Stellar Resources
ASX Announcement

29 November 2016

Tin Mineral Resource Upgrade to JORC 2012

Stellar Resources Limited (ASX: SRZ, "Stellar" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has completed a review and upgrade from JORC 2004 to JORC 2012 of Mineral Resource estimates for its 100% owned Zeehan tin deposits. The Zeehan tin deposits lie within RL5/1997 and underpin the Heemskirk Tin Project - the highest grade undeveloped tin resource of significance listed on the ASX.

- Mineral Resource of 6.35mt grading 1.13% tin or 72,000t of contained tin
- 97% of contained tin is in the form of cassiterite
- Cassiterite is the most readily recoverable tin mineral
- 64% of Indicated Resource at Lower Queen Hill - first in development queue
- LQH Indicated Resource grade is 1.42% or 26% above the resource average
- Zeehan tin deposits are open and have significant exploration potential
- Next step is infill drilling to convert resources to ore reserves
- Infill drilling provides an opportunity to explore Severn for higher grade

"The estimate is more robust than the JORC 2004 estimate and not materially different in tonnes and grade. Importantly, the JORC 2012 estimate identifies a high grade Indicated Resource at Lower Queen Hill that will be the target for initial underground mining studies" said Stellar's Managing Director, Mr Peter Blight.

"The combination of a rising tin price and results from a planned infill drilling program that will target higher grade zones in Lower Queen Hill and Severn should underpin a positive outlook for Stellar shareholders as the company progresses Heemskirk Tin towards development" he added.

Issued Capital

Shares:	*300,227,775*
Share Price:	*A$0.04*
Market Cap:	*A$12.0million*

Commodity

Tin Price:	*US$21,275/t*
Exchange Rate US$	*0.74*

Main Shareholders

European Investors	*24.8%*
Capetown SA	*20.8%*
Resource Capital Fund	*12.1%*

Board & Management

Phillip G Harman
Non-Executive Chairman
Peter G Blight
Managing Director
Miguel Lopez de Letona
Non-Executive Director
Thomas H Whiting
Non-Executive Director
Christina R Kemp
Company Secretary

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About Stellar:

Stellar Resources (SRZ) is an exploration and development company with assets in Tasmania and South Australia. The company is rapidly advancing its high-grade Heemskirk Tin Project, located near Zeehan in Tasmania, and plans to become Australia's second largest producer of tin.

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Resource Statement

The JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate is summarised in Table 1. The global Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate is 6.35mt grading 1.13% total Sn. Table 1 also identifies cassiterite as the dominant Sn mineral and includes grades of associated base metals to demonstrate geochemical differences between deposits. As Table 2 shows, the JORC 2012 estimate is not materially different from the JORC 2004 estimate. However, JORC 2012 is a more robust estimate as it includes some additional drill holes and the results from mining, metallurgy and environmental studies.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate, Zeehan Tin Deposits, JORC 2012

Classification	Deposit	Tonnage	Total Sn	Contained	Cassiterite[1]	Cu	Pb	Zn	S	SG
		mt	%	Sn t	% of total Sn	%	%	%	%	mg/l
Indicated	Upper Queen Hill	0.47	1.15	5,000	91	0.12	1.3	0.81	13.80	3.72
	Lower Queen Hill	0.82	1.42	12,000	99	0.03	0.22	0.23	17.91	3.45
Total Indicated		1.29	1.32	17,000	96	0.06	0.61	0.44	16.55	3.55
Inferred	Lower Queen Hill	0.35	1.50	5000	98	0.04	0.14	0.09	16.9	3.31
	Severn	4.03	0.97	39000	99	0.06	0.03	0.05	8.34	3.18
	Montana	0.68	1.56	11000	96	0.07	0.72	1.18	17.8	3.68
Total Inferred		5.06	1.09	55000	98	0.06	0.13	0.25	10.23	3.26
Total Indicated + Inferred		**6.35**	**1.13**	**72,000**	**97**	**0.06**	**0.23**	**0.29**	**11.48**	**3.32**

1.cassiterite = (total Sn% - soluble Sn%)/total Sn%
2. block cut-off grade of 0.6% tin
3. tonnes rounded to reflect uncertainty of estimate
4. estimates prepared by Resource and Exploration Geology

Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources was prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves"(JORC Code), by Tim Callaghan, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), has a minimum of five years' experience in the estimation, assessment and evaluation of Mineral Resources of this style and is a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. This announcement accurately summarises and fairly reports his estimations and he has consented to the resource report in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate, Zeehan Tin Deposits, JORC 2004

Classification	Deposit	Tonnage	Total Sn	Contained
		mt	%	Sn t
Indicated	Queen Hill	1.41	1.26	17,790
Total Indicated		1.41	1.26	17,790
Inferred	Queen Hill	0.19	1.63	3,090
	Severn	4.17	0.98	40,900
	Montana	0.51	1.91	9,710
Total Inferred		4.87	1.10	53,710
Total Indicated + Inferred		**6.28**	**1.14**	**71,500**

1. block cut-off grade of 0.6% tin
2. tonnes rounded to reflect uncertainty of estimate
3. estimates prepared by Resource and Exploration Geology

Tenure

The Zeehan Tin Deposits, Severn, Queen Hill and Montana, lie within RL5/1997 (retention licence) which is 100% owned by Stellar Resources Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary company Columbus Metals Limited. The RL is located on the western side of Zeehan, a historic mining town located in northwest Tasmania. Stellar Resources Limited has recently submitted a Mining Lease application over the RL to Mineral Resources Tasmania. The application is currently pending approval.

Geology

The Zeehan Tin Deposits are Devonian Granite related cassiterite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-basemetal stockwork and replacement style mineralisation hosted in Proterozoic sediments and volcaniclastics of the Zeehan Sub Basin, Western Tasmania. The stratabound mineralisation is structurally controlled on fold/fault dilation zones between lithologies of contrasting rheology.

Three steeply dipping and moderately plunging tabular deposits have been delineated over an area of 600m by 500m to 500m depth, the Severn, Queen Hill and Montana deposits. The Severn and Queen Hill deposits strike mine grid north-south, dip steeply east and plunge moderately north. The Montana deposit strikes east-northeast and has a steeply south to vertical dip.

Mineralisation in all deposits remains open down plunge. Tin occurs principally as cassiterite with minor stannite and base-metal sulphides located towards the top and periphery of the Queen Hill and Montana Deposits.

Drilling Information

The Zeehan Tin Deposit Mineral Resource estimation is based on 100 historic diamond drill holes for 25,538m and 45 recent diamond drill holes for 13,720m. Mineralised intercepts range in core diameter with 58% NQ 47.6mm, 26% BQ 36.4mm and the remaining 16% larger sizes. Diamond core recoveries over mineralised zones averaged 98% for the Severn deposit, 96% for Queen Hill and 82% for Montana.

Most historical and all recent drill-hole collars were surveyed by qualified surveyors. The first 28 drill holes had downhole surveys completed using acid tube and Tropari. The remainder had downhole surveys completed by Eastman single shot camera. Historical and recent geological logging of drill core is of high quality and completed by experienced geologists and field personnel.

Sampling/Assay Database

Mineralised diamond drill core was halved and bagged on 1m sample intervals while respecting geological boundaries. Samples were ticketed and security ensured by delivery to ALS laboratories in Burnie by Stellar Resources staff.

The database contains 6,905 assay records, 4,286 from previous explorers and 2,619 from Stellar Resources drilling programs. Summary statistics demonstrate good correlation between the two data sets.

Drill core was analysed at several commercial and company laboratories for a range of elements over the various historical and recent drilling campaigns. Total Sn was analysed by fusion disc and pressed powder XRF techniques. Soluble Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn, S and Ag were analysed by AAS. Historical and recent SG determinations were made using a combination of pycnometer and the Archimedes method on non-porous drill core.

QAQC procedures involved extensive independent laboratory check analyses. Correlation between laboratory analyses is generally excellent with the exception of some periodic systematic bias of up to 10%. Drilling, logging and analytical procedures are not considered to present any material risk to the estimation of Mineral Resources on a global level.

Mining Method

The Zeehan Tin Deposits are amenable to decline access, open stope mining methods with Drift and Fill and Avoca mining methods proposed where orebody dip requires. Rock fill, cemented rock fill and cemented aggregate fill were considered where appropriate. Mining studies were completed by MiningOne (2013 and 2016) and Polberro Consulting (2015).

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Metallurgical Test-Work

Sn recovery and concentrate grade assumptions are based on test-work conducted by ALS Metallurgy at its Burnie facility with supervision and interpretation of results by WorleyParsons. The most comprehensive test-work program was completed for the Severn deposit with partial testing of the flow sheet for the Queen Hill deposit.

Cut-off Grade

A block cut-off grade of 0.6% was determined using industry standard mining recovery, metallurgical recovery determined from test work, independent cost studies and the prevailing LME spot tin price and exchange rate. Table 3 shows that an increase in cut-off grade to say 0.7%Sn has only a modest impact on contained Sn in the Mineral Resource.

Table 3: Mineral Resource Estimate, Zeehan Tin Deposits, JORC 2012 – At Different Cut-off Grades

Cut-off Grade Sn%	Tonnage mt	Grade Sn%	Contained Sn t
0.4	7.22	1.06	77,000
0.5	7.08	1.08	76,000
0.6	***6.35***	***1.13***	***72,000***
0.7	5.67	1.19	67,000
0.8	4.69	1.29	61,000
0.9	3.97	1.36	54,000
1.0	3.11	1.48	46,000
1.1	2.66	1.56	41,000
1.2	2.04	1.68	34,000
1.3	1.78	1.75	31,000
1.4	1.50	1.82	27,000

Estimation

Wire-framed solid models of geological and mineralisation domains (based on a 0.4% Sn contour) were created from cross-sections, geological maps and drill-hole data. Mineralised domains are generally stratabound and demonstrate reasonable sectional continuity given the broad drill spacing and style of mineralisation. The mineralised domain models are considered appropriate in the context of the resource classifications applied to this estimate.

A block modelled (10mx10mx10m) resource estimate was calculated using an ordinary kriged algorithm for Sn constrained by solid models in the Severn and Queen Hill deposits. An inverse distance squared algorithm was used to interpolate Sn grades into the Montana solid models and S, Cu, Pb, soluble Sn and SG into all mineralised solid models.

Classification

Inferred and Indicated Resources, reported above a 0.6% Sn cut-off, were classified according to the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. The classification included consideration of data quality and distribution, spatial continuity, confidence in the geological interpretation and estimation confidence. The Queen Hill deposit above 930mRL and south of 3770N is classified as Indicated Resource as it is reasonably well drilled and the geology model well supported. The remaining area of Queen Hill and the Severn and Montana deposits were classified as Inferred Resource largely due to the broad drill spacing (100m x 100m) and short range grade variability.

Figure 1: Zeehan Tin Deposits – Surface Projection and Local Geology

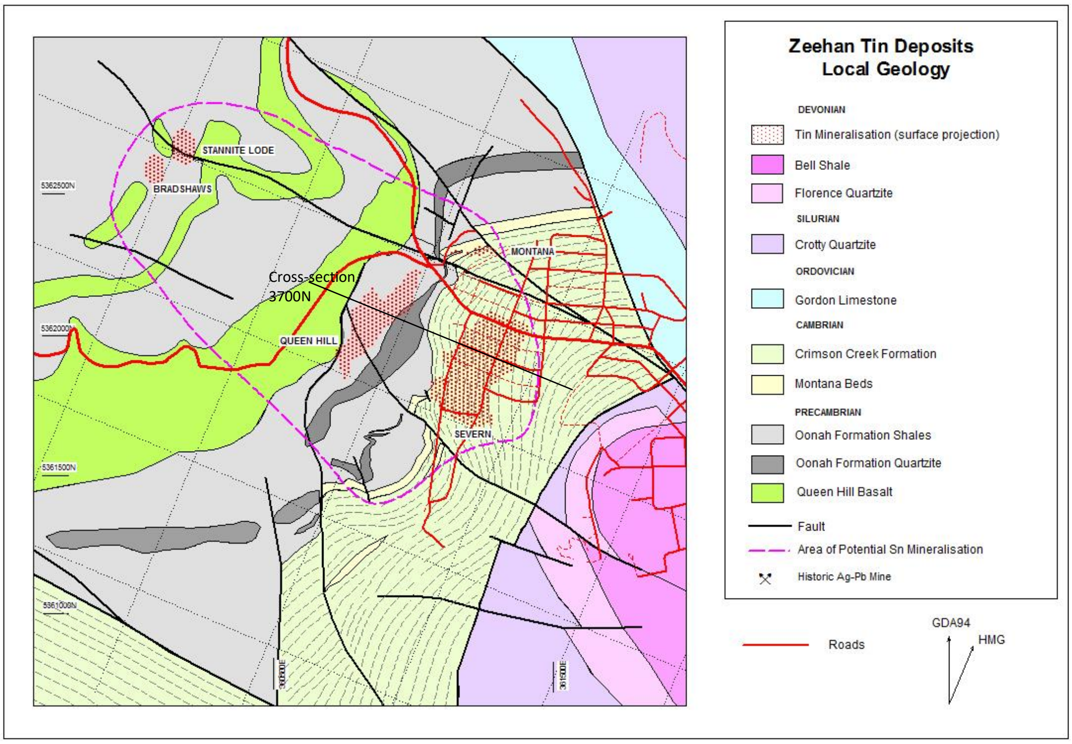

Figure 2: Queen Hill and Severn Deposits – Geological Cross-Section – Grid Line 3700N

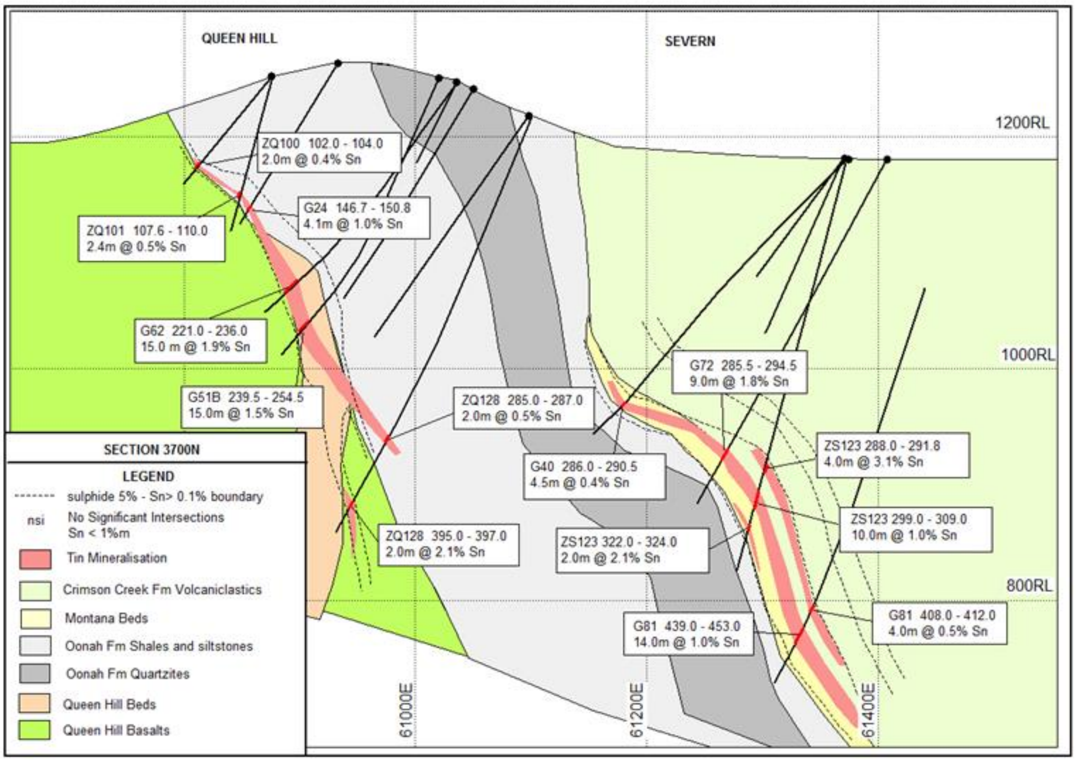

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Figure 3: Severn Deposit – Long Projection Showing Metre Percent Intersections

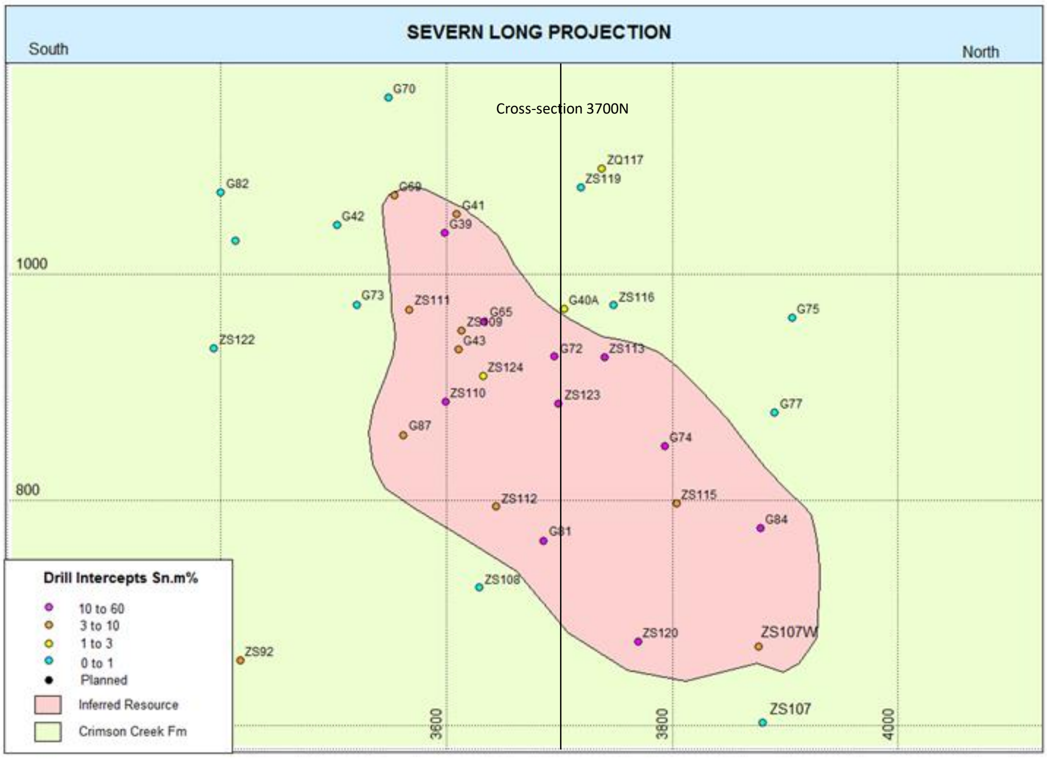
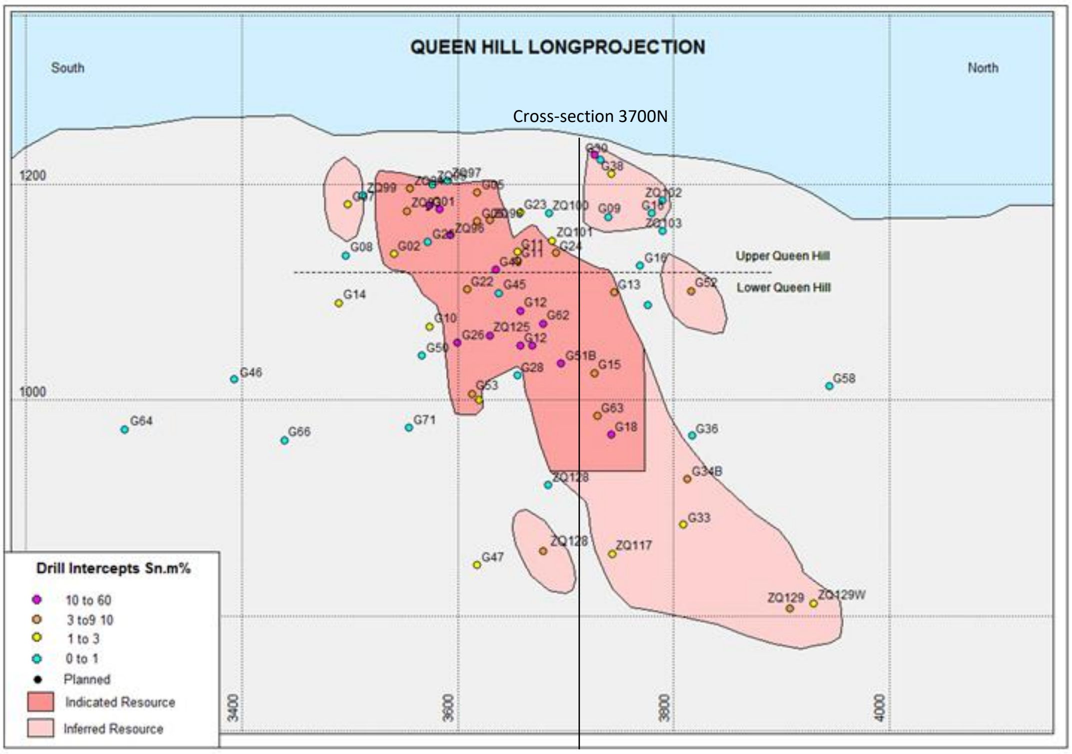


Figure 4: Queen Hill Deposit – Long Projection Showing Metre Percent Intersections



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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.

APPENDIX 1: 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 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.	• The Zeehan Tin deposit has been delineated entirely by diamond drilling. Numerous drilling campaigns were completed between 1970 and 1982 by Gippsland and Aberfoyle in the Pre-2010 campaign. Three holes were drilled by Aberfoyle in 1992. Post 2010 drilling was completed by Stellar with the last drillhole ZG131 completed in April 2015. • Pre-2010 drilling 100 diamond drill holes 25,537.7m • Post 2010 drilling 45 holes for 13,720.36m. • Logged sulphide and siderite altered zones were selected for geochemical analysis • Approximately 1m samples of 2-3kg were taken from diamond saw cut drill core whilst respecting geological boundaries
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)	• All drill sampling by standard wireline diamond drilling. Post-2010 holes oriented by wire line spear. • Total of 6905 assay records derived from half diamond drill core. 4035 assay records from NQ core size, 1810 BQ, 660 HQ, 102 PQ, 20 AX/EX and 273 not recorded.

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	• Core reconstituted, marked up and recovery measured for most drillholes except earliest drill holes, G1, G3, G4, G11W, G15, G15W, G18, G20, G22, G24, G25, G26, G27 and G33 • Recoveries generally excellent (95-100%) • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed
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 of quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Geological logging has been carried out on all holes by experienced geologists and technical staff. • Holes logged for lithology, weathering, alteration, structural orientations, RQD and mineralisation. • All holes photographed wet and dry before cutting. • Logs loaded into excel spreadsheets and uploaded into access database. • Pre-2010 paper logs entered into access database by experienced geologists. • Standard lithology codes used for all drillholes.
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	• Half core split by diamond saw on 0.3 – 1.0m samples while respecting geological contacts. • Assay sample weights between 1 and 4kg are considered appropriate with respect to any coarse tin that may be present. • Half core crushed and pulverized over the Pre- and Post-2010 drilling campaigns.
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.	• Post-2010 total Sn analyses were conducted at ALS Laboratories using a fused disc XRF technique, which is the current industry standard for ore-grade tin. Fused disc XRF is considered a total technique, as it extracts and measures the whole of the element contained within the sample. • Pre 2010 total Sn analyses were conducted at various commercial and company laboratories by pressed powder XRF. Care is required for matrix matched standards when using this technique. • Soluble Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag analysed by acid leach followed by AAS. • Pre and Post 2010 drilling campaign assay samples submitted to rigorous Independent laboratory check sampling only. • No certified reference material, blanks or duplicate samples were employed in any of the drilling campaigns.

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 intersections reviewed by company personnel. • Metallurgical test work completed on some quartered core. • Eight twinned holes have been included in the Heemskirk drilling program with six holes demonstrating moderate to high Sn grade variability between 20 and 50%. Two holes demonstrating extreme grade and or geological variability. • Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets. Data is imported into Microsoft access tables from the excel spreadsheets. Data checked by the database and resource geologists for errors. Data is regularly backed up and archival copies of the database stored in separate offices. • Negative values in the database have been adjusted to half the detection limit for statistical analysis.
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 Post 2010 drill collars surveyed by licensed surveyor using differential GPS. • All Pre 2010 drill collars surveyed by licensed surveyor with the exception of 13 early drill holes located to within 1m by local grid tape and compass. • All coordinates in Zeehan Mine Grid (ZMG) and GDA94 • RL's as MSL +1000m • Down hole surveys by downhole camera or Tropari • The Digital Terrain Model has been generated from lands department 10m contours and adjusted with surveyed drill collar and control points.
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	• Drillhole intersection spacing approximately 20 to 50m for the Queen Hill deposit above 930m and south of grid line 3770mN • Drillhole intersection spacing generally 100m for Severn, Montana and down plunge of Queen Hill. • Drill spacing is considered to be appropriate for the estimation of Indicated Mineral resources for some of Queen Hill deposit only. • Drill spacing is considered to be appropriate for the estimation of Inferred Mineral Resources for the remainder of Queen Hill, and all of the Montana and Severn Deposits. • Samples have been composited on 1m intercepts for the resource estimation.
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.	• The majority of drill holes have been drilled grid east west or west east sub-perpendicular to the steeply east dipping mineralisation in the Severn and Queen Hill Deposits. • Drill holes sampling the Montana deposit have been drilled southeast-northwest sub perpendicular to the strike of the steeply dipping deposit. • Drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Post 2010 chain of custody is managed by Stellar from the drill site to ALS laboratories in Burnie. • All samples ticketed, bagged in calico bags and delivered in labelled poly-weave bags. • Pre 2010 sample security is not documented.
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	• RL5/1997 hosting the Zeehan tin deposits in Western Tasmania is 100% owned by Stellar Resources Ltd. The tenement is due for renewal on 19/6/2017. • An ML application has been submitted by Stellar Resources to Mineral Resources Tasmania for the area covered by RL5/1997. The company is not aware of any reason for the ML not to be granted. • A previous JV partner holds a variable rate royalty over production from RL5/1997 commencing at 1% of NSR (net smelter revenue) above A$25,000/t of Sn and rising to a cap of 2% at an NSR of A$30,000/t.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Early mining activity commenced in the 1880's with the production of Ag-Pb sulphides from fissure loads. • Modern exploration commenced by Placer in the mid 1960's with the Queen Hill deposit discovered by Gippsland in 1971. • The Aberfoyle-Gippsland JV explored the tenements until 1992 with the delineation of the Queen Hill, Severn and Montana deposits.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The Heemskirk Tin Deposits are granite related tin-sulphide-siderite vein and replacement style deposits hosted in the Oonah Formation and Crimson Creek Formation sediments and volcanics. Numerous Pb-Zn-Ag fissure lodes are associated with the periphery of the mineralizing system. Mineralisation is essentially stratabound controlled by northeast plunging fold structures associated with northwest trending faults. Tin is believed to be sourced from a granite intrusion located over 1km from surface below the deposit.
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	• Not applicable. This announcement refers to the Resource Estimation of the Zeehan Tin Deposit and is not a report on Exploration Results. Drill intersections since 2010 have been previously released to the market and can be viewed on Stellar Resources website for ASX reports on exploration results. Appropriate maps and plans relevant to this release are included in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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	
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.	• Exploration results are not included in this resource estimation report. • A lower cut-off grade of 0.4% Sn has been applied for mineralised domain modelling. Domain models include internal dilution (i.e. 1m grading <0.4% Sn) provided the average grade of any intercept that includes the 1m internal dilution is greater than 0.4% Sn. • No metal equivalents have been used.
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)	• Exploration results are not included in this resource estimation report. • The relationship between drill hole angle and the geometry of mineralization can be observed from the relevant cross-section in this release. • All drillholes were modelled three dimensionally for resource estimation.
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 and sectional views.
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	• Not applicable.
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.	• Metallurgical test work completed by ALS Metallurgy and supervised by WorleyParsons over a number of different campaigns on drill core samples. • Cassiterite is the dominant tin-bearing mineral occurring as free grains and in complex mineral composites. • Grain sizes vary according to ore type, with Severn having the coarsest and Upper Queen Hill having the finest. • Cassiterite liberation generally commences at a grind of 130 microns and is largely complete at 20 microns. • Based on the work undertaken by ALS Metallurgy, Stellar anticipates that concentrates grading approximately 48% tin at an overall tin recovery of 73% will be obtained from the Zeehan Tin ores.

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.	• Resource infill drilling is planned to coincide with further technical studies as part of a Definitive Feasibility Study. • The mineral deposit remains open down plunge and will be explored as access becomes available with mine development.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant section 2, also apply in this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	• Measures taken to ensure the data has not been corrupted by, for example transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation. • Data Validation and procedures used.	• Data provided as access database. • Historical data validated by checking paper logs and assay sheets. • Post 2010 data received electronically and loaded into database. • Data integrity validated with Surpac Software for EOH depth and sample overlaps and transcription errors. • 1m composite statistical analysis checked for significant variations or anomalous figures. No material errors identified.
Site Visits	• Comment on any site visits by the Competent Person and the outcome of any of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Numerous site visits made during drilling programs since 2012. • Periodic advice on infill drilling and QAQC procedures has been provided.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling the Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors effecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• High confidence in the global geological model. Potential for geological models to vary significantly on a local scale. Although models are considered to be appropriate for definition of Mineral Resources for feasibility studies, re-modelling prior to production with input from infill drilling, mapping, face and blast-hole sampling will be required. • No alternative geological interpretations were attempted for this estimation. Geology model does not vary significantly from historical geology interpretations. • Geology/grade contours were used for mineralised domain modeling. • Mineralised trends are well defined from drilling and field mapping.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Severn is a north trending, moderate to steeply east dipping and north plunging stratabound deposit. It is comprised of several lenses of mineralisation in a broader sulphide halo. The strike length is over 400m, width is 3-50m and down plunge extent is over 500m from 120m below the surface. • Queen Hill is a north trending, moderate to steeply east dipping and north plunging stratabound deposit. It is comprised of multiple lenses of mineralisation in a broader sulphide halo. The strike length is over 400m, width is 3-50m and down plunge extent is over 500m from surface. Fracture

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		and stratabound basemetal veining is common towards the top of the deposit. Queen Hill is geochemically zoned and divided into Upper, on the basis of higher soluble Sn and basemetal content, and Lower. • Montana is a northeast trending, stratabound to fissure controlled deposit. It extends for 200m along strike and dips steeply to the south from 80m below the surface. Width varies from 2 -10m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of the basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and the use of reconciliation data if available.	• Block modelled estimation completed with Surpac™ software licensed to Tim Callaghan. • Wire-framed solid models created from drillholes on generally 25-50m sectional interpretation. • Solid models snapped to drill holes. • Minimum width of 3m downhole @ 0.4% Sn. • Internal dilution restricted to 3m with allowances for geological continuity. • Data composited on 1m intervals including Total Sn Soluble Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn, S and SG. • Top cutting based on CV and grade histograms. • Metal association analysis suggests good correlation between Sn, Soluble Sn, S and SG. Good correlation between Cu and soluble Sn in Queen Hill and Montana deposits. • The block model extends between 3200 and 4350m in the y direction, 60700 and 61550 in the x direction and between 400 to 1280m RL. Block sizes were set at 10m x 10m x 10m with sub-celling to 1.25m in the x direction and 2.5m in the y and z directions. • Variogram models are well constructed with moderate to high nugget effect (50-70%) and short range of 10 to 15m to sill for major geological domains. • Search ellipse set at 100m spherical range to ensure >95% of blocks populated. • Ordinary kriged estimation for Sn constrained by geology solid model. • Inverse distance squared estimation of Sol Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn, S and SG. • Sn % as Stannite derived from interpolated Cu relationship for Queen Hill and Montana due to low number of soluble Sn analyses. • Sn % as Stannite for Severn derived from sol Sn interpolation. • Block grades validated visually against input data and by comparing global inputs with estimate outputs. • Excellent grade correlation with previous estimation.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The estimate was based on a dry tonnage basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grades have been determined from mining recoveries (90%), metallurgical recoveries (73%),

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		estimated mine-site costs ($115/t), and prevailing Sn price (US$22,000) and exchange rate ($US/$A0.76). • A block cutoff of 0.6% Sn has been applied for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. When this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Mining studies completed by MiningOne (2013, 2016) and Polberro Consulting (2015). The assumptions made in these studies include: – decline accessed underground mine, – main mining method is 20m bench long-hole stopes with CRF, CAF and RF back fill, – limited drift & fill for the Upper Severn deposit and Avoca for Lower Queen Hill and Montana deposits, – mining loss of 10% and dilution of 10%.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions made regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. When this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Post 2010 metallurgical test work was completed by ALS Metallurgy with oversight and interpretation by WorleyParsons. • Standard crushing and grinding circuit followed by sulphide flotation, gravity separation and cassiterite flotation. • Testwork suggests that a 48% Sn concentrate can be produced with average Sn recovery of 73% across all deposits.
Environment-al factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• A previously disturbed historical mining environment around the proposed mine and processing site. • Main considerations are waste rock storage, tailings storage and interaction with the nearby town of Zeehan. • Initial studies of acid generating characteristics of mine sequence rock-types complete. • A non-acid generating site selected for surface storage of waste rock. • A life of mine tailings storage site secured with an ML. • Survey's planned to determine the impact of the mine and processing plant on the local community. • Permitting process commenced with a ML application over the Zeehan tin deposits.
Bulk Density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the methods used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk materials must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Bulk density derived from diamond drill core using air pycnometer the Archimedes method at various laboratories. • Core is un-oxidised and free of cavities • SG of mineralised intersections determined on assay intervals • SG interpolated into block model using ID^2 algorithm. • Waste rock assigned SG of 3.0 from the mean SG of samples with <0.1% Sn.

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	• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resource into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Confidence in the geological model, data quality and interpolation is considered to be sufficient for Mineral Resource located within 50m of sample data to be classified as Indicated Resource. • Resource estimated greater than 50m of sample data has been classified as Inferred Resource. • The resource classification appropriately reflects the views of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of the Mineral Resource estimate.	• No audits or reviews have been completed for this estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The geological model is robust at a global level between sections and down dip of cross sections. • Broad drill spacing of inferred resources and short range variability reduce confidence in the estimate which is reflected in the resource classification. • The effects of localized brittle faulting and grade variability is likely to impact the geology model on a local level. Infill drilling, face mapping and sampling will be necessary for grade control during production. • Grade and geological variance is highlighted by twinned holes and variogram models. • No production data is available for reconciliation.