holds the highly prospective North Scamander Project where initial drilling in September 2023, intersected a significant new high-grade silver, tin, zinc, lead and Indium polymetallic discovery.



Stellar Resources Heemskirk Tin Project Location

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included within the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE quoted in the release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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* SRZ ASX Announcement 4 September 2023 – Heemskirk Tin Project MRE Update.

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 sondes, or handheld 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.	<u>Rock Samples</u> Rock chip samples were sampled by SRZ field teams during a 2025 reconnaissance visit. Samples are a mixture of grab samples from mine dumps and outcrop rock chips and consisted of 4-5 small chips per sample
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 drilling results reported
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 drilling Results reported
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 results reported

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 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	• Sample chips were hand split by SRZ personnel in order to retain representative material for reference and/or future analysis
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.	• Rock chip samples were analysed at ALS using method ME-MS61, being a four-acid digest and ICMPS finish with • Sn-Fe-S were analysed using XRF-15b • All overlimits were run as necessary using the same digests and analyses, but with higher detection limits applied
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.	• None beyond reported results.
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.	• Rock chip samples were located by handheld gps and +/- 5m accuracy.
Data Spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results • Whether data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological	• Data spacing is limited to available material, and is considered suitable for reconnaissance level sampling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	- and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied	
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 relevant at the district scale of investigation, no continuous widths are reported
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected, transported and delivered by SRZ personnel
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling data and techniques have been completed.

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	- EL29/2022 is a granted exploration licence by Mineral Resources Tasmania - EL 9/2025 is under application with Mineral Resources Tasmania as resulting from an application for an Exploration Release Area (ERA) with the Department. - Tenure has not been granted is currently undergoing the normal process for doing so – no results are reported from EL 9/2025
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Exploration and mining occurred within the region from the late 1800's for Ag, Pb, Zn - More recent work has been undertaken in the 1980's by Australian Anglo American Limited and their subsidiary Comstaff Pty Ltd. Mapping, surface sampling, trenching and drilling was undertaken with the diamond drilling results documented previously
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	- The project is adjacent to the Renison Tin Mine and exploration is for analogues to this deposit style, being related to fluids from the Pine Hill Granite at depth. - Mineralisation is reported as being of a vein type with fracture fill of massive pyrrhotite.
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	- No drilling results are reported - See the body of this report for tabulated assay results from surface samples

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary																																				
	– 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	<table><tr><th>Sample ID</th><th>MGA East</th><th>MGA North</th><th>RL</th></tr><tr><td>ER25001</td><td>371389</td><td>5364981</td><td>610</td></tr><tr><td>ER25002</td><td>373031</td><td>5365251</td><td>712</td></tr><tr><td>ER25003</td><td>372786</td><td>5365416</td><td>704</td></tr><tr><td>ER25004</td><td>372946</td><td>5365710</td><td>719</td></tr><tr><td>ER25005</td><td>372931</td><td>5365819</td><td>712</td></tr><tr><td>ER25006</td><td>372407</td><td>5365722</td><td>627</td></tr><tr><td>ER25007</td><td>372315</td><td>5365527</td><td>653</td></tr><tr><td>ER25008</td><td>372149</td><td>5365462</td><td>602</td></tr></table>	Sample ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	ER25001	371389	5364981	610	ER25002	373031	5365251	712	ER25003	372786	5365416	704	ER25004	372946	5365710	719	ER25005	372931	5365819	712	ER25006	372407	5365722	627	ER25007	372315	5365527	653	ER25008	372149	5365462	602
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Data aggregation methods	• In reporting of Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off 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 aggregation applied.																																				
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 intercepts reported																																				
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 body of the announcement for relevant plan.																																				
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 SRZ samples are documented here with all significant results tabulated.																																				

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	.
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.	- Data compilation and interpretation of geophysical datasets - Field mapping and confirmation of historic work. - Drill core is contained within MRT core storage and will be reviewed and relogged.