



STELLAR RESOURCES LIMITED
Rubicon Min Tech Ventures Pty Ltd

EL 46/2003 HEEMSKIRK

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
3 JANUARY 2007 – 2 JANUARY 2008**

Compiled by/Author: R.K. Hazeldene

DATE: January 2008

SUBMITTED TO: Executive Chairman

DISTRIBUTION:

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

ACCEPTED BY:

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

ABSTRACT

This Annual Report for EL 46/2003 Heemskirk covers the period from 3 January 2007 to 2 January 2008.

The Heemskirk licence area contains historical occurrences of copper, tin and gold. Previous exploration in the area includes extensive stream sediment sampling, especially in the central and southern areas, geological mapping and a range of geophysical surveys, which have revealed numerous anomalies. Several drill holes have intersected mineralisation. As many of these remain untested or inadequately drilled, the licence area is prospective for the discovery of significant base metal mineralisation.

In Melbourne work has included the continuing collection of existing regional geological, geochemical and geophysical data and map production. Further modelling and definition of geophysical targets has taken place from electromagnetic and aeromagnetic datasets. With reference to the existing regional geological, geochemical and geophysical data, and with further detailed drill data available, target definition, modelling and drilling will proceed on current active projects.

GPX flew a 50m fls aeromagnetics/radiometrics survey for Stellar, covering the western Bowry Formation, Gourlay's Creek, Granville East, St Dizier/Big H areas of the licence.

Fieldwork on the licence for the period has been undertaken at four project sites, Alpine, Gourlay's Creek, St Dizier and Devises (adjacent to Avebury). Drilling was undertaken at the Alpine, Gourlay's Creek and 'Devises' Prospects and at the St Dizier Deposit. Due to the continuing limited availability of suitable drilling rigs and drillers, drilling remained constrained.

Total expenditure on EL46/2003 during 2007 totalled \$917,664.

Three key positions have been filled, Mr Ray Hazeldene, a senior geologist, as Exploration Manager for Tasmania; Mr Peter Blight, as General Manager Business Development, to assess the commercial aspects of all company projects; and Dr Tom Whiting, a senior geophysicist, to review the geotechnical data for all the company licences.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
<i>Keywords</i>	32
LIST OF FIGURES	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1. EXPLORATION RATIONALE & GEOLOGICAL SETTING	4
1.1.1. Geological Setting	4
1.2. LICENCE	5
1.3. LOCATION OF LICENCE	6
1.4. LAND TENURE	7
2. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK	12
3. EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	13
3.1. REGIONAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES	13
3.1.1. Data Acquisition, Mapping & Analysis	13
3.1.2. Aeromagnetics Survey	13
3.2. ALPINE PROSPECT	13
3.3. St DIZIER PROSPECT	14
3.4. DEVISES PROSPECT	14
4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	24
4.1. REGIONAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES	24
4.2. ALPINE PROSPECT	24
4.3. St DIZIER PROSPECT	25
4.4. DEVISES PROSPECT	25
5. CONCLUSIONS	26
5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS	26
6. ENVIRONMENT	27
7. EXPENDITURE	28
8. REFERENCES	29

List of Figures

· Figure 1. EL46/2003, Location Map with Main Prospects.....	6
· Figure 2. EL46/2003, Land Tenure Map.....	8
· Figure 3. EL46/2003, 1:25000 Geology with HEM Targets.....	9
· Figure 4. EL 46/2003, Geological interpretation from magnetics.....	10
· Figure 5. EL46/2003, Geology (MRT) Draped Over Aeromagnetics.....	11
· Figure 6. EL46/2003, 2007 Exploration Activities Locations.....	16
· Figure 7. EL46/2003, NW Heemskirk Aeromagnetic Survey TMI Image.....	17
· Figure 8. EL46/2003, Alpine Prospect: Diamond Drilling on Aeromagnetics.....	18
· Figure 9. EL46/2003, Alpine Prospect: Diamond Drilling on Geology Interpretation.....	18
· Figure 10. EL46/2003, Alpine Prospect: Drill Section with Geological Interpretation.....	19
· Figure 11. EL46/2003, Gourlay's Creek Prospect: Drill Hole Location Plan.....	20
· Figure 12. EL46/2003, Gourlay's Creek Prospect: Drill Hole Location on Aeromagnetics.....	21
· Figure 13. EL46/2003, Gourlay's Creek Prospect: Composite Drill Hole Section.....	22
· Figure 14. EL46/2003, St Dizier Deposit: Drill Hole Locations on Geology Plan.....	22
· Figure 15. EL46/2003, Devises Prospect: Diamond Drill Hole & Rock Chips on Geology Plan.....	23

List of Tables

· Table 1. Alpine Drilling Specifications.....	13
· Table 2. Gourlay's Creek Drilling Specifications.....	14
· Table 3. St Dizier Deposit Drilling Specifications.....	14
· Table 4. Devises Rock Chip Specifications.....	14
· Table 5. Devises Prospect Drilling Specifications.....	15
· Table 6. Alpine Drilling Results.....	24
· Table 7. Gourlay's Creek Drilling Results.....	25
· Table 8. St Dizier Drilling Results.....	25

APPENDICES

1. Heemskirk Projects Exploration Summary. A. Rigg
2. Heemskirk Prospects Summary. A Rigg
3. Airborne Geophysical Survey, Heemskirk NW Tasmania, March 2007, Survey Operations & Logistics Report, GPX Airborne. (pdf)
4. EL46/2003 Heemskirk, Alpine Project, Report on drill holes AP013 – AP018, N. Turner (draft)
5. Petrology of 14 Samples from Western Tasmania for Stellar Resources Ltd, June '07, SKM. (pdf)
6. Update on Gourlays Creek Prospect EL 46/2003, Exploration Results and Potential – October 2007. K. Morrison
7. St Dizier Diamond Drilling Program Report, March – April 2007, G. Bravo
8. Petrology of 4 samples from the St Dizier Prospect, Pontifex & Associates
9. Petrology of 3 samples from the Devises Prospect, R. Bottrill, MRT. (pdf)

INTRODUCTION

1.1. EXPLORATION RATIONALE & GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The licence covers southern end of the Arthur Lineament and the northern and eastern contacts and aureole of the Heemskirk Granite. The northern granite aureole hosts the St Dizier magnetite-tin Skarn Deposit and several other small skarns and is considered prospective for other similar deposits. In the southeast the aureole also hosts the Avebury Nickel Deposit and EL 46/2003 covers a small area of similar geology at Devises, which may host extensions to the Avebury mineralisation. The Heemskirk Granite itself also hosts several small griesen deposits, some of which are in the EL.

In the north the EL covers the southern end of the Arthur lineament, including the Bowry Formation. The Bowry Formation hosts scattered stratiform magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-gold mineralization. At Alpine significant copper mineralisation has been delineated and similar mineralisation has also been found at Gourlay's Creek. Recent aeromagnetic data has identified other targets, which warrant follow up exploration.

The licence is considered highly prospective for magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-gold mineralization in the north, for magnetite-tin skarn deposits in the aureole of the Heemskirk Granite, for tin griesen deposits in the granite and possibly for limited Avebury type mineralization in the southwest.

1.1.1. Geological Setting

EL46/2003 covers part of the Meso-proterozoic rocks of the Zeehan-Waratah belt (mainly Oonah and Crimson Creek Formations) including the southern end of the Arthur Lineament Metamorphic Complex and the Dundas Trough. These rocks are intruded by the Devonian Heemskirk Granite, a fractionated biotite granite - muscovite granite. The interaction of this granite with reactive host rocks is the source of skarns and is thought to be the source of most of the base metal mineralization in the Zeehan area.

The Proterozoic Oonah Formation rocks are mainly quartzite and shale but there are also some carbonate rich beds. All of these rocks have been regionally metamorphosed with some adjacent to the granite being affected by contact metamorphism. There are some Cambrian sedimentary and ultramafic rocks in the southeast of the licence, which have also been affected by the granite. These host the Avebury deposit.

North of the Heemskirk Granite the Proterozoic rocks have a northwest trend, paralleling the Heemskirk Anticlinorium. To the west, where visible, a sequence of Palaeozoic rocks form the north trending Duck Creek – Healy Creek synclinal Zone but most of this portion of the tenement is obscured by Tertiary basalts and alluvial deposits. Jurassic dolerites of the Eureka Cone Sheet also cover a portion of the Proterozoic rocks along the northeast edge of the tenement.

1.2. LICENCE

Tenement number: 46/2003

Tenement name: Heemskirk

Tenement location: Located from approx 4km northwest of Zeehan, with main road access from the Heemskirk Road which passes generally through the central axis of the licence (Figure 1). The licence covers 196km² from the Trial Harbour Rd in the south, northwesterly for 30km to near the Reece Dam on the Pieman River. Most of the EL area is Crown Land with approx 8% being private agricultural land.

The crown land is covered by areas of nothofagus and eucalyptus rainforest, dry eucalyptus forest, scrub, heathland and button grass plain. Access is provided by the Heemskirk Road from Zeehan, the Trial Harbour Road, the Granville Harbour Road, the Corinna Road to Waratah in the north, and old bush tracks. Areas of the licence are only accessible by foot.

Reporting period: 3 January 2007 to 2 January 2008.

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

1.3. LOCATION OF LICENCE



• Figure 1. EL46/2003, Location Map with Main Prospects

1.4. LAND TENURE

SCHEDULE

LAND DISTRICT: MONTAGU
VICINITY: HEEMSKIRK RIVER (13.5km NW of ZEEHAN)
MUNICIPALITY: WEST COAST
TENEMENT: EXPLORATION LICENCE 46/2003 193km²
HOLDER: RUBICON MIN TECH VENTURES PTY. LTD.

Commencing at a northwest corner at grid coordinates 335 000 metres E 5 380 000 metres N thence grid east to 344 000 metres E grid south to 5 375 000 metres N again grid east to 345 000 metres E again grid south to 5 373 000 metres N again grid east to 347 000 metres E again grid south to 5 371 000 metres N again grid east to 349 000 metres E again grid south to 5 369 000 metres N again grid east to 352 000 metres E again grid south to 5 367 000 metres N again grid east to 354 000 metres E again grid south to 5 365 000 metres N again grid east to 357 000 metres E again grid south to 5 362 000 metres N grid west to 354 000 metres E aforesaid again grid south to 5 358 000 metres N again grid west to 352 000 metres E aforesaid grid north to 5 362 000 metres N aforesaid again grid west to 349 000 metres E aforesaid again grid north to 5 365 000 metres N aforesaid again grid west to 347 000 metres E aforesaid again grid north to 5 367 000 metres N aforesaid thence again grid west to a point 200 metres inland from the high water mark on the West Coast of Tasmania thence in a general north-westerly direction 200 metres inland from and parallel to that high water mark to 334 000 metres E again grid north to 5 378 000 metres N again grid east to 335 000 metres E aforesaid thence again grid north to the point of commencement.

Coordinate datum - AGD66, AMG Zone 55.

EXCLUSIONS

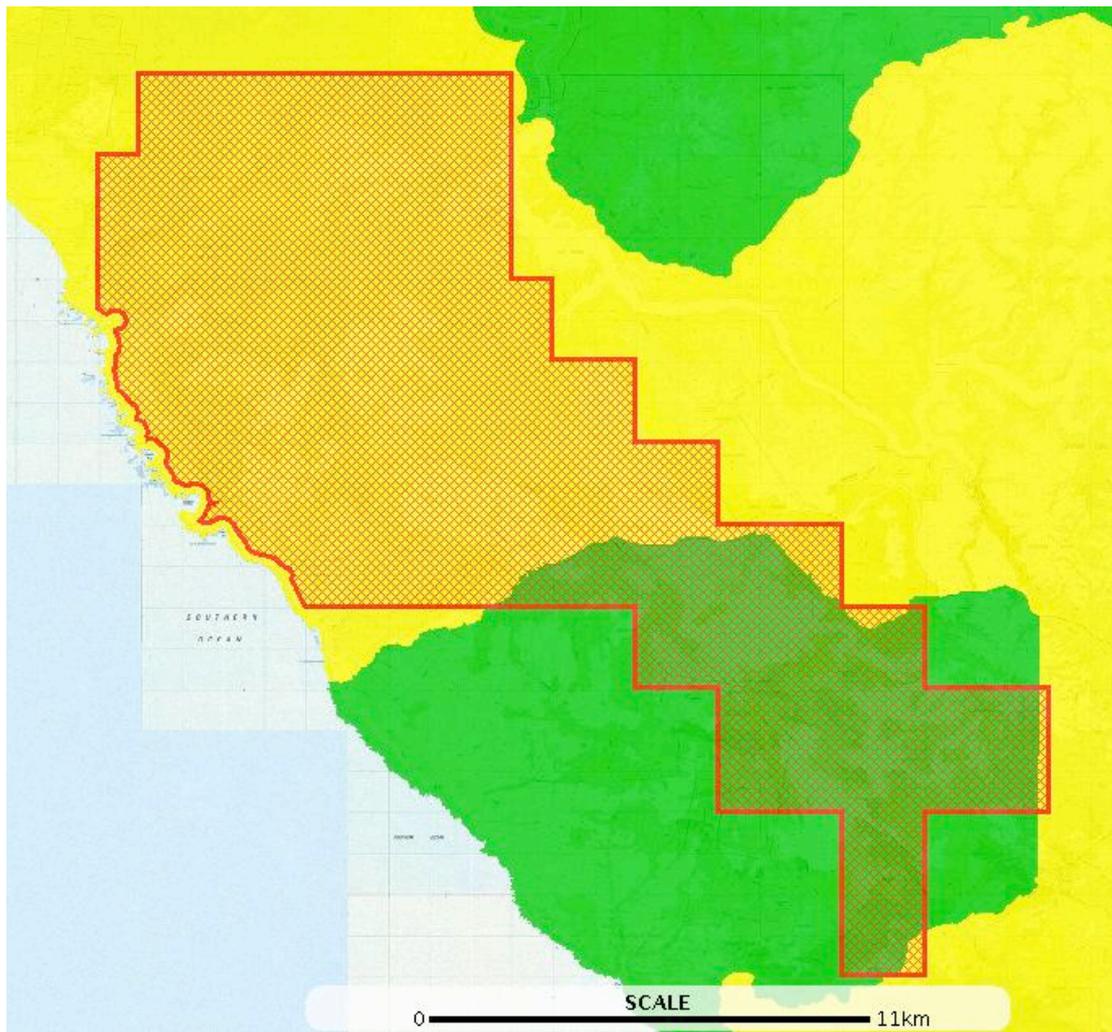
- (a) Any land owned or leased by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- (b) Mining Leases amounting to 79ha (more or less) which were applied for or in force prior to the date of application for this licence.
- (c) Areas of private land which either have been, or are in the process of being, purchased by 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:

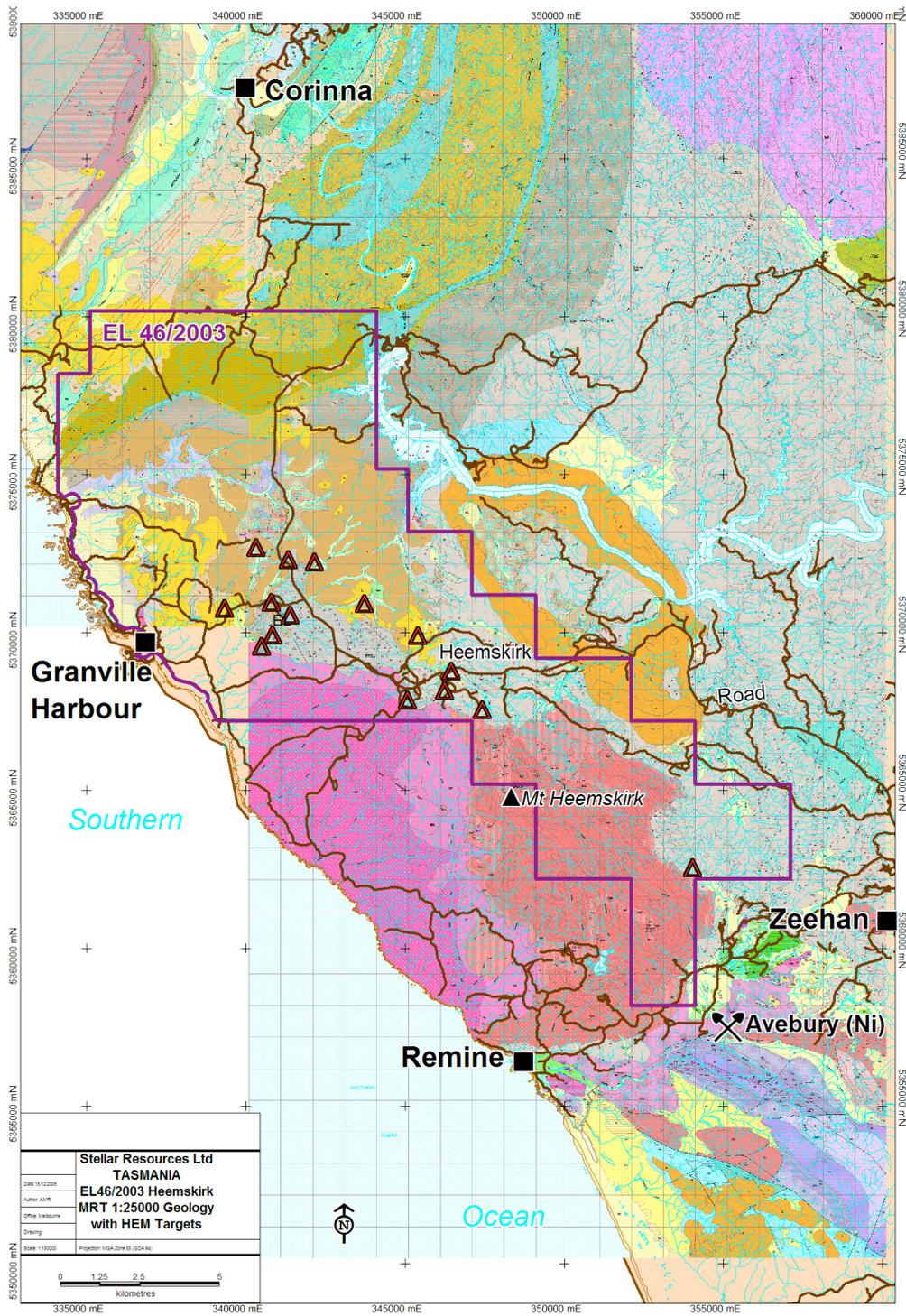
- Private Property
- Crown land
 - Multiple Use State Forest
 - Mount Heemskirk Regional Reserve
 - MDC Informal Reserves
 - HEC Land

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*.

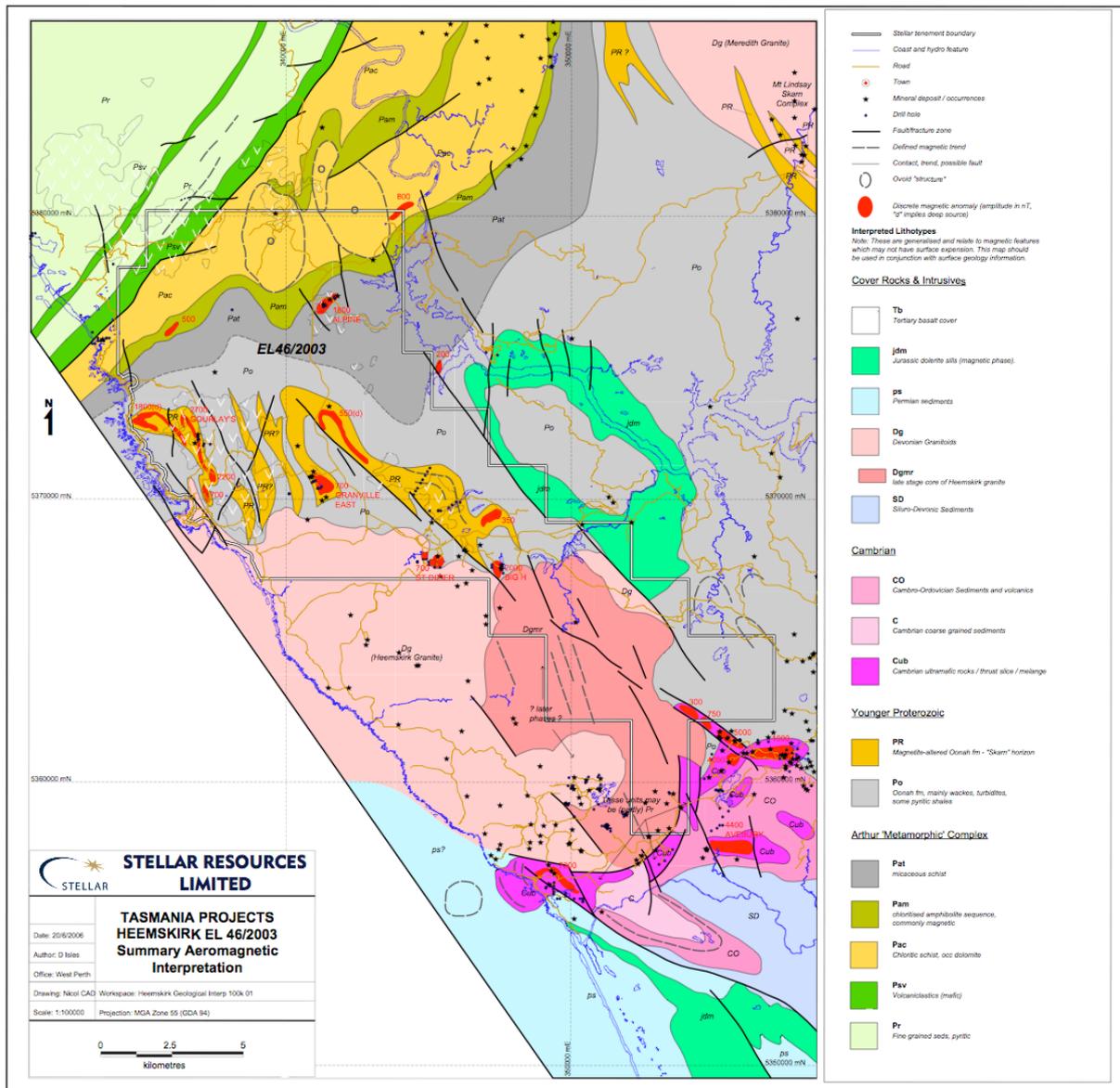


-  **Natural Resources (West Coast)**
-  **Environment Protection (West Coast)**

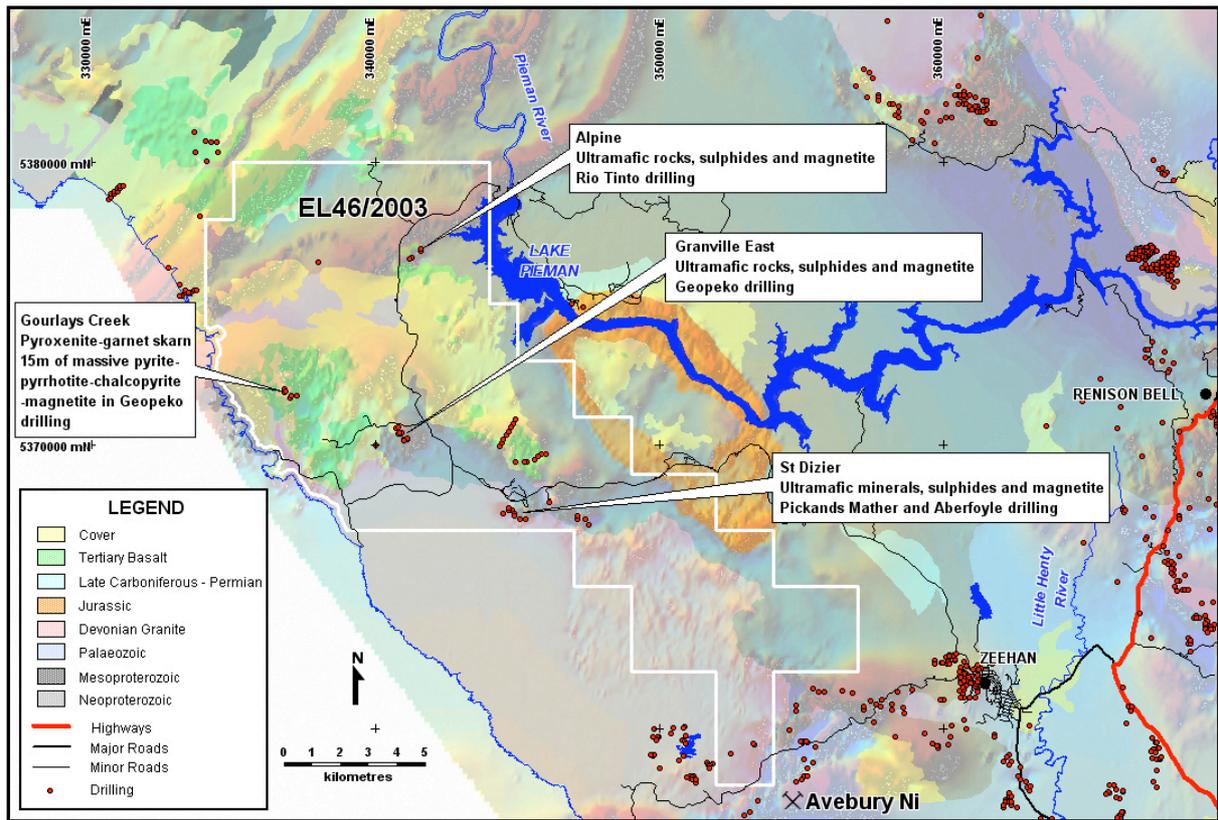
• Figure 2. EL46/2003, Land Tenure Map.



• Figure 3. EL46/2003, MRT Geology with HEM Targets



• Figure 4. EL 46/2003, Geological interpretation from magnetics



• Figure 5. EL46/2003, Geology (MRT) Draped Over Aeromagnetics

2. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

MRT digital geology and geophysics datasets, DPIWE topographic data as well as data captured from open-file company reports have been reviewed and significant data summarised and tabulated in spreadsheet form. Information from reports of previous tenement holders, in particular those of CRAE, Aberfoyle, Cominco, Placer, Minops, Pickands Mather, ACI, "Consolidated Syndicate", ANZECO, Geophoto Resources, Goldfields/RGC, Geopeko, New Holland Mining, Outokumpu, Goldstream Mining and Titan Resources has been captured from MRT open-file reports. The results of this work are presented in Appendix 1.

3. EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

3.1. REGIONAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

3.1.1. Data Acquisition, Mapping & Analysis

MRT digital geology and geophysics datasets, DPIWE topographic data as well as data captured from open-file company reports have been used to produce various maps at 50k, 25k and 10k scale. Exploration data from CRAE, Aberfoyle, Cominco, Placer, Minops, Pickands Mather, ACI, "Consolidated Syndicate", ANZECCO, Geophoto Resources, Goldfields/RGC, Geopeko, New Holland Mining, Outokumpu, Goldstream Mining and Titan Resources has also been captured from MRT open-file reports and tabulated. The tabulation of this data is presented in Appendix 1. Numerous maps are appended in digital form.

3.1.2. Aeromagnetics Survey

During February - March 2007 GPX Airborne carried out a 2414 line kilometre fixed wing airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the northwest portion of EL46-2003. Refer to figures 6 & 7. The survey was flown at a height of 60m with a line spacing of 50metres. A digital copy of the GPX Airborne survey report and raw data is appended as Appendix 3.

3.2. ALPINE PROSPECT

3.2.1. Drilling

During 2007 Stellar drilled 9 diamond drill holes, totalling 1894 metres, at the Alpine Prospect. Hole specifications are set out below in Table 1. Drill hole locations are depicted on figures 8 & 9 while an interpretative drill cross section is presented as figure 10. N. Turner's report on the drilling is attached as Appendix 4. Drill core logs and assays are appended in digital form.

• Table 1. Alpine Drilling Specifications

Hole	Collar			Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Survey	Date	Drilled	Logged
	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL							
AP013	341561.0	5376920.0	190	353		-90	gps	3/07	Boart	N. Turner
AP014	341140.0	5376626.0	173	284.1	337	-60	gps	3/07	Boart	N. Turner
AP015	341497.0	5376717.0	185	272.3	337	-60	gps	4/07	Boart	N Turner
AP016	341264.0	5376637.0	172	205	337	-60	gps	4/07	Boart	N. Turner
AP017	341418.0	5376607.0	185	272.4	337	-60	gps	5/07	Boart	N. Turner
AP018	341084.0	5376749.0	163	82		-90	gps	5/07	Boart	N. Turner
AP019	341570.0	5377127.0		62	360	-50	gps	10/07	LIDDS	N. Turner
AP020	341443.0	5377016.0		163	337	-75	gps	11/07	LIDDS	Not Logged
AP021	341483.0	5377097.0		200	360	-60	gps	12/07	LIDDS	Not Logged

3.2.2. Petrology

Sinclair Knight Mertz carried out a petrological study of 14 samples from hole AP013. The samples were examined optically in polished thin section and by XRD analysis. It was found that the rocks are highly veined and brecciated with carbonate veins cutting most samples. The rocks are highly altered (chlorite, carbonate, sulphide and silica) phylites, schists, dolostones, calcareous quartzites and mylonites; highly sheared, veined and altered metasediments. The dominant sulphides in the mineralised zones are pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite with minor bornite, chalcocite and hematite. A digital copy of the SKM report is attached as Appendix 5.

3.3. GOURLEY'S CREEK PROSPECT

3.3.1. Drilling

During 2007 Stellar drilled 7 reverse circulation percussion holes, totalling 768 metres, at the Gourley's Creek Prospect. The holes were drilled to further test two parallel northwest trending zones of stratabound sulphide/magnetite mineralization identified by Geopeko geophysics and drilling in the 1980's. Hole specifications are set out below in Table 2. Drill hole locations are depicted on figures 11 & 12 while a composite drill cross section is presented as Figure 13. K. Morrison's report on the drilling is attached as Appendix 6. Drill logs and assays are appended in digital form.

• **Table 2. Gourlay's Creek Drilling Specifications**

Hole	Collar			Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Surveyed	Date	Drilled	Logged
	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL							
SGR1	336665	5372396		190	241	-68.5	gps		Spaulding	K. Morrison
SGR2	336687	5372394		100	61	-73	gps		Spaulding	K. Morrison
SGR3	336971	5372566		57	241	-62.5	gps		Spaulding	K. Morrison
SGR4	336905	5372548		172	241	-61.5	gps		Spaulding	K. Morrison
SGR5	336836	5372545		34	241	-57.5	gps		Spaulding	K. Morrison
SGR6	336772	5372639		88	241	-62	gps		Spaulding	K. Morrison
SGR7	336888	5372021		127	270	5-8.5	gps		Spaulding	K. Morrison

3.4. St DIZIER DEPOSIT

3.4.1. Drilling

During 2007 Stellar drilled 3 diamond drill holes, totalling 315 metres, at the St Dizier Deposit. The program was designed to confirm reported geological features of the deposit, the mineralization and to collect samples for mineralogical study and metallurgical testing. The drilling tested the central St Dizier body as defined by Renison's drilling in the 1980's. Hole specifications are set out below in Table 3. Drill hole locations are depicted on Figure 14. G. Bravo's report on the drilling is attached as Appendix 7. Drill core logs, assays and photos are appended in digital form.

• **Table 3. St Dizier Deposit Drilling Specifications**

Hole	Collar			Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Surveyed	Date	Drilled	Logged
	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL							
ST03	345104.0	5367824.0		111.2	190	-60	gps	19/4/07	LIDDS	G. Bravo
ST02	345192.0	5367784.0		95.1	190	-60	gps	10/4/07	LIDDS	G. Bravo
ST01	345146.0	5367808.0		109.2	190	-70	gps	30/3/07	LIDDS	G. Bravo

3.4.2. Petrology

Pontifex & Associates carried out a petrological study of 4 samples; 3 from ST01 and 1 from ST02. The samples were examined optically in polished thin section and by XRD analysis. The rocks are unusually magnetite rich serpentinites with arsenopyrite, and veins of sulphide rich phlogopite and serpentine. The sulphide is pyrrhotite with minor arsenopyrite and pyrite and sparse chalcopyrite. A copy of the Pontifex report is attached as Appendix 8.

3.5. DEVISES PROSPECT

3.5.1. Rock Chip Samples

Seven rock chip samples were collected immediately adjacent to the southeast boundary of EL46-2003 in an area of outcrop mapped as Cambrian mafic rocks. Refer to Table 4, below, and Figure 15 for the sample locations and assay results.

• **Table 4. Devises Rock Chip Specifications**

AGD 66 Datum, by GPS			Rock Type	Ni	Zn	Cu	Au	WO3
Sample	East	North		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SDR1	354000	5358044	fresh massive basalt	28	58	14	<0.01	40
SDR2	353980	5358050	fresh foliated tuffaceous volcanoclastic	21	66	8	<0.01	20
SDR3	353960	5358104	altered basaltic siltstone, weathered sulphide	52	49	157	<0.01	100
SDR4	353948	5358110	altered fine biotite granite endoskarn	81	41	129	<0.01	40
SDR5	353964	5358171	altered fine basalt, disseminated ?pyrrhotite	36	50	109	<0.01	40
SDR6	353994	5358186	altered foliated sulphidic silicate skarn	80	39	292	<0.01	70
SDR7	353995	5358204	altered ?pyrrhotite rich silicate skarn	78	31	156	<0.01	120

3.5.2. Drilling

During March 2007 Stellar Resources drilled one 193 metre diamond drill hole at the Devises Prospect to test a strong aeromagnetic high thought to be at the contact between the Heemskirk Granite and Cambrian ultramafic rocks. The geology setting seemed similar to that at the nearby Avebury Deposit.

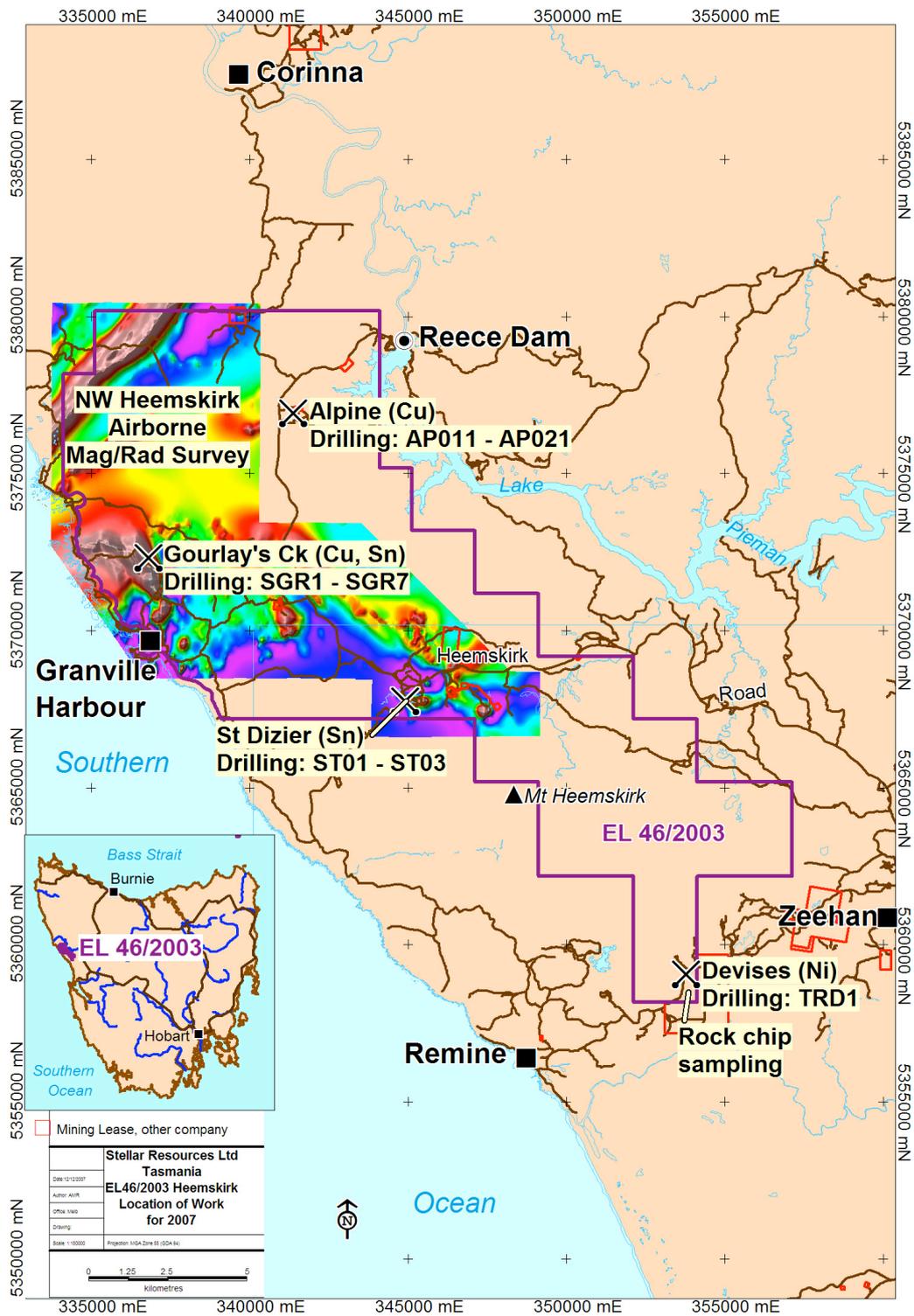
Hole specifications are set out below in Table 5. Refer to Figure 15 for hole location. The drill core log, assays and photos are appended in digital form.

• **Table 5. Devises Prospect Drilling Specifications**

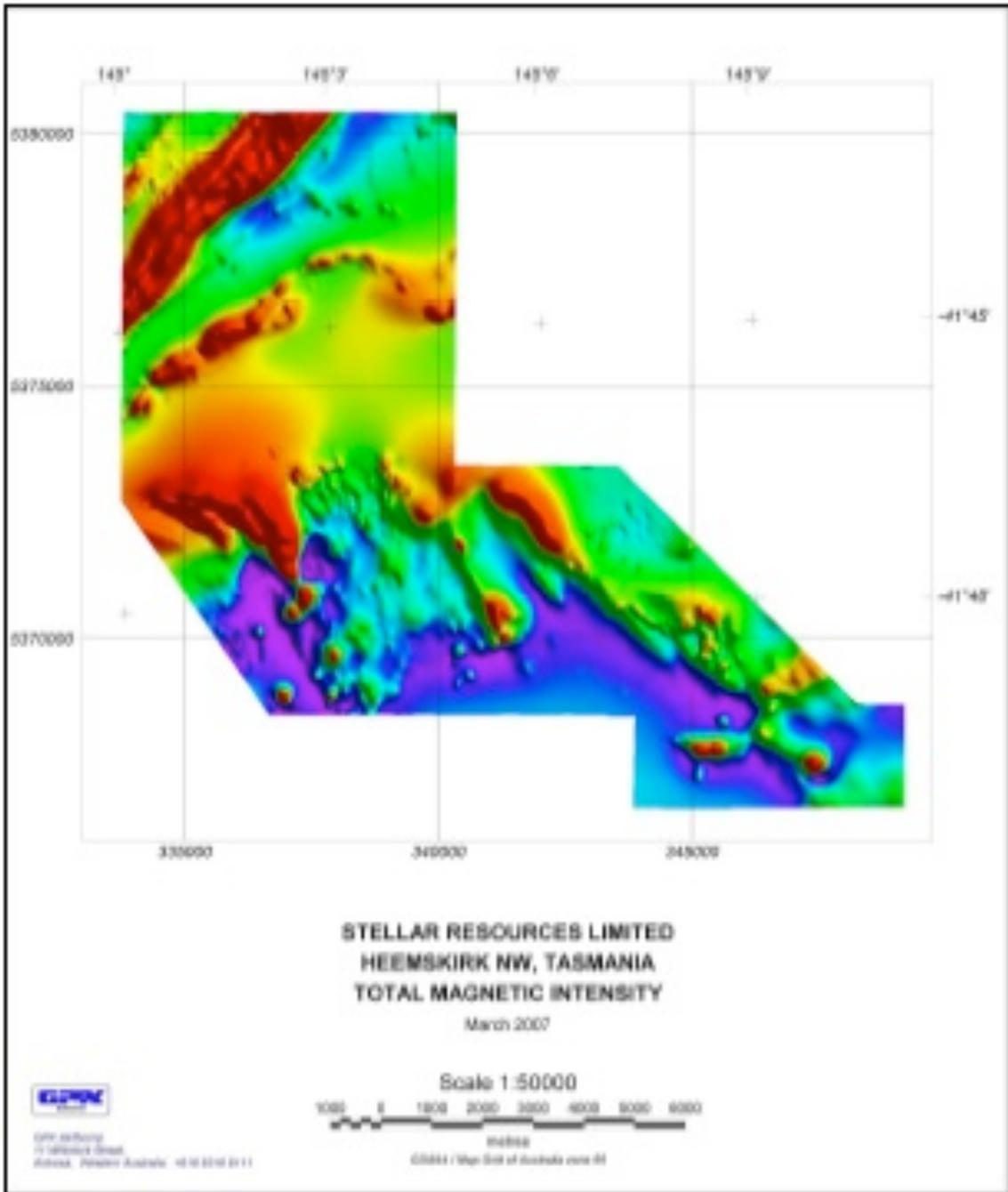
Hole	Collar			Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Surveyed	Date	Drilled	Logged
	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL							
SDD1 (TRD01)	353943.0	5359142.5	205	193	055	-45	gps	6/3/07	Almac	K. Morrison

3.5.3. Petrology

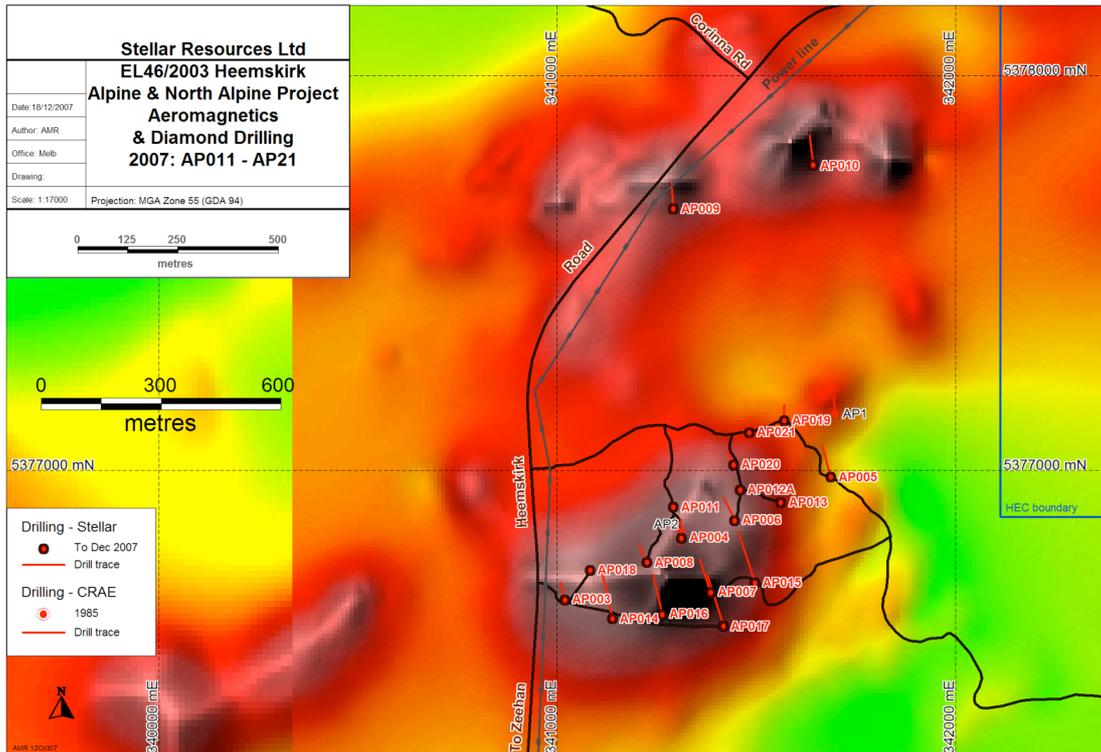
R. Bottrill of MRT, carried out a petrological study of 3 samples from drill hole SDD1. The samples were examined optically in polished thin section and by XRD analysis. The rocks are thought to be calc-silicate to mafic hornfelsed breccias, which have been highly decarbonated and dehydrated probably by the Heemskirk Granite intrusion. They are texturally and mineralogically complex metamorphosed mafic to calc-silicate rocks. There is only minor mineralization comprising pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. A copy of R. Bottrill's report is attached in digital form as Appendix 9.



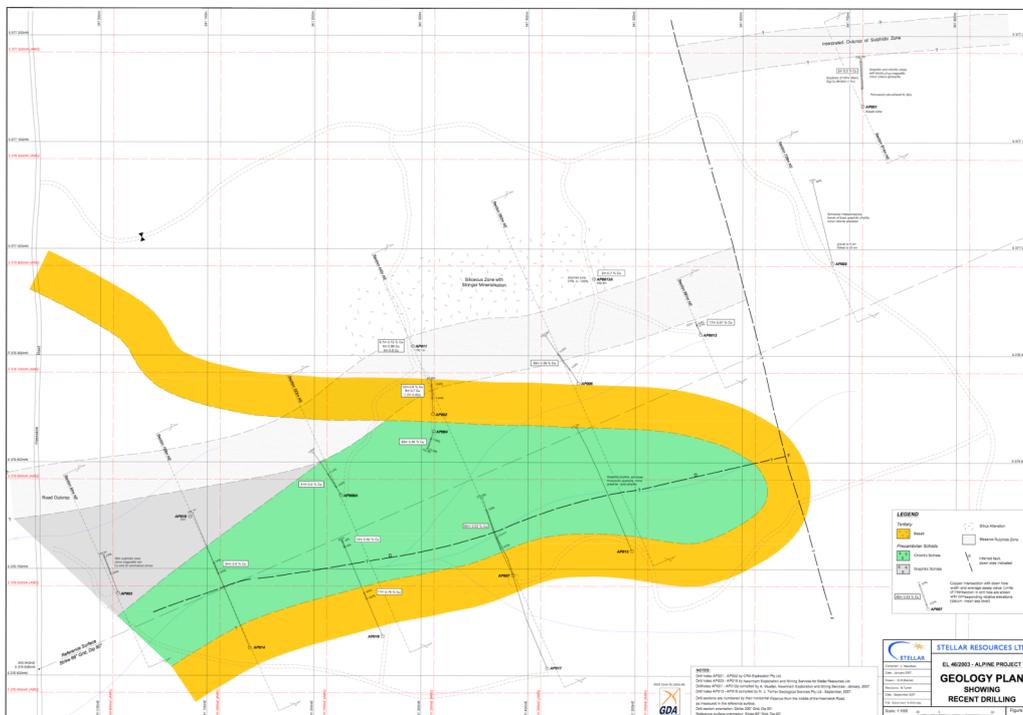
• Figure 6. EL46/2003, 2007 Exploration Activities Locations



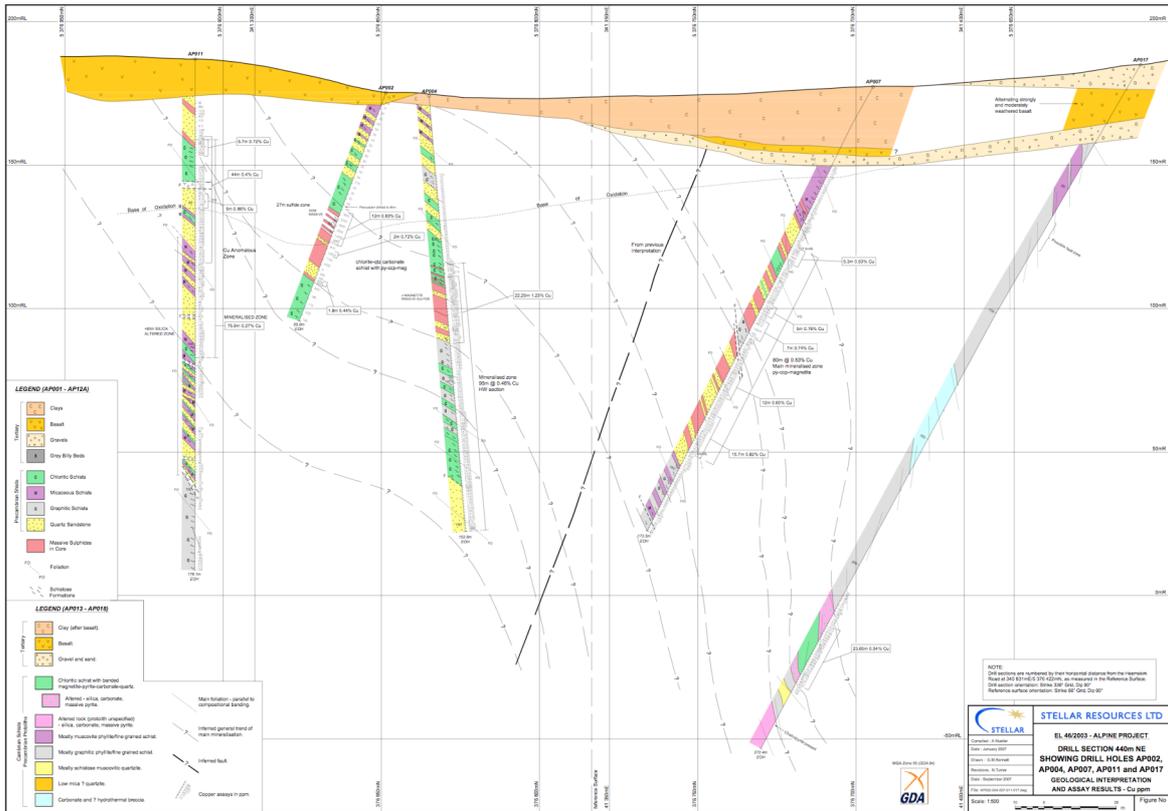
• Figure 7. EL46/2003, NW Heemskirk Aeromagnetic Survey TMI Image



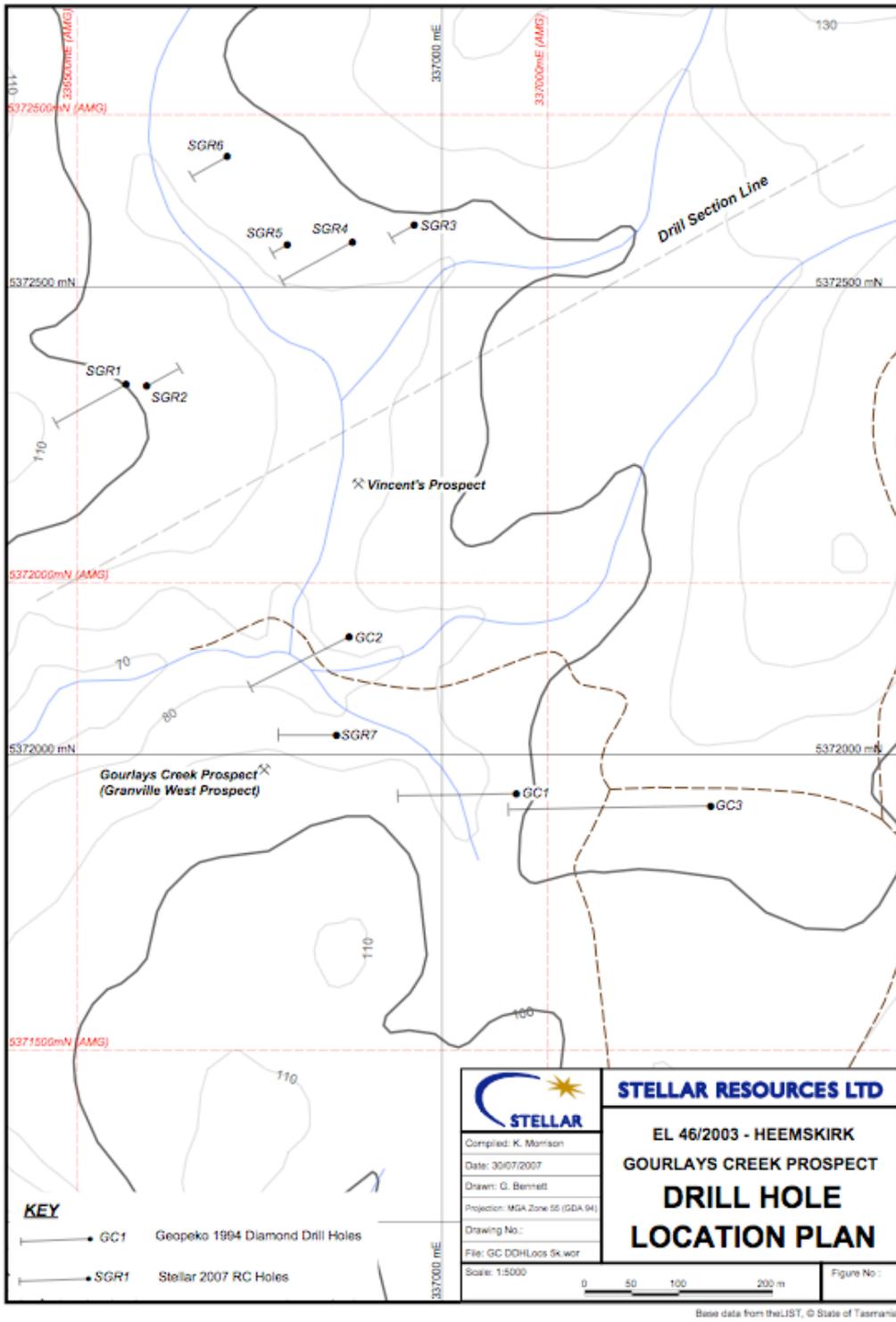
• Figure 8. EL46/2003, Alpine Prospect: Diamond Drilling on Aeromagnetics



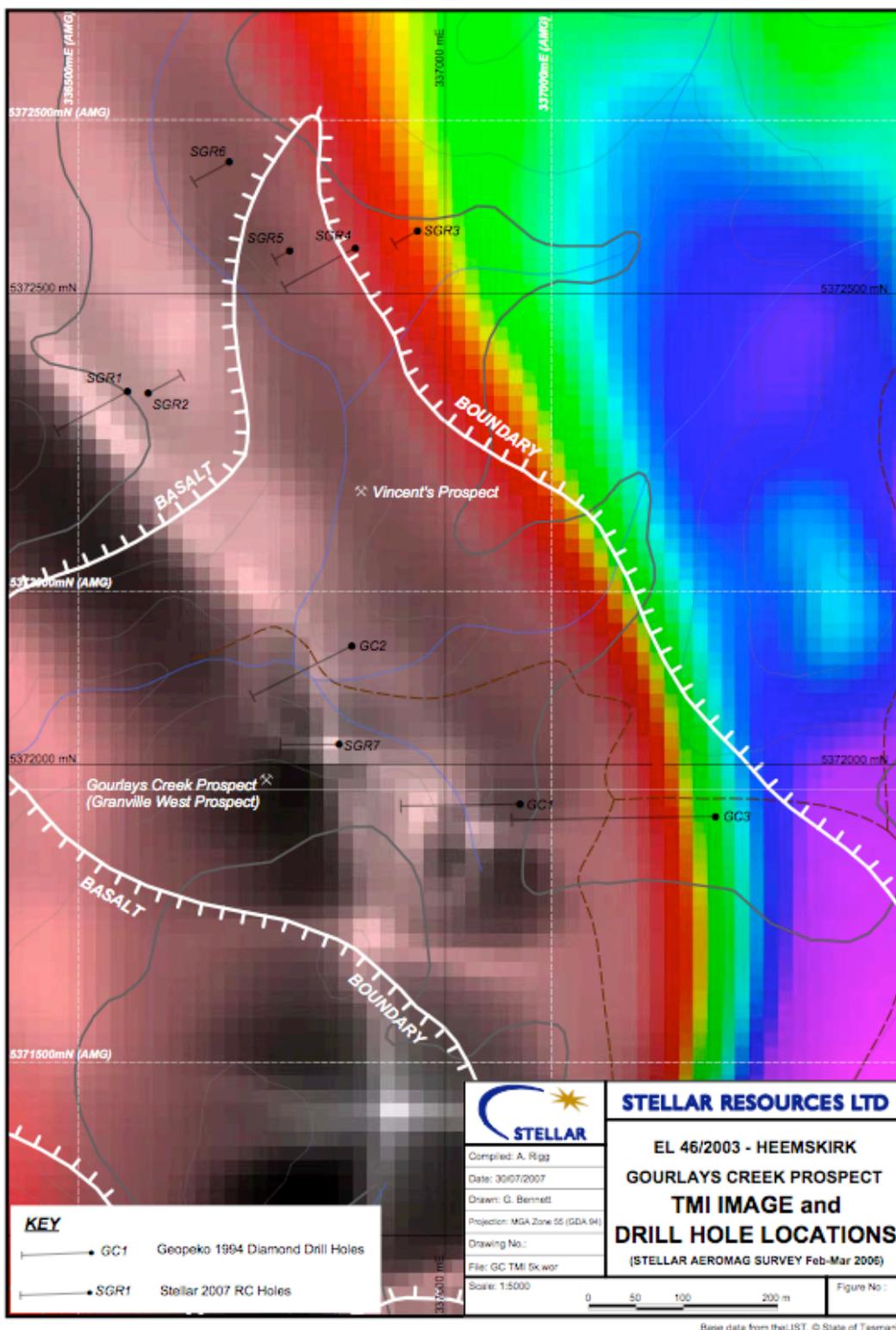
• Figure 9. EL46/2003, Alpine Prospect: Diamond Drilling on Geology Interpretation



• Figure 10. EL46/2003, Alpine Prospect: Drill Section with Geological Interpretation

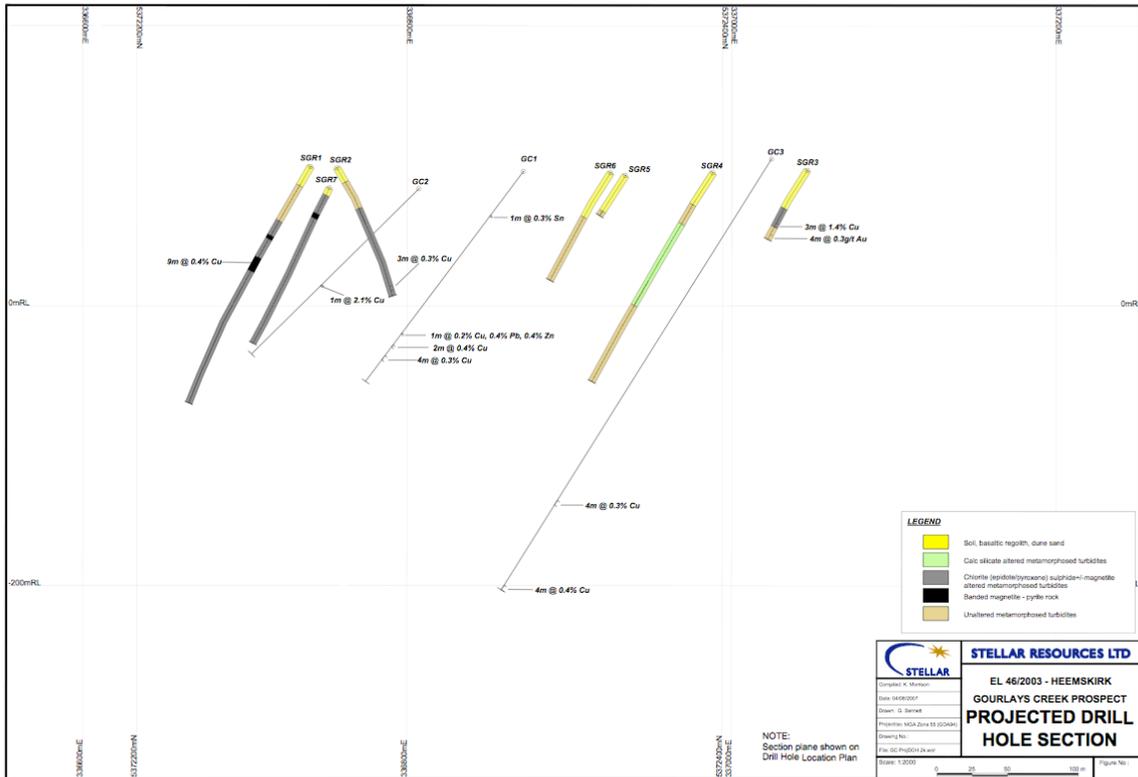


• Figure 11. EL46/2003, Gourlay's Creek Prospect: Drill Hole Location Plan

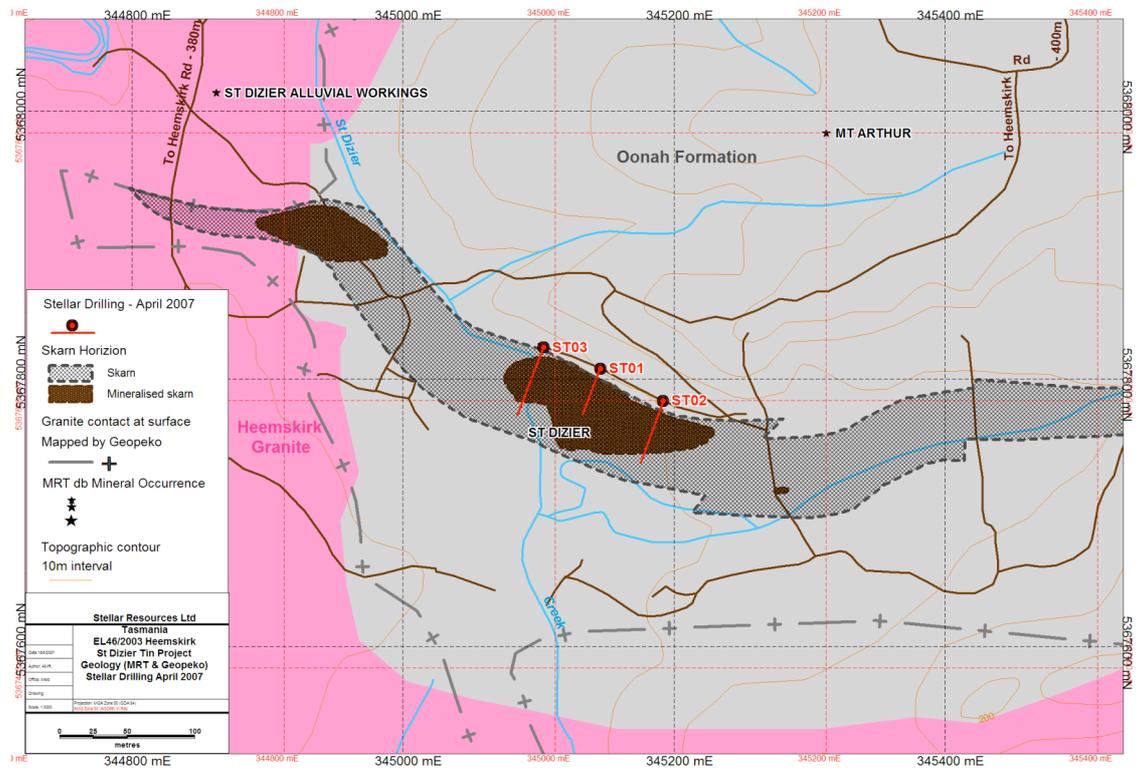


Base data from theLIST, © State of Tasmania

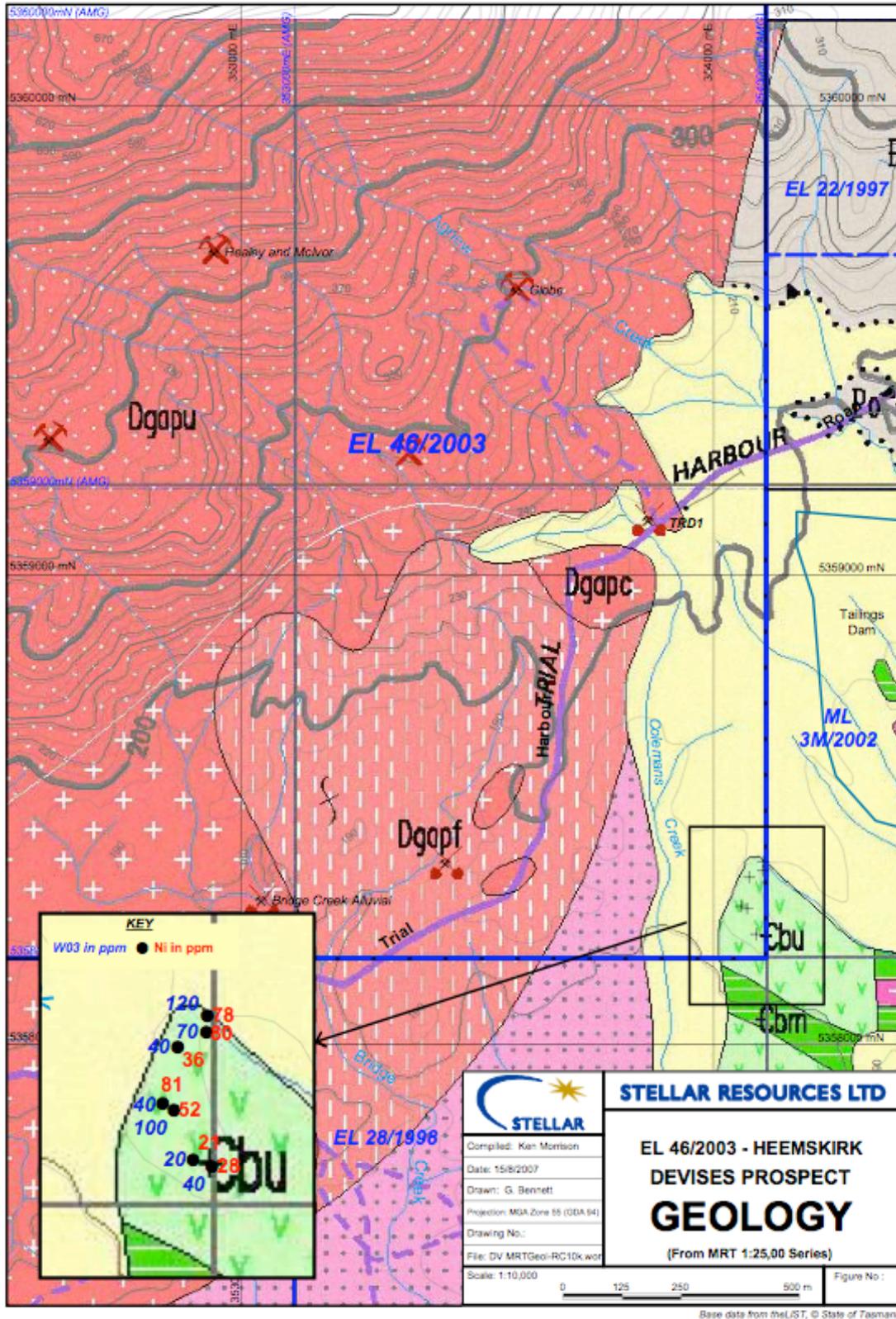
• Figure 12. EL46/2003, Goulay's Creek Prospect: Drill Hole Location on Aeromagnetics



• Figure 13. EL46/2003, Gourlay's Creek Prospect: Composite Drill Hole Section



• Figure 14. EL46/2003, St Dizier Deposit: Drill Hole Locations on Geology Plan



• Figure 15. EL46/2003, Devises Prospect: Diamond Drill Hole & Rock Chips on Geology Plan

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.1. REGIONAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The results of historical exploration data research and re-interpretation together with interpretation of the new aeromagnetic survey data has been used to identified a total of 39 exploration targets in the EL. These are tabulated in Appendix 2.

4.2. ALPINE PROSPECT

The host rocks at the Alpine Prospect comprise schistose muscovite quartzite; graphitic phyllite/fine grained schist; and chloritic schist, all part of the Bowry Formation. The rocks are strongly foliated but some vestige of bedding is preserved in the metasedimentary rocks. The copper mineralization intersected is associated with late-formed carbonate and silica in schists and in crosscutting veinlets and with late-formed massive sulphides (magnetite/pyrite). The mineralization appears stratiform, dipping steeply to the southeast.

It is thought (N. Turner, Appendix 4), that the coincidence of elevated copper content with chloritic schist and banded magnetite-pyrite-carbonate-silicate may indicate copper deposition was influenced by host rock geochemistry. The location of the deposit in the hinge of a fold also indicates structural control with hinge zone fractures providing pathways for mineralising fluids to reach the chemically receptive sites of deposition. For details of the geological interpretation refer to Appendix 4.

Geophysically, Alpine is located along a substantial belt of magnetically susceptible rocks, indicating an exploration and discovery opportunity over a substantial region of EL 46/2003. Stellar considers that the large dimensions of the Alpine geophysical anomaly and the mineralised copper intercepts auger well for the prospectivity of Alpine and similar deposits in the Bowry Formation.

• Table 6. Alpine Drilling Results

Alpine Drilling-Best Intersections		
Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Intersection
SR13	250	55m @ 0.4% Cu
SR14	152	30m @ 0.5% Cu
SR16	72	16m @ 0.6% Cu
	164	41m @ 0.4% Cu
SRG17	222	24m @ 0.5% Cu

N. Turner's draft report is attached as Appendix 4.

4.3. GOURLEY'S CREEK PROSPECT

The drill results indicate that the Gourlay's Creek mineralization is stratiform, but discontinuous, copper mineralization, with average intersection grades of about 0.5% Cu. Refer to Table 7. The mineralisation is generally, but not exclusively, associated with magnetite so it is similar to the mineralisation at the Alpine Prospect. Both Alpine and Gourlay's Creek have copper-gold anomalism and conductive anomalies, from ground electrical geophysics, which are associated with non-magnetic carbonate bearing stratigraphy. At both prospects this target type is peripheral to the prominent magnetic anomalies, which have driven drill targeting to date, consequently the non-magnetic copper-gold mineralisation is under tested.

At Gourlay's Creek sufficient drilling exists to show that the magnetite-copper prospect is sub economic in the area tested. The magnetic anomaly continues along strike for many kilometres but much of it is under Tertiary basalt cover making further drill targeting difficult.

• **Table 7. Gourlay's Creek Drilling Results**

Gourlay's Creek Drilling-Best Intersections		
Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Intersection
GC1	41	1m @ 0.3% Sn
	151	1m @ 0.2% Cu, 0.4% Pb, 0.4% Zn
	162	2m @ 0.4% Cu
	172	4m @ 0.3% Cu
GC2	97	1m @ 2.1% Cu
GC3	298	4m @ 0.3% Cu
	372	4m @ 0.4% Cu
SRG1	75	9m @ 0.4% Cu
SRG2	93	3m @ 0.3% Cu
SRG3	44	3m @ 1.4% Cu
	53	4m @ 0.3g/t Au

See attached report by K. Morrison (Appendix 6).

4.4. St DIZIER DEPOSIT

The St Dizier drilling confirmed the Renison interpretation and tenure of the deposit. Metallurgical testing of the samples obtained has yet to be completed. The results of this testing will determine whether a resource drilling program is justified at St Dizier.

• **Table 8. St Dizier Drilling Results**

St Dizier Drilling-Best Intersections		
Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Intersection
ST01	44	57m @ 0.6% Sn
ST02	13	22m @ 1.1% Sn
ST03	39.2	4.5m @ 3.8% Sn

See attached report by G. Bravo (Appendix 7.)

4.5. DEVICES PROSPECT

Hole SDD1 intersected 15.5 metres of sediments, 145.9 metres of hornfels-skarn-granite migmatite and 57.1 metres of coherent granite. Disseminated and localised thin massive occurrences of magnetic pyrrhotite are common throughout the hornfels-skarn-migmatite unit and explain the aeromagnetic anomaly. Despite the prevalence of sulphide and hydrothermal alteration in both the aureole rocks and the granite, metal concentrations are low, with maximum Sn and WO₃ values per metre of 710 and 640 ppm respectively. The hole downgraded the prospect of the area.

The rock chip sampling along the eastern boundary of the EL was also disappointing with few prospective rock types and no significant mineralization.

5. CONCLUSIONS

During 2007 Stellar has continued to interrogate the MRT's historic exploration database to identify and define exploration targets on EL 46/2003. The results of the March 2007 GPX Airborne fixed wing airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the northwest portion of the EL contributed to this work. The result (tabulated in Appendix 2) is the identification of 39 exploration targets. These targets are based on a combination of historic mapping, geochemical surveys, EM surveys and magnetic surveys.

Stellar has drilled two of these targets during the year, i.e. Gourlays Creek and Devises, continued the ongoing drilling program at the Alpine Prospect and carried confirmation drilling at the St Dizier Deposit. Results from this work have been mixed.

Drilling at Alpine throughout 2007 continued to intersect copper mineralization both at depth and around the periphery of previous drilling. The copper mineralization appears to occur in two stratiform horizons, which strike to the north east and dip steeply south east. At this stage the grades are not economic. But the mineralization is extensive and represents a style not previously recognized in Tasmania.

As the price of tin strengthened during the year Stellar's exploration refocused on the potential of the historic North Heemskirk Tinfields. At Gourlays Creek the drilling, which was targeting skarn tin mineralization, intersected copper and minor gold mineralization but not of economic grade. The geology and mineralization appear similar to that at the Alpine Prospect, that is stratiform copper mineralization associated with magnetite. The structures drilled are extensive and there is scope to discover areas of tin and/or copper enrichment.

With the focus on tin mineralization three drill holes tested the historic interpretation of the St Dizier Deposit and collected fresh samples for metallurgical testing. The skarn hosting the St Dizier Deposit has a strike length of over 3 kilometres and the drilling is the first stage of a revised exploration program of this mineralised zone. The St Dizier drill results are encouraging with high tin assays over wide intercepts.

The Avebury Deposit abuts the eastern edge of EL 46/2003 and is hosted by ultramafic rocks in the eastern aureole of the mineralising Heemskirk Granite. Similar rocks occur on the edge of EL46/2003. The Devises drill hole and rock chips sampling targeted this zone and any associated nickel mineralization. No mineralization was discovered and the drilling indicates that the Heemskirk Granite dips at a shallow angle shelving shallowly under the eastern edge of the EL.

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue interrogating historic exploration database to define and refine exploration targets.
- Review and prioritize exploration targets list.
- Ground truth historic exploration data location and accuracy for priority targets.
- Drill test priority exploration targets.
- Construct a 3D computer models of the Alpine Prospect and St Dizier Deposit prior to any further drilling.
- Grid drill St Dizier deposit and extensions.

• ENVIRONMENT

Drilling was undertaken at the Alpine, Gourley's Creek and Devises prospects and at the St Dizier Deposit during 2007.

At Alpine 9 diamond holes were drilled periodically from March throughout the year. Drilling was conducted in accordance with the MRT *Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct*. All holes have been plugged and sumps filled but as significant copper mineralisation was been intersected the prospect remains live and consequently no rehabilitation of access tracks and pads has been undertaken.

At Gourlays Creek 7 RC holes were drilled. Drilling was conducted in accordance with the MRT *Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct*. All holes have been plugged and the sites rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the landowner.

Three diamond holes were drilled at the St Dizier Deposit necessitating the construction of an access track and drill pads. Drilling was conducted in accordance with the MRT *Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct*. All holes have been plugged and sumps filled but as significant tin mineralisation was been intersected the prospect remains live and consequently no rehabilitation of access tracks and pads has been undertaken.

One diamond hole was drilled at the Devises Prospect immediately adjacent to the Trial Harbour Road. Drilling was conducted in accordance with the MRT *Mineral Exploration Code of Conduct*. The hole has been plugged, sump filled and the pad rehabilitated.

6. EXPENDITURE

Code	Description	Actual 01/01/2007 to 31/12/2007
Dept Code: D1	Rubicon	
Job Code: 6501	EL 46/2003 Heemskirk	
Phase Code: 105	STAFF COSTS	
1051	Administration Management	12,900.00
1052	Professional	12,732.00
1053	Technical	22,686.46
Phase Totals for: 105		48,318.46
Phase Code: 106	CONTRACT PERSONNEL	
1061	Professional Technical	15,708.75
1062	Labour	7,926.25
Phase Totals for: 106		23,635.00
Phase Code: 107	CONSULTANT PERSONNEL	
1071	Administration & Computing	0.00
1072	Geoscientist	147,077.98
1074	Other	26,767.86
Phase Totals for: 107		173,845.84
Phase Code: 115	DRILLING	
1151	Site Preparation	15,212.50
1153	RC	1,930.50
1154	Diamond	535,235.25
Phase Totals for: 115		552,378.25
Phase Code: 116	ASSAYS	
1161	Analytical/Sample analysis	60,254.21
Phase Totals for: 116		60,254.21
Phase Code: 120	DATA ACQUISITION	
1201	Geophysical Airphoto Surveys	44,176.20
1202	Purchases of existing data	381.82
Phase Totals for: 120		44,558.02
Phase Code: 125	SUPPORT COSTS	
1251	Vehicle Costs All	10,082.98
1252	Office Costs	1,039.77
1253	Field Operations Consumables	5,307.12
Phase Totals for: 125		16,429.87
Phase Code: 130	DATA PROCESSING	
1303	Computing	3,343.70
1304	Drafting and Presentation	8,168.50
Phase Totals for: 130		11,512.20
Phase Code: 150	TENEMENT COSTS	
1504	Legal Costs	0.00
1505	Rents/ Other Utilities	5,003.83
Phase Totals for: 150		5,003.83
Phase Code: 155	TRAVEL	
1551	Meals and Accomodation	12,339.81
1552	Airfares	6,171.99
1553	Vehicle Hire	3,032.67
1554	General Expense	2,327.22
Phase Totals for: 155		23,871.69
Phase Code: 165	OVERHEADS	
1654	General Expenses	1,857.12
Phase Totals for: 165		1,857.12
Phase Code: 190	WRITE OFF / PROVISIONS	
1901	Write Off	(44,000.00)
Phase Totals for: 190		(44,000.00)
Job Totals for: 6501		917,664.49

7. REFERENCES

- Bell, D.H. 1971-72. Annual Report, EL 48/70 and EL 49/70, North-Western Tasmania. Australian Consolidated Minerals Limited, Renison Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Caithness, S.J. 1985. Rocky Cape EL1/77. Report on Drilling for the Period 1st February 1985 to 30th November 1985. CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Callow, K.J. 1971. Report on Exploration Licence 28/71, Heemskirk, Tasmania. Australia and New Zealand Exploration Company. MRT Open File Report.
- Coldham, J.C. 1949. Pieman Gold-Osmiridium Field. Tasmanian Mines NL. MRT Open File Report.
- Cromer, W.C. 1988. EL 28/87 Granville Harbour, Tasmania, Annual Report Year 1. William C Cromer Pty Ltd, Consulting Geologists for New Holland Mining NL. MRT Open File Report.
- Danyushevsky, L. 2000. Sulphide inclusions in olivine phenocrysts from primitive magmas, in Ore Solutions Issue 8, CODES.
- Dickson, T.W. 1982. Heemskirk Falls EL 30/79 Geological Report for 12 Months to 15th October 1982. CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Dvorak, Z., D.C. 1980. DIGHEM II Survey in Western Tasmania. Aberfoyle Exploration Fraser, Proprietary Limited, Dighem Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Effler, M. 1982. Explanatory Report of the Geological Map of the Northern Mt Heemskirk Granite/Granville Harbour. CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited, Geopeko Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Gippsland Oil and Minerals NL. 1986. Exploration Licence 2/85 North Heemskirk, Tasmania. Report for Period August 11th, 1985 - May 10th, 1986 and Final Report. MRT Open File Report.
- Heithersay, P.S. 1983. Progress Report EL 1/77, Tasmania. Granville East Prospect, "11000" Prospect, Big Rocky Creek Prospect. Geopeko Limited, a division of Peko-Wallsend Operations Limited, CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Heithersay, P.S., 1982. Progress Report EL 1/77, Granville East Prospect, Gourlays Sumpton, J.D.H. Creek Prospect. Geopeko Limited, a division of Peko-Wallsend Operations Limited, CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Herrmann, W. 1991. Annual Report to 6 April, 1991, EL 56/89 - Corinna South, Tasmania. Outokumpu Exploration Australia Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Hyatt, M.A. 1986. First Report on EL 30/85 in the Vicinity of Granville Harbour. MRT Open File Report.
- Kilpatrick, D.J. 1982. Federation and Trial Harbour Areas, EL 11/76 and S.P.L. 129, Annual Report 1981-82. Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited, Renison Limited. MRT Open File Report.

- Leaman, D. E. 1988. EL 28/87 Granville Harbour - Regional Geophysical Review for New Holland Mining NL. MRT Open File Report.
- Leaman, D. E., 2003. A Geophysical Model of the Major Tasmanian Granitoids. MRT, Richardson, R.G. Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2003/11.
- Legge, P.J. 1983. The Lead Zinc Potential of the Younger Rocks (Precambrian) of North West Tasmania. P. J. Legge and Associates for CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Lockhart, J.D. 1975. Final Report on Exploration Licence No. 10/75, Granville Harbour. Tasmania Australia and New Zealand Exploration Company. MRT Open File Report.
- Luong, L. 2002. Relinquishment Report - EL43/1994 'Corinna' - 2 February 1995 to 31 August 2002. Goldstream Mining NL and Titan Resources NL. MRT Open File Report.
- McCarthy, E. 1957. R.T.A.E. and E.Z. Exploration Programme Geophysical Surveys in N.W. Tasmania to 31st May 1957 - Project PRP/7/100, RioTinto Matheson R S Australian Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Mineral Resources Tasmania. 2003. Mineral exploration opportunities in Tasmania. A summary of opportunities for mineral exploration and mineral resource development in Tasmania. February 2003.
- Morrison, K.C. 1994. Assessment of the Tasman River Alluvial Tin Exploration Target. Laffer, S. G., Renison Limited. MRT Open File Report. Griffiths, F. J.,
- Munro, R. G., Report on Exploration Activity - Nth Heemskirk - EL's 6/94 and Laffer, S. Griffiths, F. J 30/92. Renison Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Newnham, L.A., 1970-71 Annual Report, EL 48/70 and EL 49/70, North-Western Woodward, A.J. Tasmania. ACI Limited, Renison Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Parkinson, R. G. 1993. Zeehan No.2. EL 34/88. Report on Exploration in Relinquished Areas for the Period 9/12/88 to 9/11 93. CRA Exploration Pty Limited. November 1993. MRT Open File Report.
- Perring, R.J. 1984. EL 1/77 Rocky Cape - Gourlays Creek Prospect. Progress Report January 1 to June 30, 1983. Geopeko Limited, a division of Peko-Wallsend Operations Limited, CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Pickands Mather and Company International. 1965. Northwest Tasmania, Proposed Program of Exploration 1965. MRT Open File Report.
- Poltock, R. 1994. Relinquishment and Annual Report to 10 May,1994. EL 14/89 Corinna, EL 56/89 Corinna South, and EL 2/93 Pieman River. Fodina Minerals Proprietary Limited, Outokumpu Exploration Australia Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Porter, M.T. 1980. EL 1/77 Rocky Cape, North West Tasmania Progress Report January 1 to December 31, 1979, CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. February 1980. MRT Open File Report.
- Rattigan, J.H. 1968. Geochemical Drainage Survey of the Heemskirk Area, EL 7/68(Tas) to Dec. 31, 1968. Geophoto Resources Consultants, Texins Development Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.

- Roberts, P.A. 1984. Relinquishment Report on Northern Portion of EL 11/76, Gold Fields Exploration Pty Limited. June 1984. MRT Open File Report
- Rombouts, M.J. 1983. Annual Report Exploration Licence 47/71, Queen Hill, Tasmania for 12 Months to December 21, 1983. Aberfoyle Exploration Proprietary Limited, Gippsland Oil and Minerals NL. MRT Open File Report.
- Schmidt, R.C. 1967. Status of Big 'H' Prospect near Mt. Heemskirk, Tasmania. Pickands Mather and Company International. MRT Open File Report.
- Simpson, D.C. 1974. Progress Report EL 22/73 (St Dizier), Tasmania. Cominco Exporation Pty Ltd. December 1974. MRT Open File Report.
- Simpson, D.C. 1974. Six Monthly Report EL 22/73 (St Dizier), Tasmania. Cominco Exporation Pty Ltd. June 1974. MRT Open File Report.
- Sise, J.R. 1986. Exploration Licence 47/71 Queen Hill Tasmania Final Report, Including Report on Exploration for the Period January 1985 to November, 1986. Aberfoyle Exploration Proprietary Limited, Gippsland Oil and Minerals NL. MRT Open File Report.
- Sise, J.R. 1981. Progress Report Queen Hill Joint Venture, EL 47/71 Tasmania, Quarter to June 1, 1981. Aberfoyle Exploration Proprietary Limited, Gippsland Minerals NL. MRT Open File Report.
- Stephenson, P.R. 1978. Long`s Iron Blow, North Heemskirk. Renison Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Taylor, B.L. 1954. Progress Report on the North Pieman Mineral Field. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Tear, S. J. 1995. Seventh Annual Report for the Period ending 9/11/95. EL 34/88 Zeehan No.2, Tasmania. CRA Exploration Pty Limited. November 1995. MRT Open File Report.
- Tear, S. J. 1995. Seventh Annual Report for the Period ending 9/11/95. EL 28/88 Zeehan No.1, Tasmania. CRA Exploration Pty Limited. September 1995. MRT Open File Report.
- Webster, S. S. 2002. Quantitative Interpretation of Magnetic and Gravity Data for the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program. Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2002/15.
- Weir, D.J. 1985. Rocky Cape EL 1/77. Progress Report on the Alpine Prospect for the Period 1st February 1984 to 31st January 1985. CRA Exploration Proprietary Limited. MRT Open File Report.
- Weir, M. 2004. Avebury's potential shapes up. Resource Stocks pp70-71 February/March 2004. Published by Aspermont Ltd, Leederville, Western Australia.
- Young, C.H. 1980. Progress Report Queen Hill Joint Venture EL 47/71 Tasmania November 17, 1980. Aberfoyle Exploration Proprietary Limited, Gippsland Minerals NL. MRT Open File Report.
- Young, C.H. 1980. Progress Report, Queen Hill Joint Venture, EL 47/71, Tasmania, Quarter to 31 March, 1980. Aberfoyle Exploration Proprietary Limited, Gippsland Minerals NL. MRT Open File Report.

Zarzavatjian, P.A.1965. Airborne Magnetometer Survey Over the Waratah - Zeehan Area Northwest Tasmania. Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, Aero Service Limited. MRT Open File Report.

Keywords

Location: Heemskirk
Mineralisation environment: Skarns, Greisens
Minerals: Chalcopyrite, Gold, Cassiterite, Arsenopyrite, Magnetite
Exploration methods: Historic Research, Aeromagnetism, Geochemistry, Drilling
Mine/prospect name: Alpine, Gourlay's Creek, Granville East & Devises Prospects, St Dizier Deposit.
Stratigraphic name: Oonah Formation, Crimson Creek Formation, Arthur Metamorphic Complex, Bowry Formation, Heemskirk Granite
Lithologic name: sandstone, quartzite, phyllite, schist, granite, massive sulphides, quartz
Geological Province: Dundas Trough, Arthur Lineament
Geological age: Lower Neoproterozoic, Palaeozoic

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

APPENDICES

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 1: Heemskirk Project Exploration Summary (A. Rigg)

EL46/2003 Heemskirk - Alpine District								
Company	Year	Location	Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report	
Rio Tinto	1957	West Coast Tas	Aeromag survey	Coarse regional magnetics				
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	INPUT (EM?) & aeromag survey. e/w, 880m fls, 133m fh.	Coarse regional EM & magnetics. Arthur lineament defined				74-0987
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	Heli-borne stream sed geochem & geol mapping follow-up			No recorded data		74-0987
ANZ Expln	1975	Copper Reward (MRT name). South of Alpine 2.5km	Regional stream sed. Cu, Pb, Zn, W	Assays: Cu to 70ppm, Pb to 80ppm, Zn to 2900ppm		There is another Copper Reward prospect, near the Interview River, north of the Pieman River. Occurrence not referred to as Copper Reward in report. Geologist: L Newnham		75-1141
ANZ Expln	1975	Duck Creek (not in MRT db). WSW of Alpine 4.5km	Regional stream sed. Cu, Pb, Zn, W	Assays: Cu to 30ppm, Pb to 100ppm, Zn to 520ppm		Geologist: L Newnham		75-1141
MRT	1981	West Coast	Aeromag survey, e/w, 500m fls, 150m fh. Mag only.	Broad scale magnetics		Picture		UR1983-35
CRAE	1982	West Coast	Computer analysis of regional stream sed data with Microgas.	Anomalous areas defined				82-1801
CRAE	1985	Red prospect, 3km west of Alpine	Target selected from 1981 aeromag survey.					86-2538, 89-3015
CRAE	1985	Red prospect.	Grnd mag	Target selection assisted. Anom defined				86-2538
CRAE	1985	Red prospect.	Genie EM (grnd)	Target selection assisted				86-2538
CRAE	1985	Red prospect.	Soil geochem grid.	Soil up to 100ppm Cu, 100ppm Pb, 400ppm Zn, semi-coincident with EM.				86-2538
CRAE	1985	Red prospect.	Drilling, PD85RP1 (92m, Az 0, Dip 0)	Carbonaceous dolomite, shale, mudstone. Py from 3% to 20%. Assays up to Cu 110ppm, Pb 45ppm, Zn 370ppm.	Surficial enrichment over dolomite. No further work warranted.	Local co-ords in rpt appear incorrect. Do not comply with mag/geochem anom. DH site moved to 'gestimated' locality by AMR.		86-2538
CRAE	1985	Alpine prospect	Geol mapping					86-2538, 89-3015
CRAE	1985	Alpine prospect	Grnd mag	Target selection assisted. Anoms defined		Compilation map, p133		85-2335
CRAE	1985	Alpine prospect	Genie EM (grnd)	Target selection assisted				85-2335
CRAE	1985	Alpine prospect	Soil geochem grid	Soil anoms defined				85-2335

CRAE	1985	Alpine prospect	Auger bedrock sampling along main road for: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, As, Fe, Mn, Ni, Co, Sn, W, Ba.	Some weak and scattered anomals for Cu, Fe, Zn. Fe, Cu & Zn proximal to major mag features.			85-2335
CRAE	1985	Alpine prospect	DH AP1 (106.7m, Az 357, dip -65)	Geophysical (mag, EM)/geochem target tested. Marly metapelite banded with magnetite-py-carbonate-qtz ironstone, 12.75m @ ave 0.24% Cu. Au not assayed. Metased schist above ironstone, veins of py-carbonate 8.2m @ 0.04% Cu, 0.19% Zn.			86-2538
CRAE	1985	Alpine prospect	DH AP2 (85.8m, Az 0, dip 0)	Geophysical (mag, EM) target tested. Marly metapelite banded with magnetite-py-carbonate-qtz ironstone, 27.4m @ ave 0.53% Cu (est true thickness of 18m). A few Au assays, mainly bld, max)0.03g/t. Above the ironstone (as seen in AP1), 26m averaged 500ppm Zn.			86-2538
Aberfoyle	1989	Newdegate Ck, Hoyle Ck (3km west of Alpine, near Red Prospect)	Stream sed sampling	Disappointing. Newdegate Ck to 105ppm Zn (300ppm just outside EL), Hoyle Ck all low/nil.	No further work warranted.	Thick veg restricted access.	89-3015
Outokumpu	1990	Alpine prospect	Grnd mag survey. CRAE grid re-cut, infilled and extended.	Target selection assisted			91-3269
Outokumpu	1991	Alpine prospect	TEM survey (four loop GDP-16). CRAE grid re-cut, infilled and extended.	Target selection assisted			91-3269
Outokumpu	1991	Alpine prospect	Geol re-interp (Dr. Stolz)		See page 10-15		91-3269
Outokumpu	1991	Alpine prospect	Re-logging, mag susc measurement, selective sampling and assaying of CRAE DH AP1 & AP2.	Target selection assisted			91-3269
Outokumpu	1991	Alpine prospect	Selective sampling and assaying of CRAE DH AP1 & AP2. Ironstone intersection assayed for 25 elements.	Fe: 30-60% related to qtz gangue; Mn: 710-6600ppm; Ti: 30-340ppm; Ca & Mg: up to 5.5%; Co: 85-650ppm; As: 50-230ppm in py-carb veins, low in ironstone; Ag: up to 1g/t in ironstone, up to 3g/t in py-carb; Cu: up to 1.5% in py rich ironstone; Au: low in ironstone, 80-108ppb in py-carb; Pb: low in ironstone, up to 400ppm in py-carb; Zn: 100-250ppm in ironstone, 300-16500ppm in py-carb. Zr, Y, La, Na, K, Ni, Cr, Bi, Sn, W, Mo all low.	"The banded felsic/mafic qtz-alb-chl-(carb) schists of AP2 appear broadly similar to rocks which enclose banded siliceous ironstones of the Doctor's Ck - Owen Meredith area to the north...."		91-3269
Fodina	1992-94	Alpine prospect and north extn of Bowry formation.	Interest in the Bowry formation for IOCG min.			Management transferred fom Outokumpu to Fodina (subsidiary of MPI Ltd) in 1992.	94-3566

Fodina	1992-3	Alpine prospect and north extn of Bowry formation.	Stream sed sampling for Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Pb, Sb, Sn, W, Zn	Around Alpine: Cu to 44ppm, As to 17ppm, Au to 1.72ppb; North of Alpine to Lefroy Ridge: Cu to 49ppm, As to 4ppm, Au to 2.8ppb.	Anomalies reflected elevated backgrounds for the rock types, and not actual mineralisation.	No work done on Alpine. Relinquished.	94-3566
AGSO	1996	Arthur-Pieman district	1996 (AGSO P652) Aeromag, rad, dtm survey, plane, e/w, 200m & 100m fls, 96m fh				
Goldstream/Titan	1996	Bowry formation to the north, & including Alpine prospect in the south	Detailed helimag survey, mag only (1996 Corinna), e/w, fls 50m, fh 40m.				97-4074
Goldstream/Titan	1996	Lucy Formation, Lefroy Ridge East to the north	Stream sed sampling for Ag, As			Geologist: N. Turner	97-4074
Goldstream/Titan	1996-97	Lucy Formation, Lefroy Ridge East to the north	Stream sed sampling, assays for: Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Sn, W, Zn.			Geologist: N. Turner	97-4108
Goldstream/Titan	1997	Lucy Formation to the north, incl Lefroy Ridge East.	Geological mapping.			Geologist: N. Turner	97-4108
Goldstream/Titan	1997	Lucy Formation to the north, incl Lefroy Ridge East (just within SRZ Lefroy Ridge East EL applic area). None in Alpine prospect area.	Drilling in Lefroy Ridge East mag anomaly (magnetite rich Lucy Formation), LREDDH1 (203m, Az, 102, dip -50), LREDDH2, (203m, Az 228, dip 50). Downhole Crone EM for LREDDH2. Assays: Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Sn, W, Zn.	Both holes into chlorite schist, massive metabasalt with dissem magnetite. LREDDH1: best assay 0.129ppb? Au, 2679ppm Cu @ 153-154m & 0.155ppb? Au, 238ppm Cu @ 77-78m; LREDDH2: best assay 0.167ppb? Au, 77ppm Cu @ 180-181m.		Geologist: N. Turner	97-4108
Goldstream/Titan	1999	Lucy Formation, Lefroy Ridge East to the north	Extended stream sed sampling, assays for: Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Sn, W, Zn.	Subtle anomalism for: Ag, Cu, Sb, Pb, Zn.	Au derived locally from a source within the aeromag anom (Lucy Fm).	Geologist: N. Turner	99-4261
Goldstream/Titan	1999	Lucy Formation, Lefroy Ridge East to the north	Rock chip sampling, assays for: Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Sn, W, Zn.	Nothing of interest		Geologist: N. Turner	99-4261
Goldstream/Titan	1999	Lucy Formation, Lefroy Ridge East to the north	Soil sampling, three lines (4km) Over most intense mag anom. Assays for: Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Sn, W, Zn.	Not really anomalous, only mildly for: highest Au 80ppb, Cu 140ppm.		Geologist: N. Turner	99-4261
Goldstream/Titan	2000	Alpine prospect, adjacent to main road	Rock chip sampling	Strike of anom Cu/Au defined, continues to the west of the Zeehan Hwy. West side best Cu 6420ppm, Au 27ppb.		Geologist: Lindsay Newnham	01-4522.
MRT	2001	West Coast regional	WTRMP Area C aeromag, rad, dtm survey, Heli, e/w, 200m fls, 76m fh.				
Goldstream/Titan	2002	Alpine prospect specific	2002 Corinna, EM, aeromag, dtm survey, Heli, sse (158), 100m fls, 78m fh.(Hummingbird EM)	EM anomns defined	Boyd questioned the positioning of the CRAE drill holes. Felt that it was unlikely that there would be further mineralisation to west or east of	Licence relinquished "no economic mineralisation discovered."	E43_94_2002_Final

					the CRAE holes.		
Stellar Resources	2006	Alpine	Diamond drilling: AP3, AP4 (152.8m vert), AP5	AP3 intersected sulphide mineralisation similar to AP4 but of lower tenor. AP4 intercepted 95m @ 0.46% Cu mineralisation from 57.7m to end of hole, including 22.25m @ 1.23% Cu from 65 metres. The hole finished in strong mineralisation (with the last sample of 1.2m assaying 0.39% Cu). AP5 was stopped short of target due to drilling problems.	The consulting geologist reported some 90 plus metres of continuously mineralised drill core – in both massive and disseminated sulphides, which is encouraging for the potential for a large mineralised system.		

EL46/2003 Heemskirk - Gourlays Creek District							
Company	Year	Location	Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Rio Tinto	1957	West Coast Tas	Aeromag survey	Coarse regional magnetics			
Pickands Mather	1965	West Coast Tas	Regional reconnaissance stream sed. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, As, Sn	Base metals in district		General info	66-0439
ACM Ltd/ Renison	1972	West Coast Tas	Recon geol mapping, rock & stream sed sampling, to investigate Devonian granites environs				72-0876
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	INPUT (EM?) & aeromag survey. e/w, 880m fls, 133m fh.	Coarse regional EM & magnetics. Arthur lineament defined			74-0987
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	Helicopter stream sed geochem & geol mapping follow-up			No recorded data	74-0987
ANZ Expln	1975	Gourlay's Ck/Vincent's Cu area.	Aeromag interp, from 1957 Rio Tinto survey. Gourlay's Ck anom targeted.			Geologist: J D Lockhart	75-1141
ANZ Expln	1975	Gourlay's Ck/Vincent's Cu area.	Regional stream sed. Cu, Pb, Zn, W	Assays: Cu to 40ppm, Pb to 110ppm, Zn to 1140ppm		Geologist: J D Lockhart	75-1141
ANZ Expln	1975	Gourlay's Ck/Vincent's Cu area.	Grnd mag grid over Gourlay's Ck anom.			Geologist: J D Lockhart	75-1141
ANZ Expln	1975	Gourlay's Ck/Vincent's Cu area.	Geol mapping over Gourlay's Ck/Vincent's Cu area.			Geologist: J D Lockhart	75-1141
CRAE	1980	Granville West (Gourlays Ck)	Selection of GE mag anom from 1957 Rio Tinto Aeromag survey, by Porter. Geol mapping, geochem.	Sn 15 to 40ppm assayed from rock chips.			80-1469
CRAE	1980	Granville West (Gourlays Ck)	Grid lines for geol mapping, grnd mag (through 'window' in tertiary basalt) & geochem (hand auger), assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Ta, W, Sn, Co, Ni, Cr, Bi, Mn	Granville West: majority of Sn assays <4ppm (over magnetite rocks), some to 140ppm in py/qtzite. Cu to 290ppm assoc with Sn, Pb, Ag, Au < background. Tourmalinised granite and tourmaline bearing qtzite breccia observed.	Basalt eroded through to Oonah fm.		80-1469
MRT	1981	West Coast	Aeromag survey, e/w, 500m fls, 150m fh. Mag only.	Broad scale magnetics		Picture	

CRAE/Geopeko	1981	Pieman River to Granville Harbour area incl Granville East, Gourlay's Ck, St Dizier, Big Rocky	Airborne magnetometer survey, Geoex, G803, e/w, 250m fls, 135m fh.		Folded units interpreted	For Sn min with pyrr/magnetite. See p127	83-1962
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	West Tas regional	Review and computer analysis of all prev geochem data with Microgas.	Pos base metals halo in Granville Harbour area			82-1801
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Gourlay's Ck	Grid extension, to encompass all mag character, & geol mapping	Intrep as two n/s striking, long, narrow, parallel bodies	Fold structure		83-1961
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Vincent's Cu Prospect, 300m nth of GC; other outcrops from Vincents: 1/ approx 100m (a few chains) to the east, 2/ 120m (6 chains) ssw	Rock geochem, mapping	One malachite bearing sample: Cu 10.8%, 45.5ppm Ag;	Skarn, calcsilicate/magnetite rocks. Basalt eroded through to Oonah fm.	Discovered in 1908. Native Cu in creek bed. Abund magnetite, py, oxide mins. 1908 orebody assay Cu, trace, Zn 1.6%, Cu 1.9%, Ag 6.6 dwt/t, Au nil. Waterhouse (1915) (GSREP6)	83-1961
CRAE	1982	West Coast	Computer analysis of regional stream sed data with Microgas.	Anomalous areas defined			82-1801
CRAE/Geopeko	1983	Gourlay's Ck	Grid extension to south, Jacro power auger geochem over central window to C-horizon. Soil & rock chip assays: Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Ta, W, Sn, Co, Ni, Cr, Bi, Mn	C-horizon assays usu greater than prev B-horizon assays. Cu range 5ppm to 380ppm, Pb range 5ppm to 820ppm, Zn range 10ppm to 310ppm.			84-2097
CRAE/Geopeko	1983	Gourlay's Ck	Grnd mag on grid extn.		Mag anom explained by vein magnetite, has weak Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, W, Au geochem; no mag anomaly over carbonate horizon; carbonate is unaltered, therefore no skarn forming processes in this locality; no signif Sn or W soil anom's.		84-2097
CRAE/Geopeko	1983	Gourlay's Ck	IP survey over central window				84-2097
CRAE/Geopeko	1983	Gourlay's Ck	Stream sed assays: Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Ta, W, Sn, Co, Ni, Cr, Bi, Mn				84-2097
CRAE/Geopeko	1983	Gourlay's Ck west	Summary geol, geophysics, geochem	No signif Sn or W soil anom's. Magnetite has weak Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, W, Au geochem	Mag anom explained by vein magnetite, has weak Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, W, Au geochem; no mag anomaly over carbonate horizon; carbonate is unaltered, therefore no skarn forming processes in this locality.	Sparse outcrop over grid, geol from auger cuttings.	84-2097

CRAE/Geopeko	1983	Gourlay's Ck central window, incl Vincent's Cu	Summary geol, geophysics, geochem	Magnetite assays, average: Cu 144ppm, Pb 21ppm, Zn 96ppm, Fe 47%, Au 15ppb, Sn 28ppm. Oonah fm: pyrite min: up to 5% in silic qtzites; 2m thick bedded lode in one locality with weak geochem anomalism; vein style min carries higher Sn and base metals, pyritised metaquartzite up to: 400ppm Cu, 300ppm As, 983ppm Sn.	Encouraging results. IP points to abundant sulphide potential. Basalt eroded through to Oonah fm. Lithologies incl variations of: qtzites, cherts, hornfels, siltstones, carbonates, calcsilicates, schists. Magnetic sig due to banded magnetite lodes 1 - 2m thick, which show as two parallel mag zones, stratabound.		84-2097
CRAE/Geopeko	1983	Gourlay's Ck southern window	Summary geol, geophysics, geochem	Only geol mapping of streams, drainage sampling, and surveying of all grid lines for tmi completed.			84-2097
CRAE/Geopeko	1984	Gourlay's Ck central window	Jacro auger soil sampling, UTEM survey, drilling GC1 (196m), GC2 (167m), GC3 (376m); extn of line 11000mN west to coast.	Geochem: discrete zone of high Sn, Cu, Zn. DDH GC-1 hit skarn with pyroxene magnetite. Max assay 1m @ 0.3% Sn with good Cu, Fe correlation, 4m @ 0.24% Cu, 2m @ 0.42% Cu, 3m @ 0.28% Cu; GC-2 hit massive magnetite and magnetite/py/barite, no Sn response, 3m @ 0.77% incl 1m @ 2.06% Cu; GC-3 (down-dip of GC-1) hit pyrrhotite (ex py), Sn @ 830ppm (at approx 161m), 4m @ 0.35% Cu, 4m to EOH @ 0.42% Cu.	calc-silicates. Has the appearance of a halo around a deeper well min body. Potential for skarn type min.		85-2339
CRAE/Geopeko	1984	Gourlay's Ck southern window	Jacro auger soil sampling contin, geol re-mapping on updated grid, IP survey on prev unsurveyed lines, extn of line 10600mN west to coast.				85-2339
Uni of Tasmania	1985	Gourlay's Ck	Thesis on the Geology of the Granville Harbour Area and Mineralisation in the Gourlays Creek Prospect. R.G. Norris	Central window, GC-1: most Sn in upper skarn horizon, Cu concentrated in the lower mineralised horizon.			Norris 1985
New Holland Mining	1988	Heemskirk granite area	Geophysical/structural interp of MRT 1981 magnetics (& MRT gravity) by Leaman		Northern part of Heemskirk granite more conducive to skarn type min, esp around Gourlay's Ck.		88-2878
New Holland Mining	1989	Northern Heemskirk granite area	Infill gravity survey, Scintrex, 133 stns. Combined with MRT gravity data. Interp by Leaman.	Two n/s marginal granite spines and a broad shelf south of Duck Creek (i.e. Gourlay's/Granville East area).			90-3085
New Holland Mining	1990	Northern Heemskirk granite area	Relinquishment of main body of Heemskirk granite south of Granville Harbour		Northern part of Heemskirk granite more conducive to skarn type min, esp around Gourlay's Ck. Southern part considered unlikely to host significant min.	Relinquished remainder of EL in July 1990 due to "tenement access/exploration restrictions". Considered the area	90-3085

						still prospective.	
MRT	2001	West Coast regional	WTRMP Area C aeromag, rad, dtm survey, Heli, e/w, 200m fls, 76m fh.				
MRT	2002	West Coast regional	WTRMP EM, 2002 Mt Read Volcanics, EM, aeromag, dtm survey, Heli, e/w, 200m fls, 79m fh.				

EL46/2003 Heemskirk - Granville East District							
Company	Year	Location	Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Rio Tinto	1957	West Coast Tas	Aeromag survey	Coarse regional magnetics			
Pickands Mather	1965	West Coast Tas	Regional reconnaissance stream sed. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, As, Sn	Base metals in district		General info	66-0439
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	INPUT (EM?) & aeromag survey. e/w, 880m fls, 133m fh.	Coarse regional EM & magnetics. Arthur lineament defined			74-0987
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	Heli-borne stream sed geochem & geol mapping follow-up			No recorded data	74-0987
Aberfoyle	1975	Donnelly's included. EL22/73	Airborne EM and Mag survey.	Anomalous areas defined			81-1597
ANZ Expln	1975	Donnelly's Nth area (not in MRT db). East of Granville East 2.3km.	Regional stream sed. Cu, Pb, Zn, W	Assays: Cu to 15ppm, Pb to 90ppm, Zn to 300ppm, W to 580ppm		Geologist: L Newnham	75-1141
CRAE	1980	Granville East	Selection of GE mag anom from 1957 Rio Tinto Aeromag survey, by Porter. Geol mapping, geochem.	Sn 15 to 40ppm assayed from rock chips.			
CRAE	1980	Granville East	Grid lines for geol mapping, grnd mag & geochem (bedrock), assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Ta, W, Sn, Co, Ni, Cr, Bi, Mn	Granville East: Sn to 40ppm in sth	More work req		80-1469
Aberfoyle	1980	Big Rocky Ck	Ground mag traverse	Mag anom located, coincident with Sn ssed anom			80-1503
MRT	1981	West Coast	Aeromag survey, e/w, 500m fls, 150m fh. Mag only.	Broad scale magnetics		Picture	
CRAE/Geopeko	1981	Pieman River to Granville Harbour area incl Granville East, Gourlay's Ck, St Dizier, Big Rocky	Airborne magnetometer survey, Geox, G803, e/w, 250m fls, 135m fh.		Folded units interpreted	For Sn min with pyrr/magnetite. See p127	83-1962
CRAE/Geopeko	1981	Granville East	Recon ground mag				83-1962
CRAE/Geopeko	1981	Granville East	Detailed ground mag		Mag anom's, two types: pyrr/mag skarn, & pyrr black shales		83-1962

CRAE/Geopeko	1981	Granville East	Costeaining to expose Sn/magnetite gossan			Used to site DDH1	83-1961
Aberfoyle	1981	Donnelly's gossan	Rock chip sampling	Sn to 40ppm, W to 845ppm, with coincident Cu to 3250ppm, Pb to 1750ppm, Zn to 2.6%, located nr mag anom's			81-1623
Aberfoyle	1981	Tasman River Zone	Grnd mag survey, geol mapping.	Grnd mag showed a broad mag anom open to the nth, noisy magnetic basalt masks response from underlying rocks. No outcrop of skarn or shale.			84-2087
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	West Tas regional	Review and computer analysis of all prev geochem data with Microgas.	Pos base metals halo in Granville Harbour area			82-1801
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	Self Potential	Mostly sharp near-surface features	East dipping. Due to sulphides.		83-1961
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	Infill ground mag				83-1962
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	SIROTEM survey				83-1962
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	Drilling, GE1 (156m)	4m @ 0.11%Sn, incl 1m 0.36% Sn. 85m calcsilicate/carbonate rock.			83-1961
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	Drilling, GE2 (220m), GE3 (219.5m), GE4 (233m), GE5 (194m).	Mainly pyrr bearing black shale intersected. DDH2, no Sn, but pos Zn halo in pyrr/carb; DDH3., no Sn, but 50m calc/silicate/carb, mag sig not explained; DDH4, no signif Sn; DDH5, no signif Sn, 80cm of mass pyrr at horizon.	Mag anom's, two types: pyrr/mag skarn, & pyrr black shales	DDH1-3 drilled to test mag anom's over favourable Sn, Cu, Zn, As; DDH4 drilled to test high Sn geochem; DDH5 drilled to intersect mag horizon at depth	83-1962
CRAE/Geopeko?	1982?	Big Toe mag anom, approx 1km to sw of main Granville East prospect.	Drilling, GE6 (107m), GE7 (127m), GE8 (219m).	Cannot locate any literature describing this work. Core is held at the MRT Mornington store.		The proposed sites of DDH6 & DDH7 are shown on p41 in rpt 83-1978. No other info is present. If the core exists it is held at the MRT Mornington store.	83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	Soil sampling	Sn anom of > 20ppm, up to 2%, Cu to 1750ppm; Pb to 150ppm, Zn to 5900ppm, As to 2.7%,	Geochemically active horizons, due to folding & faulting.		83-1961
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East, 11000 (1.5km nnw), Big Rocky Ck (2km nne), Donnelly's, Big Toe, Silver Reward (loc'n uncertain, nth of 11000), Kingswood Ck.	Regional stream sed	Sn anom at SE end of Big Rocky Ck mag anom., weak Zn anom at same. Anoms near known skarn min.		Tertiary gravels may be contributing to high Sn values.	83-1978

CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Donnelly's & Tramway Ck anom adjacent to Big Rocky mag anom.	Regional stream sed	Donnelly's Ck: Zn to 65ppm; Tramway Ck: Zn to 17200ppm; As no correlation; other metals very weak.		Tertiary gravels may be contributing to high Sn values.	83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Big Toe mag anom, approx 1km to sw of main Granville East prospect.	Regional stream sed	Sn on linear strike to 16400ppm		Tertiary gravels may be contributing to high Sn values.	83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Kingswood Ck, nw of 11000.	Regional stream sed	Sn to 10200ppm.		Tertiary gravels may be contributing to high Sn values.	83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	Infill soil sampling	Sn mainly low, but up to 250ppm, with high Cu; irreg high Cu, Zn (1.13% with coincident elev As, Cu, Pb)	Some v high Sn explained as secondary enrichment.		83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Granville East	Costeaning along mineralised zone.	Mag/siderite/Sn skarn, two pods 15m strike length	Sn/magnetite rock passes through pyrrr/ars/chalco Sn poor rock and into banded calc/silicate rock.		83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Big Rocky Ck	Geol mapping.	Carbonate bearing black shales mapped	Carbonate bearing black shales correspond to the centre of mag anom.		83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	Big Rocky Ck	Recon soil sampling, assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Ta, W, Sn, Co, Ni, Cr, Bi, Mn	No coherent Sn anom's generated. Erratic high Cu, Zn, Fe, incl over basalt.			83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	11000	Geol mapping.	Calc silicate rock mapped, with Sn bearing ironstone and magnetite.	Carbonate bearing black shales correspond to the centre of mag anom.		83-1978
CRAE/Geopeko	1982	11000	Recon soil sampling, assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Ta, W, Sn, Co, Ni, Cr, Bi, Mn	Well defined Sn anom defined. Four anom geochem trends. Sn to 890ppm, Cu to 320ppm, Zn to 1700ppm, Pb to 250ppm, As to 380ppm.			83-1978
CRAE	1982	West Coast	Computer analysis of regional stream sed data with Microgas.	Anomalous areas defined			82-1801
Aberfoyle	1982	Donnelly's area	Grnd mag surveys over DIGHEM anomalies - 202D/E, 203A nr Donnelly's gossan, 205A	EM: graphitic black shales & magnetite rich zones.			82-1686
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Donnelly's area	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomalies 202D/E, 203A, 205A, 205X		202D magnetite & pyrrhotite in skarn; 202E tentatively explained as salt water in gravels; 205X 65m to top.	202D: 10500ppm Sn in costean, 330m to se.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Tasman River zone	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (500 gamma)		Not adequately tested on 1982. Dissem magnetite in basalt. Anom on western edge of pos skarn. 600m strike.	150ppm Sn ssed anom.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Donnelly's	Soil geochem	Several anom's, Sn, W with coincident Cu, Pb, Zn, located nr mag anom's			83-1942

Aberfoyle	1983	Donnelly's	Geol mapping.	Outcropping calc-silicate/magnetite skarn (up to 1.35% Sn). At least two skarn horizons.			83-1942
Aberfoyle	1983	Donnelly's	Grid costeaning	Zn to 5.2%, Cu to 0.71%, Sn generally weak.			83-1942
CRAE	1983	Big Rocky Ck	Recon soil sampling over broad mag anom.	Sn to 70ppm, weakly coincident Cu, Zn anom in Oonah Fm phyllites, qtzites.		Tert basalt over lwr Oonah fm.	83-1978
CRAE	1983	Big Rocky Ck	Grnd mag (200m spaced lines)	Max 800nT above background	Mag body pos 200m deep.	Tert basalt over lwr Oonah fm.	83-1978
CRAE	1983	11000	Soil sampling over mag anom & ironstone outcrop. Assays: Sn, W, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, Bi, Mo, As	Ironstone anomalous in Sn, Zn, As. Sn to 890ppm (ironst to 362ppm); coincident Cu to 320ppm, Pb to 250ppm, broad Zn anom to 1700ppm; ironst Fe to 28.5% with As to 380ppm.	Four anom geochem trends.		83-1978
CRAE	1983	11000	Geol mapping.	Ironstone; centre: calc-silicate hornfels with magnetite & py, sim to Granville East.		Little outcrop.	83-1978
CRAE	1983	11000	Grnd mag.	Complex geophysics, incl mag spikes.	Sim sig to Granville East, mag, py min.	Little outcrop.	83-1978
Aberfoyle	1984	Donnelly's	Outcrop geol map				84-2087
Gippsland Oil & Minerals	1986	Donnelly's	Assessment of Aberfoyle DIGHEM anomalies		Donnelly's: adequately explored, target not viable.	GOM relinquished EL	86-2616
New Holland Mining	1988	Heemskirk granite area	Geophysical/structural interp of MRT 1981 magnetics (& MRT gravity) by Leaman		Northern part of Heemskirk granite more conducive to skarn type min, esp around Gourlay's Ck.		88-2878
New Holland Mining	1989	Northern Heemskirk granite area	Infill gravity survey, Scintrex, 133 stns. Combined with MRT gravity data. Interp by Leaman.	Two n/s marginal granite spines and a broad shelf south of Duck Creek (i.e. Gourlay's/Granville East area).			90-3085
New Holland Mining	1990	Northern Heemskirk granite area	Relinquishment of main body of Heemskirk granite south of Granville Harbour		Northern part of Heemskirk granite more conducive to skarn type min, esp around Gourlay's Ck. Southern part considered unlikely to host significant min.	Relinquished remainder of EL in July 1990 due to "tenement access/exploration restrictions". Considered the area still prospective.	90-3085
MRT	2001	West Coast regional	WTRMP Area C aeromag, rad, dtm survey, Heli, e/w, 200m fls, 76m fh.				
MRT	2002	West Coast regional	WTRMP EM, 2002 Mt Read Volcanics, EM, aeromag, dtm survey, Heli, e/w, 200m fls, 79m fh.				

EL46/2003 Heemskirk - St Dizier District							
Company	Year	Location	Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Heemskirk Tin Syndicate	1913-20	Tasman River area nth of Heemskirk Rd	Alluvial tin mining				97-4042
Tas, Dept of Mines	1915	McArthur's (Mt Arthur) Copper Mine, 700m (300m) ne of St Dizier	Inspection and assessment	Pre-Silurian blue slate, tourmalinised country further sth. 1914 orebody (5ft wide) assay: Au trace, Ag 9.6oz/t, Cu 26.8%, Sn nil. Dumps: chalco, 'blende', arsenopy, grab sample assay Cu 2.5%, Zn 13.5%	Surface enrichment concluded, not economic at depth (shaft 53ft)		GSREP6, Plan 1478
Tas, Dept of Mines	1915	Long's Iron Blow. SE of St Dizier 2.8km.	Inspection and assessment	Tourmaline/qtz/haematite. Sn to 0.29%.		50m x 25m x 7m high.	GSREP6
Pickands Mather	1967	Big H	Diamond drilling, DDH101 (160m), H102 (184m), H103 (76m), H104 (147m). Logs & assays.	DH101: 1.3m @0.45% Sn nr bottom of hole, highest assay 6400ppm; magnetite, sulphides- py, chalco, sphal, arseno, galena, etc.		Rpt: 67-0456 Ref to hole N8 (can't locate), 1.8m @ 8.67% Cu. Rpt 80-1504 has complete info.	67-0456 & 80-1504
MRT Minloc		Tasman River, 1.42km nth of St Dizier	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	ER50, GSB50
MRT Minloc		St Dizier Alluvial, 380m nw of St Dizier	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	ER50, GSB50
MRT Minloc		Un-named, 560m sse of St Dizier in granite	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	Plan 1478
MRT Minloc		Laffer's Twelve Mile Workings, 550m nth of Big H	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	nil
MRT Minloc		Central Twelve Mile Workings, 100m nnw of Big H	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	Klominski
MRT Minloc		Western Twelve Mile Workings, 300m sw of Big H	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	Klominski
MRT Minloc		Un-named, 700m ssw of Big H on granite margin.	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	82-1827A, 84-2146C
MRT Minloc		Upper Twelve Mile Workings, 1360m ese of Big H	Sn reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	Klominski, ER50, GSB50
MRT Minloc		Upper Heemskirk River, 4600m se of Big H in granite	Mo reference			MRT Mirloch db 2006	Klominski
Laffer family	1960-70's	Tasman River area nth of Heemskirk Rd	Alluvial tin mining				97-4042

Texins Development	1970	Heemskirk granite from Granville Harbour south to Trial Harbour	Airphoto geol structure interp by Geophoto Consultants.	Map			70-0692
Cominco	1973	Central Anomaly to Big H	Grnd mag grid (100m grid).	Magnetite-bearing skarn horizon delineated.	Depth to top interp as 130m.	Maj com: Sn; Min com: Zn, Wo, Cu, Bi	
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	INPUT (EM?) & aeromag survey. e/w, 880m fls, 133m fh.	Coarse regional EM & magnetics. Arthur lineament defined			74-0987
Esso Australia	1973	North West Tas	Heli-borne stream sed geochem & geol mapping follow-up			No recorded data located.	74-0987
Minops		St Dizier Mine	Grab sample assays	Sn to 1.32%, Cu to 0.10%, Zn trace, magnetite to 60%.			TR17-184-194
Aberfoyle	1973-74	St Dizier skarn horizon	Geol mapping, geochem, geophysics with diamond drilling (8 holes) and trenching on detailed St Dizier min grid.	Anomalous areas defined			81-1597
Aberfoyle	1974	St Dizier skarn horizon	Diamond drilling, 8 holes.				81-1597
Aberfoyle	1975	St Dizier to Big H included. EL22/73	Airborne EM and Mag survey.	Anomalous areas defined			75-1135 & 81-1597
Aberfoyle	1976-77	St Dizier to Big H, EL22/73	Geol mapping, detailed grnd mag (n/s 100m spacing)	Anomalous areas defined			81-1597
Gold Fields Expln	1978	Heemskirk granite from Granville Harbour south to Trial Harbour	Colour airphoto survey (25k) and geol interp.	Differentiation of older 'red' granites from younger intrusive mineralising 'white' granites was ineffective. General structures mapped.		Geologists: P Roberts, R Poltock.	84-2146
Gold Fields Expln	1978	Long's Iron Blow. SE of St Dizier 2.8km.	Inspection, assessment, assays	Tourmaline/qtz/haematite. Sn to 300ppm, As to 45ppm, W to 1700ppm, Pb to 20ppm, Zn to 30ppm, Cu to 20ppm. Nearby small blow had sim assays, incl Zn to 160ppm.	Not considered to have potential.	Geologist: P Stephenson	84-2146
Aberfoyle	1979	St Dizier area, Heemskirk granite.	Regional stream sed sampling extension, for Sn, W, Cu, Pb, Zn.				81-1597
Aberfoyle	1980	St Dizier, Central, Big H skarn horizon	Soil geochem grid n/s 100m spacing. Sn, Wo3, As, Cu, Pb, Zn.	Anomalous areas defined		Geologist: C H Young	81-1521
Aberfoyle	1980	St Dizier skarn horizon	Soil geochem grid n/s 100m spacing. Sn, Wo3, As, Cu, Pb, Zn.	St Dizier: As, 1 area/trend >100ppm, max 1300ppm; Cu, 1 area/trend >300ppm, max 2700ppm; Pb, 1 area/trend >100ppm, max 400ppm; Sn, 0 >500ppm; WO, 1 area >100ppm, max 200ppm; Zn, 1 area/trend >300ppm, max 4400ppm.		Geologist: C H Young	81-1521
Aberfoyle	1980	Central skarn horizon	Soil geochem grid n/s 100m spacing. Sn, Wo3, As, Cu, Pb, Zn.	Central: As, 2 areas >100ppm, max 550ppm, Cu, 3 areas >300ppm, max 600ppm; Pb, 2 areas >100ppm, max 700ppm; Sn, 1 >500ppm; WO, 1 larger area >100ppm, max 300ppm; Zn, 4 areas >300ppm, max 5600ppm.		Geologist: C H Young	81-1521

Aberfoyle	1980	Big H skarn horizon	Soil geochem grid n/s 100m spacing. Sn, Wo3, As, Cu, Pb, Zn.	Big H: As, 1 area >100ppm, max 280ppm, Cu, 6 areas >300ppm, max 800ppm; Pb, 6 areas >100ppm, max 240ppm; Sn, 4 areas >500ppm; WO, 1 area >100ppm, max 140ppm; Zn, 2 areas >300ppm, max 500ppm.		Geologist: C H Young	81-1521
Aberfoyle	1980	Twelve Mile Ck Anomaly	Trenching to evaluate source. SIROTEM survey of three lines. Bedrock RC drilling geochem. Grnd mag survey.	Trenching did not find conductor. SIROTEM defined a steeply dipping (<50m) conductor of at least 100m length. Bedrock geochem: low Sn, trace sulphides, silicified black shales; Grnd mag defined a lenticular anom assoc with DIGHEM anom.			84-2087
Aberfoyle	1980	Area incl Central Anomaly, St Dizier, Big H, Twelve Mile Ck, Tasman River Zone.	Orientation DIGHEM survey (250m fls)				81-1597
Gold Fields Expln/Apollo Minerals	1980 - 1983	St Dizier mine	Drilling program 1980-1983, holes H1 to SD22. Logs, assays, petrology, metallurgy. SD1 (49m or 66m), SD2 (38m or 45m), SD3 (17m), SD4 (29m), SD5 (32m), SD6 (206m), SD7 (125m), SD8 (97m).	Holes SD21 & 22 found that the skarn/carb min zone did not extend deeper or beyond central body, Sn, W <0.1%. Prev holes best assay info (most Zn <0.7%), H5: 5.8m @ 2.34% Zn; M9: 8.3m @ 1.92% Zn; SD15: 1m @ 0.28% Cu, 1.19% Zn; SD13: 2m @ 3.0% Zn; SD18A 5m @ 0.22% Cu, 4m @ 1.9% Zn.	St Dizier central orebody econ grade, west & east min is low grade. Resource: 0.8mT @ 0.7% Sn, 0.5% WO3, plus 100000t low grade ore. Project might suit 'shoe string' operation.	Geologist: P Roberts.	81-1602, 82-1835, 84-2154
MRT	1981	West Coast	Aeromag survey, e/w, 500m fls, 150m fh. Mag only.	Broad scale magnetics		Picture	
Aberfoyle	1981	Tasman River Zone	Grnd mag survey, geol mapping.	Grnd mag showed a broad mag anom open to the nth, noisy magnetic basalt masks response from underlying rocks. No outcrop of skarn or shale.			84-2087
Gold Fields Expln	1981 & 1982	Heemskirk granite from Granville Harbour south to Trial Harbour	Heemskirk granite mineralogy and rockchip assaying.	Nothing significant		Area south of St Dizier relinquished.	84-2146
CRAE	1982	West Coast	Computer analysis of regional stream sed data with Microgas.	Anomalous areas defined			82-1801
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Tasman River zone	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (500 gamma)		Not adequately tested on 1982. Dissem magnetite in basalt. Anom on western edge of pos skarn. 600m strike.	150ppm Sn ssed anom.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	St Dizier	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (430 gamma)		Sn assoc with pyrr & magnetite in skarn.		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Central	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (500 gamma)		Magnetite & pyrr in skarn. Depth 70-100m.	DDH101: 4ft @4500ppm Sn.	84-2087

Aberfoyle	1982-83	Central, Second Skarn Horizon	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (700 gamma)		No oxidised capping. Prob magnetite & pyrr in skarn. Depth 25m.		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Big H	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly		Sn in magnetite oxidised capping. Shallow body.	360ppm Sn RAB drilling.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Twelve Mile Ck 220C	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (4000 gamma)		Prob skarn, orig thought to be graphitic shale. Depth 25-30m. 600m strike.	260ppm Sn in trench.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Southern Skarn at granite contact	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (300 to 350 gamma)		No oxidised capping. Prob magnetite & pyrr in skarn. Depth shallow. 400m strike?.	Low magnetite content.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	228C & 229A, east of Central anomaly	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (100 gamma)		Pos skarn, not outcropping. Depth 50-70m. At least 200m strike.		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Big H region	Geol mapping, recon and on mag grid lines	Map	Big H lithologies sim to Donnelly's		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	St Dizier	Dighem anom/min interp		Patchy py nodules in shale give rise to Sn and assoc Cu, Zn values. Sphal most abundant econ min, chalco is minor constituent.		83-1942
Aberfoyle	1983	Central	Dighem anom interp		Depth to top interp as 130m.		83-1942
Aberfoyle	1983	Big H	Dighem anom interp		Mag suggests shallow body (outcropping skarn), indicates a very limited depth (see PMI holes H101 - H104 cross-sections. Rpt: 81-1504)		83-1942
Aberfoyle	1983	DIGHem 228C, 229A. 1 km ne of Big H	Dighem anom interp		Pos contin of Big H skarn horizon.		83-1942
Aberfoyle	1983	Tasman River	Dighem anom interp		Originally attributed to tertiary basalt, but after Donnelly's discovery was reconsidered.		83-1942
Aberfoyle	1983	Central	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Three parallel skarn horizons			84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Donnelly's	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.		Depth of anomalies 10-100m.		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Twelve Mile Ck	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Trace mica & sulphides (Cu to 160ppm, other low)	Probable skarn		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Tasman River	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Noisy magnetics over basalt, skarn horizon occurs on western margin of basalt.	Difficult to define sub-basalt.	Results not encouraging	84-2087

Aberfoyle	1983	Silver Stream	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Small area of gossan over skarn of >400m strike length. Cu to 165ppm, Sn to 390ppm, Pb to 90ppm. Granite 2km to west. Prospector's holes.	Grnd mag suggests width of <20m, and a weakly disseminated source at 25-75m depth. Tourmalinisation suggests a shallow granite basement.	No further work warranted	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	DIGHEM 228C, 229A. 1 km ne of Big H	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	No anomalous assay values	Depth to top, 50-70m, 300m strike length. Lacks outcrop & anomalous geochem. Pos local skarn dev at base of ridge.	No further work warranted	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Junction	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Very little outcrop, no magnetite/pyrr. Low Sn assay only	Depth of anomaly 125-150m. Pos mag dolerite or deep skarn.	On Queen Hill/Severn mag lineament.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	North-West	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Magnetically noisy granite. Low Sn assay only	No highly altered granite or qtz/tourm/Sn veining	Grid not completed, impenetrable bush. No further work warranted	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Granite1 & 2	Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Magnetically noisy granite. Low Sn assay only	No highly altered granite or qtz/tourm/Sn veining	No further work warranted	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Central Anomaly nw to Tasman River Zone	Zone of low resistivity recognised from the 1980 DIGHEM.	Attrib to a shale unit. DIGHEM might indicate presence of skarn within or marginal to the shale.			84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Central Anomaly	Grid re-established and extended n/w & s/w, to cover DIGHEM anom's 220C, 221C, 222A, B & E, 223B, 224B. Geol mapping.	Incl isolated gossans over skarn.			84-2087
Aberfoyle	1983	Central Anomaly	Grnd mag survey over DIGHEM anom's 220C, 221C, 222A, B & E, 223B, 224B.	Skarn horizons interpreted, some coincident EM/mag anom's. See pages 10-12 of rpt for summary.			84-2087
Gippsland Oil & Minerals	1986	Tasman River, Twelve Mile Ck, Silver Stream, St Dizier, Dighem 228C & 229A	Assessment of Aberfoyle DIGHEM anomalies		St Dizier, NW & Granite anom's, host rocks not suitable for medium/large deposits; Tasman River, anom pos spurious; Twelve Mile Ck, Silver Stream, mineralised zones too thin for a viable body.	GOM relinquished EL	86-2616
New Holland Mining	1988	Heemskirk granite area	Geophysical/structural interp of MRT 1981 magnetics (& MRT gravity) by Leaman		Northern part of Heemskirk granite more conducive to skarn type min, esp around Gourlay's Ck.		88-2878
New Holland Mining	1989	Northern Heemskirk granite area	Infill gravity survey, Scintrex, 133 stns. Combined with MRT gravity data. Interp by Leaman.	Two n/s marginal granite spines and a broad shelf south of Duck Creek (i.e. Gourlay's/Granville East area).			90-3085

New Holland Mining	1990	Northern Heemskirk granite area	Relinquishment of main body of Heemskirk granite south of Granville Harbour		Northern part of Heemskirk granite more conductive to skarn type min, esp around Gourlay's Ck. Southern part considered unlikely to host significant min.	Relinquished remainder of EL in July 1990 due to "tenement access/exploration restrictions". Considered the area still prospective.	90-3085
Laffer, Roy	1990	Tasman River area nth of Heemskirk Rd	Excavator pit (57) sampling	Sn grades unreliable		Poor sampling control	97-4042
Laffer family	1995	Tasman River area nth of Heemskirk Rd	G33 cable drilling, 3 holes to test for alluvials beneath tertiary basalt cap.	Poor Sn grades. Basalt mean thickness 10m			97-4042
Renison Ltd, (& Laffer interest)	1997	Tasman River area nth of Heemskirk Rd	Resampling of Laffer (1990) pits.	Poor Sn grades, lwr than Laffer (1990) grades, eg Laffer 2kg/m ³ , Renison 0.17kg/m ³ .	Insufficient reserves or grade.	Laffer's poor sampling control caused unreliable results.	97-4042
Renison Ltd, (& Laffer interest)	1997	Tasman River area nth of Heemskirk Rd	RC drilling (16 holes), drill, rock & soil sampling, geol mapping.	Poor Sn grades, grades. Basalt mean thickness 10m. No further feeder leads found except for at the Tasman mine.	Insufficient reserves or grade, too much basalt, economics not right.		97-4042
MRT	2001	West Coast regional	WTRMP Area C aeromag, rad, dtm survey, Heli, e/w, 200m fls, 76m fh.				
MRT	2002	West Coast regional	WTRMP EM, 2002 Mt Read Volcanics, EM, aeromag, dtm survey, Heli, e/w, 200m fls, 79m fh.				
Stellar	2005	St Dizier and south	Interp and target definition of WTRMP EM, 2002 Mt Read Volcanics EM, mag by J Silic.	Targets selected			Interpretation of Mt Read 2001/2002, Tasmanian Geological Survey, Helicopter EM data, EL 46/2003. Feb 2005.

EL46/2003 Heemskirk - South Heemskirk District							
Company	Year	Location	Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Tas, Dept of Mines	1915	Healey & Mclvor, 600m wnw of Globe mine, nr Renison Anomaly 5.	Sn prospect	Qtz, tourmaline Sn mineralisation.	Historic prospect	Near to Renison Anomaly 5 (discrete As, Sn & weak Pb), within Agnew grid (82-1827).	GSB21, 82-1827
EZ	1960's	South Heemskirk	Exploration				
RGC	1973-74	Regional	Compilation of EZ data, geol mapping along old EZ grid lines. Target, large tonnage, low grade porphyry tin dep.			Target, large tonnage, low grade porphyry tin dep.	97-3962
Geophoto	1974	South Heemskirk granite region	Photogeological structural interp	Map			74-0988
RGC	1976	South Heemskirk incl granite	Assessment of prev work				83-2025
RGC	1976	Globe Mine	Adit grab sample	Sphalerite, Py, 0.37% Sn, 887g/t Ag.			76-1163
Renison Ltd	1977	West of Zeehan, East Heemskirk grid	Soil geochem, geol, grnd mag				79-1378
Renison Ltd	1977	Federation mine area grid, From 300m west of SRZ licence.	Soil geochem, geol, grnd mag				82-1827
Goldfields Expln	1979-80	Globe Mine	First interest		Two phases of min.	Geologists: Cross, P Roberts	83-2052
Renison Ltd	1980	Globe Mine	Gradient IP survey, grnd mag.				80-1420
Renison Ltd	1980	Globe Mine	Soil geochem grid		Pos polymetallic deposit		80-1420, 82-1827
Goldfields Expln	1980-81	Se of Heemskirk granite, 2 km sth of Mt Agnew area, just west of Globe Mine to Sweeney's Mine.	Agnew grid (100m ls). Geochem, geol mapping, geophysics (IP, mag)	targets defined			82-1827, 83-2025
Goldfields Expln	1980-81	Globe Mine	IP survey 1980 extnd 1981.				83-2052
RGC		Globe Mine	Adit samples geochem	Adit no 1, 2m sphal 2.28% Zn, low others; Adit no 2, 0.53% Pb, 0.2% Zn, 105g/t Ag; Adit no 3, 0.9% Sn (Sn/Sphal vein).			97-3962
Renison Ltd	1982	Se of Heemskirk granite, 2 km sth of Mt Agnew area, just west of Globe Mine to Sweeney's Mine.	Agnew grid (100m ls). Interp of geophysics (IP, mag) by Mitre (Bishop)	targets defined			82-1749

Renison Ltd	1982	Globe Mine	Globe Mine grid. Interp of geophysics (IP, mag) by Mitre (Bishop)	targets defined			82-1750
Goldfields Expln	1982	Globe Mine	Diamond drilling, DH8, DH9, DH10 (110m), DH11 (123.5m), DH12.	Poor min in core.	Comments by Lindsay Newnham (1997): DH TH10 & TH11 clipped alt zone, missed main min zone; TH7 not deep enough; TH9 may have clipped min zone (3m 0.25% Pb, 1.28% Zn, 69g/t Ag); TH8 should have intersected min zone (8m 1.66% Pb, 0.7% Zn, 43g/t Ag). Northern extension and ne plunge remain untested.	Little potential, no further work	82-1827, 83-2052
Aberfoyle	1982-83	North-West	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly		Anom zone in granite prob dissem or veined magnetite.	3400ppm Sn ssed 1km away in granite.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Granite Anomaly 1	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly		Anom zone in granite prob dissem or veined magnetite.		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Granite Anomaly 2	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly		Anom zone in granite prob dissem or veined magnetite.		84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Silver Stream	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (100-150 gamma)		Partly magnetic FeOx rock at contact between qrtzite and minor mudst is prob skarn. Minor Sn min at Tenth Legion 1km away. Depth: main anom 50-70m, west anom 25m. 300-500m strike.	390ppm Sn in tourm'd shale along strike from ox'd capping. Mag'ite content low.	84-2087
Aberfoyle	1982-83	Junction	Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (100 to 500 gamma)		No surface expression. Pos discrete dolerite body separated from main Severn body 2.7 km away, or skarn at depth.		84-2087
Goldfields Expln	1983	Anomaly 4, 1km wsw of Globe Mine.	IP anomaly follow-up. Power auger bedrock sampling for Sn, As, Ag, Pb, Zn, & geol mapping.	Mineralising 'white' granite intrusion into 'red' granite. Anomalous geochem.	white' granite is a 2nd phase intrusion into coarser 'red' granite, bringing min.		83-2025
Goldfields Expln	1983	Anomaly 4, 1km wsw of Globe Mine.	Diamond drilling, Fed26 (122.8m). Sn, S, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mo, Ag, Bi, Sb, F. Helicopter access.	Altered granite: complex polymetallic sulphide veins to massive sulphides. Two zones at 34m & 55m: 24m 0.22% Sn, 0.07% Cu, 0.35% Pb, 1.75% Zn, 33g/t Ag, incl 2m 0.92% Sn, 0.78% Cu, 1.38% Pb, 4.58% Zn.	Similar to Sweeney's. Pipe-like 'blind' deposit in 'red' granite.	Goldfields re-assessed the various anomalies and prospects, and concluded that they would have to be collectively processed to be viable.	83-2025
Goldfields Expln	1984	Bridge Creek (Alluvial)	Sn prospect			Mirloch point. No info found in rpt 84-2146	84-2146

Goldfields Expln	1984	400m sth west of Globe mine	Rockchip 493	Cu 360ppm, Sn 510ppm.			84-2146
Goldfields Expln	1985	Incl Globe Mine & Agnew grids	Transparencies			Huge file, not downloaded	85-2426
Goldfields Expln	1985	Eastern slopes of Mt Agnew	Ssed geochem. Sn, Cu, As, Zn, Pb.	Disappointing, mainly background levels.	Little potential, no further work		83-2052
Cavenridge Pty Ltd	1992	Sim area to SRZ Heemskirk licence, & incl all of Heemskirk granite.	Gen assessment of prospectivity and occurrences.				92-3385
David Lane	1997	Anomaly 4 report by Lindsay Newnham	Assessment of prev work and prospect	Fed26 drilling: Intense sulphide alt. 33-100m; 32.7m to 46.7m, 14m @ 2.6% Zn, incl 33.7m to 35.7m, 2m 0.48% Sn, 0.78% Cu, 1.37% Pb, 4.6% Zn, 334g/t Ag; 54.7m to 57.7m 0.92% Sn, 0.46% Zn.	Further drilling required ne, sw, and at depth below Fed26.		97-3962
David Lane	1997	Globe Mine report by Lindsay Newnham	Assessment of prev work and prospect	Complex polymetallic sulphides and significant cassiterite min. Orebody > 100g/t Ag. Minerals: cassiterite, stannite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, boulangerite.	DH TH10 & TH11 clipped alt zone, missed main min zone; TH7 not deep enough; TH9 may have clipped min zone (3m 0.25% Pb, 1.28% Zn, 69g/t Ag); TH8 should have intersected min zone (8m 1.66% Pb, 0.7% Zn, 43g/t Ag). Northern extension and ne plunge remain untested.		97-3962
David Lane	1997	Globe Mine	Adit rock sampling for ore extrn. Neutron Activated Analysis for 30 elements; Std analysis for 17 elements.	Std analysis: Ag to 640g/t, Cu to 0.07%, Pb to 2.1%, Zn to 0.11%.			97-3962
David Lane	1998	Globe Mine	Geophysics, Self Potential survey	No additional info obtained			98-4112
Placer Dome	2003	Heemskirk Sth, Agnew Grid, incl Globe Mine	Compilation of Renison data			Plans only	03-4923, 03-4932.
Allegiance (& CRA)	1994-2006	Trial Harbour, Avebury, Tenth Legion districts	Nickel exploration	Viking et al		Work abuts SRZ EL46/2003 in the south	19 reports

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 2: Heemskirk Prospects Summary (A. Rigg)

North Heemskirk						
Location	GDA94 Co-ords	Prev_Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Duck Creek (not in MRT db). WSW of Alpine 4.5km	337400mE, 5375100mN	ANZ Expln 1975. Regional stream sed. Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, W	Assays: Cu to 80ppm, Pb to 100ppm, Zn to 520ppm	A little higher than other regional seed's. Zn may be elevated due to assay method being designed for W.	No mag sig. Not tested.	75-1141
George Town Packet Ck area, 6km wnw of Alpine, on Bernafai Volcs in the Arthur Lineament, approx 2km nth of Bowry Fm	From SW 334300mE, 5376900mN, to NE 337200mE, to 5380000mN	CRA 1980. Regional stream sed, two soil geochem and grnd mag lines	Stream sed: Zn & "free Cu" with Sn & Co anom's in creek. Assays over high mag unit are relatively higher than off mag high - sed 1.5km ne of grid line: Cu 10-65ppm, Au to bld-0.012ppb? Sn 45-250ppm, Zn 40-105ppm; grid rockchip: Co to 50ppm, Zn to 75ppm, Ni to 120ppm, Cu to 410ppm, Cr to 30ppm, Mn to 430ppm.	Creek drains outcrops of tertiary basalt.	Regarded as low priority. Zn ssed assays in sim range to Corinna silica mine area high mag zone, where ssed assays from 100ppm to 480ppm are common (Cu 100ppm to 1500ppm are common). Not drill tested.	80-1469, 82-1801, 89-3015
Alpine West, 500m to 1.5km west of Alpine.	340310mE, 5376510mN	No geol, geochem work done around aeromag anomaly (Bowry Fm). Covered by Goldstream and Stellar 50m fls aeromag surveys.			Aeromag anom west of Alpine not tested	
Bowry Fm 4km NE of Alpine, mag high anomaly	SRZ EL: 343860mE, 5380080mN; BSM EL: 344240mE, 5380340mN.	Two rock chip samples only	Unknown, data not found	Good-looking mag anom.	Untested. Western half (stronger) of anom within SRZ EL, eastern half within BSM licence. Covered by HEC Pieman Dam reserve. Access good from Reece Dam Rd. A small corner is not encumbered.	
Bowry Fm 5-6km west of Alpine, two mag high anomalies. Hoyle Ck West is 1km ne of a coastal track; Hoyle Ck East is 2.25km ne of same coastal track.	Hoyle Ck West: 334420mE, 5375100mN; Hoyle Ck East: 336400mE, 5376280mN.	Stellar Heemskirk aeromag/rad survey covers area. No geol, geochem work done around aeromag anomalies (Bowry Fm).			Access via the construction of a ne 2.25km access track from the coastal track may be straightforward. Noted by CRAE as a mag anomaly (Stingray).	

Gourlay's Creek						
Location	GDA94_Coords	Prev_Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Gourlay's West, 1.5km x 600m mag high anom	West end: 334480mE, 5372740mN; East end: 335950mE, 5372650mN	Geopeko 1983. Soil geochem, 3 lines, over mag anom.	200m north of e/w mag trend high, 150m Cu zone (Cu to 380ppm) on centre line at 335470mE, 5372992mN. On west line minor elev Cu 200m nth of mag peak. On east line one Cu @ 9800ppm 380m nth of mag peak (nr creek).			83-
Vincent's Cu Prospect, 300m nth of GC; other outcrops from Vincents: 1/ approx 100m (a few chains) to the east, 2/ 120m (6 chains) ssw	MRT Mirloch db co-ords: 336912mE, 5372290mN (may be approximate).	CRAE-Geopeko 1982. Rock geochem, mapping	One malachite bearing sample: Cu 10.8%, 45.5ppm Ag;	Skarn, calcsilicate/magnetite rocks. Basalt eroded through to Oonah fm.	Discovered in 1908. Native Cu in creek bed. Abund magnetite, py, oxide mins. 1908 orebody assay Cu, trace, Zn 1.6%, Cu 1.9%, Ag 6.6 dwt/t, Au nil. Waterhouse (1915) (GSREP6)	83-1961
GC_South_1. 750 x 400m mag anom, south of main GC mag anom. North peak 160m sth of Granville Farm Tk; south peak 625m sth of GF Tk.	North end: 337340mE, 5370800mN; South end: 337120mE, 5370460mN.	Geopeko 1983. Mag anom is under basalt. Grnd mag, geol & adjacent soil geochem (over "southern window").	Geopeko reported "coarse Au" and Sn pancon (3540ppm) from stream draining west across centre of mag anom over the basalt and through to the "southern window" Oonah Fm. Loc'n: 337010mE, 5370790mN.			Plan 84-
GC_South_2. 350 x 250m discrete mag anom. 1225m sth of Granville Farm Tk. 570m nth of Granville Hbr Rd.	337940mE, 5369600mN	Geophoto Resources 1968. Regional ssed prog. No sampling over mag anom. The only nearby assays are: 300m south of anom Cu 70ppm, Pb 35ppm, Zn 150ppm. One sample 300m to the west has similar values.			untested	68-0504
GC_South_3. 250 x 125m discrete mag anom. 2025m sth of Granville Farm Tk. 230m sth of Granville Hbr Rd.	337880mE, 5368820mN	Geophoto Resources 1968. Regional ssed prog. No sampling over or near mag anom.			untested	

Granville East District						
Location	GDA94 Co-ords	Prev_Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Granville East. 335m WNW of Granville Farm Tk and McDernott's Pit Tk	340812mE, 5370800mN	2002 WTRMP HEM - JS 30	Mod soil auger geochem, Cu, Sn highs along NW strike within 80m. Stellar drilling EGD001, showed only mod, patchy min.		Drilled by SRZ, EGD001, 9/02/2007	
Granville East. 400m SE of Granville Farm Tk and McDernott's Pit Tk	341402mE, 5370594mN	2002 WTRMP HEM - JS 29	Soil Cu 160 to 355ppm within 100m, Zn to 1450ppm.			
Donnelly's Ck Ssed anom adjacent to SE end of Big Rocky mag anom.	Donnelly's: 342650mE, 5371540mN to 343260mE, 5371770mN.	CRA/Geopeko 1982. Regional stream sed over SE of Big Rocky mag anom. 2002 WTRMP HEM anom (JS 16) at 342172mE, 5372264mN GDA94.	Donnelly's Ck, 3 ssed 840, 970 & 800ppm Sn. Zn to 65ppm. Other metals very weak.	High Sn may be due to tertiary gravels under local basalt or a skarn source. Analysis concluded a skarn source. Big Rocky Ck mag body (Max 800nT above background) pos 200m deep.	An extn of Geopeko soil geochem line 9900N over the SE of Big Rocky mag anom may test the source of the Sn Donnelly's Ck. Co-ords: SW: 341780mE, 5371150mN to NE: 343300mE, 5372060mN (GDA94). This would also pass over a small mag appendage with a 1350ppm Sn Ssed assay.	83-1978
Tramway Ck ssed anom adjacent to SE end of Big Rocky mag anom.	Tramway: 342100mE, 5371020mN to 344340mE, 5370960mN	CRA/Geopeko 1982. Regional stream sed over SE of Big Rocky mag anom.	Tramway Ck, 8 ssed 140 to 340ppm Sn, & one at 1350ppm Sn. Other metals very weak.	High Sn may be due to tertiary gravels under local basalt or a skarn source. Analysis concluded a skarn source.	An extn of Geopeko soil geochem line 9500N over the SE of Big Rocky mag anom may test the source of the Sn in Tramway Ck. Co-ords: SW: 342000mE, 5370820mN to NE: 343420mE, 5371690mN (GDA94). This would also pass over a small mag appendage with a 1350ppm Sn Ssed assay.	83-1978

Kingswood Ck, 800m NNE of 11000.	340800mE, 5372530mN	CRA/Geopeko 1982. Regional stream sed over Big Rocky mag anom.	Ssed Sn 800ppm. Other Sseds range 302 - 470ppm adjacent to 11000.		11000 min/skarn may extend Nth. A soil geochem line along the Geopeko line 11500N may test the source of the Sn. Co-ords: SW: 339730mE, 5371860mN to NE: 342110mE, 5373170mN (GDA94). A further extn of Geopeko line 11100N to the NE would further test the Big Rocky mag anom. Co-ords: 341580mE, 5372210mN to 342410mE, 5372710mN.	83-1978
11000, 1km NNW of Stellar DDH EGD001.	340300mE, 5371820mN	CRA/Geopeko 1982. Geol mapping. Recon soil sampling, assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Ta, W, Sn, Co, Ni, Cr, Bi, Mn	Over strong mag anom, calc silicate rock mapped, with Sn bearing ironstone and magnetite. Ironstone; centre: calc-silicate hornfels with magnetite & py, sim to Granville East. Well-defined Sn anom. Four anom geochem trends. Sn to 890ppm, Cu to 320ppm, Zn to 1700ppm, Pb to 250ppm, As to 380ppm.	Carbonate bearing black shales corresponds to the centre of mag anom. Dolomitic rocks to the west of mag anom.		83-1978
Donnelly's West gossan	340590mE, 5369270mN	Aberfoyle 1981. Rock chip sampling	Sn to 40ppm, W to 845ppm, with coincident Cu to 3250ppm, Pb to 1750ppm, Zn to 2.6%, located nr minor mag anom's.		No soil/rock geochem lines done within 250m. On granite margin.	81-1623
Donnelly's prospect area. 1.1km SSE of Stellar DDH EGD001. DIGHEM 202D: 250m NW of mag/geochem anom; DIGHEM 203A: 330m NE of mag/geochem anom. WTRMP HEM anom (JS 41), 445m W of centre; anom (JS 42) 900m SW of centre.	Donnelly's mag anom centred on: 341300mE, 5370000mN. DIGHEM 202D: 341150mE, 5370195mN; DIGHEM 203A: from 341580mE, 5370064mN to 341680mE, 5370134mN. HEM anom JS 41: 370852mE, 536964mN; anom JS 42: 340502mE, 5369604mN.	Aberfoyle 1983. Soil geochem, Geol mapping, Grid costeaning, DIGHEM; WTRMP HEM.	Over strong southern mag oak, outcropping calc-silicate/magnetite skarn (up to 1.35% Sn). At least two skarn horizons. Zn to 5.2%, Cu to 0.71%, Sn generally weak. For DIGHEM 202D: within 150m to Nth, 7 soil Cu >200ppm (max 1100ppm), with Sn to 700ppm, Zn to 5900ppm; one spot high 35m Sth, Pb 400ppm, Zn 665ppm. For DIGHEM 203A: no geochem samples taken within approx 200m radius. HEM: JS 41: surrounding soil auger geochem is low, with one spot Cu 810ppm, 150m SW; HEM: JS 42: on edge of granite within 300m of weak mag anom's & Donnelly's gossan, nearby soil geochem Sn low, Cu 140 to 180ppm, 45m NW.			83-1942

St Dizier District						
Location	GDA94 Co-ords	Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
McArthur's (Mt Arthur) Copper Mine, 700m (300m) ne of St Dizier	345315, 5367987mN	Tas, Dept of Mines, 1915. Inspection and assessment	Pre-Silurian blue slate, tourmalinised country further sth. 1914 orebody (5ft wide) assay: Au trace, Ag 9.6oz/t, Cu 26.8%, Sn nil. Dumps: chalco, 'blende', arsenopy, grab sample assay Cu 2.5%, Zn 13.5%	Surface enrichment concluded, not economic at depth (shaft 53ft)	MRT Mirloch db 2006	GSREP6, Plan 1478
St Dizier, Central, Big H skarn horizon	Centroid: 345170mE, 5367770mN	Aberfoyle 1980. Soil geochem grid n/s 100m spacing. Sn, Wo3, As, Cu, Pb, Zn.	St Dizier: As, 1 area/trend >100ppm, max 1300ppm; Cu, 1 area/trend >300ppm, max 2700ppm; Pb, 1 area/trend >100ppm, max 400ppm; Sn, 0 >500ppm; WO, 1 area >100ppm, max 200ppm; Zn, 1 area/trend >300ppm, max 4400ppm.		Geologist: C H Young	81-1521
Central skarn horizon	DDH104, 346230mE, 5368135mN. Centroid: 346440mE, 5368050mN	Pickands Mathers, 1967. Diamond drilling, H104 (147m). Logs & assays. Aberfoyle 1980. Soil geochem grid n/s 100m spacing. Sn, Wo3, As, Cu, Pb, Zn.	DDH104: surf to 48.7m weak min zone, Cu to 700ppm, Sn tr, Zn to 300ppm. Aberfoyle geochem: Central: strong broad Cu zone to 600ppm, mod Sn zone, one spot high to 650ppm, strong Zn zone with areas to 4400ppm. As, 2 areas >100ppm, max 550ppm, Cu, 3 areas >300ppm, max 600ppm; Pb, 2 areas >100ppm, max 700ppm; Sn, 1 >500ppm; WO, 1 larger area >100ppm, max 300ppm; Zn, 4 areas >300ppm, max 5600ppm.		Geologist: C H Young	67-0456, 80-1504, 81-1521
Central skarn horizon area. 1/ Twelve Mile Ck 220C, 65m sth of Central; 2/ 228C & 229A, 1.2km nth-east of Central anomaly; 3/ 224A, 325m SE of Central; 4/ 222A 575m SW of Central & 222B 400m SW of Central; 5/ 222C, 250m W of central & 222D, 160m NW of Central; 6/ 223B & 224B, 300m NE of Central; 7/ 231A, 740m SE of Big H anom; 8/ 225B, 400m WNW of Big H anom.	1/ 220C, 346430mE, 5367990mN; 2/ 228C 348420nE, 5368150mN; 229A 348540mE, 5368040mN; 3/ 224A 346670mE, 5367840mN; 4/ 222A 346020mE, 5367650mN, 222B 346150mE, 5367780mN; 5/ 222C 346200mE, 5368130mN, & 222D, 346310mE, 5368180mN; 6/ 223B 346500mE, 5368400mN to 223B 346730mE, 5368220mN, to	Aberfoyle 1982-3. Dighem anomalies. 1/ 220C, Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (4000 gamma); 2/ 228C & 229A, Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (100 gamma). GOM 1986, Assessment of Aberfoyle DIGHEM anomalies; 3/ 224A Dighem anom; 4/ 222A & 222B Dighem anom; 5/ 222C & 222D Dighem anom; 6/ 223B & 224B Dighem anom; 7/ 231A Dighem anom; 8/ 225B Dighem anom.		1/ 220C: Prob skarn, orig thought to be graphitic shale. Depth 25-30m. 600m strike. 50m from mod Cu auger geochem; 2/ 228C & 220A, Pos skarn, not outcropping. Depth to top 50-70m. 300m strike, low mag zone, geochem nearby max Sn 15ppm; 3/ 224A on edge of mag anom & skarn, with mod auger Cu min; 4/ 222A & 222B, near granite, no skarn or geochem nearby; 5/ 222C & 222D, med/strong auger soil Cu assoc on edge of skarn; 6/ 223B & 224B, parallel to Central/Big H broad mag zone, no geochem nearby, no skarn mapped; 7/ 225B,	Aberfoyle 1984: Skarn horizons interpreted, some coincident EM/mag anom's. See pages 10-12 of rpt for summary. GOM: St Dizier, NW & Granite anom's, host rocks not suitable for medium/large deposits; Tasman River, anom pos spurious; Twelve Mile Ck, Silver Stream, mineralised zones too thin for a viable body;	80-1504, 81-1571, 83-1942, 84-2087, 86-2616

	224B 346910mE, 5368090mN; 7/ 347780mE, 5366810mN; 8/ 347400mE, 5367440mN.			no mag sig, no geochem anom.		
Central; Central, Second Skarn Horizon to Tasman River zone		Aberfoyle, 1983. 1/ Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (500 gamma); 2/ Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (700 gamma); Aeromag anomaly: geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Three parallel skarn horizons. Aberfoyle 1984: Zone of low resistivity recognised from the 1980 DIGHEM.	1/ Magnetite & pyrr in skarn. Depth 70-100m. No oxidised capping. 2/ Prob magnetite & pyrr in skarn. Depth 25m. Attrib to a shale unit. DIGHEM might indicate presence of skarn within or marginal to the shale.		84-2087
Big H	DDH101, 347200mE, 5367625mN; DDH102, 347520mE, 5367585mN; DDH103, 346545mE, 5367400mN.	Pickands Mathers, 1967. Diamond drilling, DDH101 (160m), H102 (184m), H103 (76m), Logs & assays. Orig an iron ore prospect.	DH101: two min zones, upper weak, lwr incl 1.3m @0.45% Sn nr bottom of hole, highest assay 6400ppm; Cu max 700ppm, Zn max 8900ppm, magnetite, sulphides- py, chalco, sphal, arseno, galena, etc. DDH102: no min zone. DDH103: weak min zone, Cu to 600ppm, Sn to 1000ppm, Zn to 300ppm.		Rpt: 67-0456 Ref to hole N8 (can't locate), 1.8m @ 8.67% Cu. Rpt 80-1504 has complete info.	67-0456 & 80-1504
Big H skarn horizon	Centroid: 347400mE, 5367440mN	Aberfoyle 1980. Soil geochem grid n/s 100m spacing. Sn, Wo3, As, Cu, Pb, Zn.	Big H: As, 1 area >100ppm, max 280ppm, Cu, 6 areas >300ppm, max 800ppm; Pb, 6 areas >100ppm, max 240ppm; Sn, 4 areas >500ppm; WO, 1 area >100ppm, max 140ppm; Zn, 2 areas >300ppm, max 500ppm.		Geologist: C H Young	81-1521
Big H skarn horizon area. 1/ 226A, 200m WNW of Big H anom; 2/ 227B 100m NW of Big H anom; 3/ 228D 40m N of Big H anom.	1/ 226A, 347220mE, 5367560mN; 2/ 227B, 347320mE, 5367500mN; 3/ 228D, 347400mE, 5367440mN.	Aberfoyle 1982-3. Dighem anomalies.	The three DIGHEM anom's lie within the mapped skarn horizon and are assoc with Big H mag anom. Rock chip auger assays Cu to 750ppm, Sn to 1200ppm, Zn to 900ppm.		The 330m geochemically anomalous section of the skarn horizon has not been drill tested, between DDH101 (west) and DDH102 (east).	80-1412, 80-1504, 81-1571
Big H east area mag anom, 2km ESE of Big H	Centroid: 349100mE, 5366550mN	Aberfoyle 1980. Regional stream sed.	Mod mag high over/in granite. Ssed Sn 480 to 4750ppm (349000mE, 5366970mN (GDA94), from drainage to north from mag.			80-1412
Big H east area, 3.3km east of Big H	350550mE, 5366780mN.	Aberfoyle 1980. Regional stream sed.	Ssed Sn 3400ppm at 350550mE, 5366780mN. Low mag area, near other local values of 400, 800ppm Sn.			80-1412

Big H mag anom centre.	347275mE, 5367500mN	Aberfoyle, 1982. Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly. Dighem anom interp		Sn in magnetite oxidised capping. Mag suggests shallow body (outcropping skarn), indicates a very limited depth (see PMI holes H101 - H104 cross-sections. Rpt: 81-1504). Big H lithologies sim to Donnelly's.	360ppm Sn RAB drilling.	83-1942, 84-2087
Tasman River Zone on SW side of NW/SE mag high trend.	Grid centroid: 344150mE, 5369960mN	Aberfoyle 1980-3. 150ppm Sn ssed anom at 344260mE, 5370100mN. Grnd mag survey, SIROTEM grnd EM (anom @ 346440mE, 5368810mN), geol mapping. Trench geochem & 7 auger holes to 50m. Assessment of aeromagnetic anomaly (500 gamma); 2002 WTRMP HEM.	Grnd mag showed a broad mag anom open to the nth, noisy magnetic basalt masks response from underlying rocks. No outcrop of skarn or shale. Skarn horizon occurs on western margin of basalt. HEM (JS 8) is coincident with Aberfoyle 1980 SIROTEM anom. Auger holes penetrated shale & clay, base metal values low, one spot high in trench of Sn 260ppm, Cu 160ppm.	Originally attributed to tertiary basalt, but after Donnelly's discovery was reconsidered. Not adequately tested in 1982. Dissem magnetite in basalt. Carbonaceous shale conductor? Anom on western edge of pos skarn. 600m strike.	No other geochem in grid area.	80-1504, 81-1571, 83-1942, 84-2087

South Heemskirk District						
Location	GDA94 Co-ords	Activity	Results	Conclusions	Comments	Report
Healey & Mclvor, 600m wnw of Globe mine, 170m NE of Renison IP Anomaly 5.	352940mE, 5359700mN	MRT Mirloc anom. Sn prospect	Qtz, tourmaline Sn mineralisation.	Historic prospect	Near to Renison Anomaly 5 (discrete As, Sn & weak Pb), within Agnew grid (82-1827).	GSB21, 82-1827
Contiguous Ck west - East Heemskirk grid. Centred 570m north of Trial Hbr Rd & EL eastern boundary.	354080mE, 5359840mN	Renison Ltd, 1977. East Heemskirk grid, soil geochem, geol, grnd mag	Mag trend extends 300m into SRZ EL from east. 30m inside EL Cu 150ppm, Sn 230-300ppm, Zn 195ppm. Strong mag anom's 400m to the E & NE of EL boundary, with large Cu, Pb, Sn & Zn anom area 130m east of SRZ anom.		An old track is marked as passing through the area, nth along the west side of EL boundary. Tk may have been sampled.	79-1378, plan p260 85-2426.
Coleman's Ck, in SE cnr of licence, 400m south of Trial Hbr Rd & Globe Mine tk junction, and approx 1.2km NW of Avebury Mine, Viking portal.	Centred on 353780mE, 5358700mN.	Renison Ltd, 1981. Agnew grid, soil geochem, geol, grnd mag, IP. Adjacent 1977 East Heemskirk grid. MRT 2002, WTRMP HEM survey.	IP anomaly assoc with soil geochem: Zn >200ppm, Pb >100ppm, Cu 55ppm, Sn 230 to 500ppm & As. HEM in area is weakly conductive. Mag is flat and low.			79-1378, 82-1827
Globe Mine, 650m NW of Trial Hbr Rd in Sth of licence.	353470mE, 5359620mN.	Goldfields Expln, 1979-1985. Gradient IP survey, grnd mag. Soil geochem grid. IP survey 1980 extnd 1981. Adit samples geochem. Globe Mine grid. Interp of geophysics (IP, mag) by Mitre (Bishop). Diamond drilling, DH8, DH9, DH10 (110m), DH11 (123.5m), DH12. L Newnham for David Lane, 1997-8. Assessment of prev work and prospect. Adit rock sampling for ore extn. Neutron Activated Analysis for 30 elements; Std analysis for 17 elements. Geophysics, Self Potential survey.	Adit no 1, 2m sphal 2.28% Zn, low others; Adit no 2, 0.53% Pb, 0.2% Zn, 105g/t Ag; Adit no 3, 0.9% Sn (Sn/Sphal vein). Drilling: poor min in core. Complex polymetallic sulphides and significant cassiterite min. Orebody > 100g/t Ag. Minerals: cassiterite, stannite, sphalerite, chalcopryrite, galena, tetrahedrite, boulangerite. Adit work: Std analysis: Ag to 640g/t, Cu to 0.07%, Pb to 2.1%, Zn to 0.11%.	Two phases of min. Pos polymetallic deposit. Comments by Lindsay Newnham (1997): DH TH10 & TH11 clipped alt zone, missed main min zone; TH7 not deep enough; TH9 may have clipped min zone (3m 0.25% Pb, 1.28% Zn, 69g/t Ag); TH8 should have intersected min zone (8m 1.66% Pb, 0.7% Zn, 43g/t Ag). Northern extension and ne plunge remain untested.	Geologists: Cross, P Roberts comments "Little potential, no further work".	76-1163, 80-1420, 82-1750, 82-1827, 83-2052, 85-2426, 97-3962, 98-4112
Bridge Ck, 400m sth west of Globe mine	353150mE, 5359340mN	Goldfields Expln, 1984. Rockchip 493	Cu 360ppm, Sn 510ppm.		No IP, or mag anom nearby.	84-2146
Anomaly 3, 340m SW of IP anom 4, & 450m NE of IP anom 1 in Agnew grid.	Centred on 352340mE, 5359100mN	Renison 1983. Agnew grid, IP, grnd mag, bedrock sampling for Sn, As, Ag, Pb, Zn, & geol mapping.				82-1827

Anomaly 4, 1km wsw of Globe Mine.	352600mE, 5359300mN	Renison 1983. IP anomaly follow-up. Power auger bedrock sampling for Sn, As, Ag, Pb, Zn, & geol mapping. Diamond drilling, Fed26 (122.8m). Sn, S, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mo, Ag, Bi, Sb, F. Helicopter access. L Newnham for David Lane, 1997-8. Assessment of prev work and prospect.	Mineralising 'white' granite intrusion into 'red' granite. Anomalous geochem. Fed26 drilling: Altered granite: complex polymetallic sulphide veins to massive sulphides. Two zones at 34m & 55m: 24m 0.22% Sn, 0.07% Cu, 0.35% Pb, 1.75% Zn, 33g/t Ag, incl 2m 0.92% Sn, 0.78% Cu, 1.38% Pb, 4.58% Zn. LAN: Fed26 drilling: Intense sulphide alt. 33-100m; 32.7m to 46.7m, 14m @ 2.6% Zn, incl 33.7m to 35.7m, 2m 0.48% Sn, 0.78% Cu, 1.37% Pb, 4.6% Zn, 334g/t Ag; 54.7m to 57.7m 0.92% Sn, 0.46% Zn.	white' granite is a 2nd phase intrusion into coarser 'red' granite, bringing min. Similar to Sweeney's. Pipe-like 'blind' deposit in 'red' granite. Further drilling required ne, sw, and at depth below Fed26.	Goldfields re-assessed the various anomalies and prospects, and concluded that they would have to be collectively processed to be viable.	83-2025, 97-3962
Silver Stream	Anomalous geochem centred on 355860mE, 5362320mN	Aberfoyle, 1983. Aeromag anomaly (100-150 gamma): grnd mag, geological mapping & limited geochem follow-up.	Small area of gossan over skarn of >400m strike length. Four anomalous rchip samples: Cu to 410ppm, Sn to 390ppm, Pb to 90ppm, Zn to 270ppm. Partly magnetic FeOx rock at contact between qrtzite and minor mudst is prob skarn. Minor Sn min at Tenth Legion 1km away. Depth: main anom 50-70m, west anom 25m. 300-500m strike. Granite 2km to west. Prospector's holes.	Grnd mag suggests width of <20m, and a weakly disseminated source at 25-75m depth. Tourmalinisation suggests a shallow granite basement. Oxidised capping. Magnetite content low.	On a low/med mag feature, 850m Nth of and parallel to Tenth Legion mag trend, on grave trend.	84-2087
Piney Creek, along Tenth Legion Fault, 400m within EL	HEM tgt JS_3 at 354050mE, 5362590mN; NW mag trend from West: 353900mE, 5362600mN to east: 354700mE, 5362200mN; NW grav 250 to 350m NE of mag trend.	Goldfields Expln, 1984. Gridded, grnd mag?, grav, ssed geochem in creek 600m SW of Piney Ck.	No Ssed in Piney Ck. Ssed SW of Piney Ck: Zn, Pb, Cu bld; WO2 to 70ppm, Sn to 740ppm, As to 90 ppm, all in the east and outside HK EL.		No data of any kind found. Tenth Legion fault/mag/grav trend not tested. Coincident MRT WTRMP HEM (JS 3) & mag high 400m within EL. Gravity anom/trend 250 to 350m NE of mag trend. Grid only is marked on plan, pos with no work ever done.	85-2315, 85-2323

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 3: Airborne Geophysical Survey, Heemskirk NW Tasmania, March 2007,
Survey Operations & Logistics Report, GPX Airborne.

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 4: EL46/2003, Heemskirk, Alpine Project, Report on Drill Holes AP013 – AP018, N.Turner (draft)

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD
Level 7, 530 Little Collins St, Melbourne,
Victoria 3000

EL46/2003 HEEMSKIRK, ALPINE PROJECT
REPORT ON DRILL HOLES AP013-AP018

Volume 1 of 2

Prepared by N. J. Turner Geological Services Pty Ltd
65 Lochner St, West Hobart, Tasmania 7000

8th January, 2008

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Summary	2
2. Introduction	2
3. Geological setting	3
4. Diamond drilling results	
a. Operational aspects	4
b. Principal lithologies	4
c. Alteration	5
d. Veining and mineralisation	5
5. Conclusions	6
6. Environmental matters	6
7. References	7

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of EL46/2003

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Logs of drill holes AP013-AP018

Appendix 2: (separate volume) Petrology, AP013

LIST OF PLANS

Plan 1: Geology and recent drilling

Plan 2: Drill section 94 m NE-AP003

Plan 3: Drill section 188 m NE-AP014, 018

Plan 4: Drill section 322 m NE-AP008A, 016

Plan 5: Drill section 440 m NE-AP002, 004, 007, 011, 017

Plan 6: Drill section 562 m NE-AP006, 012A, 015

Plan 7: Drill section 691 m NE-AP013

Plan 8: Distribution of mineralised rocks below Tertiary cover

1. Summary

- Copper intersections have been returned from four of the six holes drilled in the Alpine area in the round of work that is reported here. These intersections include 17 m at 0.51% Cu in AP013, 24 m at 0.6% Cu in AP014, 11m at 0.76% Cu in AP016, and 24 m at 0.54% Cu in AP017.
- The highest grade intersection in the Alpine area remains 22.25 m at 1.23% Cu returned from AP004. Future drilling should test for extensions of this interval and search for similar intervals, concentrating on the ground between drill sections 322 m NE and 728 m NE.
- Copper mineralization in the Alpine area is associated with late-formed carbonate and silica in schists and in cross cutting veinlets, and with late-formed massive sulphide.
- There is an approximate correspondence between elevated copper values and intervals of chloritic schist (mafic metaigneous protolith) and banded magnetite-pyrite-silicate(-carbonate) schist. It may be that the chemistry of these rocks influenced precipitation of the copper.
- The Alpine system includes late zinc-lead bearing massive sulphide as well as late copper bearing massive sulphide and is regarded as a Devonian mineralising system.

2. Introduction

Stellar Resources Ltd's Alpine Project is located in western Tasmania (Figure 1), some 26 km northwest of the town of Zeehan and 4 km southwest of the Reece Dam on the lower Pieman River. Access is by bitumen roads from either Zeehan (35 km) or from the Murchison Highway near Tullah (61 km). An electricity transmission line passes through the project area.

CRA Exploration Pty Ltd carried out early exploration work in the project area that culminated in the drilling of holes AP001 and AP002 (Caithness, 1985). Drill hole AP002 returned an intersection of 27.4 m at 0.53% copper while AP001 returned 12.3 m at 0.24% copper. The copper enrichment substantially coincided with intervals of felsic-mafic schist interlayered with bands rich in pyrite and magnetite, but also extended into adjacent psammitic and pelitic rocks. In each drill hole there was a zinc-anomalous interval up-hole from the copper intersection. Outokumpu Australia Pty Ltd selectively sampled the drill holes to test for gold, but obtained only low values (Herrman, 1991).

In recent times Stellar Resources Ltd has drilled a further 19 holes at Alpine (AP003-AP021). Holes AP003-AP012A were reported in Stellar Resources Ltd (2007). Holes AP013-AP018, which were drilled in the period February-May, 2007, are reported in this document.

3. Geological setting

Regional geological coverage of the Alpine Project area is provided by the Geological Survey of Tasmania's Corinna 1:50,000 map sheet. This map shows that the project area is located within a belt of mylonitic metamorphics known as the Arthur Metamorphic Complex, which consists mostly of metasedimentary rocks but includes several units in which there is a substantial proportion of mafic metaigneous material derived from intrusive and subordinate extrusive rocks. The Alpine area is underlain by one of these more mafic units, called the Bowry Formation. The age of the metamorphism and mylonitic deformation within the Arthur Metamorphic Complex is Cambrian while the protolith age is probably Neoproterozoic.

To the east and southeast of the Alpine area the metamorphic complex consists of metamorphosed quartzwacke-sandstone, siltstone and carbonaceous mudstone that pass transitionally out of the metamorphic complex into equivalent, relatively unmetamorphosed lithologies. These metamorphosed and relatively unmetamorphosed rocks are parts of the turbiditic Oonah Formation.

Early folding within the Arthur Metamorphic Complex was isoclinal and the corresponding strong main foliation (S1/S2) is generally parallel to local compositional banding, to formation boundaries, and to the overall strike of the complex. For much of its length the Arthur Metamorphic Complex strikes NNE, but around Reece Dam and the Alpine area it sweeps southwest, then west in a broad fold. The axial surface of this fold strikes northwest, parallel to late, non-penetrative crenulation cleavage that is correlated with Devonian structures elsewhere in the district.

North of Reece Dam the Bowry Formation consists mainly of mafic metaigneous rocks, but south of the dam there appears to be less mafic material and more metasedimentary material. Magnetite-pyrite-silicate rocks are associated with the mafic metaigneous rocks in much of the Bowry Formation, reaching a maximum at the Savage River iron ore mine, which is about 30 km NNE of the Alpine area. Higher grade magnetite-bearing rocks in the Bowry Formation tend to be massive with disseminated pyrite and silicate whereas lower grade rocks mostly consist of thinly banded, schistose magnetite-pyrite-silicate. Trace copper is present in the mafic and magnetite-bearing parts of the Bowry Formation, but the amounts are overwhelmingly measured in parts per million rather than percent. Substantial lenticular bodies consisting of magnesite, dolomite and silicate rocks are present in parts of the Bowry Formation, and there are minor granitic rocks in a few places.

In the Alpine Project area the Bowry Formation is largely obscured by basalt and relatively unconsolidated gravel, sand and carbonaceous silt of Tertiary age. The Tertiary basalt is commonly strongly weathered and there is deep residual clay soil. Despite the widespread cover there is outcrop of mineralized rocks beside the Heemskirk Road near GDA94 340942E 5376764N (Plan 1).

4. Diamond drilling results

a. Operational aspects

Diamond drilling in the Alpine area is commonly difficult with slow drilling rates and poor core recovery (Appendix 1). Access to drill sites is satisfactory over tracks that are on Tertiary gravel, but where tracks and drill sites are on deep clay soils operations become difficult in winter. Conversely, water supply may become a problem during summer.

b. Principal lithologies

The lithological subdivisions for drill holes AP013 to AP018 are shown in Plans 2-7. Also, petrological descriptions and assessments of 14 samples from AP013 are given in Appendix 2. The depths of the petrological samples are shown in the log of AP013 in Appendix 1 and are listed in Appendix 2.

There are differences in the way in which the lithologies in drill holes AP013-AP018 and the earlier holes AP001-012A have been subdivided, but correlations can be made between the two sets of holes using the assay data. Full reconciliation of the two sets of lithological data would require some relogging and recompilation, particularly of the chloritic and sulphide-bearing rocks.

The principal lithologies in AP013-AP018 are thought to reflect fairly straightforward metamorphism of their respective protoliths. These principal lithologies comprise medium grey, schistose muscovitic quartzite after quartzwacke-sandstone and siltstone; dark grey to black, graphitic phyllite/fine grained schist after carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone; and dark green to grey chloritic schist after mafic igneous rocks. Some of the metasedimentary rocks display green tints that are thought to be due to the presence of minor metamorphic chlorite, but the colours are very pale compared with the metaigneous rocks.

Bedding is a commonly recognisable primary feature in the metasedimentary rocks while grading may be locally preserved in the metasandstone. No sedimentary structures were recognized in the graphitic phyllite/fine grained schist where there is commonly strong foliation with parallel thin banding due to metamorphic differentiation of quartz and mica. Primary features in the dark green to grey chloritic schist intervals are restricted to uncommon, medium and fine grained, relict igneous textures. The intervals of thinly banded, schistose magnetite-pyrite-carbonate-silicate that are associated with these chloritic intervals represent iron-rich materials that apparently experienced metamorphic differentiation during the mylonitic deformation though there was probably also pre-existing (coarser) banding. The carbonate probably formed later.

In general, the grade of metamorphism in the Arthur Metamorphic Complex is greenschist facies, but there is widespread evidence of relict, prograde, amphibolite facies assemblages and blueschist facies assemblages in the Bowry Formation. At Alpine these relict assemblages include garnet-amphibole-plagioclase of mafic meta-igneous derivation and meta-sedimentary assemblages of garnet-biotite-quartz (Stolz, 1991).

c. Alteration

There appear to have been episodes of alteration before and after the main mylonitic deformation. Identification of the earlier alteration is tentative as the petrological work has not been definitive (Appendix 2). Of particular interest are some of the banded, strongly siliceous rocks such as those in the interval 230.8 m to 277.8 m of AP013 (Plan 7) . These siliceous rocks are unlike the principal metasedimentary lithologies in that they are poor in mica. In AP013 they are bounded above and below by chloritic schist and include an interval of chloritic schist. They display transitional boundaries with the chloritic schist, include some bands of magnetite, and may be strongly silicified equivalents of the chloritic schist that have undergone mylonitic deformation. Analyses of stable trace elements might provide a test of this interpretation.

Alteration that followed the mylonitic deformation commonly has boundaries that are transgressive across the main foliation and/or is massive. Included is the common alteration of grey, carbonaceous metapelite to pale olive muscovite/sericite metapelite. This type of alteration is widespread and appears to be unrelated to the copper mineralization whereas late, massive silica/carbonate alteration is a feature of the sections of drill core that exhibit elevated copper values. These sections of elevated copper partly coincide with the intervals of chloritic schist and banded magnetite-pyrite-carbonate-silicate, but may extend into the adjacent metasandstone and metapelite for substantial distances.

d. Veining and mineralization

Cross cutting carbonate-quartz veinlets are common throughout the sections of drill core that show elevated copper values and much of the copper occurs as blebs of chalcopyrite in these veinlets. Chalcopyrite also occurs as films on foliation surfaces, especially in the chloritic schist, and as strings of fine grains parallel to the main foliation. Some copper is present as bornite and chalcocite (Appendix 2). Chalcocite was tentatively identified as a black, powdery mineral in fractures at around 200 m depth in AP016.

Chalcopyrite is also present as blebs in intervals of late, massive pyrite such as forms the matrix of brecciated, banded magnetite-pyrite-carbonate-silicate at around 180 m depth in AP014 (Plan 3). Outside the main copper-bearing sections in some drill holes there is late, massive pyrite in concordant and cross cutting veins that may be elevated in zinc and lead, for example, at 96-110 m and 134-145 m depth in AP014 (Plan 3, Appendix 1).

5. Conclusions

The modes of occurrence of most copper in the Alpine area are clearly later than the Cambrian structural fabric. They include chalcopyrite in late-formed carbonate-quartz veinlets and in late-formed massive sulphide. The age of the foliation-parallel mode of chalcopyrite occurrence is somewhat equivocal, but in that situation the chalcopyrite is again associated with late formed carbonate.

Coincidence of elevated copper with the intervals of chloritic schist and banded magnetite-pyrite-carbonate-silicate may indicate that the deposition of copper was influenced by host rock chemistry (Appendix 2). Deposition was apparently accompanied by fracturing and by the formation of copper-bearing carbonate veinlets throughout a volume of rock that included adjacent metasandstone and metapelite as well as the chloritic schist.

The presence in the Alpine area of distinct massive sulphide phases enriched in copper and zinc/lead is comparable with Devonian systems elsewhere in western Tasmania (e.g. Arthur Dam). The Alpine mineralizing system was probably also of Devonian age and its location in the hinge zone of a regional fold of Devonian age implies a structural control. Fractures in the hinge zone of the fold probably provided the path by which the mineralizing fluids reached the Bowry Formation. Some of these fractures may be represented in Plan 8, which is an interpretation of the general distribution of mineralized rock in the Alpine area beneath the cover of the Tertiary deposits and Recent soils.

The highest grade drill intersection from the Alpine prospect remains the 22.25 m at 1.23% Cu that was returned from AP004. This higher grade intersection is part of a long mineralized interval that was only partly tested by AP004 (95m at 0.46% Cu, Plan 5). Future drilling should test for extensions of the higher grade interval in AP004 and search for similar intervals, concentrating on the ground between drill sections 322 m NE and 728 m NE. If one (or more) of the inferred faults was a conduit for the mineralizing fluids, there may be a relationship between grade and proximity to the fault.

6. Environmental matters

The sites and access tracks for diamond drill holes AP013 to AP018 remain open pending a decision on further work.

7. References

Caithness, S. J. 1985. Rocky Cape EL1/77. Report on drilling 1.2.85-30.11.85. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd. TCR86-2538.

Geological Survey of Tasmania, 1991. Geological Atlas 1:50,000 series Sheet 7914N Corinna. Tasmanian Department of Resources and Energy, Division of Mines and Mineral Resources

Herrman, W. 1991. Annual report to 6.4.91. EL56/89 Corinna South, Tasmania. Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Ltd. TCR91-3269.

Stellar Resources Ltd, 2007. EL46/2003 Heemskirk. Annual report 3.1.06-2.1.07.

Stolz, J. 1990. Report on the petrographic examination of ironstones and associated metamorphic rocks from the Arthur Metamorphic Complex, N.W.Tasmania. In: Herrmann, W. 1991. Annual report to 6.4.91 EL56/89 Corinna South, Tasmania. Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Ltd. TCR91-3269.

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 5: Petrology of 14 Samples from Western Tasmania for Stellar Resources Ltd, June '07, SKM

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 6: Update on Gourlay's Creek Prospect EL 46/2003, Exploration Results and Potential – October 2007. K. Morrison

**Update on Gourlay's Creek Prospect EL 46/2003
Exploration Results and Potential – October 2007**

In late May-early June 2007 Stellar Resources Ltd completed a program of 7 reverse circulation percussion drill holes along strike to the NW of the three 1984 Geopeko diamond drill holes which were intended to test the prospect for its tin skarn potential.

The Stellar drilling essentially reproduced the Geopeko results and in combination the 10 drill holes and Geopeko surface mapping allow a reasonable understanding of the main controls on mineralisation. The prospect is stratiform and hosted in a sequence of NW striking, NE dipping Proterozoic schistose meta turbidites, which can be sub divided into a western magnetite rich association with a probable basaltic component to the stratigraphy, and an eastern association dominated by calc silicate style alteration and including probable carbonate units in the stratigraphy. The western zone sources a strong magnetic high and to date most exploration has focussed on that anomaly. The eastern zone is non magnetic but tends to source more EM and IP conductive anomalies than the magnetic rocks. Both the Geopeko and Stellar drilling intersected significant but patchy copper mineralisation and minor tin, gold and lead-zinc mineralisation (see table).

Gourlay's Creek Drilling-Best Intersections

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Intersection
GC1	41	1m @ 0.3% Sn
	151	1m @ 0.2% Cu, 0.4% Pb, 0.4% Zn
	162	2m @ 0.4% Cu
	172	4m @ 0.3% Cu
GC2	97	1m @ 2.1% Cu
GC3	298	4m @ 0.3% Cu
	372	4m @ 0.4% Cu
SRG1	75	9m @ 0.4% Cu
SRG2	93	3m @ 0.3% Cu
SRG3	44	3m @ 1.4% Cu
	53	4m @ 0.3g/t Au

Projecting all holes onto section normal to strike shows that the best copper hits are contained in a stratiform envelope within the magnetic rocks but some copper also occurs within the calc silicate (non magnetic) zone. Possibly the best results to date are the copper and gold intersections from SRG3. This is the most easterly of the Stellar drill holes and is drilled within the non magnetic zone. The hole was abandoned at only 57 metres, still within the gold intersection, due to wet surficial sand running into the hole and preventing hammer function. Sand dunes of probable last interglacial vintage are masked by the basaltic soil cover and were unknown prior to the Stellar drilling (SRG3 drilled 32 metres of dune sand before hitting the target rocks). Future drilling will require casing off this sand and there is certainly a need to follow up SRG3.

Conclusions

- The stratiform and discontinuous style of copper mineralisation with average intersection grades of about 0.5% at Gourlay's Creek, and its general but not exclusive association with magnetite, is similar to the known mineralisation at Alpine. Furthermore, both Alpine and Gourlay's Creek exhibit copper-gold anomalism associated with non magnetic carbonate bearing stratigraphy and conductive anomalies from ground electrical geophysics. At both prospects this target type is peripheral to the prominent magnetic anomalies, which have driven drill targeting to date, and consequently the non magnetic copper-gold play is under explored.
- At Gourlay's Creek sufficient drilling exists to show that the magnetite-copper prospect is sub economic in the area tested. The magnetic anomaly continues along strike for many kms but much of it is under Tertiary basalt cover and there is no incentive to conduct step out drilling through cover rocks, without a specific target. On the other hand, the down dip and along strike extensions of copper-gold near SRG3 need testing with at least one hole collared NE of SRG3, to drill under the anomaly. One hole about 100 metres each side of and along strike from SRG3 should also be planned.
- There is no support from results to date for ranking Gourlay's Creek as a tin prospect. If Gourlay's Creek is a Devonian granite-sourced skarn style system (and Alpine may also be one), then theoretically it could be prospective for tin, tungsten, lead, zinc, iron and copper (even nickel if some ultramafic host rocks could be found), but so far Gourlay's Creek looks more like a copper magnetite equivalent to the St Dizier and Tenth Legion magnetite skarns around the Heemskirk Granite.

Ken Morrison
22 October 2007

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 7: St Dizier Diamond Drilling Program Report, March – April 2007,
G. Bravo

St Dizier Diamond Drilling Program Report, March – April 2007
Produced by G. Bravo for Stellar Resources Ltd.

Introduction

A three hole diamond drilling program was conducted during March – April 2007 at the St Dizier tin prospect within Heemskirk EL 46/2003.

The St Dizier prospect is located in open, button grass country, 18 km WNW from Zeehan along the Corinna Road. The deposit occurs in a flat marshy area bounded to the west by St Dizier Creek and surrounded by rolling quartzite hills and Heemskirk Granite.



View of St Dizier area looking west. The mineralised zone occurs beneath the regrowth eucalypts in the centre of the photo.

Drilling was proposed to confirm the reported geological features of the deposit, the style of mineralisation and to identify and characterise the tin minerals prior to carrying out metallurgical test work.

St Dizier is one of four discrete mineralised skarn deposits within hornfelsed calcareous sediments of the Oonah Formation. The host sediments trend approximately E-W over a distance of 3.0km generally following the contact of the Heemskirk Granite (Figure 1).

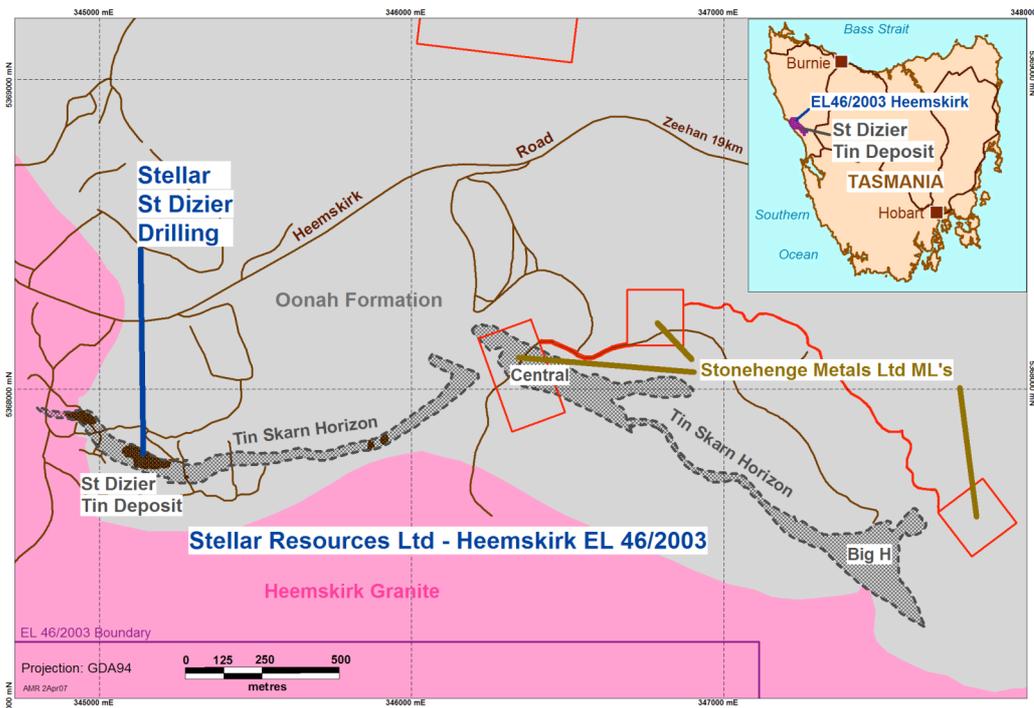


Figure 1. Regional setting, St Dizier Tin Deposit

Previous drilling at St Dizier defined three bodies of tin-bearing magnetite-pyrrhotite mineralisation. The recently completed three holes tested the central St Dizier body which is a cone shaped, mineralised body of skarn suggested to be up to 150m long, 20-50m wide and steeply dipping to the north. The mineralised zone thins rapidly from about 120m below surface but extends to a depth in excess of 150m in a roof pendent of host Oonah Formation sediments underlain by granite. Reported mineralisation includes cassiterite, pyrrhotite, serpentine, tremolite, chlorite, talc, carbonate, minor traces of arsenopyrite and scheelite.

Reports compiled in the 1980's by Renison indicate that the central St Dizier deposit contains 0.8Mt @ 0.7% Sn.

This report describes the work carried out and results obtained.

Work Completed

The proposal was to drill three holes along the north side of the known mineralisation to facilitate drilling angled holes north to south which would complement previous drilling by Renison. The program comprised one central hole and two others to test the known extremities of the body. The holes were shallow and designed to test the mineralisation close to surface.

Work was carried out in accord with a current Work Approval in place since 16 June 2005. Additional approval was given by Mineral Resources Tasmania to upgrade and extend an access track from which the drilling was conducted.

The holes were drilled by Low Impact Diamond Drilling Systems (LIDDS) who have a small, readily transportable rig that uses a NTW size bit (56mm), slightly smaller than the regular HQ.

The rig was not able to overcome the problem of drilling the top 20-30m where poor core recovery is commonplace. However this was not important as the zone of interest occurred below this depth where core recovery was satisfactory.



Driller Lance Stebbings beside the diamond drill rig

Three holes were drilled for a total of 315.5m. Details of the drilling are shown below and drill hole locations are shown on the attached Figure 2. A Garmin GPS was used to fix the collar locations. No down hole surveys were recorded. The skarn is highly magnetic and magnetic susceptibility readings were taken from the drill core at one metre intervals. Three readings were recorded for each metre.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting AGD66	Northing AGD66	Azimuth	Inclination	Hole Depth
St Dizier	ST01	345034	5367624	190	-70	109.2
	ST02	345080	5367600	190	-60	95.1
	ST03	344992	5367640	190	-60	111.2

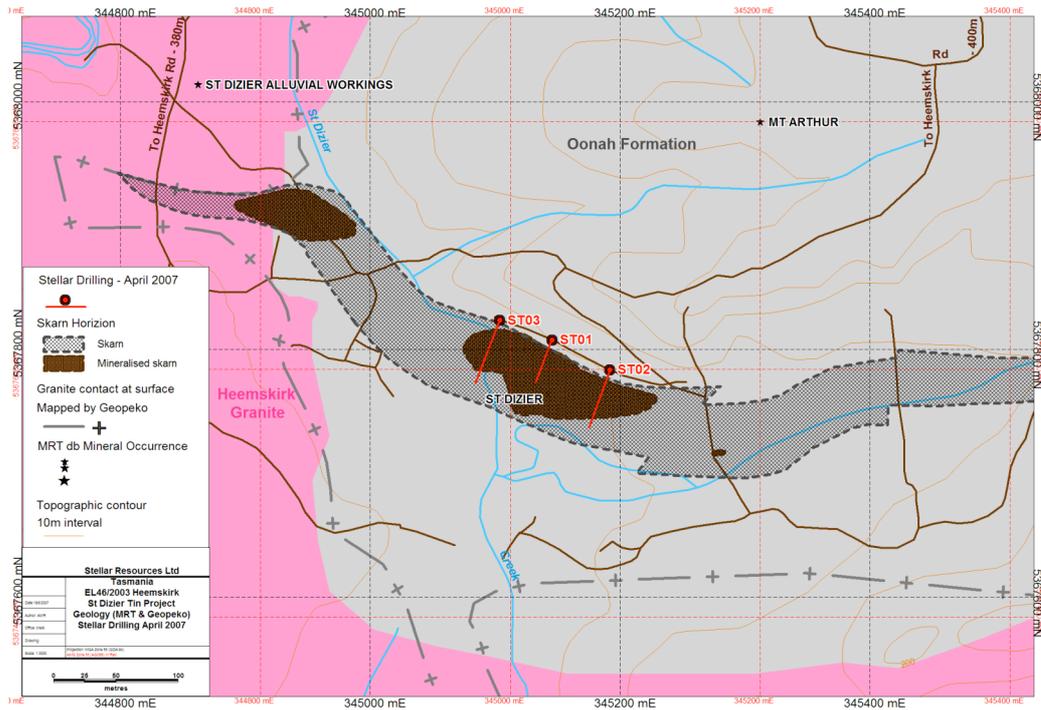


Figure 2. Drill hole locations and geology

Holes were marked up, photographed, scanned for magnetic susceptibility and split for assay. One metre samples of quarter core were sent to the Burnie Research Laboratory for analysis. The requested elements included Sn by XRF, acid soluble Sn, W_3 and S by XRF, As, Cu, Zn, Fe, Ag and Bi by AAS, Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay fusion.

Summary tables containing results for core recovery, geological logging, magnetic susceptibility readings and assay results for each hole are included in Appendix 1.

Four samples considered to be representative of the mineralisation were submitted to Ian Pontifex & Associates for routine petrographic and mineragraphic description.

The samples included

- ST01 35.3 metres – magnetite skarn rock
- ST01 80.6 metres – zoned sulphide vein
- ST01 90.55 metres – magnetite skarn rock
- ST02 31.4 metres – veined sulphide in fluorite, magnetite rock.

The report is included in Appendix 2

Discussion

ST01

This hole was drilled to test the central part of the deposit in the vicinity of a previous vertical drillhole M1 which was reported to have intersected 101m @ 1.68% Sn as confirmed by Renison reassay in 1980-83.

ST01 started in highly weathered pale grey to white quartzites and laminated sandy siltstone typical of Oonah Formation before intersecting massive to banded, slightly magnetic, pale green serpentinite rock at 29.5m. Further down the hole the serpentinous skarn contains

remnants of marble and host dolomite and then passes into typical banded, highly magnetic, dark black magnetite-pyrrhotite-serpentine-chlorite rock which previous workers have suggested carries tin mineralisation. This siliceous skarn extends to about 93m before the rock becomes kaolinised but with the black magnetite bands still visible. The hole was stopped at 109.2m in what is possibly kaolinised, magnetic skarn or weathered greisen. The hole appears to have traversed about 73m of magnetic skarn that could be mineralised.

A number of late stage, cross-cutting, zoned, (?)hydrothermal sulphide veins, which contain phlogopite-pyrite-chalcopyrite and silver-grey arsenopyrite mineralisation were mapped between 53 and 90m.

As reported to the ASX the main tin mineralised interval in ST01 included 57m @ 0.60% Sn from a depth of 44m using a 0.2% Sn cut off.

ST02

This hole was designed to test the eastern third of the mineralised body.

The hole started in grey, weathered quartzite and intersected partly oxidised, greenish-grey, hornfelsed carbonate sediment and skarn at 13.2m. The skarn zone between 13.2 and 34.5m contains two strongly magnetic bands of serpentinous magnetite-pyrrhotite rock and several cross-cutting narrow veins of massive phlogopite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation. The remainder of the hole intersected altered sediments, a slightly magnetic zone from 76 to 83m and then dark grey graphitic siltstone/shales believed to be the FW slates referred to by Renison. The hole was stopped at 95.1m in graphitic slate.

The hole contained a best interval of 22m @ 1.12% Sn from 13m.

ST03

This hole tested the western third of the mineralised body.

The top of the hole to 30.2m contains quartzite rubble and brown clays. Beyond this to 43.7m the core consists of strongly weathered, green saprolitic clay and micaceous tremolite rock thought to be after hornfelsed carbonate sediment and weathered siliceous skarn. There is a possible fault at 44m where there is a change to orange brown, poorly sorted, small pebble greywacke which is weathered and extremely friable and contains laminated pelite. Carbonate hornfels starts again at 63.6m and BOCO is at 75m. The grey, laminated carbonate sediment contains remnants of marble, yellow-green serpentine alteration and thin bands of magnetite-pyrrhotite mineralisation from 96.6m. The hole could be approaching another skarn zone but, unfortunately, the rods became blocked in the hole at 111.2m and the hole was abandoned.

The hole contained 4.5m @ 3.82% Sn from 39.2m but core recovery over this interval was poor (40%).

Forthcoming results, including metallurgical test work under the supervision of R H Goodman, will provide an indication as to whether a resource upgrade drilling program should proceed.

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January, 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 8: Petrology of 4 samples from the St Dizier Prospect, A. Purvis,
Pontifex & Associates

Pontifex & Associates Pty Ltd

MINERALOGY – PETROLOGY · SECTION PREPARATION

A.B.N. 25 007 521 084

26 Kensington Rd, Rose Park
South Australia 5067
Tel: +61 8 8332 6744
Fax: +61 8 8332 5062

PO Box 91
Kent Town SA 5071
AUSTRALIA

Email:
ian@pontifexpetrographics.com.au
Website:
www.pontifexpetrographics.com.au

MINERALOGICAL REPORT No. 9097

by Alan C. Purvis, PhD.

June 30th, 2007

TO : Mr Gus Bravo
Stellar Resources Ltd
63 King William St
KENT TOWN SA 5067

YOUR REFERENCE : Order No. TBA

MATERIAL : Drill core samples (4)

IDENTIFICATION : STO1: 35.3, 80.6, 90.55
STO2: 31.4

WORK REQUESTED : Polished thin section preparation, description
and report.

SAMPLES & SECTIONS : Returned to you with this report.

DIGITAL COPY : Enclosed with hard copy of this report.

PONTIFEX & ASSOCIATES PTY. LTD.

SUMMARY COMMENTS

The four samples described in this report from polished thin sections are from two drillholes: STO1 at 35.3m, 80.6m and 90.55m and STO2 at 31.4m.

These samples include unusually magnetite-rich serpentinites in STO1 at 35.3m and 90.55m, with 5-7% arsenopyrite at 90.55m. Bands with unusually pale (essentially colourless) phlogopite as well as serpentine occur in STO2 at 31.4m and in STO1 at 80.6m, together with abundant sulphide. Because of the uncertain optical identification of the colourless (probable) phlogopite in STO2, 31.4m, this mineral was analysed by XRD (at AMDEL) which in fact confirmed phlogopite, together with lizardite (serpentine) and fluorite.

The sulphide in STO1, 80.6m is mostly pyrrhotite with lesser arsenopyrite and very minor low-temperature pyrite. Sulphide in the sample from STO2 includes abundant low-temperature pyrite ± supergene carbonate ± limonite as well as arsenopyrite and sparse chalcopyrite. These samples show no obvious evidence of Ni, Cr or other metals, apart from Fe, which is unusual for serpentinites of ultramafic origin. Selected geochemistry may be useful to further evaluate the origin of these serpentinites and the phlogopite-rich lenses. The locally abundant fluorite in STO2, 31.4m occurs in a possible open space filling and is accompanied by coarse-grained sulphides protruding into what may be a vein or vug, and seems to be of low-temperature hydrothermal origin. Fluorite is not a mineral expected in serpentinite.

The X-ray diffraction analysis data for sample STO2-31.4m is appended and shows dominant phlogopite with less abundant lizardite and fluorite. The material analysed was taken from a zone of coarse mica between serpentine and fluorite zones in the core-segment.

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS

STO1, 35.3m

Serpentine with magnetite in lenses and disseminated and serpentine-clay-limonite-filled fractures.

Hand Specimen

The hand specimen has dark green serpentinite with abundant magnetite. The thin section shows irregular lenses of magnetite between yellowish and colourless serpentine.

Thin Section

The yellowish serpentine is fine-grained, largely decussate and has sparse disseminated magnetite. There is an irregular contact with colourless serpentine with more abundant microspherulitic, fan-like and garbenschiefer-like aggregates, some of which occur as rims on millimetre to centimetre-scale lenses of apparently granular magnetite, mostly on or adjacent to the contact with yellow serpentine. Fine-grained magnetite is also disseminated. Serpentine-filled fractures in the yellow serpentine pass into clay-limonite-filled fractures in the pale serpentine.

STO1, 80.6m

Serpentinite passing into zones of coarse phlogopite with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and rare low-temperature pyrite.

Hand Specimen

The core has veined serpentinite with banding adjacent to veins of possible pyrrhotite. The thin section has two sulphide lenses with large crystals at a high angle to the lenses or veins.

Thin Section

A small area of serpentine on the edge of the thin section seems to have replaced a granular micromosaic with a grain size of about 0.5mm. This passes into a zone with increasingly abundant, increasingly coarse essentially colourless phlogopite to 2mm in size adjacent to one of two lenses or veins of sulphide. The phlogopite could not be initially identified positively by optical microscopy, but the same mineral in STO2, 31.4m was confirmed by XRD. The second sulphide lens is set in finer-grained possible phlogopite and has alternating lamellae of sulphide and phlogopite. The larger lens has a base of deformed coarse-grained pyrrhotite with about 40% arsenopyrite as irregular partly large grains and aggregates. Small patches of partly colloform and microporous pyrite occur in and adjacent to the pyrrhotite. The smaller, laminated lens is mostly granular pyrrhotite with small irregular patches of arsenopyrite.

STO1, 90.55m

Partly foliated serpentinite with abundant magnetite and minor arsenopyrite.

Hand Specimen

This is a magnetite-serpentine aggregate with minor sulphide. The thin section has minor arsenopyrite scattered through magnetite and serpentine.

Thin Section

This sample has possibly 35% magnetite, partly microcrystalline and partly in aggregates to 5mm long, in partly foliated serpentinite with lamellae of serpentine in an anastomosing foliation and other lamellae at a high angle to the main foliation. Some of the magnetite is in parallel lamellae but most is disseminated and in irregular aggregates. Arsenopyrite is also fine to coarse-grained with grains and aggregates to 5mm long and seems to make up 5-7% of the thin section by volume.

STO2, 31.4m

Serpentinite with clays, carbonate and limonite passing into a banded serpentine-phlogopite-sulphide zone with sulphides, magnetite carbonate, and locally abundant coarse pale green fluorite, in a possible infill vein. The sulphides are low-temperature pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

Hand Specimen

The core-segment is strongly banded with a band of serpentine passing into brownish clay or limonite-rich bands and semi-massive sulphide and a zone of pale green mineral that is moderately soft and may be apatite or fluorite. The thin section has semi-massive sulphide in a band 12-24mm wide between possible serpentine and clay/limonite bands and the pale green material.

Thin Section

This sample is banded with bands as follows.

1. A band of serpentine possibly derived from former decussate amphibole, with lenses rich in brown clays, commonly in the centres of serpentine aggregates, small aggregates of sulphide and magnetite and sparsely disseminated grains of carbonate: this band is at least 6mm wide and extends to the edge of the thin section. The magnetite is quite ragged and similar to secondary magnetite in other serpentinites, with less abundant pyrite as ragged small patches and limonite intergrown with carbonate.
2. This is followed by a lenticular band from 2mm to 4mm wide, dominated by brown limonite-stained clays but with minor carbonate and serpentine disseminated and in lenses partly along the inner edge of this layer. Very minor magnetite occurs in a lens on the outer margin of the layer, close to rare pyrite. The clays seem to have replaced a mineral with a decussate texture and may represent more complete alteration of the serpentine, similar to that seen in band #1.
3. Lenticular layers follow, with zones of carbonate mostly from 0.2mm to 3mm wide passing into yellowish stained serpentine and clay (smectite?). These layers lack sulphide but there is a narrow carbonate vein along the inner margin with small lenses of chalcopyrite.
4. The adjacent band is quite irregular and from 2mm to 6mm wide, and is composed of lamellae of variously decussate, fibrous and colloform-banded serpentine with sparse lamellae of more highly birefringent phyllosilicate, possibly talc or phlogopite. A large lens of sulphide, serpentine and carbonate is present, apparently related to the sulphide-rich zones in this sample. This lens is 6 x 4mm, and is composed of

granular, microporous and fibrous/cellular low-temperature pyrite. There is another large lens, 10mm long and as much as 6mm wide, with mostly lamellar, microporous low-temperature pyrite and lamellae pyrite as blocks intergrown with possibly supergene carbonate and as well as serpentine.

5. Highly irregular lenses of sulphide characterise the adjacent layer: these are commonly armoured by plates of very pale green phlogopite, but in places is rimmed by microcrystalline or colloform-banded serpentine \pm phlogopite, with sparse possibly supergene carbonate in and adjacent to the sulphide. The sulphide lenses and crystals are from 0.4mm to 6mm wide, locally projecting into the following zone, which seems to represent space-filling material and is lined by a zone of fan-like aggregates of phlogopite to 1mm in grain size, except where euhedral sulphide faces into the zone. Much of the sulphide is lamellar, microgranular and microporous low-temperature pyrite with irregular masses of arsenopyrite to 2mm long and sparse chalcopyrite. One mass protruding into the next zone is largely a single crystal of arsenopyrite 6mm long with inclusions of low-temperature pyrite and chalcopyrite and fractures filled by fluorite. The other has abundant low-temperature pyrite as well as large masses of arsenopyrite and has been cut by fractures filled with fluorite and chalcopyrite.
6. The final zone is composed of coarse-grained fluorite with thin films of calcite along octahedral cleavage planes and irregular fractures. This zone is at least 15mm wide and seems most likely to be a vein filling an open vug or fracture.

The low-temperature pyrite in this sample is of supergene origin and has probably replaced pyrrhotite. The possible phlogopite has been confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis as it is colourless and would seem to have little or no iron.

MINERALOGY OF SAMPLE ST02-31.4 (by AMDEL)

1. INTRODUCTION

A sample was received from Ian Pontifex of Pontifex & Associates with a request for determination of its mineralogy.

2. PROCEDURE

The sample was pulverised then analysed by X-ray diffraction to identify the minerals present.

3. RESULTS

The semi-quantitative mineralogy of the sample follows.

Phlogopite	D
Lizardite	Tr-A
Fluorite	Tr-A

Semiquantitative Abbreviations

- D = Dominant. Used for the component apparently most abundant, regardless of its probable percentage level.
A = Accessory. Components judged to be present between the levels of roughly 5 and 20%.
Tr = Trace. Components judged to be below about 5%.

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2008

EL46/2003 Heemskirk – Report on 2007 program

Appendix 9: Petrology of 3 samples from the Devises Prospect, R. Bottrill, MRT