



STELLAR RESOURCES LIMITED

EL 1/2004 RAMSAY RIVER

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
3rd JANUARY 2005 – 2nd JANUARY 2006**

Compiled by/Author: A M Rigg

DATE: January 2006

SUBMITTED TO: Executive Chairman

DISTRIBUTION:

**Mineral Resources Tasmania, a Division of the
Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources - Hobart
Stellar Resources - Melbourne**

SUBMITTED BY:

ACCEPTED BY:

**Stellar Resources Limited
(ACN 108 758 961)
Level 7, 530 Little Collins Street,
Melbourne,
Victoria, 3000.**

ABSTRACT

This first Annual Report for EL 1/2004 Ramsay River covers the period from 3rd January 2005 to 2nd January 2006.

The Ramsay River licence area contains historical occurrences of lead-silver-zinc, tin, gold and copper. Previous exploration in the area includes extensive stream sediment sampling, some soil and rock chip sampling, geological mapping, a range of geophysical surveys and several drill holes, which have revealed numerous anomalies. As many of these remain untested or inadequately drilled, the licence area remains prospective for the discovery of significant base metal mineralisation.

Work on the licence for the period has been undertaken mainly in the Melbourne office, with a couple of site visits to check the field conditions and meet with contractors. In Melbourne work has included the compilation of an open file literature review and the collection of existing regional geological, geochemical and geophysical data.

Geophysical targets have been modelled and defined from airborne electromagnetic and magnetic datasets. With reference to the existing regional geological, geochemical and geophysical data, and with further detailed ground testing, target prioritisation and drilling is expected to proceed on the most prospective targets in the coming year.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 EXPLORATION RATIONALE & GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Geological data compilation, analysis and commentary has been produced by consulting geologist Mr C H Young of Chris Young Consulting Pty. Ltd.

The licence covers the NE part of the Meredith Granite, which is recognised to have similar petrochemistry to the Heemskirk suite. The NE part of the Meredith Granite is considered to extend at shallow depth further NE and porphyry dykes at Mt Bischoff are attributed to the presence of granite at shallow depth. The margins of the Meredith granite in this region flank a series of major magnetic anomalies. The Mt Bischoff (Sn), Cleveland (Sn) and Magnet (Pb-Ag-Zn) Mines lie within 3km of the licence. Numerous small tin and base metal shows occur within the licence. Base metal mineralisation appears to be hosted by Precambrian and Cambrian volcanosedimentary sequences, with all reported occurrences being vein-style. Previous drilling by the Tasmanian Mines Department and Pasminco Limited has shown ultramafic rocks to be present in the same area.

The potential for skarn hosted nickel sulphides of the Avebury style is considered to be excellent.

1.2 LICENCE

Tenement number: 1/2004

Tenement name: Ramsay River

Tenement location: Located 60km southwest of Bumie, with main road access from the Corinna Road approximately 10km west of the Murchison Highway (Figure 1). The licence covers 90km² from the Magnet Mine area west of Waratah township, south to within 3km of Mt Ramsay. Much of the EL area is Crown Land, covered by patches of rainforest and forestry, ti-tree scrub and button grass plains. Access is provided by Corinna Road, numerous logging and old exploration tracks, and walking tracks. Much of the area is accessible only by foot.

Reporting period: 3rd January 2005 to 2nd January 2006.

Tenement holder: Rubicon Min Tech Ventures Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Stellar Resources Ltd.

1.3 LOCATION OF LICENCE

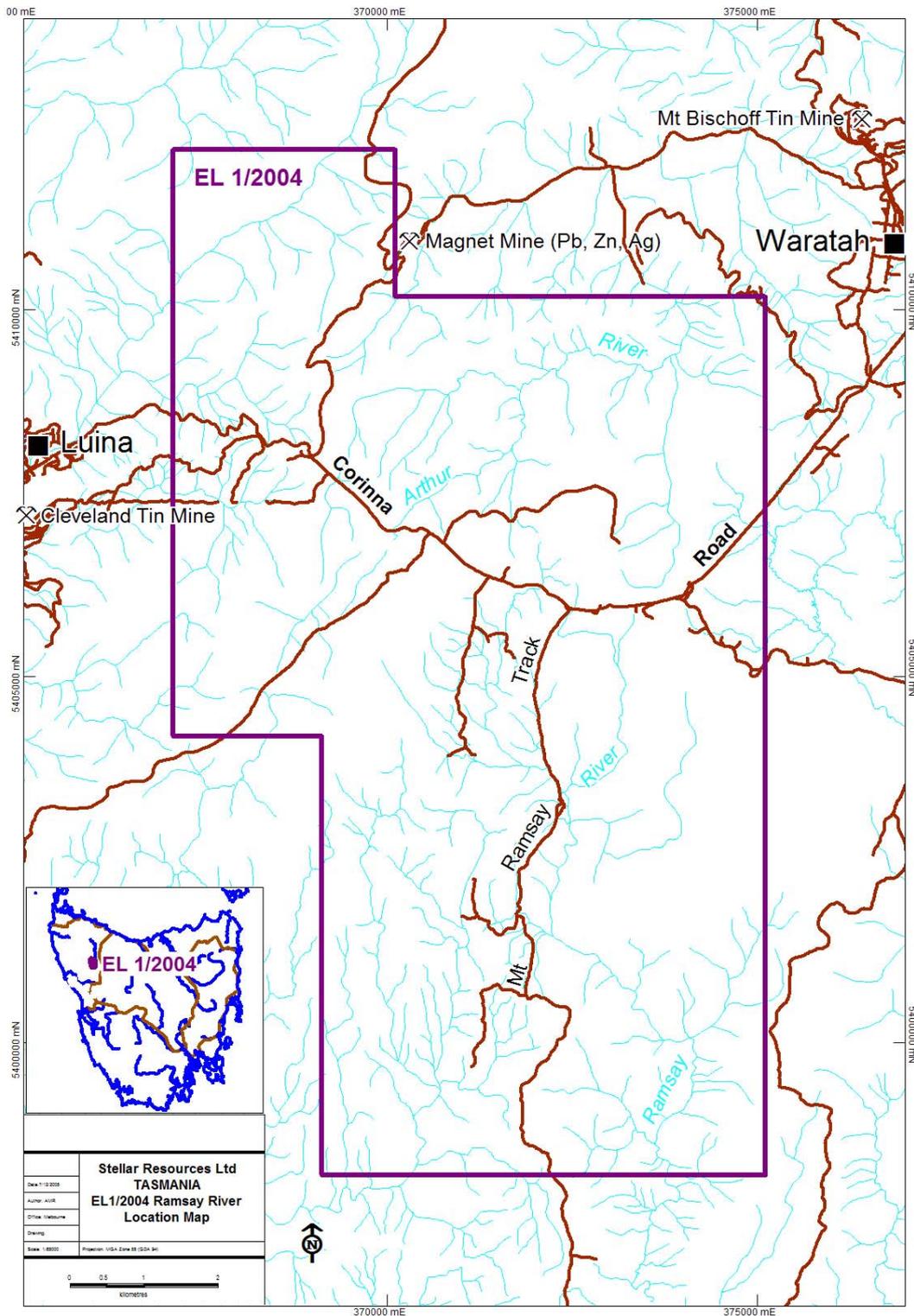


Figure 1
Ramsay River EL1/2004
Location Map.
Data Courtesy: DPIWE.

1.4 LAND TENURE

SCHEDULE

LAND DISTRICT OF RUSSELL
VICINITY OF RAMSAY RIVER 8KM SW OF WARATAH
MUNICIPALITY OF WARATAH / WYNYARD
EXPLORATION LICENCE 1/2004 90km²
RUBICON MIN TECH VENTURES PTY. LTD.

Commencing at the northwest corner at grid coordinates 367 000 mE 5 412 000 mN thence grid east to 370 000 mE grid south to 5 410 000 mN again grid east to 375 000 mE again grid south to 5 398 000 mN grid west to 369 000 mE grid north to 5 404 000 mN again grid west to 367 000 mE aforesaid thence again grid north to the point of commencement.

Coordinate datum - AGD66, AMG Zone 55.

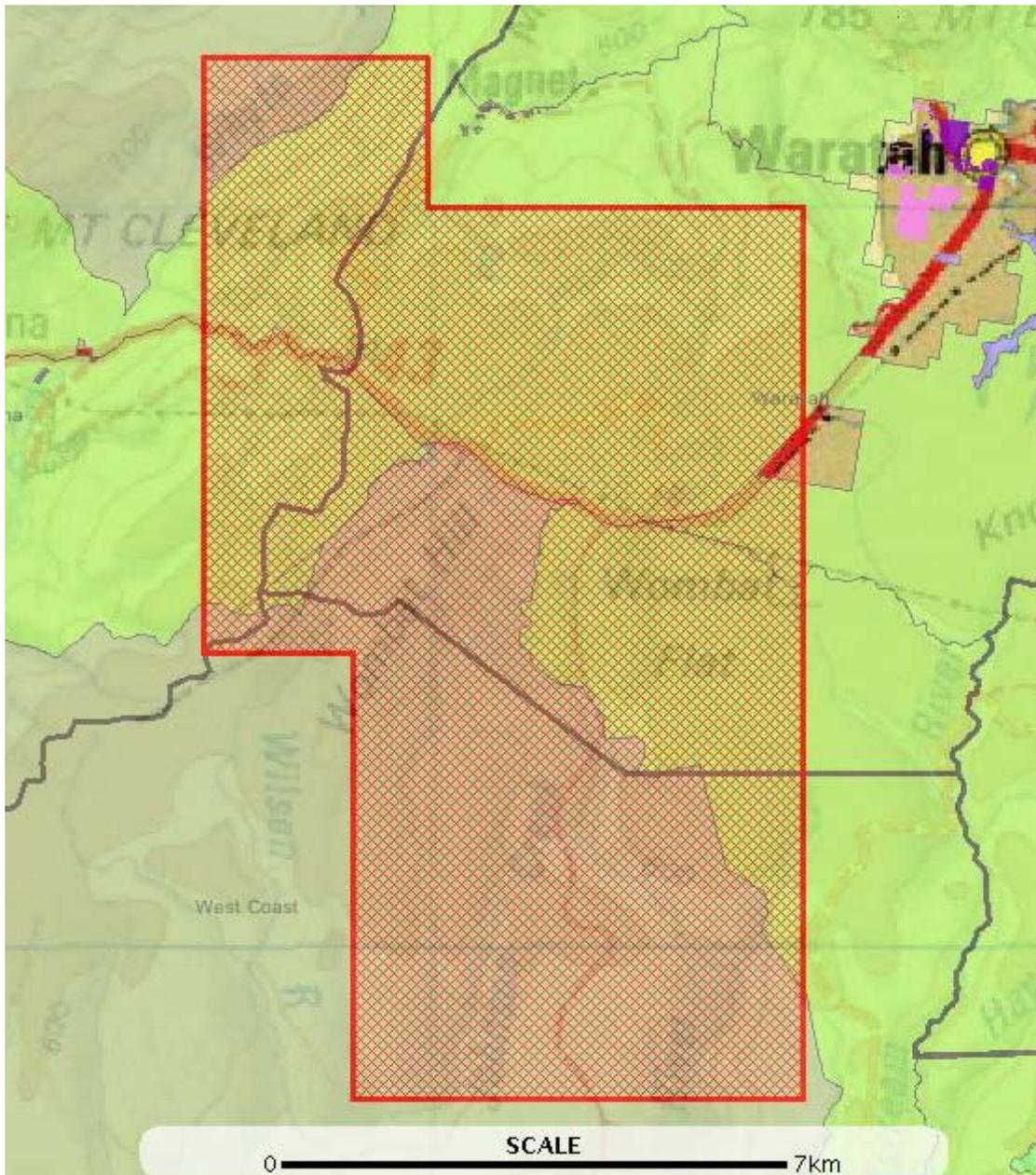
EXCLUSIONS

- (a) Any land owned or leased by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- (b) Mining leases amounting to 70ha (more or less) which were applied for or in force prior to the date of application for this licence.
- (c) Crown reservations or other land set apart or dedicated for any public purposes such as public reserves, municipal reserves or roadways unless such areas have been brought under the provisions of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995*.
- (d) Land declared as a fossicking area under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995* as shown hereunder:
10ha Magnet Fossicking Area
- (e) Areas of private land which either have been, or are in the process of being, purchased by the Crown under the Regional Forest Agreement - Private Forests Reserves Program and / or private land over which the landowners have agreed, or are in the process of agreeing, to place a covenant or management agreement for conservation purposes under the Regional Forest Agreement - Private Forests Reserves Program.

LAND TENURE

The area comprises: Private Property
Multiple Use StateForest
MDC Informal Reserve
Meredith Range Regional Reserve
Savage River Regional Reserve
(Figure 2)

The licence area contains areas which are listed (including listed on an interim basis) on the Register of the National Estate kept under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*.



- Public Land Classification**
- State Reserves
 - State Forests
 - Public Reserves
 - Regional Reserves

Figure 2
Ramsay River EL1/2004
Land Tenure Map.
Courtesy: LIST.

2 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

During the licence area consideration and selection process, historic mineral exploration data research, geological data compilation, analysis, commentary and advice was produced by Mr C H Young of Chris Young Consulting. This was done in conjunction with consideration and advice on appropriate geophysical characteristics of the area from Dr David Isles of tGT Consulting.

3 EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

The following literature review has been produced by Mr C H Young of Chris Young Consulting Pty. Ltd.

Exploration of the Waratah district followed the discovery of tin at Mt Bischoff in 1871 by James 'Philosopher' Smith (who has been credited at the time with saving the economy of Tasmania by his mineral discoveries). There was a time in the 1880s when the Mt Bischoff mine near Waratah had the reputation of being the richest tin mine in the world. The mine closed in 1935 after producing 81,000 tonnes of tin and provided a dividend equal to £200 for every £1 initially invested.

The zinc-lead-silver Magnet mine was discovered in 1877 and in the ensuing years discoveries of small silver-lead, tin and copper lodes were made in the district. Two diamond drill holes were completed at the Magnet Mine by the Tasmanian Department of Mines in 1936.

The beginning of modern exploration was most likely the regional helicopter electromagnetic survey of the Waratah region flown by CRAE/EZ in the late 1950's.

Luina was originally developed as a township in 1898, following the discovery of copper and tin. Shortly after the Whyte River was the scene of a brief gold rush. By the end of World War I the copper-tin mining operation had closed down. Aberfoyle commenced exploration of the area in 1963 and reopened the Cleveland Tin Mine in 1968.

The early stage of Aberfoyle's exploration was the follow-up of its 1965 Zeehan-Waratah aeromagnetic survey. Apart from drilling at the Mt Lindsay Mine, Aberfoyle located sulphides in silicified ultramafic rocks (Huskisson Ultramafic Complex) near the headwaters of the Harman River, beside Parsons Hood. This pioneering work shows the possibilities for nickel sulphides in areas of the West Coast other than Avebury. Aberfoyle then focussed on the Cleveland Tin Mine and environs (EL1/63). Aberfoyle's exploration work included stream sediment geochemistry, soil and rock chip sampling and geological mapping. In a joint venture with EZ a large grid was explored between Cleveland and the Magnet Mine to the NE. EZ completed only two drill holes at Magnet WP-83 and WP-84. Aberfoyle commissioned a McPhar helicopter borne electromagnetic survey in 1974, which provided analogue data. Previous work using this technology led to the discovery of the Que River base metal mine in 1974. This data did not result in any tin-copper discoveries in the Cleveland area. In 1981 a DIGHEM EM survey was flown, no follow up drilling was recommended and no new discoveries eventuated.

Exploration by Comstaff Pty Ltd a subsidiary of Australian Anglo American Company Limited (Comstaff) focussed on the Waratah district and commenced in 1963 within EL5/63. Comstaff undertook stream sediment geochemistry, soil and rock chip geochemistry and geological mapping around the eastern margin of the Meredith Granite and in the drainages between Mt Bischoff and the Magnet Mine. An airborne TURAM EM survey was undertaken by Compagnie Generale de Geophysique in the Magnet area and three anomalies were followed up by ground EM. Crone EM and ground magnetics were used to validate the TURAM anomalies. No significant anomalies were recognised.

DIGHEM flew a helicopter AEM and aeromagnetic survey for Comstaff in 1983. Apart from Mt Bischoff, which stands-out in the data (possibly due to its topography) the survey revealed a “cluster” of anomalies at Butlers Road (near Arthur Dam and within Stellar’s Ramsay River Project area). Comstaff follow-up in 1984 utilised soil sampling, ground magnetics and GENIE ground EM. This work located and validated most of the airborne anomalies.

Subsequently part of Comstaff’s EL5/63 area was joint ventured to BHP Ltd (BHP) who completed a single vertical 32m deep drill hole (BR1) at Butlers Road in 1987. This hole was in-part an experiment to evaluate the capability of a man-portable drilling rig. Mineralisation was intersected below one metre from surface, consisting of sub-vertical veins of calcite-siderite-quartz with sphalerite, minor galena and cassiterite and trace chalcopyrite. The host rocks are described as fine-grained hornfelsed sediments and with “moderate” pyrrhotite present throughout. Because of the limitations of the drill rig it was stopped prematurely. BR1 achieved an intersection of 8.5m @ 1.65%Zn, 0.27%Pb, 0.08%Sn and 29 g/t Ag. There were no assays for nickel. With the likelihood that the ultramafic unit at Arthur Dam extends into the Butlers road area, coincident with the strong aeromagnetic anomaly, it is possible this style of mineralisation is part of an alteration zone about a nearby nickel sulphide deposit. No further activity was undertaken by BHP or Comstaff and much of the ground was surrendered in 1985.

The majority of Comstaff’s work was focussed near Mt Bischoff or further south at the South Bischoff and Mt Ramsay tin prospects. At South Bischoff, near the southern boundary of Stellar’s project area Comstaff drilled the margin of the Meredith Granite where greisenous veins hosted anomalous tin mineralisation. At Mt Ramsay (to the south of Stellar’s project area) Comstaff drilled calc silicate rocks and a coarsely crystalline garnet-vesuvianite-diopside-ferrohastingsite and magnetite skarn. The mineral axinite was also recognised and is of interest due to its association with altered ultramafic rocks. No assays were undertaken for nickel.

In 1977-78 Pennzoil (EL10/77) undertook a program of Rapid Reconnaissance MIP geophysics in the area of Tertiary basalt cover to the NE and SE of Waratah, the objective was to use the geophysics to detect tin bearing massive pyrrhotite replacement bodies of the Mt Bischoff style. Literature research and field mapping were used to ascribe a thickness of 100m to the basalt. Previous drilling by the Mines Department in the period 1966 to 1972 to test the down dip extent of Fook’s Lode which dips beneath the basalt, north of Waratah, returned thickness of basalt from 5m to 50m. In 1981 CRAE evaluated Fook’s Lode and the basalt terrain further to the east and completed one drill hole MBD62 through 70m of basalt and into bedrock sediments. The Pennzoil geophysical work was unsuccessful either due to “magnetic noise” or instrument malfunction. The “magnetic noise” may be seen in modern magnetic data (MRT 2002) as an intense magnetic anomaly beneath apparently shallow basalt cover.

BHP re-evaluated the Pennzoil data in 1982 and concluded some apparent anomalies had been located. Two holes were drilled SE of Waratah (east of Stellar’s project area). These holes RW1 and RW2 penetrated 64.6m and 84m of basalt respectively. Unconsolidated Tertiary sediments were intersected beneath the basalt and bedrock was not reached. EL 46/88 of Billiton Australia – The Metals Division of The Shell Company of Australia Ltd (Billiton) covered the north-eastern part of Stellar’s project area. No work was done in this area and Billiton focussed its activity to the NE of Mt Bischoff at the Stonedam Creek tin prospect.

During the 1980's the Tasmanian Mines Department carried out exploration on the Luina and Wombat Flat Exempt areas (Collins, 1983 & Brown, 1986). This work included magnetic and DIGHEM surveys and soil geochemistry. The program culminated in the drilling of two diamond holes at Arthur Dam that targeted coincident magnetic and soil geochemical anomalies. The holes intersected sheet-like pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite bearing veins (AD1) and sphalerite – galena quartz stockwork veins (AD2) for a best intersection of 12m @ 5%Zn, 1%Pb and 0.6 g/t Au. As previously noted AD1 also intersected 60m of ultramafic rock. It is considered this geological setting is suitable for the development of ultramafic-hosted skarn type nickel-sulphides.

In 1990 the Mt Ramsay and Waratah Exempt areas were acquired by tender from the Mines Department as EL 12/90 by Renison Limited and explored for tin by RGC Exploration (RGC), both wholly owned subsidiaries of RGC Limited. RGC also pegged an additional EL 15/90. RGC built on Leaman and Richardson's (1989) gravity based interpretation of the sub-surface shape of Tasmanian granites by in-fill gravity surveying to produce a far more detailed interpretation of the sub-surface of the Meredith Granite. Specific geophysical and geochemical targets were selected where there were underlying granite ridges. RGC's exploration was ineffective as the magnetic response from the Tertiary basalt covered eastern aureole of the Meredith Granite was an order of magnitude higher than the response from the Mt Bischoff tin deposit. It is this intense magnetic data that supports the concept that the area in underlain more by ultramafic than hornfelsed sedimentary rocks.

At the same time as RGC was exploring to the south, Placer Exploration Limited (Placer) was awarded by tender EL 47/88 about Arthur Dam and the Magnet Mine. Placer's stream sediment and rock chip sampling geochemical work focussed on gold thought to be hosted by Cambrian boninitic associated volcanics with low titanium tholeiitic and or high magnesium andesites. No significant gold mineralisation was found and even though working with high magnesium mafic volcanics, no assaying was undertaken for nickel.

In the mid 1990's Pasminco Ltd (Pasminco) undertook a regional assessment program of the northern part of the Meredith Granite and associated rocks. Key tenements EL's 48/94 and 49/94 and EL 17/93, acquired by joint venture from Mining Project Investors (MPI) in 1996, were covered by a regional helicopter aeromagnetic survey at 100m line spacing. Like its precursor, EZ, who removed the zinc rich Magnet Mine tailings in 1973, Pasminco's main target was base metals.

Following a regional stream sediment geochemical program by MPI, Pasminco completed detailed soil sampling, ground magnetics and costeaning at Arthur Dam. This led to drilling two diamond holes AD3 and AD4 in the same general area as previously drilled by the Department of Mines. Drill hole AD3 intersected dominantly mafic lithologies with only minor quartz-carbonate veining and associated sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation. Down hole EM data indicates a very large conductor directly beneath the hole and it was considered by Pasminco that the source may be an ultramafic body. AD4 intersected mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks with sporadic quartz-carbonate veining. The best intersection was 3m @ 2.4%Zn, 2.25% Pb and 342 ppm Ni from 52m.

No follow up drilling was undertaken. Pasminco completed a prospectivity analysis of its Tasmanian ground holdings in 1997 using a GIS (MapInfo) analysis of exploration data. The integration of various data sets formed the basis for largely geochemically orientated metallogenic modelling and target area definition. The analysis used Cu, Pb and Zn distributions only. In the late 1990's Pasminco

relinquished its Dundas trough tenements, being considered as “peripheral” to its key exploration areas within the Mt Read Volcanics Belt.

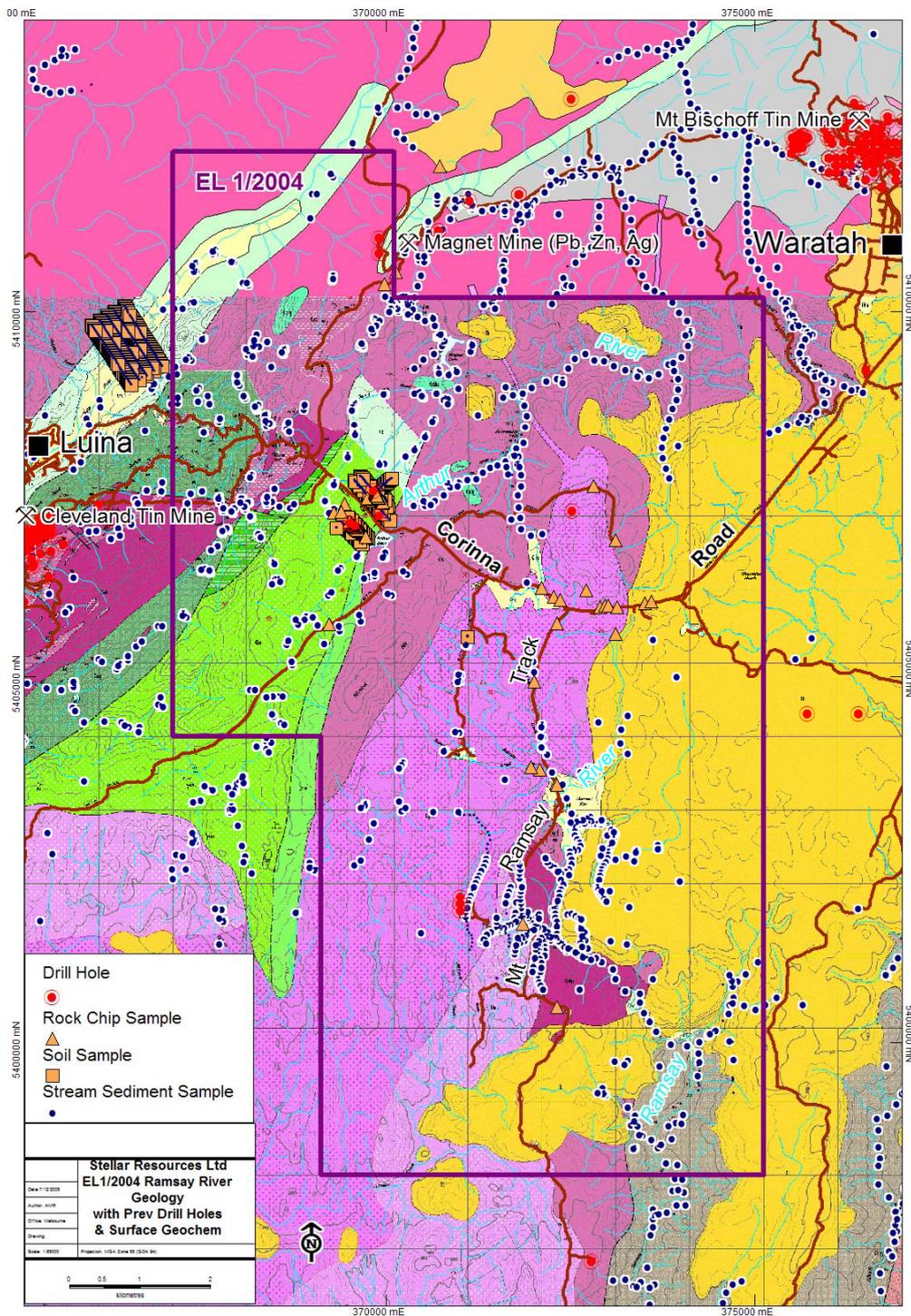


Figure 3
Ramsay River EL1/2004
Geology,
with previous drill holes, and surface geochemical sampling sites.
Courtesy: Mineral Resources Tasmania.

3.2 REGIONAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

DATA ACQUISITION, MAPPING & ANALYSIS

MRT digital geology and geophysics datasets, as well as DPIWE orthorectified 1:42000 aerial photographs and topographic data have been purchased. These datasets have been imported into MapInfo, from which a series of 1:25000 maps have been produced. Previous exploration data from Aberfoyle, Comstaff and Pasmenco has been digitised and captured from MRT open-file reports. MRT open-file geochemical and drilling data has been downloaded from the MRT website.

The 2002 MRT WTRMP Westtas Area C magnetics and the WTRMP Meredith Granite EM surveys have been analysed by Dr Jovan Silic, and a number of targets defined (Figures 4 & 5). Analysis of 64 responses within the Meredith Granite 2001/2002 helicopter electromagnetic data over EL 1/2004 has identified 10 targets as potentially representing conductors that require further geological and / or geophysical ground follow up. Some of these targets are associated with or are close to magnetic anomalies and / or units, whereas others are located in areas which appear to contain significant conductive tertiary basalt cover. The conductivity and geometry of the identified targets is variable and in some cases complex. As a result accurate targeting of these conductors may require collection of ground EM data, depending on which part of the EM conductor is identified for targeting.

In the eastern part of the survey area, presence of conductive tertiary basalts has complicated and downgraded identification of potential targets. Analysis of the HEM system noise levels has also demonstrated that even in very clean EM backgrounds the maximum penetration of the system for 3D EM targets was between 50 – 75 metres.

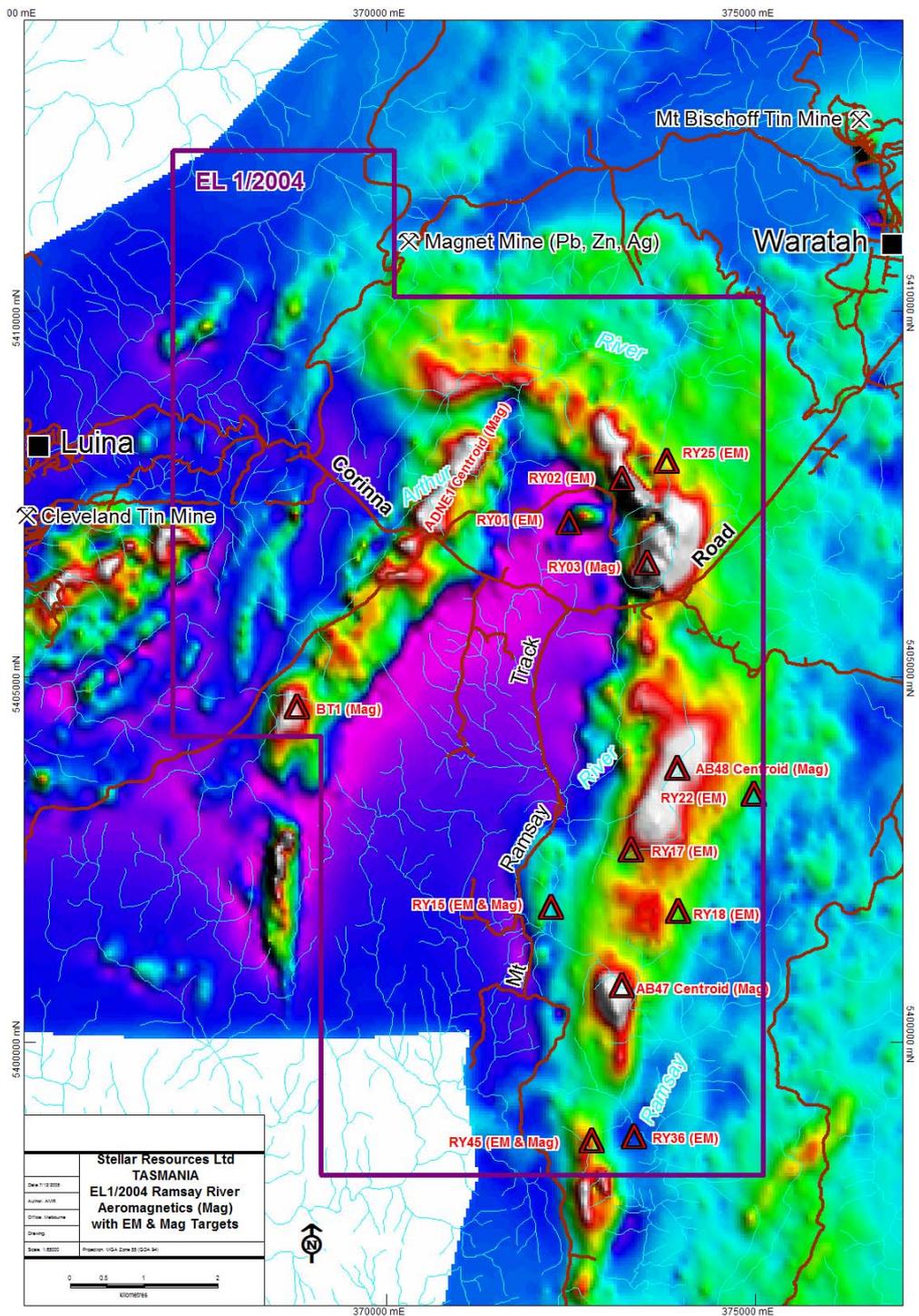


Figure 4
Ramsay River EL1/2004
Aeromagnetics with Mag & EM Targets.
 Data Courtesy: Mineral Resources Tasmania.

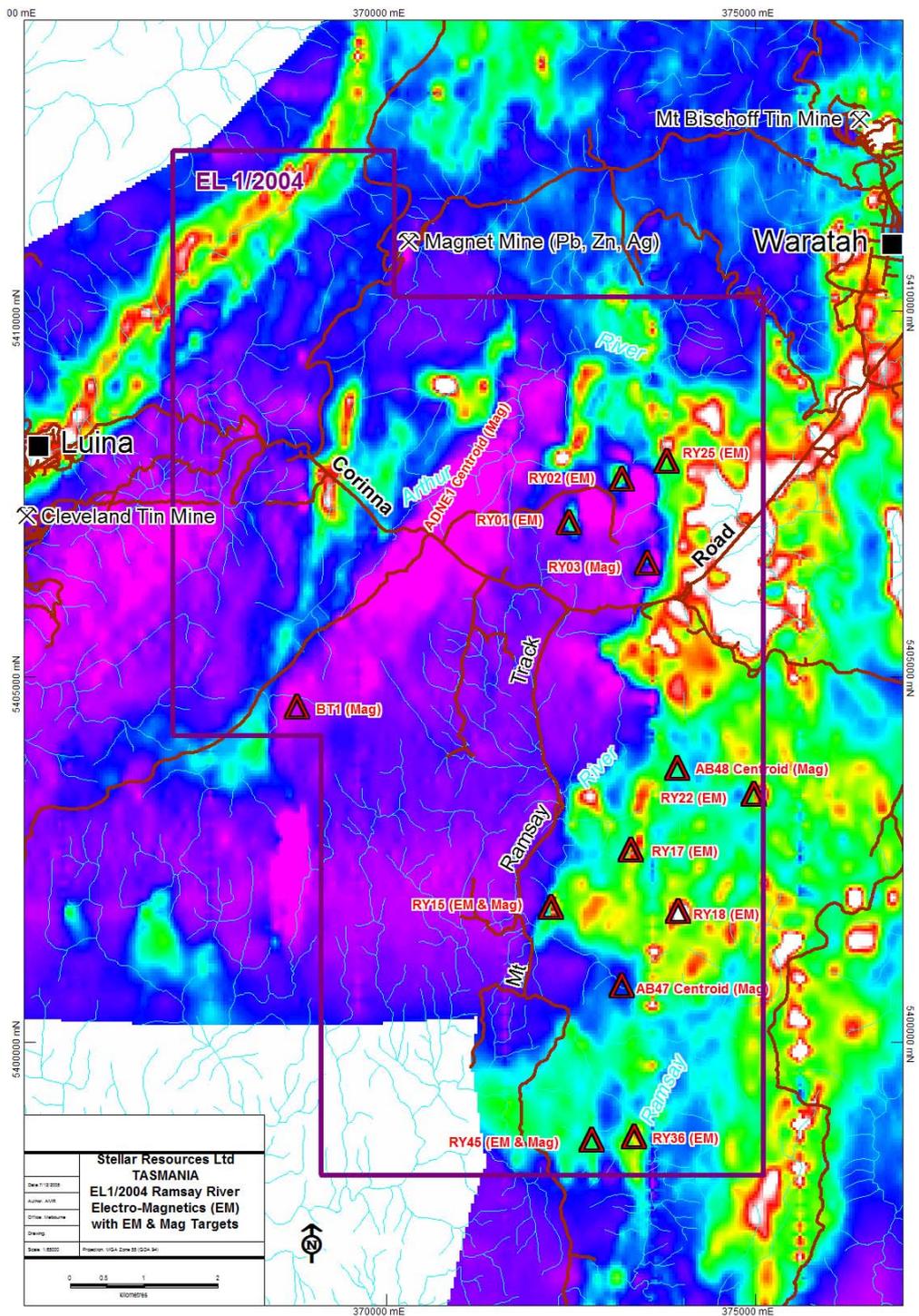


Figure 5
Ramsay River EL1/2004
Electromagnetics with Mag & EM Targets.
Data Courtesy: Mineral Resources Tasmania.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Ramsay River is focussed on a major magnetic anomaly flanking the north-eastern corner of the Devonian Meredith Granite. Apart from the Meredith Granite, underlying lithologies comprise Neoproterozoic and Palaeozoic rocks of the Dundas Trough together with allochthonous Cambrian ultramafic bodies.

A block of Oonah Formation sediments surrounds the Mt Bischoff Mine and extends beneath Tertiary basalt to the east. The Neoproterozoic Oonah formation is composed of pale grey quartz sandstones, siltstones, shales, dolomites and minor lavas and volcanoclastics. A high degree of deformation often allows distinction from younger rocks.

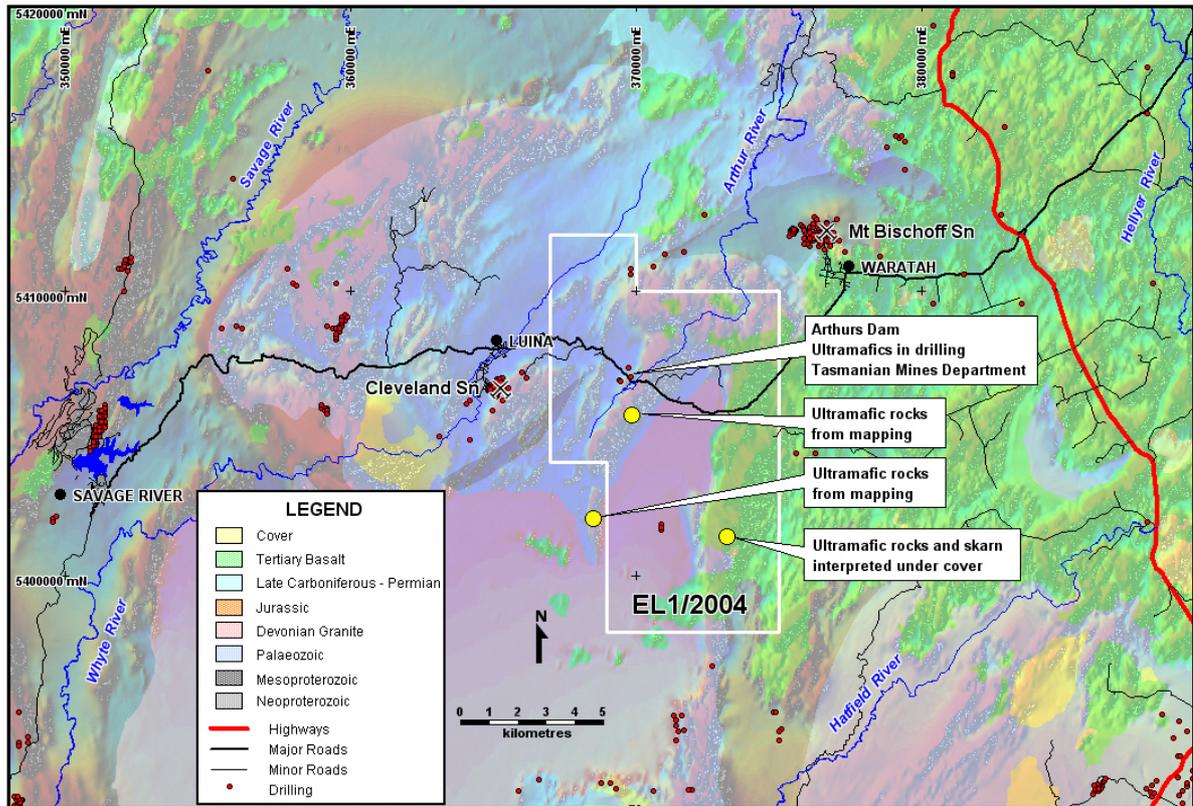


Figure 6
Ramsay River EL1/2004
Geology draped over aeromagnetics.
Courtesy: Mineral Resources Tasmania.

The Crimson Creek Formation interpreted by Brown (1986) to occur to the north and east of the Meredith Granite is now termed the Cleveland–Waratah Association and not a correlate of the Crimson Creek. This Association of possible Early Cambrian age is largely composed of basalt lavas, basaltic volcanoclastics, siltstones and mudstones. The Cleveland mine sequence includes basalt, dolomite and chert units. Mixed intermediate to mafic volcanics dominate the area to the west of Arthur Dam. These are referred to as high-magnesian andesites and low-titanium tholeiite basalts. These rocks were intersected in each of two diamond drill holes completed at Arthur Dam by Pasmenco Exploration Limited (Pasmenco) in 1997. Best assay result was 3m @ 2.4%Zn and 2.25%Pb in AD4. To the south of Arthur Dam, some 5km along Betts Track, boulder outcrops exhibit a matrix supported conglomerate with clasts of pyroxene-feldsparphyric, chloritic lava, volcanoclastics and red-brown sandstone.

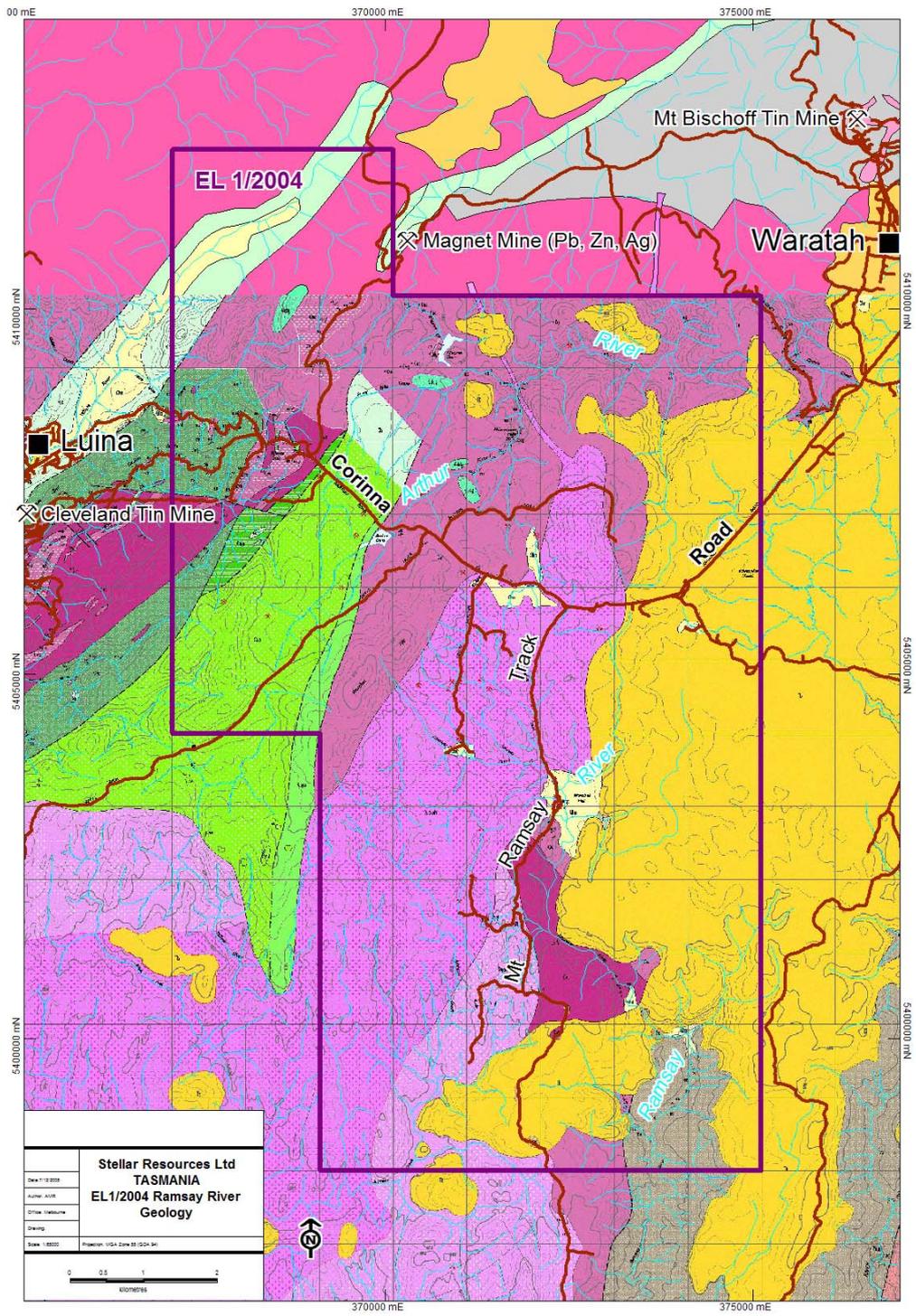


Figure 7
Ramsay River EL1/2004
1:25000 Geology.
Courtesy: Mineral Resources Tasmania.

This area is termed the Betts Basin and is unique to the area. It is possible the lithologies are related to the high magnesian andesites in the area.

A serpentinised ridge of ultramafic rock lies to the east of the mafic volcanic units. It extends NNE from its southern contact with the Meredith Granite near Wilson River where previously alluvial deposits of osmiridium were worked. This ultramafic body is considered to be thrust emplaced. Drilling by the Tasmanian Mines Department at Arthur Dam (Brown 1986) intersected the ultramafic in drill hole AD1 over an interval of 60m from 95m. The ultramafic is coincident with the strong magnetic anomaly that surrounds this part of the Meredith Granite. The anomaly is conventionally believed related to the granite's metamorphic aureole. However this magnetic anomaly has a similar appearance and amplitude to the anomalies defining the Heazlewood and Mt Stewart Ultramafic Complexes, located west of Ramsay River and also the Huskisson Ultramafic Complex flanking the Huskisson Syncline to the south. Preliminary data from 3D geological modelling by a Tasmanian Government funded cooperative research project involving industry, academia, and government indicates the ultramafic body extends around the NE lobe of the Meredith Granite and then, extends southwards under shallow cover of Tertiary basalt to join with the Huskisson Ultramafic Complex. The likelihood for skarns hosted by the ultramafics to lie within this significant aeromagnetic anomaly is considered excellent.

The Magnet Mine located just 1km north of the project area is a lode style base metal and silver deposit (0.64Mt @ 7.3%Zn, 7.3%Pb and 427 g/t Ag) hosted by a structurally emplaced mafic/ultramafic body known as the Magnet Dyke. The postulated feeder structure is traceable to the south using MRT HEM (2002) data towards Wilson River within Stellar's project area.

The northwest corner of the project area covers part of the Whyte River Complex of mafic and ultramafic rocks. This NE trending belt is generally low lying and tends to be covered by Quaternary alluvials as at the former Luina townsite. Silurian-Devonian Eldon Group shallow marine sandstones and siltstones are recognised in outcrop to the NE and south of Luina.

The NE corner of the Meredith Granite is known to extend as a ridge at shallow depth and underlie the historic Mt Bischoff porphyry and skarn tin deposit. This results in a considerable area of interpreted ultramafic rock being in proximity to the mineralising granite that is highly prospective for skarn style nickel sulphide deposits.

4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

There has been no active field work to discuss.

However, desk based studies have confirmed the initial interpretation that this licence area is prospective for nickel of the Avebury style and more 'traditional' base metals.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The West Coast of Tasmania is regarded as one of the most mineralised regions on Earth. Two distinct styles of mineralisation are recognised; VHMS deposits hosted by Cambrian age volcanics of the Mt Read Volcanics Belt and major skarn related deposits associated with Devonian age granitic plutons. Well-known deposits in the Mt Read Volcanics are Mt Lyell, a world-class copper-gold deposit, and Rosebery and Hellyer, both world-class base metal deposits containing zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold. Renison Bell and Mt Bischoff are also world-class tin deposits related to Devonian granites. Other styles of mineralisation include the Proterozoic age magnetite deposit at Savage River, which is hosted by sulphide rich mafic and ultramafic rocks.

In this highly mineralised region it is not unexpected for the discovery of a new class of mineral deposit - hydrothermal nickel sulphide, exemplified by the Avebury nickel skarn. Avebury is hosted by ultramafic rocks in the aureole of the mineralising Heemskirk Granite and is located some 12km southwest of the town of Zeehan. Allegiance Mining NL (Allegiance) has published a resource of 6.4 million tonnes @ 1.2% nickel, for a contained 75,000 tonnes of nickel metal. The principal nickel sulphide mineral is pentlandite and this allows for simple beneficiation and cost effective production of a high-grade (plus 20% nickel) concentrate. The host rocks are ultramafic and the nickel sulphides are associated with magnetite and not easily distinguished from the iron sulphide pyrrhotite. The magnetite association makes targeting on the basis of aeromagnetic data possible. Allegiance reports considerable scope for extensions at Avebury and other prospects in the area, including Burbank some 4kms to the southwest. Allegiance has constructed an exploration decline into the Viking deposit at Avebury and it is anticipated this will become a production decline at an early date.

With previous exploration dominated by majors who are no longer active in the region and a dominant focus on tin and the base metals zinc, lead and copper and gold, very little assaying for nickel was undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Stellar has acquired detailed aeromagnetic and airborne electromagnetic survey data covering all or the greater part of the licence area (MRT Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program (WTRMP) 1/ WTMRP Westtas Area C mag & rad (2001, 200m fls) and 2/ WTMRP Meredith Granite mag & em (2002, 200m fls). A Pasmaenco aeromagnetic survey (1996, 100m fls) has been acquired. Detailed digital geological mapping at 1:25000 scale together with geochemical and drilling data (MRT) is also held by Stellar.

The WTRMP data has been modelled and interpreted to better define aeromagnetic targets and identify potential skarn related metasomatic nickel sulphide deposits. The MRT 2001 WTRMP Westtas Area C radiometrics will be analysed and the Pasmaenco survey will be reprocessed and analysed. Additional, more detailed, aeromagnetic data may be acquired if necessary. Stellar will consider each target further, to judge whether ground geophysics and geochemical sampling is required to further define targets. Following ground truthing, drilling of priority targets is proposed.

6 ENVIRONMENT

Brief field visits within EL 1/2004 during the 2005 - 2006 period have been restricted to vehicular travel on passable roads, forestry tracks and old mineral exploration tracks. No environmental disturbance was associated with this activity and no rehabilitation was required.

EXPENDITURE

JC - Expenditure Report

Rubicon Limited

Period No : 5

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Page Number

Dept Code	Description	Project to 31/10/2005	Period Expenditure	Project to 30/11/2005	YTD Amount
D1	Rubicon				
6502	EL 1/2004 Ramsay River	20,041.57	6,826.32	26,867.89	22,077.12
Dept Code Totals for D1		20,041.57	6,826.32	26,867.89	22,077.12
Report Totals		20,041.57	6,826.32	26,867.89	22,077.12

REPORT SUMMARY

Dept Range : <Start> to <End>
 Job Range : 6502 to 6502
 Report Grouping : By Job
 Excluded Closed jobs prior to: 01/07/2005

*****End of Report*****

JC - Expenditure Report

Rubicon Limited

Period No : 5

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Page Number

Dept Code	Description	Project to 31/10/2005	Period Expenditure	Project to 30/11/2005	YTD Amount
D1	Rubicon				
105	STAFF COSTS	3,832.25	3,163.00	6,995.25	5,276.00
106	CONTRACT PERSONNEL	4,157.83	2,554.30	6,712.13	5,657.75
107	CONSULTANT PERSONNEL	10,034.35	.00	10,034.35	10,034.35
120	DATA ACQUISITION	1,053.91	.00	1,053.91	.00
155	TRAVEL	963.23	844.47	1,807.70	844.47
165	OVERHEADS	.00	264.55	264.55	264.55
Dept Code Totals for D1		20,041.57	6,826.32	26,867.89	22,077.12
Report Totals		20,041.57	6,826.32	26,867.89	22,077.12

REPORT SUMMARY

Dept Range : <Start> to <End>
 Job Range : 6502 to 6502
 Report Grouping : By Phase
 Excluded Closed jobs prior to: 01/07/2005

*****End of Report*****

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KEYWORDS

BASIC VOLCANICS, BRECCIA, GRANITE, CARBONATE, BASE METALS, TIN, GOLD, NICKEL, REPLACEMENT, STOCKWORKS, VEINS, SKARN, PRECAMBRIAN, CAMBRIAN, DEVONIAN, ORDOVICIAN, TERTIARY, GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, BURNIE SK5503, WARATAH, LUINA, RAMSAY, AVEBURY.