STELLAR RESOURCES LIMITED

Rubicon MinTech Ventures Pty. Ltd.

EL 1/2004 RAMSAY RIVER

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 3 JANUARY 2009 – 2 JANUARY 2010

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SUBMITTED TO: Executive Chairman

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ABSTRACT

This Annual Report for EL1/2004 Ramsay River covers the period from 3 January 2009 to 2 January 2010.

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

Fieldwork on the licence for the period was a focused in the north of the licence area around the old Magnet Mine. In Melbourne office, work has included the ongoing 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 be considered on current projects. It is intended to ground map, geochemically sample and possibly drill test other prospective targets.

Due to the severe tightening in the world economy during the past 18 months Stellar has had to manage its funding position very carefully. There has been one field trip and one short field visit within the licence during the reporting period. The field trip entailed the collection 36 soil and rock channel samples from costeans and adits across the mineralised horizon southwest of the Magnet Mine. Results were disappointing with only one sample returning significant assays. During the field visit access to an historic pan con sample site near Champion Heath was checked, and found to be too swampy to re-sample at the time. In Melbourne work has mainly been involved in administrative work, and with supplying mapping for the aforementioned field visit.

Expenditure on EL1/2004 for 2009 totalled $20,832.82

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. EXPLORATION RATIONALE & GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The licence covers the NE part of the Meredith Granite, which is recognised to have similar petrochemistry to the Heemskirk suite. The NE part of the Meredith Granite is considered to extend at shallow depth northeast, under EL 1/2004, and that the porphyry dykes at Mt Bischoff are attributed to the presence of granite at shallow depth. The margins of the Meredith granite in this region flank a series of major magnetic anomalies. The historic Magnet (Pb-Ag-Zn) Mine is on the northeast boundary of the EL, while the Mt Bischoff (Sn) and Cleveland (Sn-Cu) Mines lie within 3km. There are numerous small tin and base metal occurrences within the licence area. Base metal vein style mineralisation appears to be hosted by Precambrian and Cambrian volcanosedimentary sequences. Previous drilling by the Tasmanian Mines Department and Pasminco Limited has shown ultramafic rocks to be present in the area.

There is potential for additional base metal mineralisation adjacent to the old Magnet Mine both at depth and along strike. The area is also highly prospective for skarn deposits similar to Bischoff and Cleveland and there is thought to be some potential for skarn hosted nickel sulphides of the Avebury style.

1.1.1. Geological Setting

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

A block of Oonah Formation sediments surrounds the Mt Bischoff Mine and extends beneath Tertiary basalt to the east. The Neoproterozoic Oonah formation is composed of pale grey quartz sandstones, siltstones, shales, dolomites and minor lavas and volcanoclastics.

The Cleveland–Waratah Association, possibly Early Cambrian age, is largely composed of basalt lavas, basaltic volcaniclastics, siltstones and mudstones. The Cleveland mine sequence includes basalt, dolomite and chert units.

Mixed intermediate to mafic volcanics dominate the area to the west of Arthur Dam. These are high-magnesian andesites and low-titanium tholeiite basalts and were intersected in each of two diamond drill holes completed at Arthur Dam by Pasminco Exploration Limited (Pasminco) in 1997. Best assay result was 3m @ 2.4%Zn and 2.25%Pb in AD4.

To the south of Arthur Dam, some 5km along Betts Track, boulder outcrops are a matrix-supported conglomerate with clasts of pyroxene-feldsparphyric, chloritic lava, volcaniclastics and red-brown sandstone. This area is termed the Betts Basin and is unique to the area. It is possible the lithologies are related to the high magnesian andesites in the area.

A serpentinised ridge of ultramafic rock lies to the east of the mafic volcanic units. It extends NNE from its southern contact with the Meredith Granite near Wilson River where previously alluvial deposits of osmiridium were worked. This ultramafic body is considered thrust emplaced. Drilling by the Tasmanian Mines Department at Arthur Dam (Brown 1986) intersected the ultramafics in drill hole AD001 over an interval of 60m from 95m. The ultramafic is coincident with the strong magnetic anomaly that surrounds this part of the Meredith Granite. The anomaly is believed related to the granite's metamorphic aureole. However this magnetic anomaly has a similar appearance and amplitude to the anomalies defining the Heazlewood and Mt Stewart Ultramafic Complexes, located west of Ramsay River and also the Huskisson Ultramafic Complex flanking the Huskisson Syncline to the south.

Preliminary data from 3D geological modelling by a Tasmanian Government funded cooperative research project indicates the ultramafic body extends around the NE lobe of the Meredith Granite and then, extends southwards under shallow cover of Tertiary basalt to join with the Huskisson Ultramafic Complex. There is potential for skarns hosted by the ultramafics to lie within this significant aeromagnetic anomaly.

The historic Magnet Mine is located on the northern boundary of the Ramsay licence. It is a lode style base metal and silver deposit (0.64Mt @ 7.3%Zn, 7.3%Pb and 427 g/t Ag) hosted by a structurally emplaced mafic/ultramafic body known as the Magnet Dyke. The lower levels of the old mine (below 8 level) are within EL1/2004 while the postulated feeder structure trends southwest into the EL.

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

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

1.2. LICENCE

TENEMENT NUMBER: 1/2004

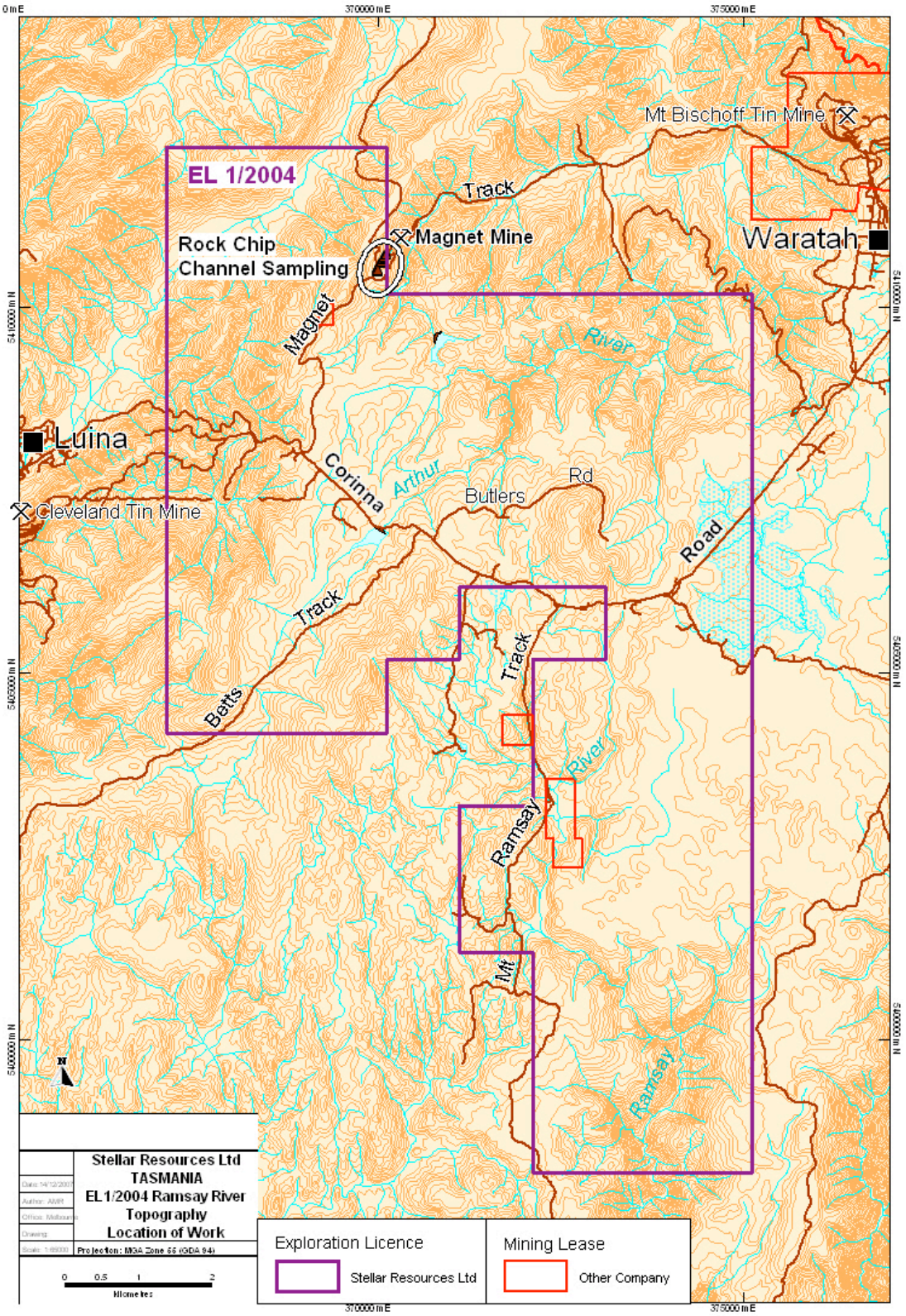
TENEMENT NAME: Ramsay River

TENEMENT LOCATION: Located 60km southwest of Burnie, with main road access from the Corinna Road approximately 10km west of the Murchison Highway (Figure 1). The licence covers 70km^2 from the Magnet Mine area west of Waratah township, south to within 3km of Mt Ramsay. Much of the EL area is Crown Land, covered by patches of rainforest and forestry, tea-tree scrub and button grass plains. Access is provided by the Corinna Road, numerous logging and old exploration tracks, and walking tracks. Much of the area is accessible only by foot.

REPORTING PERIOD: 3 January 2009 to 2 January 2010.

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

1.3. LOCATION OF LICENCE



• **Figure 1. EL1/2004, Location Map showing 2009 exploration activity.**

1.4. LAND TENURE

SCHEDULE

LAND DISTRICT OF RUSSELL
VICINITY OF RAMSAY RIVER 8KM SW OF WARATAH
MUNICIPALITY OF WARATAH / WYNYARD
EXPLORATION LICENCE 1/2004 70km^2
RUBICON MIN TECH VENTURES PTY. LTD.

Commencing at the northwest corner at grid coordinates 367 000 mE 5 412 000 mN, thence grid east to 370 000 mE, grid south to 5 410 000 mN, again grid east to 375 000 mE, again grid south to 5 398 000 mN, grid west to 372 000 mE, then grid north to 5 401 000 mN, again grid west to 371 000 mE, again grid north to 5 403 000 mN, again grid east to 372 000 mE, again grid north to 5 405 000 mN, again grid east to 373 000 mE, again grid north to 5 406 000 mN, again grid west to 371 000 mE, again grid south to 5 405 000 mN, again grid west to 370 000 mE, again grid south to 5 404 000 mN, again grid west to 367 000 mE aforesaid, thence again grid north to the point of commencement.

Coordinate datum - AGD66, AMG Zone 55.5.

EXCLUSIONS

(a) Any land owned or leased by the Commonwealth of Australia.

(b) Mining leases amounting to 70ha (more or less) which were applied for or in force prior to the date of application for this licence.

(c) Crown reservations or other land set apart or dedicated for any public purposes such as public reserves, municipal reserves or roadways unless such areas have been brought under the provisions of the *Mineral Resources Development Act* 1995.

(d) Land declared as a fossicking area under the *Mineral Resources Development Act* 1995 as shown hereunder:

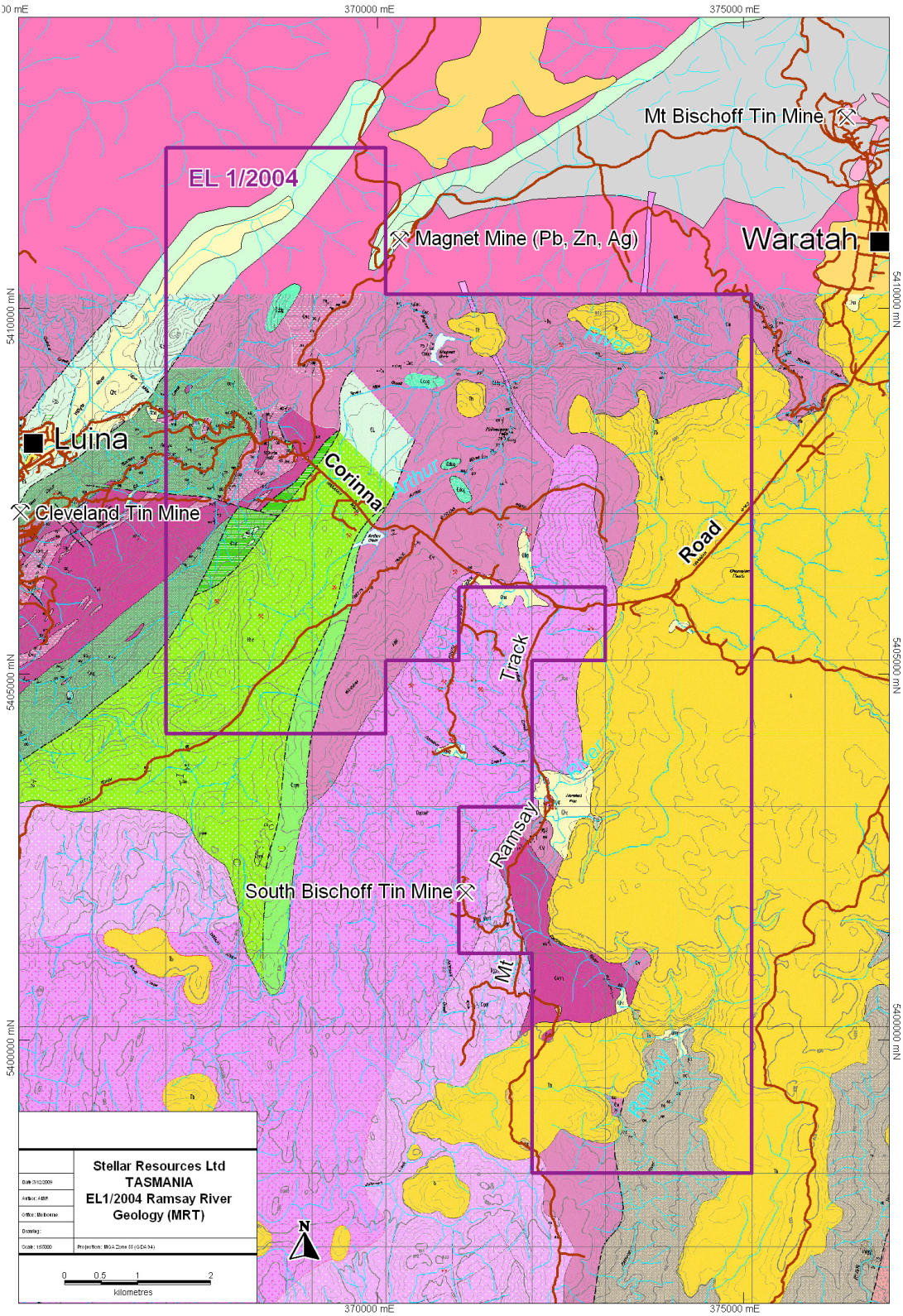
10ha Magnet Fossicking Area

(e) Areas of private land which either have been, or are in the process of being, purchased by the Crown under the Regional Forest Agreement - Private Forests Reserves Program and / or private land over which the landowners have agreed, or are in the process of agreeing, to place a covenant or management agreement for conservation purposes under the Regional Forest Agreement - Private Forests Reserves Program.

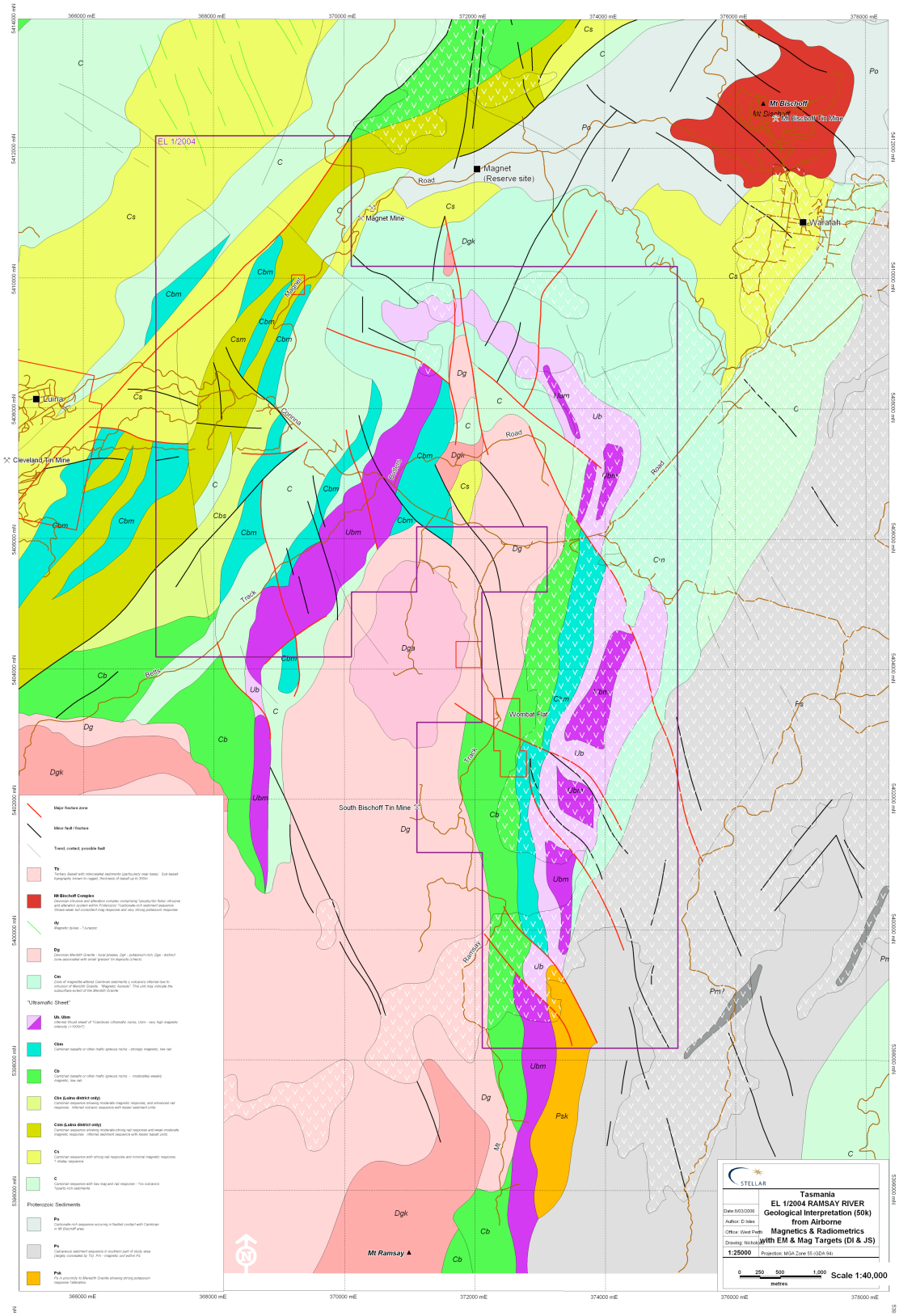
LAND TENURE

The area comprises: Private Property
Multiple Use State Forest
MDC Informal Reserve
Meredith Range Regional Reserve
Savage River Regional Reserve

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*.



• **Figure 2. EL1/2004, MRT Geology Plan**



• **Figure 3. EL1/2004, Geology interpretation from aeromagnetics (D J Isles).**

2. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

MRT digital geology and geophysics datasets, DPIWE topographic data as well as data captured from open-file company reports continue to be reviewed and significant data summarised and tabulated in spreadsheet form. In particular information from reports of previous tenement holders 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 1:25k, 1:10k and 1:5k scale. Exploration data from Aberfoyle, Cleveland Tin, Comstaff, Geopeko, MPI, MRT, Pasminco, Renison and RGC has been further digitised and captured from MRT open-file reports.

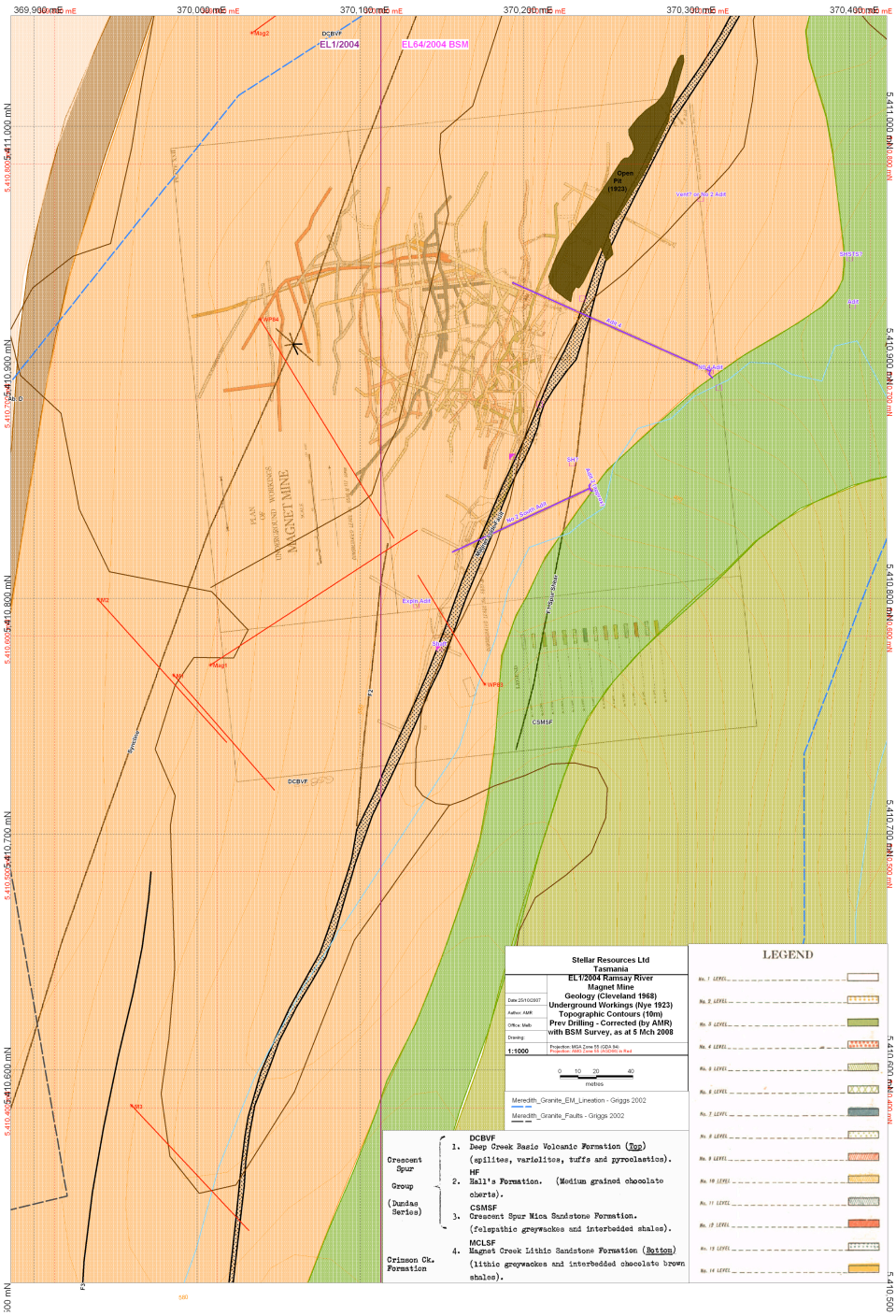
There has been extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical survey programme coverage since the 1960's especially in the northwest along the Cleveland-Magnet trend and environs, with other specific programme areas in the east and south. Tin has been the focus for much of the prior exploration in the northwest and central parts of the licence, with exploration for base metals at Arthur Dam and in the south. Generally only four elements (Sn, Cu, Zn, Pb) have been assayed in most areas. Untested base metal anomalies occur in areas of heavy tin exploration, some warranting further attention. Untested nickel assays in ultramafic rock areas occur in the northwest, which also warranting follow-up.

Revision, interrogation and interpretation of the database continues.

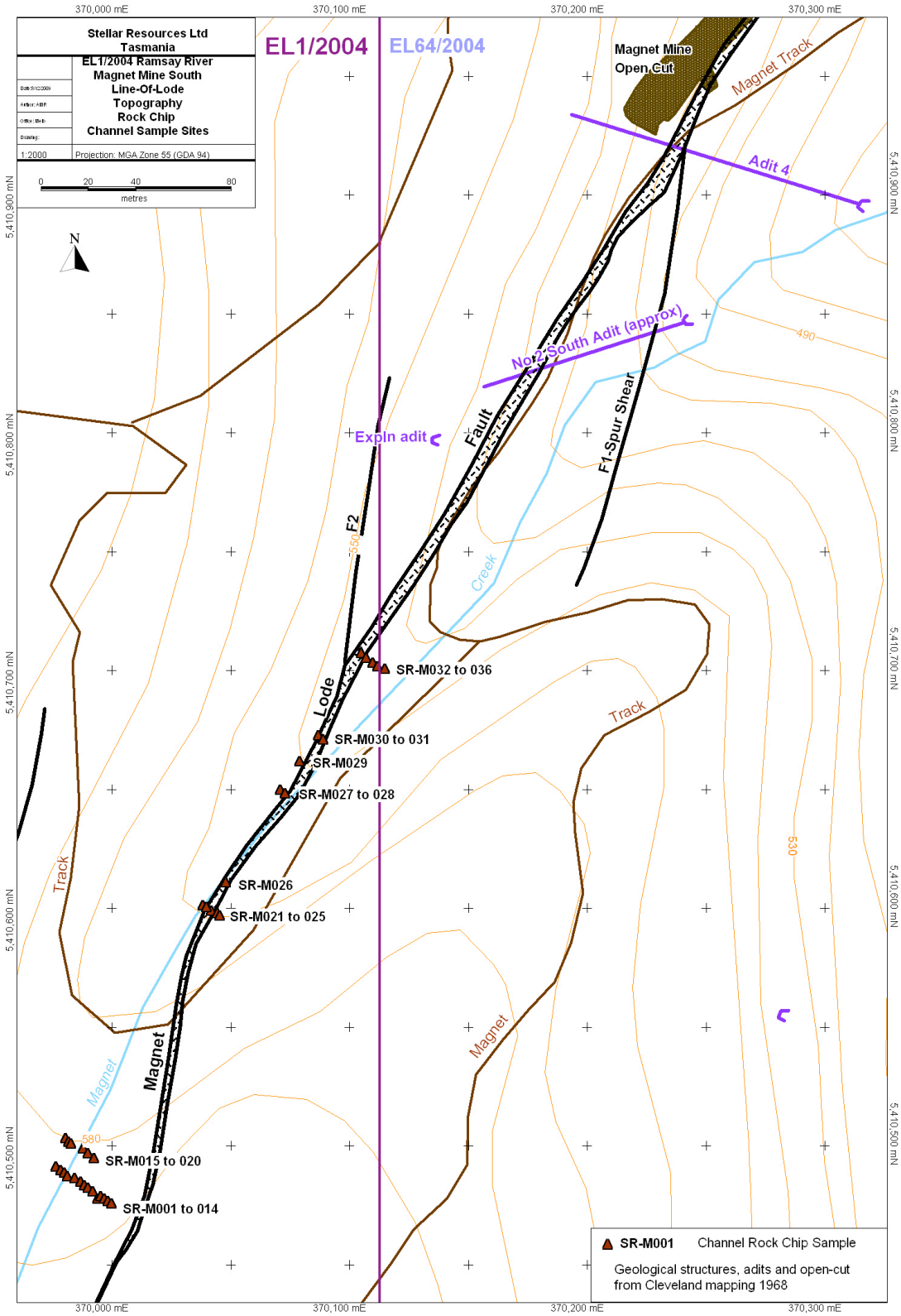
3.2. MAGNET MINE

During 2008 Bass Metals Ltd, manager of EL 64/2004, the tenement immediately east of EL 1/2004 at the Magnet Mine, constructed a drill access track and drilled 5 diamond holes into the upper levels of the old mine. The drill track passed through EL 1/2004 and provided access to the southern end of the Magnet structure. Refer to Figure 4.

During February 2009 36 samples of soil or rock were collected from channels cut in the walls of a series of old costeans and adits south of the Magnet Mine. Refer to Figure 5. These workings were cut across the southern extension of the structure hosting the Magnet mineralisation. Refer to Appendix 2 for the locations and results of the sampling. Only one sample returned any significant assays (0.4 %Pb, 1.9 %Zn & 17 g/t Ag) and that was a grab sample collected from collapsed stopefill at the end of the northernmost adit sampled. Samples were submitted to the Burnie Research Laboratory for analysis.



• **Figure 4. EL1/2004, Magnet Mine: Geology (1968) with old workings (1923) and access tracks.**



• **Figure 5. EL1/2004, South of Magnet Mine: Channel sampling locations**

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of historical exploration data research and re-interpretation together with the interpretation of the aeromagnetic survey data have identified 23 exploration targets in the EL. Most are related to aeromagnetic and/or EM anomalies. Stellar's work on some of these targets has down-rated them but others still warrant follow up.

The tenement boundary of EL1/2004 (SRZ) and 64/2004 (BSM) runs directly through the centre of the upper workings of the Magnet mine. The orebody dips westerly into Stellar's licence. Following on from Bass Metals work at the Magnet Mine in 2008, Stellar undertook a small programme of rock chip channel sampling across the line of lode southwest of the tenement boundary. The results were disappointing with only one sample of 36 taken returning any significant assay results. No significant results were returned for samples collected across or adjacent to the mineralised structure.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The licence covers the northeast part of the Meredith Granite, which is considered to extend at shallow depth further northeast, and possibly source porphyry dykes and the skarn tin deposit at Mt Bischoff. The historic Magnet (Pb-Ag-Zn) Mine is on the northeast boundary of the EL while the Mt Bischoff (Sn) and Cleveland (Sn-Cu) Mines lie within 3km of the licence. There are numerous small tin and base metal occurrences within the licence area. Base metal mineralisation appears to be hosted by Precambrian and Cambrian volcanosedimentary sequences, all reported occurrences being vein-style. The area is also highly prospective for skarn deposits similar to Bischoff and Cleveland.

The historic Magnet Mine is a lode style base metal and silver deposit (0.64Mt @ 7.3%Zn, 7.3%Pb and 427 g/t Ag) hosted by a structurally emplaced mafic/ultramafic body known as the Magnet Dyke. The lower levels of the old mine (below 8 level) are within EL1/2004 while the postulated feeder structure trends southwest into the EL. The periphery of the historic mine workings is prospective for residual Pb-Zn mineralisation while the host structure is prospective for repeat mineralisation but the recent channel sampling results provides no encouragement to continue prospecting to the southwest.

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Prioritise exploration targets.
- Drill priority Magnet Prospect targets.
- Access and grid geochemistry Butler's Rd targets.

6. ENVIRONMENT

Field visits within EL 1/2004 during the 2009 period have been restricted to vehicular and foot travel on passable roads and tracks. A small programme of rock chip sampling took place southwest of the Magnet mine. Minimal environmental disturbance was associated with this activity and no rehabilitation was required.

7. EXPENDITURE

Job No	Job Details	Department	
Tran. Date		Doc Ref - Description	Amount
Job Code: 6502	**EL 1/2004 Ramsay River**	D1	
	1053	Technical	AU$2,547.60
Phase Total	**105**	**STAFF COSTS**	**AU$2,547.60**
	1061	Professional Technical	AU$4,464.31
Phase Total	**106**	**CONTRACT PERSONNEL**	**AU$4,464.31**
	1072	Geoscientist	AU$5,840.00
Phase Total	**107**	**CONSULTANT PERSONNEL**	**AU$5,840.00**
	1161	Analytical/Sample analysis	AU$1,656.00
Phase Total	**116**	**ASSAYS**	**AU$1,656.00**
	1251	Vehicle Costs All	AU$211.15
Phase Total	**125**	**SUPPORT COSTS**	**AU$211.15**
	1503	Pegging Application Forms	AU$58.18
	1505	Rents/ Other Utilities	AU$2,726.40
Phase Total	**150**	**TENEMENT COSTS**	**AU$2,784.58**
	1554	General Expense	AU$18.18
Phase Total	**155**	**TRAVEL**	**AU$18.18**
	1651	Administration	AU$3,311.00
Phase Total	**165**	**OVERHEADS**	**AU$3,311.00**
Job Total: 6502	**Class RUB**		**AU$20,832.82**

8. REFERENCES

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McGunnigle M K & Basford P W, 1997. Luina EL17/93 Joint Venture. Annual Report April 1996-March 1997. Pasminco Exploration, MPI Gold Pty Ltd.

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Turner, N.J. 2006 EL 1/2004, Ramsay River, Report on 2006 Program, N.J. Turner Geological Services Pty Ltd

Keywords

Location:	Waratah - Luina
Mineralisation environment:	Stockwork veins, skarns,
Minerals:	Galena, Sphalerite, Cassiterite, Arsenopyrite, Magnetite
Exploration methods:	Geochemistry, Aeromagnetics, Drilling
Mine/prospect name:	Magnet Mine, Betts track, Arthur Dam, Butlers Road
Stratigraphic name:	Oonah Formation, Cleveland-Waratah Association, Meredith Granite Whyte River Complex
Lithologic name:	Sandstone, shale, dolomite, basalt, volcanoclastic, breccia, granite
Geological Province:	Dundas Trough, Betts Basin
Geological age:	Neoproterozoic, Palaeozoic, Devonian, Tertiary

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2010

EL1/2004 Ramsay River – Report on 2009 program

APPENDICES

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January 2010

EL1/2004 Ramsay River – Report on 2009 program

Appendix 1: Ramsay River Project Exploration Summary (A. Rigg, 2009)

EL1/2004 Ramsay River - Stellar Exploration Summary							
Company	**Year**	**Location**	**Activity**	**Results**	**Conclusions**	**Comments**	**Report**
Stellar Resources	from 2005	Whole of licence	Prev. expln reports/data acquisition, checking, data capture, incl. validation/correction of dh data. Mapping produced.	Exploration targets defined and assessed			
Stellar	2005	Meredith Granite Region - within licence	WTRMP Meredith Granite EM (& aeromag) analysis by Dr J Silic	64 HEM responses analysed, with 10 targets being defined on the eastern side of the Meredith granite, within the EL. RY01, 2, 3, 15, 18, 22, 25, 36 & 45.		See RR_SE_Sheet	Stellar Meredith HEM Report July 2005.
Comstaff / Stellar		RY17. 3.5km ssw of the junction of the Corinna Rd and a track running south of Champion Heath in a south easterly direction. 1km se of Wombat Flat, in gently undulating terrain. 1100m nnw of anomaly RY18.	Regional stream sed, EM anomaly (RY17)	Tertiary basalt. DH RW1 & RW2 approx 3250m ne record a basalt thickness of approx 70m. Ssed ppm through anom and 500m west of anom: Au 0, Cu 0-18, Ni 93-136, Pb 9-16, Sn 18-100, Zn 80-118. Target defined by J Silic from MRT 2002 HEM survey.			Stellar Meredith HEM Report July 2005.
Comstaff / Stellar		RY15. On the eastern bank of the Ramsay River, 450m east of Mt Ramsay Tk at 1750m south of Wombat Flat.	Regional stream sed, EM & aeromag anomaly (RY15)	Early Cambrian tholeiitic basalt, adjacent to Tertiary basalt 100m to the east. Comstaff comments that the CSB prospect, in fractured granite, 1250m west, may be the remnant roots of a roof pendant. Anomalous Tin occurs in the area around Wombat Flat. Ssed ppm nearby along Ramsay River: Au 0, Cu 8-80, Ni 12-36, Pb 0, Sn 20-400, Zn 44-52. RY15 lies on the eastern edge of the CSB grid. Target defined by J Silic from MRT 2002 HEM survey.		A standout Sn target!	Stellar Meredith HEM Report July 2005.
Comstaff / Stellar		RY18. 4250m south of the junction of the Corinna Rd and a track running south of Champion Heath in a south easterly direction. 2 km se of Wombat Flat. Gently undulating terrain.	Regional stream sed, EM anomaly (RY18)	Tertiary basalt. DH RW1 & RW2 approx 3.4km ne record a basalt thickness of approx 70m. No relevant geochem sampling within 900m. Target defined by J Silic from MRT 2002 HEM survey.			Stellar Meredith HEM Report July 2005.

Comstaff / Stellar		AB47. 800m ne from nearest point 372470mE, 5400440mN on the Mt Ramsay Tk, straddling the deeply incised valley of the Ramsay River.	Regional stream sed, aeromag anomaly (AB47)	Early Cambrian tholeiitic basalt, adjacent to Tertiary basalt 400m to the east. The northern and southern margins of the anomaly are under the Tertiary basalt. Ssed ppm along Ramsay River 100m west of the anom centroid: Au 0, Cu 4-64, Ni 12-120, Pb 0, Sn 30-200, Zn 40-136. One Ssed sample 550m north of anom centroid, over Tb, assays: Sn 1000, Zn 500.			Stellar Meredith HEM Report July 2005.
Comstaff / Stellar		RY45. 970m east of Mt Ramsay Tk in a steepening tributary gully of the Ramsay River.	Regional stream sed, EM anom, aeromag anomaly (RY45)	Situated in early Cambrian mafic volcaniclastics and basalt, right on the margin of northerly Tertiary basalt. Aberfoyle defined an aeromag anomaly (46) in 1965 at about the same locality. An AEM anomaly (CAL) was defined by Comstaff, 1700m south of RY45. One DDH, CAL1, Comstaff, 1982, 227m, target zone 45-170m, two skarn zones encountered, max assays ppm Cu 350, Zn 370. EM anomaly was not explained. No follow up work occurred. Ssed ppm along Ramsay River 900m east of anom: Au 0, Cu 20-40, Ni 52-208, Pb 0, Sn 2-350, Zn 48-140. Higher values were over the Tb and adjacent to the Tb. Target defined by J Silic from MRT 2002 HEM survey.			Stellar Meredith HEM Report July 2005.
Comstaff / Stellar		RY36. 1550m east of the Mt Ramsay Tk, in a very steep tributary gully of the Ramsay River, 250m west of the river.	Regional stream sed, geochem anom, EM anomaly (RY36)	Situated in Proterozoic calcareous sediments, 250m ne of early Cambrian mafic volcaniclastics and basalt, both of which are overlain locally by Tertiary basalt. The area is covered by a Comstaff 1984 geol mapping, soil sampling & ground mag grid (CAE). Two AEM anomalies were defined approx 775m to the south of RY36, 200m & 400m outside the licence. No follow up work occurred. Soil samples nr junction of Green Ck & Ramsay River: Line 5840N: to 2.3% Zn within 130m of EM anom. Ssed ppm along Ramsay River 150m east of anom: Au 0, Cu 20-40, Ni 52-208, Pb 0, Sn 2-350, Zn 48-140. Higher values were over the Tb and adjacent to the Tb. Target defined by J Silic from MRT 2002 HEM survey.			Stellar Meredith HEM Report July 2005.

Stellar	2006	Arthur Dam/Betts Track	Geol mapping, soil geochem	Geol: NE striking fault structure along Betts Tk, then jogging NW to Arthur Dam. West of fault: volc breccias/lavas with intercalated greywacke sst with sltst & shl (volc derived). East of fault: greywacke sst, sltst, graphitic shl, lens of sheared magnetite rich serpentinite (alt pyroxenite) 1700 x 350m. On Wombat Hill greywackes are intruded by Meredith granite, with magnetite rich hornfelsed margin. Soil geochem: over serp mildly elevated Ni; outcrop gen poor - mildly elevated As, Pb, Zn over east side of fault structure. Ni not elevated; Betts Tk entrance mag anomaly has rel. high background SN, and low As. Highest Ni: 1360ppm.	The serpentinised pyroxenite bodies have restricted width and length, and vertically (dh AD007). Serp is extensively sheared and the bodies appear to be structurally emplaced lenses. Metal values in the serp are at background though with some evidence of mildly elevated values at the eastern margin of the body on Betts Track. Dissem magnetite in the hornfelsed eastern greywacke sandstone formation, combined with dh AD008 results show that this material extends to depth, makes the hornfelsed sst a likely source of the strong aeromag features that are present around the northern part of Betts Track.	Surface sampling and results from drill holes AD001 and AD007 indicate the presence of vein style copper mineralisation over a vertical extent of 200 m on the eastern side of the serpentinite body at Arthur Dam, but the presence of potentially commercial grades has not been demonstrated.	EL1-2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)
Stellar	2006	Arthur Dam	Drilling: AD005 - AD009	See Arthur Dam sheet	Previous and Stellar work has not demonstrated the presence of potentially commercial grades of mineralisation.		EL1-2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)
Stellar	2006	Arthur Dam.	Drilling: AD005	Dh AD005 was drilled beneath dh AD002 (MRT 1985). AD005 intersected the same band of mineralisation as AD002, but at a distance of 50 m down-dip from the intersection in AD002. The mineralisation in both holes is dominantly of stock-work vein style. AD005: 164.3-179.05m, 17.2 m @ 1.33% Zn, 0.48% Pb, 16 g/t Ag			EL1-2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)
Stellar	2006	Arthur Dam.	Drilling: AD006	Min in silicified sst/sltst on contact with andesitic rocks. AD006: one only anom intersection: 201.0-201.8m, 0.8m @ 7.05% Zn, 4.37% Pb, As 0.9%, 190ppm Ag, 0.66ppm Au, 0.05ppm Pt, Cu 1160ppm.			EL1-2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)

Stellar	2006	Arthur Dam.	Drilling: AD007	Dh AD007 was designed to further test known vein style, pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite min that occurs on the eastern side of the serpentinite lens at Arthur Dam. The drill hole had the double purpose of continuing through this min and into the serpentinite to test for possible nickel mineralisation. The pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation was intersected by AD007 at the expected, general depth with the veins mostly developed in the interval 211.95-303.5m, isolated Cu, max 7970ppm, Ni, Zn low. Hole did not intersect any significant mineralisation and remained in sandstone/siltstone to EOH.			EL1-2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)
Stellar	2006	Arthur Dam.	Drilling: AD008	Dh AD008 tested the strong aeromag anom centred just west of the entrance to Betts Track. The dh intersected a uniform sequence of greywacke sandstone and siltstone. The sandstone throughout the drill hole generates a strong response from the hand magnet due to substantial disseminated magnetite. Magnetite is also present in sparse, thin veinlets with quartz, chlorite, epidote and chalcopyrite. The background level of tin is elevated, as was indicated by earlier soil and rock chip sampling, while the background level of sulphur is low.			EL1-2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)
Stellar	2006	Arthur Dam.	Drilling: AD009	Dh AD009 tested the same mineralised feature as dh AD005 and AD006, but it is located 400 m along strike to the ne. AD009 intersected the same sequence of andesitic/basaltic breccia and lava followed by greywacke sandstone and siltstone, with only weak development of the mineralised vein system in the sandstone at 100 - 101m, Pb 3.97%, Zn 3.01%.	A total of six drill holes and two costeans tested the belt of anomalous (Zn, Pb, Ag) soils in the western part of the Arthur Dam prospect. Little encouragement from the two drill holes and costean on the northern side of the Waratah Road. South of the road, along strike to the south of AD002 and AD005, is potential for further drilling. Surface sampling and results from dh AD001 and AD007 indicate the presence of vein style copper mineralisation over a vertical extent of 200 m on the eastern side of the serpentinite body at Arthur Dam, but the presence of potentially commercial grades has not been demonstrated.		EL1-2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)

Stellar	2006	Betts Track/Wombat Hill	Geol mapping, soil geochem	Geol: NE striking fault structure along Betts Tk, then jogging NW to Arthur Dam. West of fault: volc breccias/lavas with intercalated greywacke sst with sltst & shl (volc derived). East of fault: greywacke sst, sltst, graphitic shl, lens of sheared magnetite rich serpentinite (alt pyroxenite) 1700 x 350m. On Wombat Hill greywackes are intruded by Meredith granite, with magnetite rich hornfelsed margin. Soil geochem: over serp mildly elevated Ni; outcrop gen poor - mildly elevated As, Pb, Zn over east side of fault structure. Ni not elevated; Betts Tk entrance mag anomaly has rel high background SN, and low As. Highest Ni: 1360ppm.	The serpentinised pyroxenite bodies have restricted width and length, and vertically (dh AD007). Serp is extensively sheared and the bodies appear to be structurally emplaced lenses. Metal values in the serp are at background though with some evidence of mildly elevated values at the eastern margin of the body on Betts Track. Dissem magnetite in the hornfelsed eastern greywacke sandstone formation, combined with dh AD008 results show that this material extends to depth, makes the hornfelsed sst a likely source of the strong aeromag features that are present around the northern part of Betts Track.		EL1/2004 Report on 2006 Program (N Turner)
Stellar	2008	Betts Track, west of Wombat Hill, along Betts Track and Jaguar access track.	Rock sampling for lithology, with two assays	Lithology mapped, sim to existing. SBTR1: Sn <10, Ni 1826, Cu 18, As 903, Au 0.01ppm; SBTR2: Sn 10, Ni 327, Cu 94, As 71, Au <0.01ppm	Assays not significant.	R Hazeldene, Ken Morrison, 21 May 2008.	EL1/2004 Annual Report 2008 (R Hazeldene)
Stellar	2008	Magnet Mine	Compilation/capture of all mine area data, incl. validation/correction of dh data. Maps produced.	MRT data corrected as required. Orebody trend confirmed to dip westerly into Stellar EL from about 7 level.			
Stellar	2009	Magnet Mine	Soil/rock sampling south-west of and along strike of mine.	No anomalous assays	No extension of ore zone detected to the south	Check sampling to see if orebody extension could be traced.	AR2009

STELLAR RESOURCES LTD

January 2010

EL1/2004 Ramsay River – Report on 2009 program

Appendix 2: Ramsay River Project: Magnet Mine sampling program results

Stellar Resources
Sampled: 19/2/09
Submitted: 20/2/09
Sample Type: Rockchips

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Sn	Au	Easting	Northing	length	Description	Type
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	MGA (m)	MGA (m)	m		
SR-M001	42	47	165	1	120	<0.01	369,976.5	5,410,491.5	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M002	45	33	142	1	110	<0.01	369,978.5	5,410,490.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M003	47	43	157	1	100	<0.01	369,980.0	5,410,489.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M004	41	39	152	1	120	<0.01	369,981.5	5,410,487.5	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M005	54	39	213	1	120	<0.01	369,984.5	5,410,486.5	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M006	63	42	250	2	130	<0.01	369,987.0	5,410,485.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M007	62	32	138	1	100	<0.01	369,988.5	5,410,483.5	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M008	67	18	130	1	80	<0.01	369,990.0	5,410,482.5	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M009	50	70	162	1	90	<0.01	369,992.0	5,410,481.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M010	55	131	583	3	150	<0.01	369,994.0	5,410,478.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M011	61	50	409	2	110	<0.01	369,995.5	5,410,479.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M012	58	23	192	1	90	<0.01	369,997.0	5,410,478.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M013	53	23	171	1	90	<0.01	369,998.5	5,410,477.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M014	54	20	108	1	100	<0.01	370,000.0	5,410,476.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M015	127	17	124	1	80	<0.01	369,980.5	5,410,503.5	1	old adit - rock	channel
SR-M016	179	23	155	1	80	<0.01	369,982.0	5,410,502.0	1	old adit - rock	channel
SR-M017	188	22	145	1	80	<0.01	369,983.0	5,410,501.0	1	old adit - rock	channel
SR-M018	15	3	273	2	70	<0.01	369,988.0	5,410,499.0		mullock	grab
SR-M019	67	17	230	1	80	<0.01	369,990.0	5,410,497.0	1.5	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M020	46	26	163	1	90	<0.01	369,992.5	5,410,495.0	1.5	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M021	153	19	197	1	100	<0.01	370,038.5	5,410,601.5	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M022	77	18	67	1	210	<0.01	370,040.0	5,410,600.5	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M023	66	12	116	1	70	<0.01	370,042.0	5,410,599.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M024	57	22	78	<1	70	<0.01	370,044.5	5,410,598.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M025	71	24	142	1	90	<0.01	370,045.5	5,410,597.0	2	old costean - B horizon	channel
SR-M026	43	17	49	1	200	<0.01	370,048.0	5,410,611.0	1	old pit - rock	channel
SR-M027	20	56	119	1	300	<0.01	370,071.0	5,410,650.0	2	old pit - rock	channel
SR-M028	32	48	110	1	270	<0.01	370,073.0	5,410,648.5	2	old pit - rock	channel
SR-M029	38	76	478	1	220	<0.01	370,079.0	5,410,662.0	2	old pit - rock	channel

SR-M030	44	42	248	1	160	<0.01	370,087.0	5,410,673.0	1.5	old pit - rock	channel
SR-M031	23	13	108	1	140	<0.01	370,089.0	5,410,671.0	1.5	old pit - rock	channel
SR-M032	69	4180	19300	17	150	<0.01	370,105.0	5,410,707.5	1.5	U/G stopefill	grab
SR-M033	40	92	572	4	270	<0.01	370,107.0	5,410,705.5	2	old adit - rock	channel
SR-M034	45	84	373	2	120	<0.01	370,110.0	5,410,703.5	2	old adit - rock	channel
SR-M035	45	37	240	2	80	<0.01	370,112.0	5,410,702.0	2	old adit - rock	channel
SR-M036	39	24	137	1	110	<0.01	370,115.0	5,410,701.0	2	old adit - rock	channel

Duplicates

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Sn	Au
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SR-M018	16	4	265	2	n/a	<0.01
SR-M020	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	<0.01
SR-M036	38	26	144	1	n/a	<0.01