



STELLAR RESOURCES LIMITED
Columbus Metals Ltd

RL 5/1997 ZEEHAN

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
20 MAY 2009 – 19 MAY 2010**

Compiled by: R.K. Hazeldene & A. M. Rigg

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SUBMITTED TO: Executive Chairman

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ABSTRACT

This Annual Report for RL 5/1997, Zeehan, covers the period from 20 May 2009 to 19 May 2010.

The Zeehan Retention Licence encompasses an area of 6 km² on the western outskirts of Zeehan Township, in NW Tasmania. It covers the historic Queen Hill, Severn and Montana deposits, which form the Zeehan Tin Project. The deposits are located under or adjacent to Queen Hill immediately northwest of Zeehan.

Exploration from the 1960's through until the mid 1980's identified significant tin mineralisation associated with, and under, old lead/silver deposits mined in the late 1800's and early 1900's. In 1983 the resource estimate for the three deposits, based on 23,000 metres of drilling, was 3 million tonnes of ore (>0.1%Sn cut off) grading 0.7%Sn and 10.9 g/t Ag. Due to depressed tin prices and corporate matters no significant work has taken place on the project since 1990.

Stellar Resources Ltd, through its subsidiary Columbus Metals Ltd, purchased a 60% interest in the 'Gippsland Joint Venture' from Western Metals Ltd early in 2008. The joint venture's key asset is RL 5/1997, the Zeehan Tin Project. Gippsland Limited continues to hold 40% of the project. Under the terms of the JV Stellar is Project Manager and Gippsland Ltd's interest is free carried until completion of a feasibility study.

Stellar have reviewed, and continue to review, the historic data from Aberfoyle, Western Metals, and other sources. Based on this a number of new drawings have been prepared and a shallow, 600m metallurgical drilling program has been designed. Approval for the drilling program has been granted and the drill pads prepared. Drilling is due to commence early in June 2010.

Expenditure on RL 5/1997 during 2009/10 by Stellar totalled \$244,154.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. EXPLORATION RATIONALE

RL 5/1997 covers the Zeehan Tin Project, which comprises the structurally controlled cassiterite-sulphide Queen Hill and Severn lodes and stockworks, and the Montana massive sulphide carbonate replacement (Renison style) deposit. All the known tin deposits remain open at depth, with other exploration targets such as Golf Course remaining to be tested.

It is inferred that mineralisation continues below the base of the existing drilling, particularly at Severn and Montana. There is also room for a depth extension to the north at Queen Hill. It has been demonstrated that cassiterite grain size increases with depth, as does pyrrhotite content, with both grade and metallurgical amenability expected to improve with depth.

All of the prospects are believed to be located above a deep-seated Devonian granite stock. It is likely that beneath the limit of existing drilling, which reached 400m depth, there is a considerable amount of suitable host rocks above, and/or adjacent to the granite.

1.2. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The oldest rocks at RL 5/1997 are the Queen Hill Quartzites, a sequence of sediments and volcanics equivalent to the Neoproterozoic Oonah Formation, the oldest stratigraphy in the Zeehan area. These are predominantly quartzites with some interbedded arenaceous siltstones and shales. The upper part of the Oonah Formation is predominantly pelite and/or carbonate, including some evaporites, mafic volcanic rocks and conglomerate.

Overlying the Quartzites is a sequence of Precambrian dolomites, carbonaceous pyritic slates and minor volcanics equivalent to the Success Creek Group. This group comprises reddish brown siltstones with intercalated limestone's and dolomite being referred to locally as the Poverty Point Beds. These beds correlate to that part of the Success Creek Group, which hosts the Renison replacement tin deposits. The Success Creek Group rocks are overlain by the Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation, comprising basal pyroclastic volcanics overlain by a sequence of greywackes and argillites with minor tuffaceous slates and grits.

Ordovician Gordon Limestone crops out north east of Queen Hill while Siluro-Devonian Eldon Group sandstones and siltstones underlie most of the Zeehan townsite. The Devonian Heemskirk Granite outcrops 7 kilometres west of Zeehan, forming Mt Heemskirk, with a ridge of granite being believed to extend beneath Queen Hill at depth.

At Zeehan the Oonah Formation and the Success Creek Group both host vein and replacement tin deposits. Tin mineralisation within the dolomitic Poverty Point Beds at Montana is of cassiterite-sulphide replacement style. Mineralisation at Severn may be similar, being due to smeared-out Poverty Point carbonates along the Severn Fault.

1.2.1. Structure

The structure of the rocks at Queen Hill is complex with intense folding and faulting at all scales. The deformation is thought to be due to the Tabberabberan Orogeny. Broadly the Zeehan tin deposits are associated with the wide hinge zone of the northwest trending Heemskirk Anticlinorium, which is thought to have been the focus of the intrusion of the Heemskirk Granite at depth in this area.

Two major Devonian deformational events are recognised in the project area. The initial D_1 event is expressed as moderately doubly plunging NE-trending tight to isoclinal folds with weak fabric development. The D_2 event produced upright, generally SE-plunging folds with moderate to strong fabric development. A third structural event D_{2L} is recognised and overall these events produced six sets of faults in the sequence. The southern end of a major D_2 fracture zone between the D_2 Zeehan Syncline and the Heemskirk Anticlinorium appears to be the locus for a late stage intrusive phase of the Heemskirk Granite. Hydrothermal fluids emanating from or around this intrusive have focussed along faults, shears and zones of fracturing. Where fluids reached reactive stratigraphy (i.e. sulphide, carbonate or tuffaceous horizons) cassiterite-bearing tin sulphide bodies have developed. Intersection of the more ductile S2 and S3 sets provided the best sites for mineralisation, as evidenced by the Severn and Queen Hill deposits.

1.2.2. Mineralisation

Tin mineralisation at the Zeehan Project occurs as cassiterite and minor stannite in the three main deposits; Severn, Queen Hill and Montana, and at a minor outcropping occurrence at Golf Course. The deposits are Renison Bell/Cleveland-type tin deposits in which granite-derived hydrothermal fluids carrying tin, sulphur and other base metals intruded along structural conduits and reacted with suitable lithologies such as dolomite and carbonate rich tuff horizons to precipitate generally sulphide-rich lodes containing cassiterite. Typical associated gangue minerals include pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, tourmaline, carbonates and fluorides. The granite source of the hydrothermal fluids has not been intersected in drill holes in the immediate project area, however based on geophysical evidence and the presence of rare felsic porphyry intrusives a granite stock is interpreted to lie some 900m below the present surface.

The predominance of pyrite over pyrrhotite is a significant point of difference between the Zeehan and Renison Bell deposits, however, at depth pyrrhotite becomes more abundant at Zeehan. In addition to the main high temperature tin-mineralising event, a later stage, cooler fluid event appears to have resulted in the formation of Pb-Zn-Ag sulphide lodes (Taylor's and Clarke's Lodes), which are not significantly tin-bearing. These lodes were the focus of early 20th century silver-lead mining efforts.

In all the Zeehan deposits cassiterite occurs as fine grained (20 - 70 microns) disseminations in stockworks and masses of fine-grained gangue comprising siderite, chlorite, silica, pyrite and pyrrhotite. At Queen Hill there is also variable accessory stannite and base metal sulphides. Pyrite now forms about 30% of the sulphides but microscopy indicates that an original major pyrrhotite content has been replaced by pyrite and marcasite. This has resulted in only the pyrrhotitic core of the Severn deposit remaining magnetic.

The **Queen Hill deposit** comprises two sub-parallel high-grade lenses within a single larger lower grade envelope. These lenses are an upper lens, "the hanging wall lens"; relatively narrow (3 to 8 metres), essentially massive sulphide (pyrite dominant), replacement-type mineralisation, dipping at 50° to 80°, and "the lower lens"; a wide composite zone containing narrow high-grade mineralisation. Significant tin mineralisation occurs in volcanics, clastic sediments and evaporites. The hanging wall lens is adjacent to a fault zone, which is coincident with Clarke's Ag-Pb lode. The mineralisation may not be closed off at depth (Figure 6). The Queen Hill deposit crops out weakly on the north-western side of Queen Hill and is hosted by the Poverty Point Beds.

The **Severn deposit** occurs as several parallel pseudoconformable lenses of bedding slip sulphide replacements and stockworks within a 130m wide drag zone in the hanging wall of the Severn Fault. The fault zone has an en-echelon shape resulting from the intersection of northwest and northeast trending fracture sets. The Poverty Point Beds appear to be displaced 500m across the Severn Fault zone by substantial strike slip movement. The resultant geometry of the tin mineralisation at Severn is tabular and is located close to, or at, the apparent angular unconformity between the Oonah beds and the Success Creek and Crimson Creek sequence. At 0.5% Sn cut-off the upper part of Severn deposit is narrow and has a short strike length, but is high grade. Both thickness and strike length increase with depth with the deposit being open at depth (Figure 7).

Montana is a high grade, stratiform carbonate replacement tin deposit comprising cassiterite and massive sulphides hosted by the Poverty Point Bed equivalents of the Success Creek Group, the Montana Beds. Montana is narrow near surface (2.5 to 5.0 metres) and has a strike length of approximately 80m. The upper levels were accessed historically to a depth of approximately 150m. The deepest intersection, in drill hole M76, 300m below surface, is 1.6% Sn over an estimated true width of 6m. The deposit is open at depth (Figure 7).

1.3. LICENCE

Tenement number: RL 5/1997

Tenement name: Zeehan

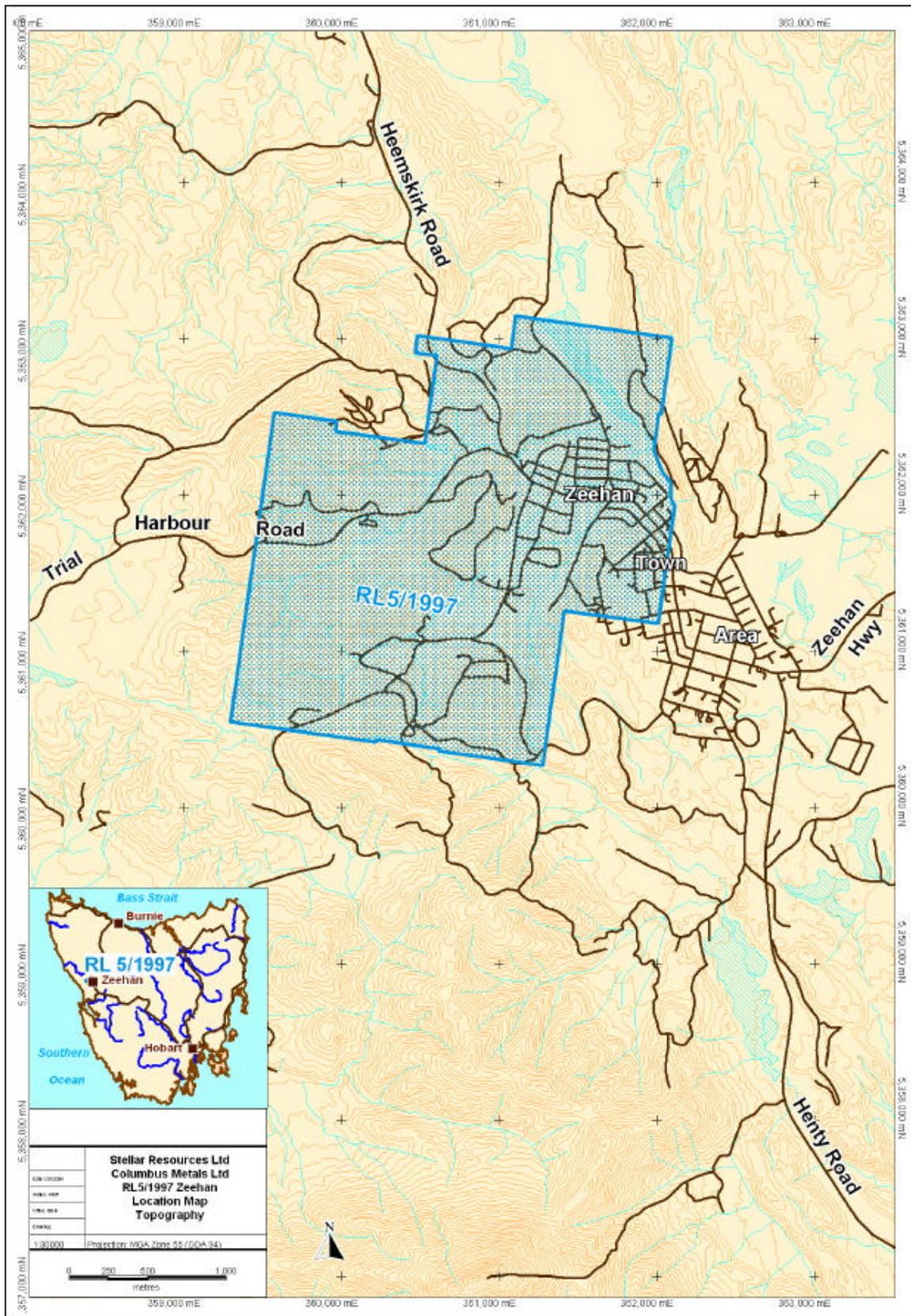
Tenement location: Located over the western side, and immediately west, of Zeehan Township, with main road access from the Heemskirk Road, the Zeehan Highway and the Trial Harbour Road, which passes generally through the centre of the licence (Figure 1). Numerous town roads and tracks traverse the licence area. The licence covers an area of 6km², which extends west from the council depot on the Zeehan Rivulet for 3.5 kilometres, past the golf course, and north for 3 kilometres from Manganese Hill to Montana Hill. The RL area is a mix of Crown Land and freehold land, including a large portion of the Zeehan Township.

The area comprises both cleared urban or farm land and regrowth forest after logging or burning. Refer to Figure 4.

Reporting period: 20 May 2009 to 19 May 2010.

Tenement holder: Columbus Metals Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Stellar Resources Ltd., (60%) and Gippsland Limited (40%).

1.4. LOCATION OF LICENCE



• Figure 1. RL 5/1997, Zeehan Project: Location Map

1.5. LAND TENURE

SCHEDULE:

LAND DISTRICT OF MONTAGU
VICINITY OF ZEEHAN
MUNICIPALITY OF WEST COAST
RETENTION LICENCE 9705 6 SKM

COLUMBUS METALS LTD & GIPPSLAND RESOURCES AUST NL

Datum: AGD66, Zone 55.

Commencing at the southwest corner at grid coordinates 359,180 metres E 5,360,366 metres N, thence northerly to 359,458 metres E 5,362,347 metres N, easterly to 359,857 metres E 5,362,291 metres N, southerly to 359,848 metres E 5,362,227 metres N, again easterly to 360,412 metres E 5,362,148 metres N, again northerly to 360,491 metres E 5,362,712 metres N, westerly to 360,352 metres E 5,362,731 metres N, again northerly to 360,368 metres E 5,362,840 metres N, again easterly to 360,962 metres E 5,362,757 metres N, again northerly to 360,991 metres E 5,362,965 metres N, again easterly to 361,981 metres E 5,362,825 metres N, again southerly to 361,913 metres E 5,362,335 metres N, again westerly to 361,898 metres E 5,362,337 metres N, again southerly to the Zeehan Rivulet at approximate grid coordinates 361,866 metres E 5,362,113 metres N, thence by that Rivulet in a general southeasterly direction to approximate grid coordinates 362,000 metres E 5,361,738 metres N, again southerly to 361,894 metres E 5,360,995 metres N, again westerly to 361,300 metres E 5,361,079 metres N, again southerly to 361,160 metres E 5,360,088 metres N, again westerly to 360,502 metres E 5,360,181 metres N, again northerly to 360,504 metres E 5,360,196 metres N, again westerly to 360,108 metres E 5,360,251 metres N, again southerly to 360,106 metres E 5,360,237 metres N, thence again westerly to the point of commencement.

The area excludes 4 ha of Crown Reserves. Refer to Figure 2.

LAND TENURE:

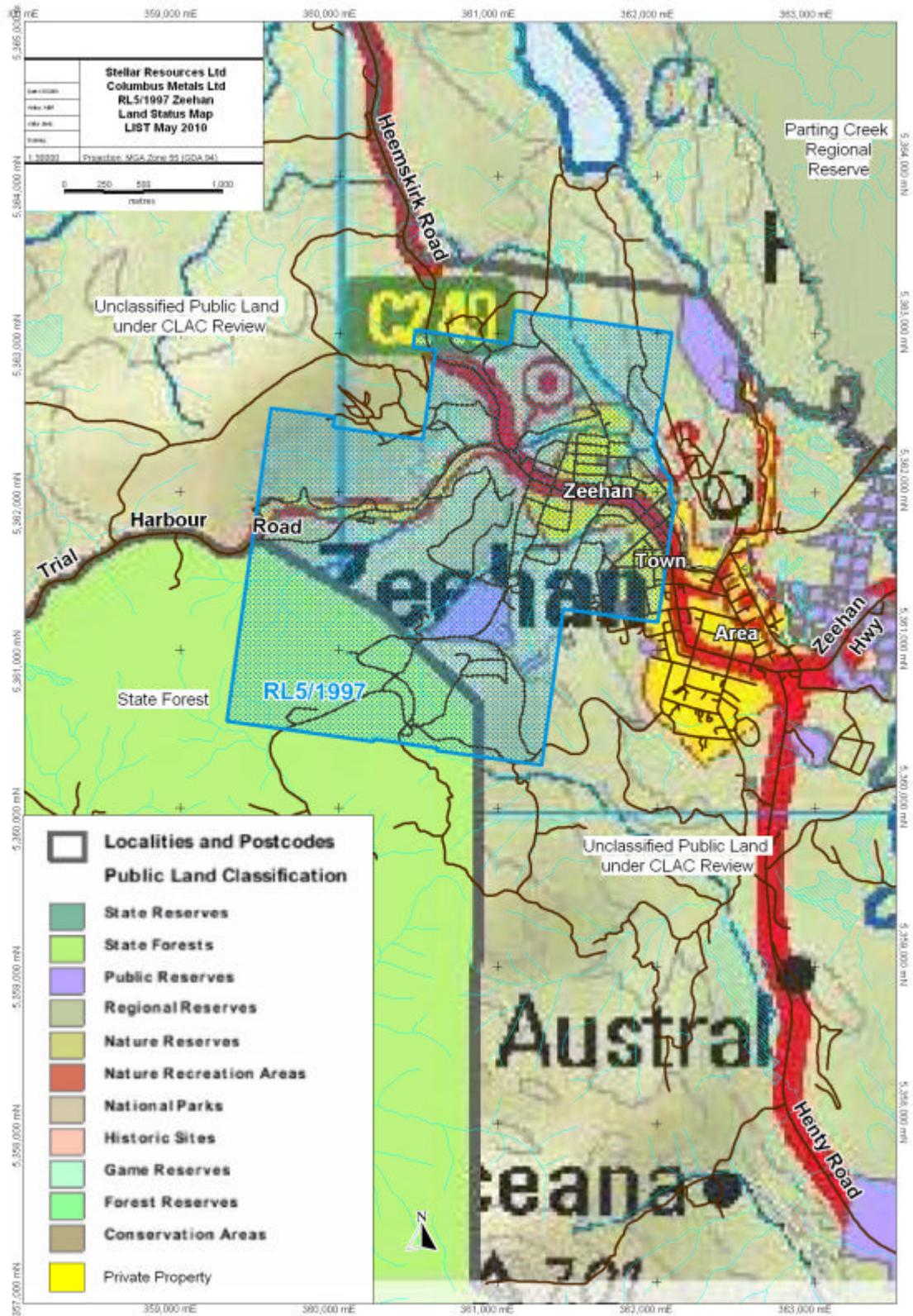
The area comprises: Crown Land and Private property.

NB: This land tenure table is a guide only.

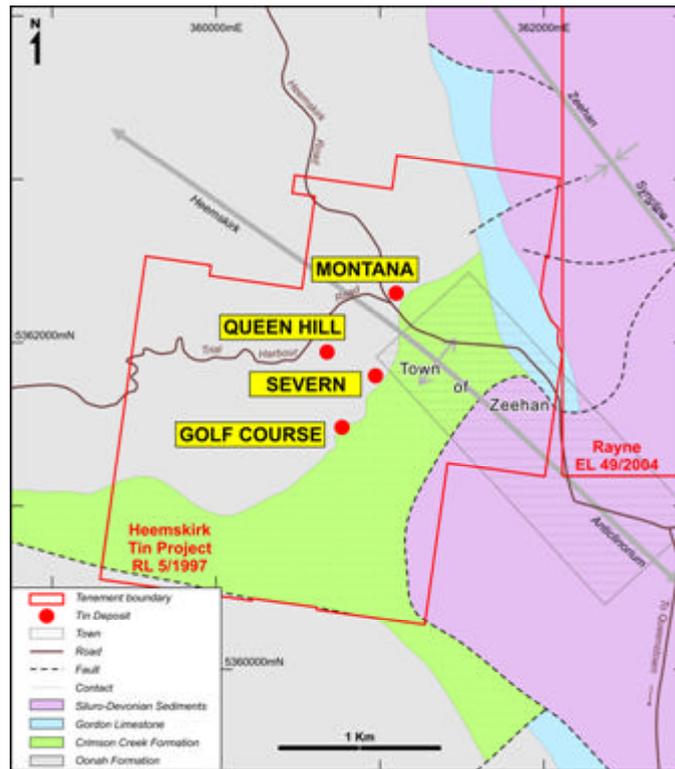
EXCLUSIONS:

The area covered by this licence does not include:

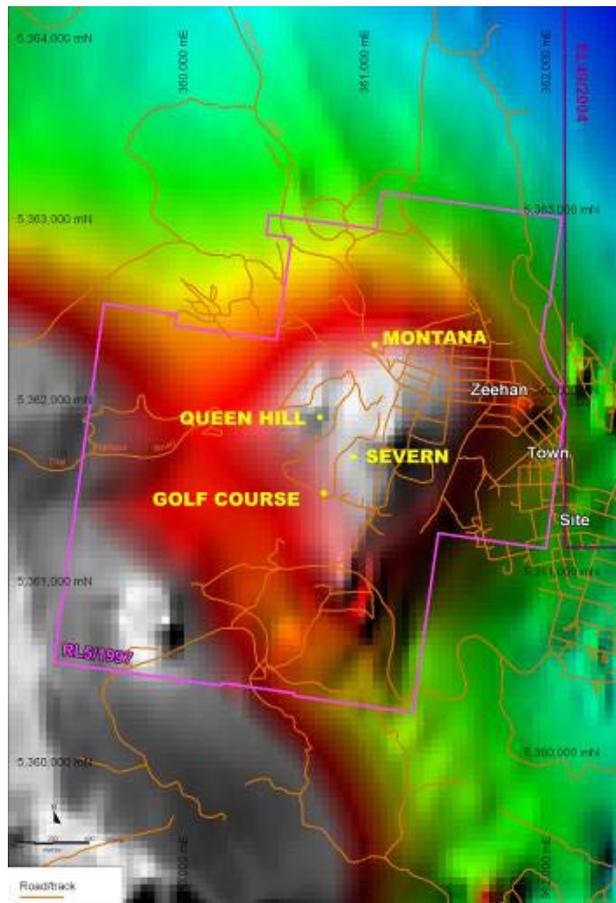
- (a) All forms of mineral tenements including mining leases, retention licences and exploration licences, which were applied for or in force prior to the date of application for this licence.
- (b) Land exempt from the provisions of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995*.
- (c) Land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* including National Parks, Historic Sites, Nature Reserves, Game Reserves and State Reserves shown on the Schedule.
- (d) 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*.



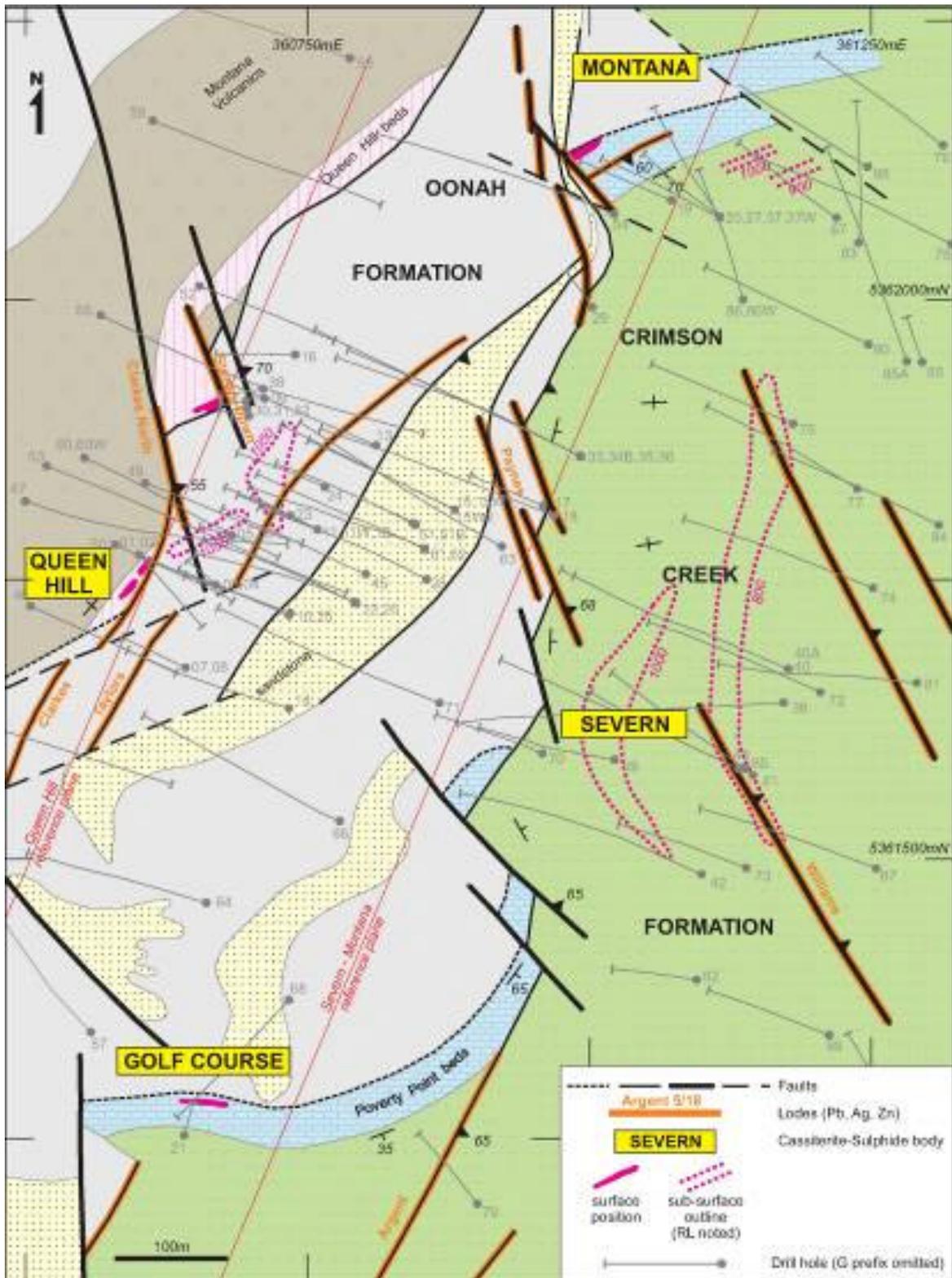
• Figure 2. RL5/1997, Zeehan Project: Land Tenure Map (LIST)



• Figure 4. RL5/1997, Zeehan Project: Geology showing deposits



• Figure 5. RL5/1997, Zeehan Project: Aeromagnetics Image showing deposits



• Figure 6. RL5/1997, Zeehan Project: Detailed Geology, Structure & Previous Drilling

2. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

The majority of previous exploration work for tin at Zeehan was carried out by Aberfoyle in the 1970's and 1980's culminating in the delineation of 7.3 million tonnes of mineralisation at an average grade of 0.69% Sn together with 10.9 g/t Ag. Higher-grade zones within this mineralised envelope were reported as 3.61 million tonnes @ 1.21% Sn.

This work was undertaken in a Joint Venture first signed on 27 March 1972 between Cominco Exploration Pty Ltd (Aberfoyle) and Gippsland Oil and Minerals NL (now Gippsland Limited). This JV saw Aberfoyle's interest confirmed at 60% with the right to 70% equity in the project by completing an acceptable feasibility study.

Queen Hill was discovered in the late 1960's, when cassiterite was recognised in massive pyrite mineralisation exposed by old silver-lead mines. The drilling of a magnetic anomaly, located some 300m eastwards from Queen Hill (refer to Figure 7), led to the discovery of the larger Severn deposit in 1976. Early exploration focussed on Queen Hill and continued sporadically throughout the late 1970's and early 1980's. Characterisation of ore from the upper Queen Hill lode showed it to comprise sulphides (mainly pyrite), carbonates, fluorite and silicates. The tin mineral was mainly cassiterite, which occurred in extremely fine particles (15 microns) disseminated throughout the ore, 60% in sulphide and the remainder in other gangue. The most promising route for beneficiation seemed to be standard mineral dressing methods to gain acceptable recoveries of the cassiterite into low grade concentrate and upgrade this by a pyro-metallurgical matte fuming. In June 1980 a bulk sample of ore from Queen Hill (2,892 tonnes) was excavated and sent to the Aberfoyle matte fuming pilot plant at the Kalgoorlie nickel smelter. Test work successfully produced a high-grade tin matte from this material. No further work was done due to the collapse in the tin price in 1985. The pilot plant and technology were subsequently sold to Mt Isa Mines Limited.

On 1 August 1981 an amalgamation of seven previous leases over the Queen Hill area was undertaken and CML 36/M/81 was granted for an area of 564ha for a period of 21 years. In 1997 this mining lease was converted into the 6km² retention licence RL 5/1997.

The exploration program at Queen Hill identified deeper mineralisation below Queen Hill and at Severn and Montana. Metallurgical characterisation test work on these deposits showed them to be more amenable to conventional mineral dressing than the Upper Queen Hill ore. Amenability was judged on cassiterite grain size, ease of liberation, and response to gravity and flotation separation. In particular the Severn ore responded better than some of the fine-grained ores at the Renison Bell Tin Mine when subjected to similar unit processes employed in the Renison Concentrator (Severn has an average grain size of 65 microns while some of the Renison Fault ores have an average grain size of 50 microns). This offers an option to process these ores by standard mineral dressing methods and produce a saleable gravity concentrate for a recovery estimated at 71.5%.

By 1982, Aberfoyle had completed 89 diamond drill holes totalling 23,000m and comprehensive data compilation and resource estimation was undertaken which resulted in a Pre Feasibility Study report issued in May 1983. The report concluded that the Zeehan Tin Project had potential for profitable underground mining. The project was never taken through to a bankable feasibility study however, as work was halted in 1984 due to the imposition of export quotas on tin concentrates by the Association of Tin Producers.

Drilling ceased on the Zeehan Project in June 1982 but technical assessment by Aberfoyle geologists continued; in particular John Anderson undertook research studies towards a PhD degree. A number of new conceptual targets were generated and resulted in the completion of a series of EM geophysical surveys and two final drill holes for a total of 1,320m in 1989-90. The present conceptual model for the Zeehan Deposits, which illustrates the potential for significant additional resources, is based largely on John Anderson's research work.

Aberfoyle was taken over by Western Metals Limited (Western Metals) in 1998. Over the ensuing years, Western Metals remained heavily focused upon its base metals projects and no work was undertaken at Zeehan. Declining metal prices (at the time) and a heavy debt load together with unfavourable hedging positions saw Western Metals placed into receivership in 2003. In June 2006, Western Metals was re-listed and a new board and management put in place. The Zeehan Project

remained in the Western Metals portfolio but little work was done in the intervening period. The recent rise in tin price and forecast for future demand has refocussed attention on the Zeehan tin deposits.

The historic pre-JORC Code resource estimates for the Zeehan Project JV* are set out below in Tables 1 and 2 for reference and comparison.

• **Table 1. Zeehan Project: 1982 Resource Estimate (pre JORC estimate)**

Mineralised Envelope 0.1 % Sn cut-off

LENS	CATEGORY**	Tonnes (million)	% Sn	g/t Ag	Tonnes Tin
Queen Hill	Indicated	1.8	0.82	33	14,800
Severn	Inferred	5.1	0.60	-	30,700
Montana	Inferred	0.4	1.22	51	4,870
Total		7.3	0.69	10.9	50,370

Higher grade zones within the mineralised envelope

LENS	CATEGORY**	Tonnes (million)	% Sn	g/t Ag	Tonnes Tin
Queen Hill	Indicated	0.93	1.39	28.9	12,900
Severn	Inferred	2.37	1.11	-	26,300
Montana	Inferred	0.31	1.45	58	4,500
Total		3.61	1.21	12.4	43,700

* Palmer, K. G., Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd, Zeehan Project, Geological Resource Assessment, 31 August 1982

** The categories used by Aberfoyle are considered equivalent to those of the present day JORC Code.

• **Table 2. Zeehan Project: 2007 Resource Estimate (non JORC estimate)**

All Deposits >0.1% Sn**

DEPOSIT	Tonnes Range +/- 20% (million)	% Sn (+/- 20%)	Tonnes Tin (+/-20%)
Queen Hill	1.8 – 2.7	0.7 – 1.0	13,000 – 27,000
Severn	5.2 – 7.8	0.5 – 0.7	26,000 – 55,000
Montana	0.4 – 0.6	0.9 – 1.4	4,000 – 8,000

Summary all Deposits*

All deposits >0.1% Sn**

% Sn Grade Range	Tonnes Range +/- 20% (million)	% Sn (+/- 20%)	Tonnes Tin (+/-20%)
>0.1% Sn	7.0 – 11.0	0.6 – 0.8	42,000 – 88,000
>0.5% Sn	3.5 – 5.5	0.9 – 1.3	32,000 – 72,000
>0.7% Sn	2.5 – 3.5	1.0 – 1.6	25,000 – 56,000

*The quantity and grade ranges of the tin target at Heemskirk (Zeehan) are based on the BMGS memo for Western Metals dated 4/5/2007. The ranges are estimated by Chris Young MAusIMM, MAIG who has more than 10 years experience in the field of activity being reported.

**The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

3. EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

3.1. DATA ACQUISITION & ANALYSIS

During the reporting period Stellar has continued to review historic data from Western Metals Ltd and other sources including privately held Aberfoyle historic data.

Data has been used to create a digital database, which will be used to construct a geological 3D model of the Zeehan Project for review of production options and drill targeting.

3.2. 2010 WORKS PROGRAM

A work program has commenced with the principal objectives of:

- refining the shallow (surface to 1100m RL) portion of Queen Hill deposit geological model;
- evaluating and augmenting the estimate of near surface (surface to 1100m RL) tin resources in the Queen Hill deposit via new drilling;
- producing the maximum mineralised sample for metallurgical test work, and
- gathering geotechnical data for mine planning.

This will be achieved by:

- developing new drill sections at 2980mN (to define the southern boundary of mineralisation near surface), 3020mN and 3060mN (to infill existing drilling);
- drilling the interval above 1200m RL and between 1165m and 1135m RL on the new sections and on section 3000m, and
- drilling PQ/HQ triple tube to provide maximum sample size and minimise drilling difficulties through faults and old workings.

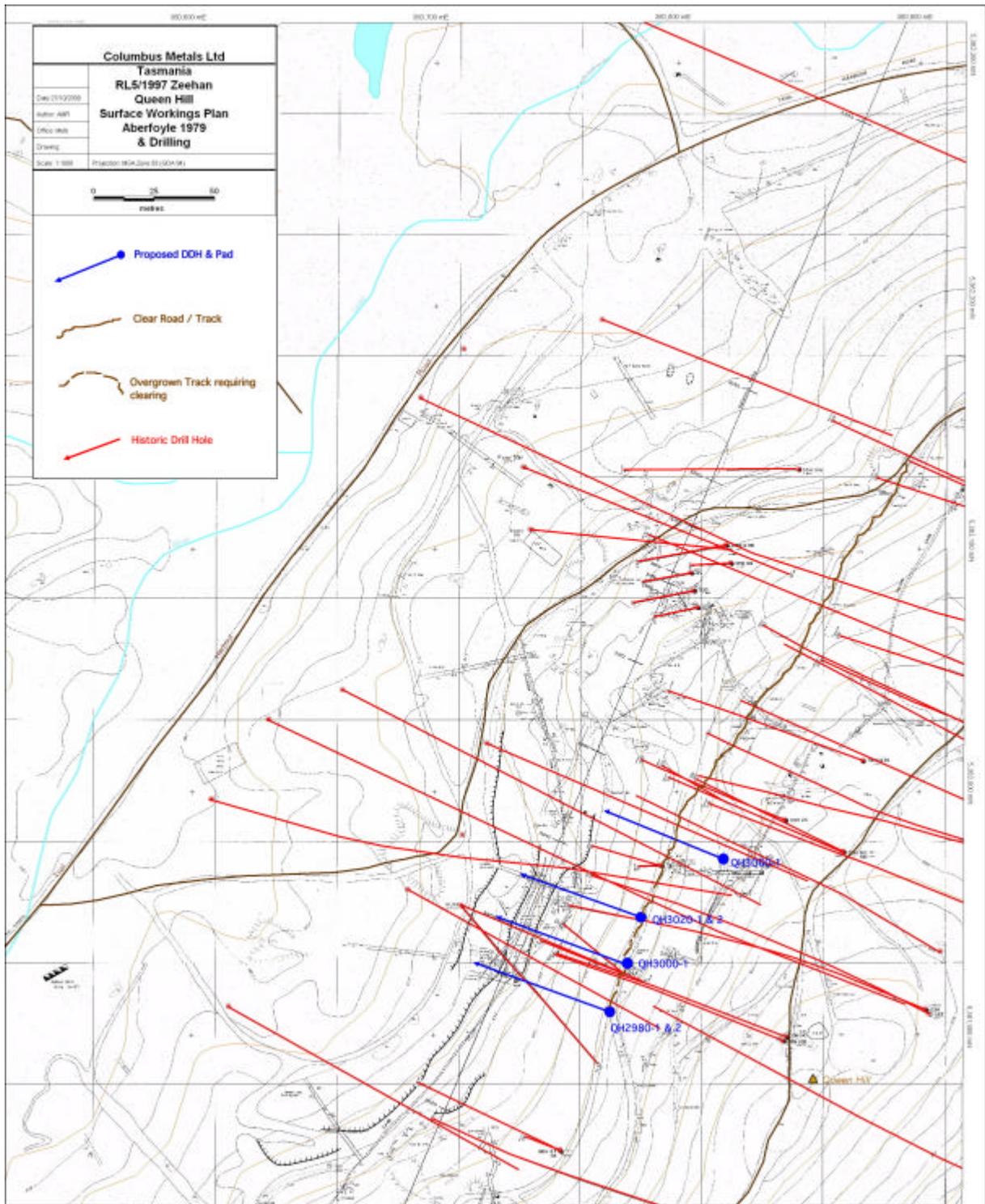
Refer to figures 7 to 12, below.

This staged work program is underway:

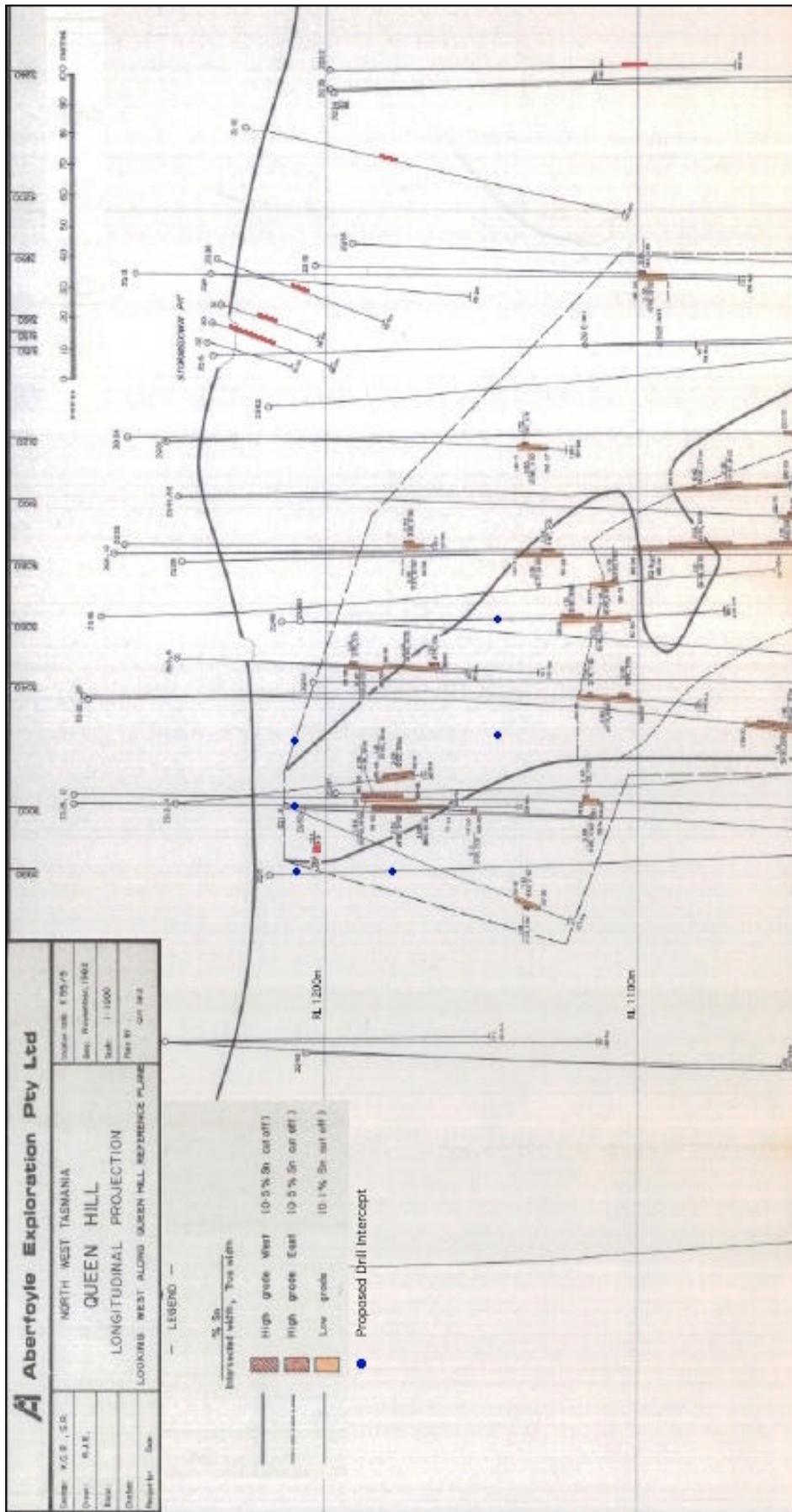
- Stage 1: Geology & underground workings modelling
(Completed) MRT approval for the field works
Survey set out (required due to close spaced drilling)
Track and drill pad clearing and/or construction
Schedule: 1 month (April 2010)
- Stage 2: Diamond drilling – PQ collar & triple tube HQ coring
- Section 2980m 1 x 80m hole @ -30° SE & 1 x 90m hole @ -65° NW
 - Section 3000m 1 x 80m hole @ -30° SE
 - Section 3020m 1 x 80m hole @ -30° SE & 1 x 110m hole @ -80° NW
 - Section 3060m 1 x 160m hole @ -70° NW
- Total 6 holes for 600m of drilling.** Refer to Figures 7 to 12.
Log, sample & assay core
Schedule: 1.5 months (June - July 2010)
- Stage 3: Metallurgical Test work
Modelling and Resource estimation
Schedule: 1 month (August 2010)

NOTE: Stage 1 & 2 have been approved by the MRT

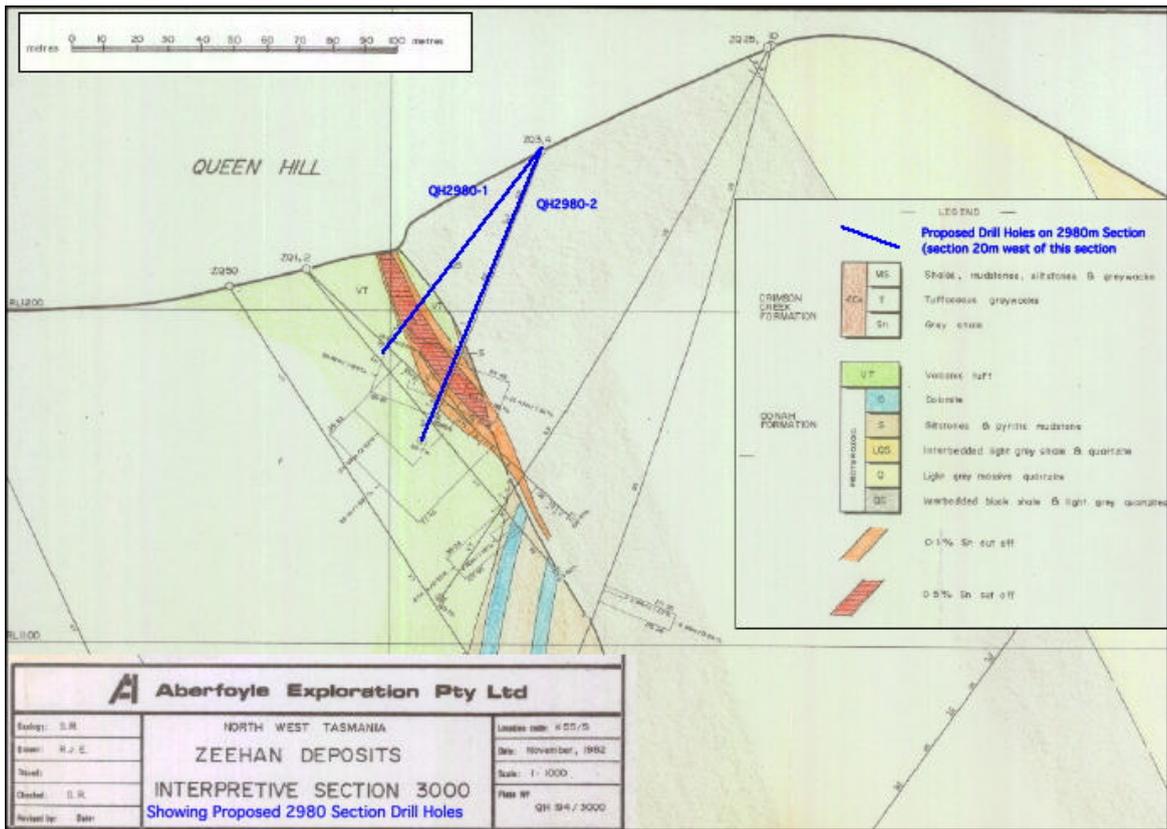
Schedule: 3.5 months (April – August 2010)



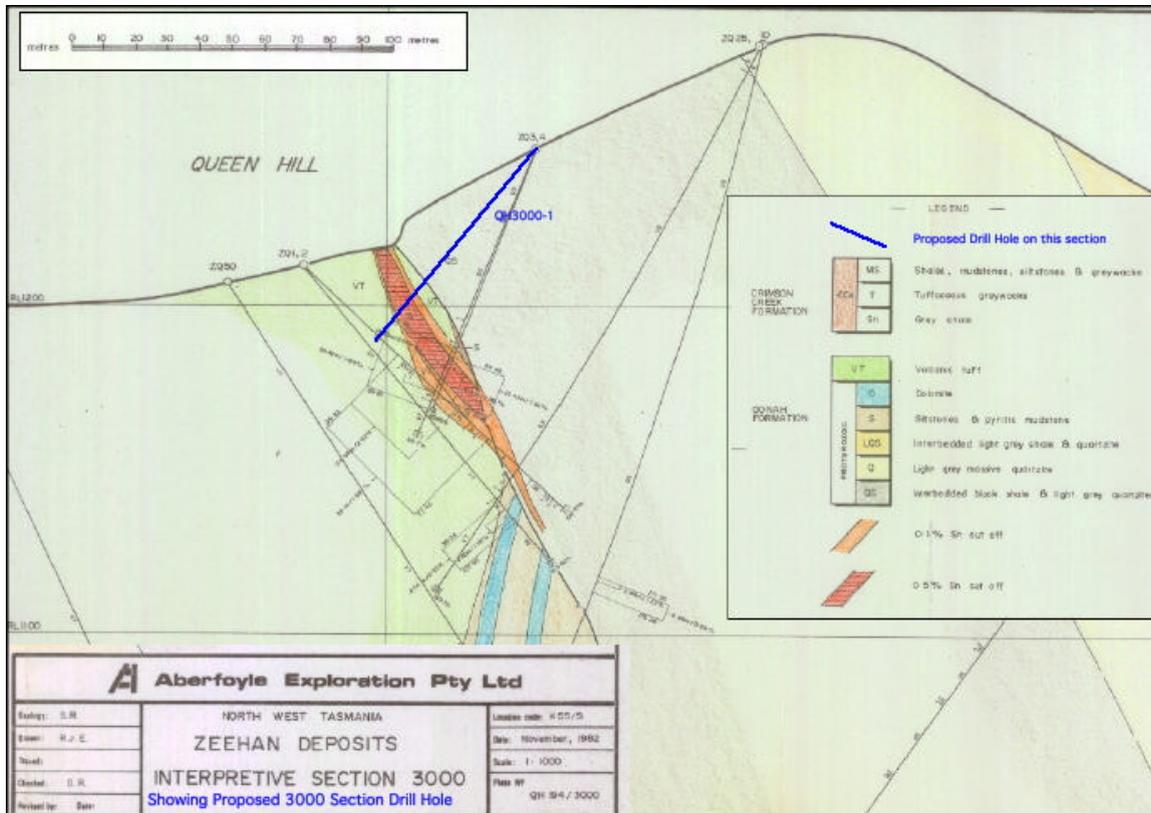
• Figure 7. RL 5/1997, Zeehan Project: Plan showing proposed drill holes.



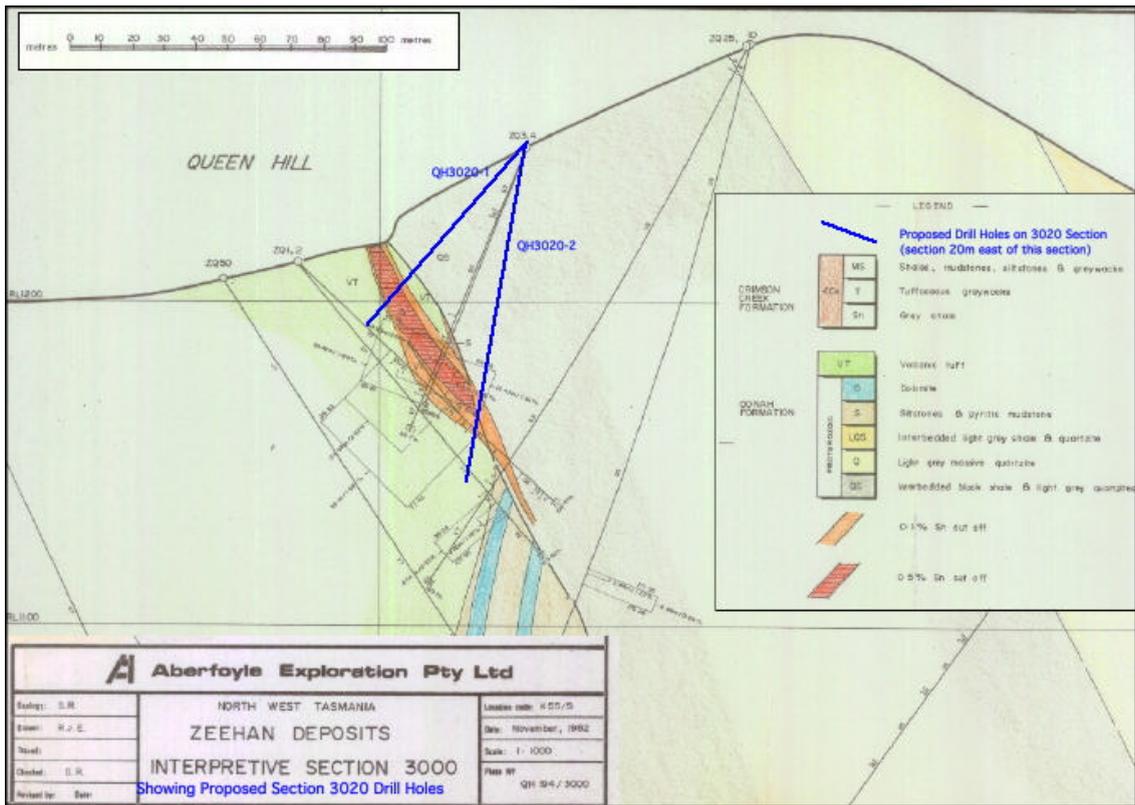
• Figure 8. RL 5/1997, Zeehan Project: Longitudinal Section showing proposed drill intercepts.



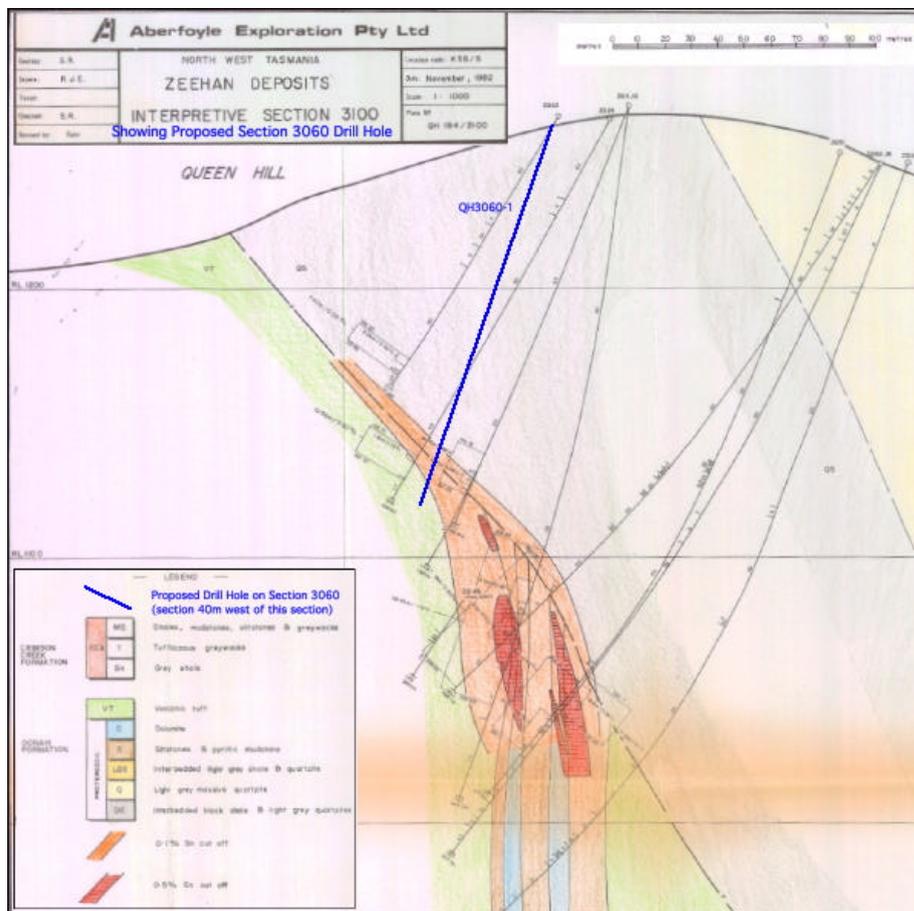
• Figure 9. RL 5/1997, Zeehan Project: 3000m Cross Section showing proposed 2980m drilling.



• Figure 10. RL 5/1997, Zeehan Project: 3000m Cross Section showing proposed drilling.



• Figure 11. RL 5/1997, Zeehan Project: 3000m Cross Section showing proposed 3020m drilling.



• Figure 12. RL 5/1997, Zeehan Project: 3100m Cross Section showing proposed 3060m drilling.

4. DISCUSSION

From the historic work carried out, principally by Aberfoyle, there is significant evidence to suggest that mineralisation at Zeehan continues below the historic drilling at each of the known deposits. Further the evidence also indicates that the nature of the mineralisation improves at depth with higher grades, coarser grain size and therefore better metallurgical amenability.

Recent observations are that in the upper portion of the Queen Hill deposit:

- Except at Stormsdown all the shallow holes were drilled in the early 1970's;
- A large portion of the resource estimate relies on the cluster of thick, high grade intercepts in holes G1, G3 and G4 on section 3000m;
- The principal drill sections are 40 metres apart (at 3000m, 3040m, 3080m & 3120m along the reference plane);
- The north and, particularly, the south boundaries of mineralisation are not well defined;
- There is no drilling between surface and RL 1200m except at the Stormsdown pit;
- There is a 30m gap in the intercepts between RL 1165m and RL 1135m as most intercepts are between RL 1195m and 1165m or below RL 1135m;
- The intercept spacing is approximately 40m x 30m;
- There is no drilling below RL 1200m under the Stormsdown pit;
- Intercepts 60m east of Stormsdown, in G16 (1.5m @ 0.76% Sn) and G52 (7m @ 0.895 Sn), remain to be investigated;
- Mineralisation varies in grade and width dramatically between intercepts.

Based on these observations it is likely that there is significant near surface potential in the Queen Hill deposit for an economic deposit. The work program currently underway will:

- Refine the shallow (surface to 1100m RL) portion of Queen Hill deposit geological model;
- Evaluate and augment the estimate of near surface (surface to 1100m RL) tin resources in the Queen Hill deposit through new drilling;
- Produce the maximum mineralised sample for metallurgical test work;
- Gather geotechnical data for mine planning.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The Zeehan Project comprises three structurally controlled and replacement tin deposits with substantial scope to both increase the size and quality of the known deposits and to add to this resource through the discovery of additional mineralisation at depth.

Stellar has reviewed production options for the Zeehan Tin Project and has commenced a works program which will facilitate a prefeasibility study of mining shallow, high grade portions of near surface sections of the Queen Hill Deposit.

6. ENVIRONMENT

Following approval by the MRT a limited program of track rehabilitation and drill pad excavation has commenced on the north face of Queen Hill.

These sites will be rehabilitated on completion of the program.

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Keywords

Location: Zeehan
Mineralisation environment: Sulphide Skarn
Minerals: Cassiterite, Stannite, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Magnetite
Exploration methods: Historic Research, Drilling
Mine/prospect name: Zeehan Project, Queen Hill deposit, Severn deposit, Montana deposit
Stratigraphic name: Oonah Formation, Success Creek Group, Crimson Creek Formation, Gordon Limestone, Eldon Group, Heemskirk Granite
Lithologic name: quartzite, siltstone, shale, limestone, dolomite, granite
Geological Province: Dundas Trough
Geological age: Lower Neoproterozoic, Palaeozoic