



STELLAR RESOURCES LIMITED
Rubicon MinTech Ventures Pty. Ltd.

EL 50/2004 EWART CREEK
FINAL REPORT

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ABSTRACT

This Final Report for EL 50/2004, Ewart Creek, covers the period from granting on 3rd January 2005 to 2nd January 2009.

The Ewart Creek licence area contains historical occurrences of zinc, lead, PGM's and gold. Previous exploration in the area includes extensive stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling, geological mapping, a range of geophysical surveys and a few drill holes, mostly so in the northern half of the tenement. The licence was considered prospective for the discovery of nickel and PGM mineralisation especially within the 'Henty Fault Wedge', a Cambrian ophiolite complex. The licence also covers some 4km strike length of the North Henty Fault, which is considered prospective for gold.

Historic geology, geochemistry and geophysics compilations highlighted some gold prospects and one base metal prospect on the EL,

The tenement was covered by a VTEM survey as part of a survey of several Stellar tenements during 2008. 204 km of VTEM was flown at 100m-line spacing over EL 50/2004, Ewart Creek. This survey covered the whole licence. No significant VTEM anomalies were detected within the stratigraphy of interest. Only weak, surficial anomalies were detected and these were largely located to the west of the Zeehan highway. No anomalies warranting follow-up were identified so the licence is being surrendered.

Total expenditure on EL 50/2004 has amounted to \$72,243.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. EXPLORATION RATIONALE & GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The licence covers an area of strong magnetic anomalism situated within the 'Henty Fault Wedge', immediately to the south of Mt Dundas and 15km SE of Zeehan. An ophiolite complex underlies this area. It is believed the magnetic anomalism is related to underlying ultramafic rocks. There are no nearby granite outcrops, however granite may occur at depth and there has been limited previous exploration. The area has steep topography, a veneer of fluvio-glacial cover and is thickly forested. As well as potential for nickel and PGM mineralisation within the ophiolite complex the licence covers some 4km strike length of the North Henty Fault, which is considered prospective for gold. The inferred intersection of the Rosebery Fault and the North Henty Fault were also thought to represent a target for gold mineralisation.

1.1.1. Geological Setting

The licence is centred on a zone of strong magnetic anomalism related to an ophiolite complex comprising basalt, gabbro and ultramafic rocks. These rocks comprise the western part of the "Henty Fault Wedge". The Henty Fault Wedge is divided by the north trending Howards Tramway Fault into two main parts, the western (ophiolite sequence) and the eastern sequence of Cambrian volcanics and volcanoclastics. The eastern rocks are assigned to Tyndal Group or Yolande River Sequence as seen in the Halls Rivulet track. The fault wedge is bounded to the north by the North Henty Fault and to the south by the South Henty Fault. The Henty Goldmine occurs some 8km to the NNE where the fault splays coalesce. The fault wedge appears to be bounded to the west by a possible southern extension of the Rosebery Fault.

The northern part of the licence area is dominated by Cambrian sediments and volcanoclastics of the White Spur Formation (Dundas Group) in faulted contact with the Cambrian ophiolite complex. The North Henty Fault forms the contact, which is often marked by the presence of ultramafic rocks. The southern part of the licence covers a major part of the Henty Fault Wedge. This area is covered by moderately extensive fluvio-glacials and has extensive forest cover, which has resulted in poor understanding of the underlying geology and structure. The mafic-ultramafic ophiolite complex is thought to be similar to the basal Dundas Group located 10km to the NW in the Razorback to Serpentine Hill area. Ordovician Gordon Limestone, the eastern continuation from the Professor Range, occupies the SW segment of the licence to the west of the ophiolites and overlies structurally complex segments of Moina Sandstone.

1.2. LICENCE

TENEMENT NUMBER: 50/2004

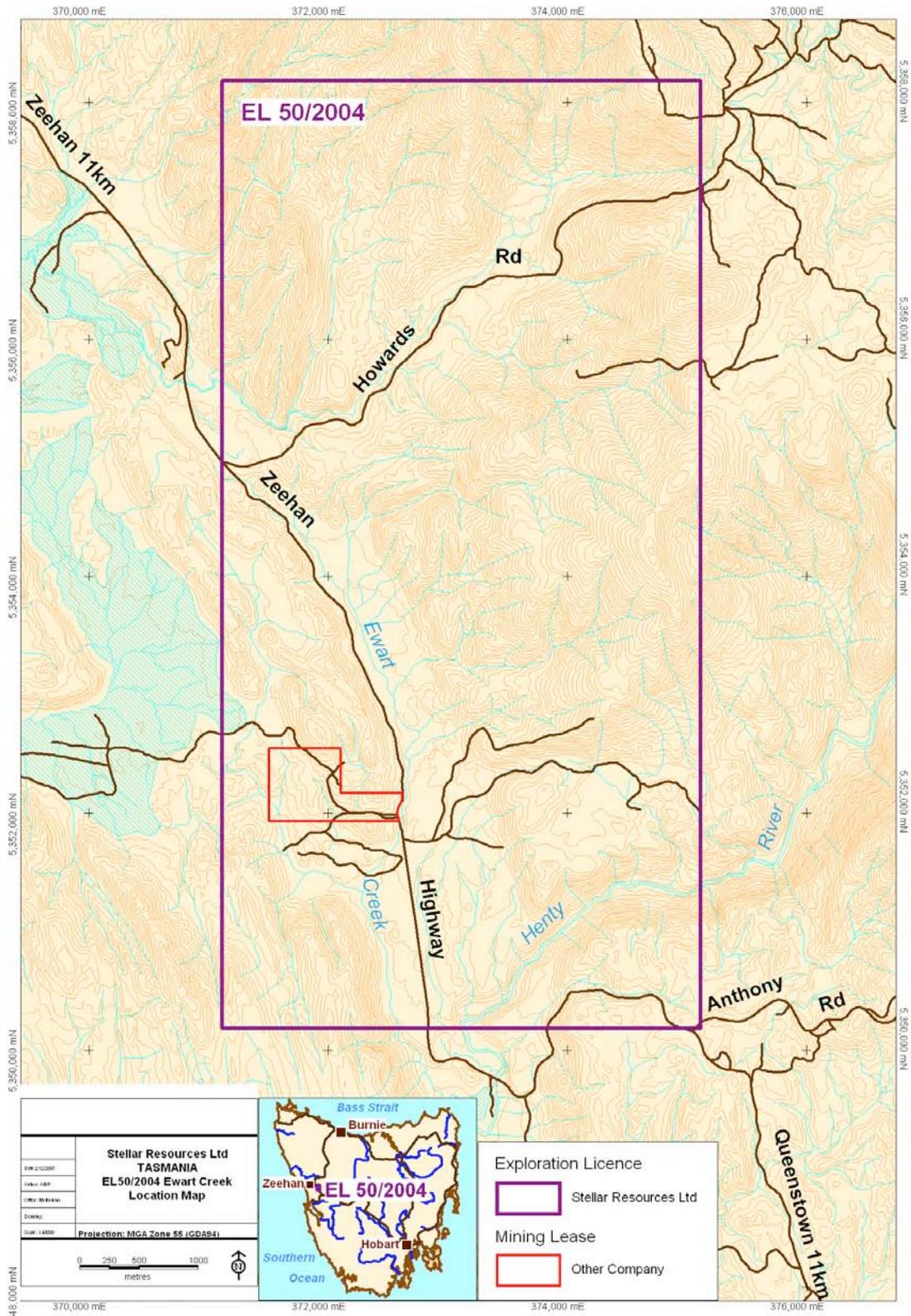
TENEMENT NAME: Ewart Creek

TENEMENT LOCATION: Located equidistant between Zeehan to the northwest and Queenstown to the southeast, being 14km from each town. Main road access is from the Zeehan Highway, which passes through the southwest of the licence (Figure 1). The licence covers 32km² from north of Howard's Road in the north, south to the Zeehan Highway/Anthony Road junction. All of the EL area is Crown Land, and in accordance with the West Coast Planning Scheme 1999 is covered by "Environmental Protection" (94%) and "Natural Resources" (6%). Most of the east and northeast of the licence has a steep topography, and is covered by nothofagus rainforest, wet and dry eucalyptus forest and wet heathland. The Zeehan Highway and old tracks provide access. Much of the area is not well serviced by tracks and can only be accessible by foot.

REPORTING PERIOD: 3rd January 2005 to 2nd January 2009.

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

1.3. LOCATION OF LICENCE



• Figure 1. EL50/2004, Location Map.

1.4. LAND TENURE

SCHEDULE

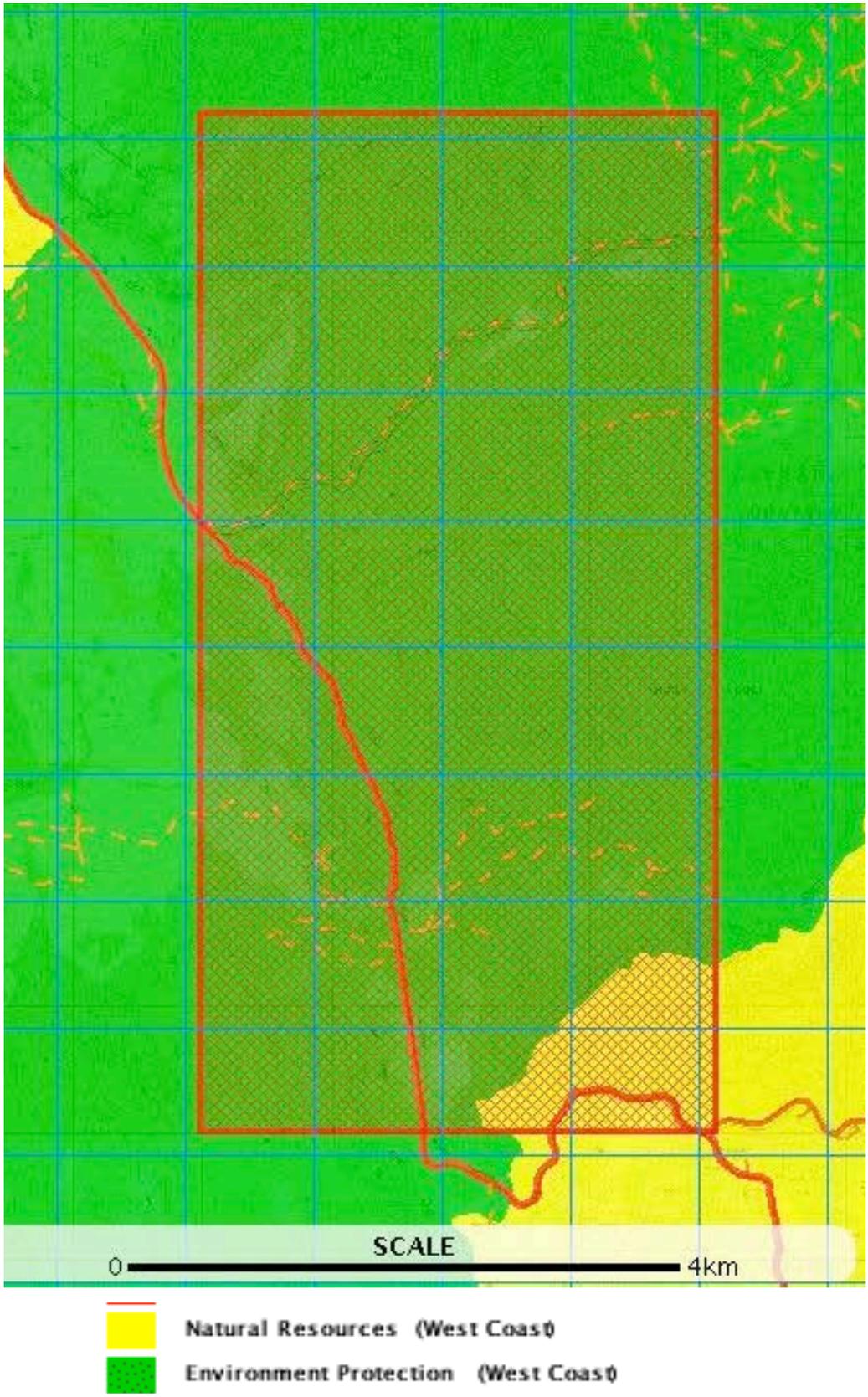
LAND DISTRICT OF MONTAGU
VICINITY OF EWART CREEK (13km SE OF ZEEHAN)
MUNICIPALITY OF WEST COAST
EXPLORATION LICENCE 50/2004 32km²
RUBICON MIN TECH VENTURES PTY. LTD.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the area at grid coordinates 371 000 metres E 5 358 000 metres N thence grid east to 375 000 metres E grid south to 5 350 000 metres N grid west to 371 000 metres E aforesaid thence grid north to the point of commencement.

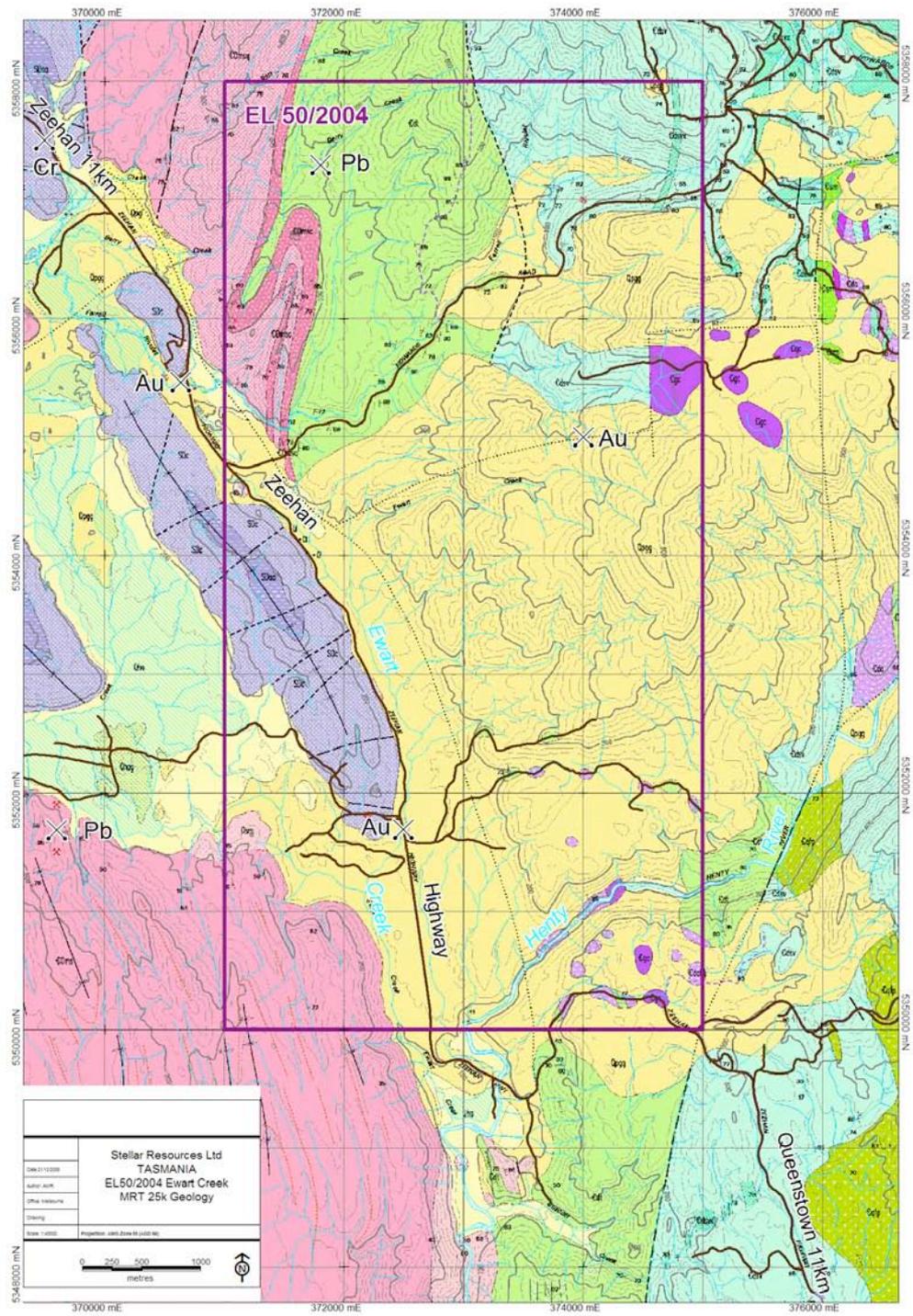
Coordinate datum - AGD66, AMG Zone 55.

EXCLUSIONS

- (a) Any land owned or leased by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- (b) Mining leases amounting to 50ha (more or less) which were applied for or in force prior to the date of application for this licence.
- (c) Crown reservations or other land set apart or dedicated for any public purposes such as public reserves, municipal reserves or roadways unless such areas have been brought under the provisions of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995*.
- (d) 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



• Figure 2. EL50/2004, Land Tenure Map.



• Figure 3. EL50/2004, MRT Geology.

2. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

The general area has been held under mineral licence tenure for almost 45 years but limited work has been done in the ophiolite complex bounded by the North and South Henty Faults, the "Henty Fault Wedge". The first modern licence was Rio Tinto's EL 4/59. Rio Tinto undertook airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys and photogeological interpretation. Comstaff, for Costigan Mines (EL 5/63) completed an AFMAG survey.

McIntyre Mines (SPL460) undertook stream sediment sampling for Cu, Pb, Zn and Sn. Soil geochemistry, IP, SP and EM geophysics followed up a zone of Pb and Zn anomalies south of Mt Dundas.

In their EL 7/68, Geophoto Resources for Texins Development commissioned Turair airborne EM, which resulted in the identification of a zone of EM anomalies near the South Comet workings. Follow-up comprised ground magnetics, VLF-EM and soil geochemistry for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni. No significant mineralisation was encountered.

The Howards Road area near the North Henty Fault was covered by CSR Limited's (CSR) EL 15/76 for a period of 8 years until relinquished in 1984. The section was excised from the licence to meet Mines Department regulations of 1982 for all EL's to be 125km² or less. Work undertaken by CSR included two trial lines of DIGHEM in the northern part of the Stellar area (no EM anomalies reported) and test lines of (Geotrex) Barringer Input EM. Based on the Geotrex EM work, CSR commented that a magnetic high in the Howards Road area "may represent serpentinites observed on tracks to the south". CSR also completed selective stream sediment and pan concentrate sampling and ground magnetics, VLF-EM, soil geochemistry and the excavation of some pits.

The relinquished area was taken up by Gold Fields Exploration Pty Limited (Goldfields/RGC) as EL 21/86 because of its perceived potential for Henty-style gold mineralisation along the possible extension of the Rosebery Fault and/or the western extension of the North Henty Fault. Stream sediment sampling was undertaken and a grid established perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the North Henty Fault. Geological mapping, rock chip sampling, IP and ground magnetic surveys were completed. The position of the fault was established by IP chargeability/resistivity anomalism. The area gridded by RGC lies mainly to the north of the North Henty Fault. By 1991 RGC concluded that gold anomalism encountered by CSR was produced by coarse gold shedding from fluvio-glacials. Grid based mapping and rock chip sampling failed to locate any significant alteration or mineralisation. RGC confirmed there was "broad low-level" Zn anomaly associated with the North Henty Fault. "The magnetic anomalism is now known to be caused by non-outcropping ultramafics located adjacent to the fault".

During the period 1978-1987, Amoco and EZI Company Australasia Limited (EZ), collected a large body of data over the Gordon Limestone as part of their exploration activity on EL4/78. Amoco-EZ focussed on an Irish-type exploration model, based on their success in delineating a lead-zinc deposit at Oceana, near Zeehan (4Mt @ 19.4% Pb, 4% Zn and 106 g/t Ag). No economic deposits were found although numerous drill holes intercepted patchy Zn-Pb mineralisation.

In 1983 Amoco (Cyprus Mines) joint ventured the SE part of CSR's 15/76 and undertook "Wacker" bedrock geochemical sampling of the Gordon Limestone terrain over their "Ewart's Creek" grid. This grid extended in a ENE direction from the Murchison Highway from just north of Howards Road to south of Ewart's Creek. Ground magnetics were flat over the limestones but "showed strong variation over the Cambrian rocks". CSR report difficulty in their Wacker sampling due to the presence of glacial deposits. A magnetic component in the large boulders was also noted. CSR also examined core from the Mines Department drill hole "Howards Road No.1" and sampled the limestone section of the core. No significant base metals were reported.

In 1985 the Department of Mines completed a 502m drill hole in the Bradshaw's Road area to investigate the nature of the South Henty Fault. The hole was collared in massive basalt on the south flank of a small hill projecting from the glacial cover. It appears the hole successfully penetrated the fault zone, which is noted to dip easterly at 60°-70°. No significant mineralisation was noted.

CRAE explored a large area around Zeehan for Irish style Zn-Pb deposits (EL's 34/88 & 45/92). Their tenements included the SW part of the Stellar area, where there is a block of Ordovician Gordon Limestone and Moina Sandstone. In this area CRAE completed additional work at the former

CSR/Cyprus King Billy prospect. Aircore drilling achieved a best 2.64% Zn and 1.3% Pb over 3m in AC95ZK39. A detailed helimag survey was flown in 1995 and in 1996 two diamond drill holes were completed for Zn-Pb mineralisation within the Gordon Limestone. A maximum zinc value of 950ppm was intersected. The contact between the Moina Sandstone and the Gordon Limestone was marked by the presence of siderite alteration. The King Billy "magnetic anomaly" (immediately west of the Stellar licence) was followed up with reconnaissance stream sediment, rock chip and soil sampling. An "unrecognisable" mafic unit was identified with 2.4ppb Pt and 5.6ppb Pd. CRAE recognised potential for nickel mineralisation as segregations within ultramafic rocks and concluded, "this style of mineralisation was incompletely explored".

The south-eastern part of the Ewart Creek area was explored by Pasminco Exploration (Pasminco) in their Yolande EL 11/85. Pasminco's expressed targets included VHMS in the Cambrian volcanics and clastics located in the eastern part of their tenement area and to the east of the Stellar area. Pasminco also noted the potential for gold in the South Henty Fault and for Irish style Zn/Pb mineralisation within the Ordovician Gordon Limestone. Pasminco completed geological mapping, geochemistry, UTEM and gravity surveys, mainly specific to their identified prospect areas at Newton Creek and White Spur, both out of the Stellar area. During 1993 Pasminco completed a single inclined drill hole (DDH YHV1) to a depth of 65.7m. The target was a geochemical anomaly associated with a gossan within andesitic rocks, noted by Pasminco to be similar in composition and possibly equivalent to those associated with the Henty Adits mineralisation. The hole, located at the SW corner of the Stellar area intersected a mixed sequence of shales sandstones and andesitic lavas (distinctively plagioclase-phyric) showing peperitic textures. No significant mineralisation was intersected.

Aberfoyle Resources Limited/Western Metals Resources Ltd (Western Metals) explored in the late 1990's under EL 4/96. Most of their work was located to the east of the Stellar area. Western Metals objective was to explore for stratabound Zn/Pb VHMS mineralisation within Tyndall Group correlates in the Henty Fault Wedge. Work carried out included Pb isotope determination on samples from the Henty Adits and soil sampling including partial leach and total digest analytical techniques. A Cambrian Pb isotope signature of the Henty Adits mineralisation confirmed the VHMS prospectivity of the Tyndall Group correlates within the Henty Fault Wedge. No significant geochemical sample values were returned and the licence relinquished. Western Metals mapping shows the presence of an ophiolite complex to the west of the Henty Adits and within the Stellar tenement.

3. EXPLORATION WORK COMPLETED

3.1. REGIONAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

3.1.1. Data Acquisition, Mapping & Analysis

MRT digital geology and geophysics datasets, as well as DPIWE topographic data were purchased. These datasets were imported into MapInfo, from which various maps were produced. Previous exploration data from McIntyre Mines, Geophoto Resources, CSR, Goldfields/RGC, Amoco (Cyprus Mines), CRAE and Pasmenco was digitised and captured from MRT open-file reports. MRT open-file geochemical and drilling data was downloaded from the MRT website.

This historic geology, geochemistry and geophysics highlighted some gold targets and one base metal prospect on the EL.

3.1.2. VTEM Survey

(after T. Whiting, 26/11/08)

204 km of VTEM was flown at a 100m-line spacing over EL 50/2004, Ewart Creek during 2008.

The principal targets were:

- Rosebery style VMS in the northern section of the EL, north of the North Henty fault splay.
- Melba Flats style Ni mineralisation associated with Cambrian dykes south of the North Henty fault splay, within the Henty Fault wedge.

Prospectivity for VMS targets was supported from interpretation of the geology of the area from aeromagnetic data and historic gold and lead occurrences previously noted on the EL.

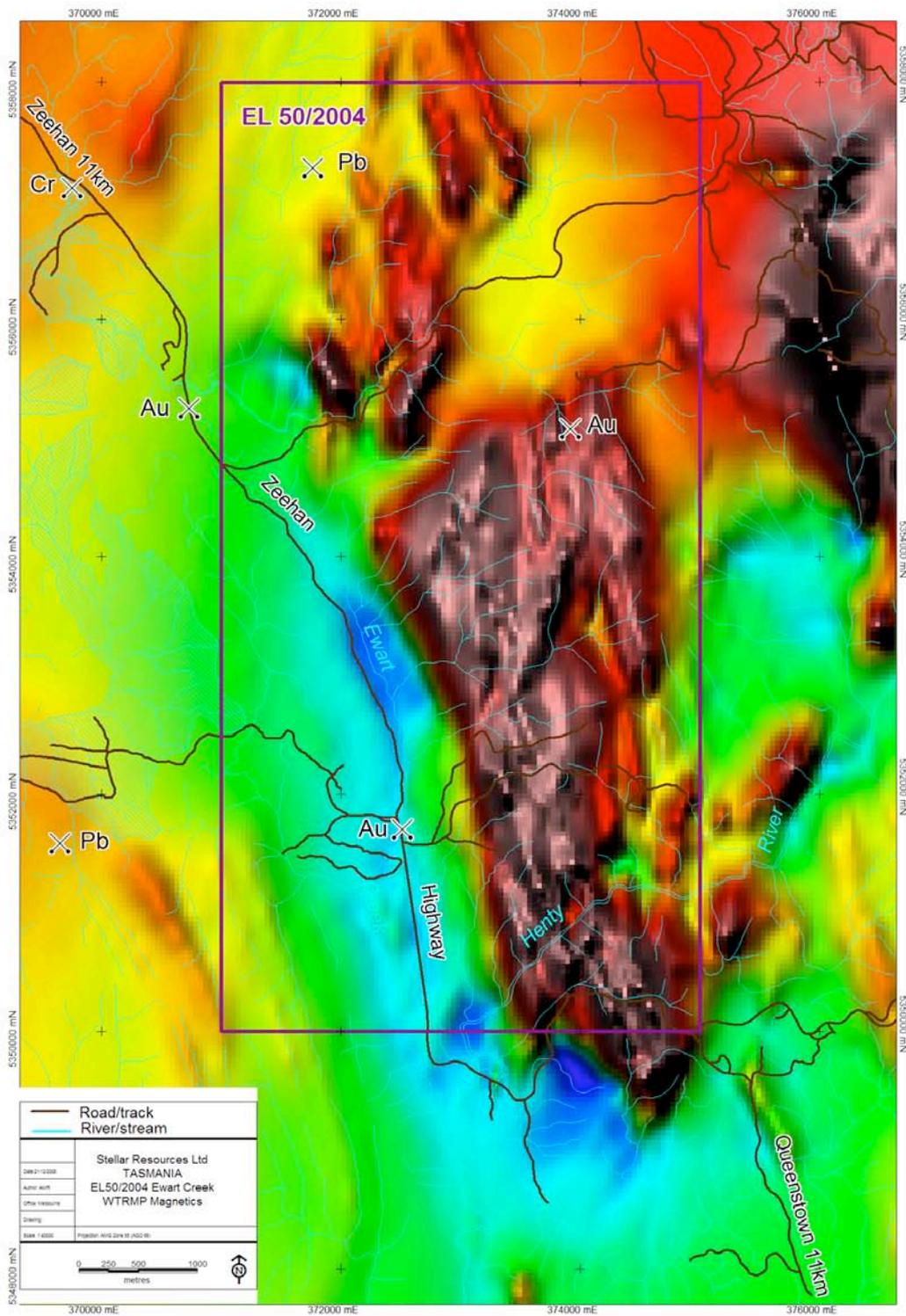
The nickel was a conceptual target based on the high grade Ni/Cu/PGE occurrences localised within Cambrian dykes at Melba Flats to the east of Dundas and 15 km to the north-northwest of the Ewart licence.

The EL is covered by an extensive thin veneer of Pleistocene glacial till which has made previous exploration difficult. Aeromagnetic interpretation indicated the possibility of Rosebery sequence equivalents at shallow depth in the northern section of the EL. It was felt possible that the North Henty fault splay could have been a growth fault during sedimentation along with associated volcanic activity.

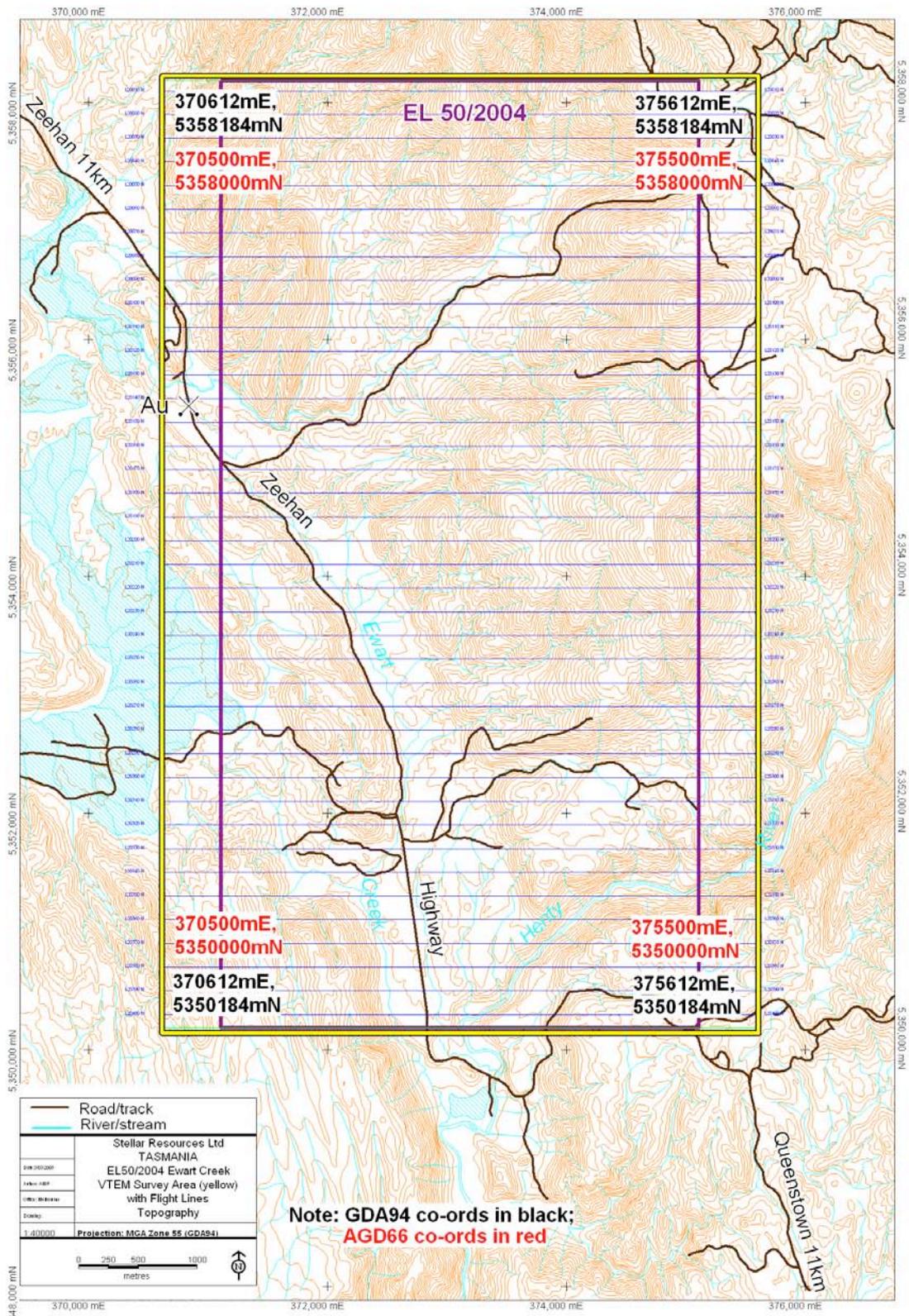
3.2. ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORTS

All work completed on this tenement is documented in the Annual Technical Reports. These are:

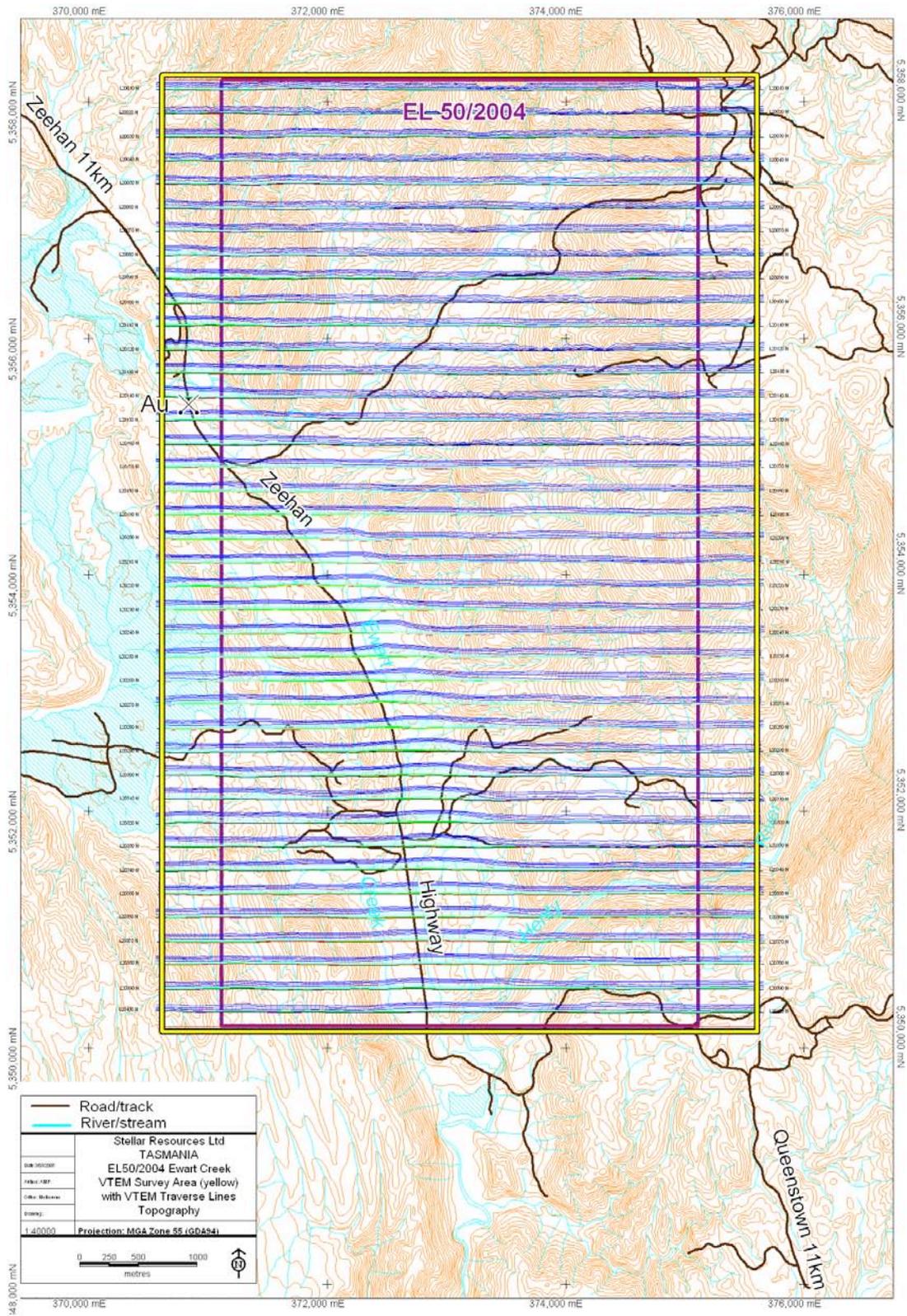
Hazeldene, R.K.	2009	EL 50/2004, Ewart Creek, Annual Report for the Period 3 January 2008 – 2 January 2009.
Hazeldene, R.K.	2008	EL 50/2004, Ewart Creek, Annual Report for the Period 3 January 2007 – 2 January 2008.
Rigg, A.M.	2007	EL 50/2004, Ewart Creek, Annual Report for the Period 3 January 2006 – 2 January 2007.
Rigg, A.M.	2006	EL 50/2004, Ewart Creek, Annual Report for the Period 3 January 2005 – 2 January 2006.



• Figure 5. EL50/2004, WTRMP Aeromagnetics.



• Figure 6. EL50/2004, VTEM Flight Lines.



• Figure 7. EL50/2004, VTEM Traces.

4. DISCUSSION OF WORK COMPLETED

No significant VTEM anomalies were detected within the stratigraphy of interest. Only weak, surficial anomalies were detected and these were largely located to the west of the Zeehan highway.

None of the targets highlighted by the historic data were supported by the VTEM survey results.

5. CONCLUSIONS

There had been limited previous exploration in the licence area. The area has steep topography, a veneer of fluvio-glacial cover and is thickly forested. As well as potential for nickel / PGM mineralisation associated with Cambrian dykes (Melba Flats style) south of the North Henty fault splay, Rosebery style VMS in the northern section of the EL, north of the North Henty fault splay, within the Henty Fault wedge the licence covers a strike length of some 4km of the North Henty Fault, which was considered prospective for gold.

The VTEM survey detected no anomalies within the stratigraphy of interest. Only weak, surficial anomalies were detected located to the west of the Zeehan highway.

6. ENVIRONMENT

There has been no field activity in the licence to date, and therefore no environmental impact.

7. EXPENDITURE

Year	EL 50/2004 Ewart Creek	Amount
2005		AU\$876
2006		AU\$3,498
2007		AU\$3,719
2008		AU\$64,150
Total Expenditure		AU\$72,243

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Keywords

Location: Ewart Creek, 13km southeast of Zeehan
Mineralisation environment: VMS, Voisey Bay type Ni / PGM
Minerals: Gold, base metals, Ni & PGM
Exploration methods: Historic Research, VTEM
Stratigraphic name: Tyndal Group, Whitespur Formation, Mt Read Volcanics.
Lithologies: Basic Volcanics, ultramafics, fluvo-glacials
Geological Province: Dundas Trough, Henty Fault Wedge
Geological age: Cambrian, Ordovician, Tertiary