

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 stand-out 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 volcanoclastics 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 volcanoclastics 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 serpentinitised 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 gpt 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-chalcopryrite 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-chalcopryrite 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 have tested the belt of anomalous (Zn, Pb, Ag) soils in the western part of the Arthur Dam prospect. Has been 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 serpentinitised 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