



ASX Release
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ASX: RSL

ENCOURAGING DRILLING RESULTS UPGRADE LIVINGSTONIA URANIUM PROJECT, MALAWI

Successful Program

- Recent drilling program confirms relatively thicker zone of higher uranium mineralisation along the eastern edge of previous drilling
- Stacked horizons & thickened mineralisation intersected as targeted
- Potential low grade extension to the south identified

Key Results:

Drilling on the sandstone-hosted redox uranium project included 13 holes for more than 1,500m of drilling, with all but one of the holes being mineralised.

Results include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| - 11.80m @ 517ppm eU ₃ O ₈
incl. 2.15m @ 1,546ppm eU ₃ O ₈ | - 21.65m @ 306ppm eU ₃ O ₈
incl. 8.70m @ 552ppm eU ₃ O ₈ |
| - 33.95m @ 338ppm eU ₃ O ₈
incl. 12.10m @ 575ppm eU ₃ O ₈ | - 22.85m @ 225ppm eU ₃ O ₈
incl. 2.70m @ 937ppm eU ₃ O ₈ |

Work Planned:

- Review of existing JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate will be undertaken to determine the potential for increasing contained metal
- Detailed mapping and reinterpretation program to further understand the controls on mineralisation and to define drill targets for 2011

Resource Star's Chairman, Andrew Bell, commented:

"These are very pleasing results from Resource Star's first drilling program on the Livingstonia Uranium Project, as we have been able to match the highest grades encountered to-date and may have appreciably increased the tonnage potential. An intersection of more than double the width found so far, with a grade above the JORC Resource defined to date, clearly indicates the upside potential that exists at Livingstonia."

Resource Star Ltd ("Resource Star" or "the Company") today announced significant drilling results from the Livingstonia Uranium Project in Malawi, East Africa, in which the Company has the option to earn up to 80% ownership through a Joint Venture agreement ("JV") with Globe Metals and Mining (ASX: GBE).

Drilling Results

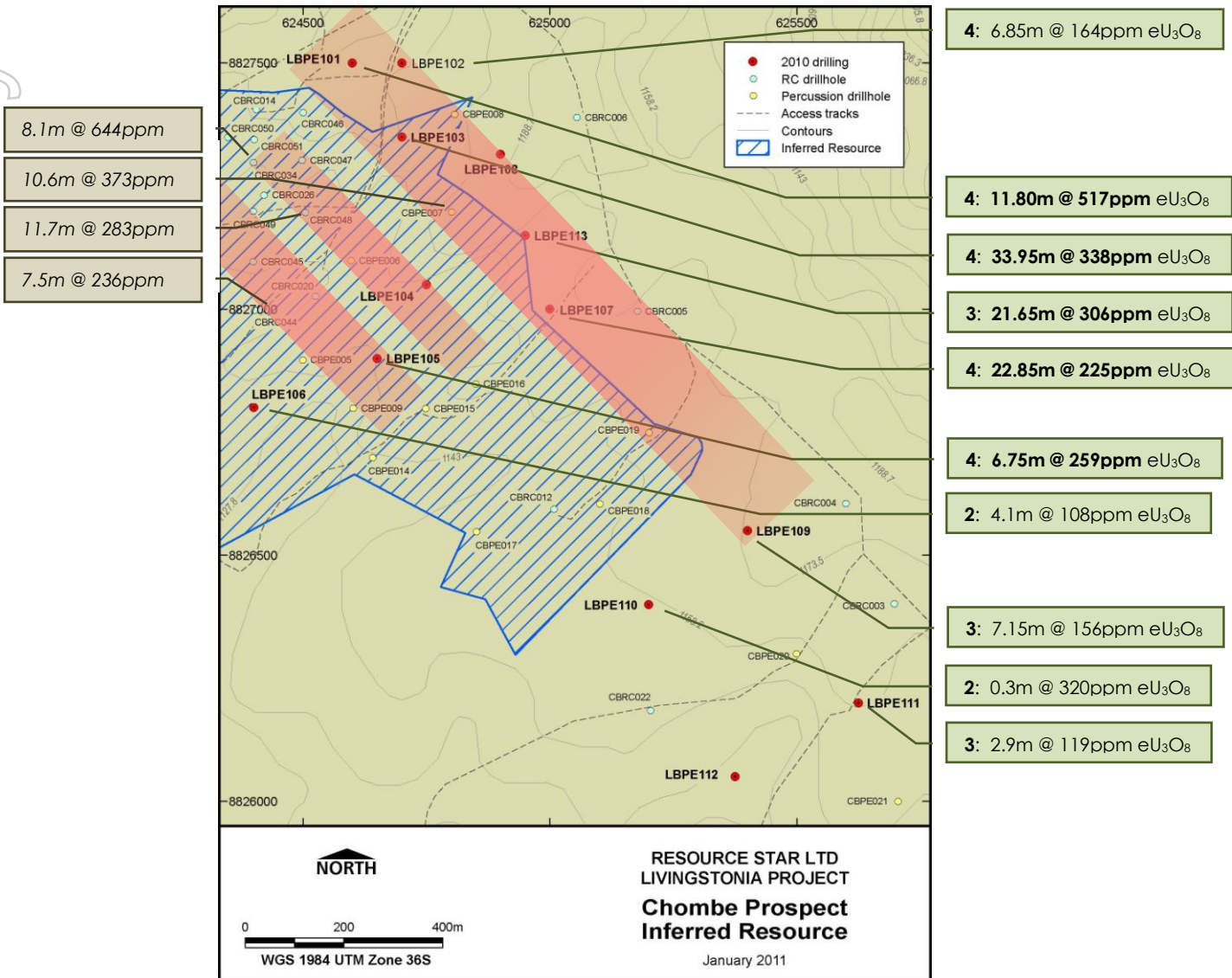


Fig 1: DH Location Plan & Key Results with new intersections on the RHS, showing the number of mineralised horizons identified and the best intersection. The interpreted NW-trending zones of stronger mineralisation are marked in red, while the best of earlier results (LHS), and the existing Inferred Resource outline are also marked. Details of all new intersections are included in Appendix A.

Drilling at Livingstonia was planned to test the continuation of a number of postulated trends of thickened, high grade or stacked zones of the sandstone-hosted uranium mineralisation, and the potential of a zone of low grade mineralisation identified to the south east.

The prime purpose of this program was to gain confidence in the geological interpretation, with a view to better understand and target the thicker, higher grade zones apparent in the system to date. The goal of this is to be able to increase the tonnes and grade of the defined JORC Resource and to provide vectors to identifying extensions to the system. The thick zones of mineralisation encountered in this program in most instances appear to be where a number of the stacked horizons coalesce.

Drill holes LBPE101-3, 107-8, & 113, and perhaps 109, have confirmed the existence of a strong NW-trending zone of mineralisation along the eastern edge of previous drilling.

Single holes, LBPE104-6, intersected generally weaker mineralisation associated with other interpreted NW-trending zones without significant thickenings, but LBPE105 confirms its trend and there is some continuation of the stacked horizons targeted.

Four holes, LBPE109-12 tested a zone of continuing but thin, low grade mineralisation to the south east of the defined Resource. Three of the four holes intersected some mineralisation, with the best hole being notable for a very thick intersection of marginal mineralisation (LBPE109: **45.80m @ 95ppm** eU₃O₈).

All significant results from the 2010 drilling program at the Livingstonia Uranium Project are tabulated in Appendix A.

Future Work

While the summer wet season continues in Malawi, work will carry on in two areas: the review of the existing Mineral Resource Estimate to determine the potential for increasing contained metal; and preparation for a detailed mapping exercise as part of an integrated reinterpretation program to better understand the controls on mineralisation so as to define drill targets for 2011.

BACKGROUND – Livingstonia Uranium Project

Livingstonia is a sandstone-hosted redox uranium project in Malawi, a mining-friendly country in which Resource Star is already active. Early in 2010 Resource Star signed a Joint Venture agreement with listed Globe Metals and Mining over their Livingstonia Project, with Resource Star managing work and earning up to 80% equity.

The geological setting of Livingstonia is equivalent to Paladin's recently-opened Kayelekera Mine, less than 100km to the northwest, and Mantra's Mkuju River discovery in neighbouring Tanzania. The host to the mineralisation consists of a fault-bound block of gently-dipping terrestrial sediments, the same as those hosting Kayelekera.

In the course of their exploration of the area since 2006 Globe have drilled 94 holes for a total of 11,533m, intersecting fine and coarse-grained sediments and a basal coal unit below the main mineralised horizons, with more than 85% of the 80+ drill holes intersecting mineralisation at the Chombe Prospect.

Results have demonstrated reasonably consistent tabular mineralisation in a gently-dipping horizon towards the base of a relatively permeable sandstone unit lying between a basal coal measure and a mudstone cap.

An Inferred Mineral Resource at Livingstonia Uranium Project has been estimated on the basis of Globe's earlier results as being 7.7 million tonnes averaging 270 ppm U₃O₈ for a contained 4.6 million pounds of U₃O₈, using a lower cut-off grade of 150 ppm U₃O₈. The estimate was prepared by independent consultants CSA Global Pty Ltd and was reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2004) for reporting Mineral Resource estimates, and released to the ASX on July 15th 2010.

Lower Grade Cut-off (ppm U ₃ O ₈)	Mineral Resource (million tonnes)	Grade (ppm U ₃ O ₈)	Contained Metal (Mlb U ₃ O ₈)
100 ppm	14.5	201	6.43
150 ppm	7.7	270	4.58
200 ppm	4.2	352	3.25

Table 1: Livingstonia Uranium Project - Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate as at 30th June, 2010

Note - All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence.

The geological setting of the mineralisation is consistent with sandstone-hosted uranium deposits seen elsewhere in Africa, such as the nearby Kayelekera Mine, and around the world, with characteristic alteration patterns caused by the oxidising fluids that transport the uranium.

The mineralisation is predominantly contained within relatively permeable sandstone host units, which lie between two less permeable layers. The flow of mineralising fluids through the relatively permeable layers is thought to control the distribution of the uranium.

ENDS

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About Resource Star Ltd

Resource Star Ltd is a publicly-listed Australian company (ASX: RSL) that has interests in uranium and uranium-associated exploration assets in the Northern Territory, Western Australia, Tasmania and Malawi.

The Company's main projects are the 100%-owned Edith River and Hayes Ck South Uranium Projects in the Northern Territory, and joint ventures with Globe Metals & Mining on the Machinga Niobium-Rare Earths Project and the Livingstonia Uranium Project in Malawi. Globe is managing the Machinga program, with input from Resource Star, and are currently earning equity through exploration expenditure. In a staged process Globe can earn up to 80% in the project by funding all activity up to and including a feasibility study.

About Globe Metals & Mining Ltd

Globe Metals & Mining is an African-focused resource company (ASX: GBE). Its main focus is the multi-commodity (niobium, uranium, tantalum and zircon) Kanyika Niobium Project in central Malawi. A Bankable Feasibility Study was commissioned in August 2009 and production is planned to commence in 2013 at a rate of 3,000tpa niobium metal, principally in the form of ferro-niobium.

Globe also has a number of other projects at an earlier stage of development: it is earning up to an 80% interest in the Machinga Rare Earth Project in southern Malawi from RSL, and can earn up to a 90% interest in the Mount Muambe Fluorite Project in Mozambique. Initial drill programs on both projects will be undertaken in mid-2010.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Evans, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Evans is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Evans consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the downhole geophysical results is based on information compiled by Dr. Julian Stephens, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Non-Executive Director for Globe Metals & Mining. Dr. Stephens has sufficient experience related to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters compiled by him in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information might include, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, shareholder value, projections, targets and expectations, Mineral Reserves and Resources, results of exploration and related expenses, property acquisitions, mine development, mine operations, drilling activity, sampling and other data, grade and recovery levels, future production, capital costs, expenditures for environmental matters, life of mine, completion dates, uranium prices, demand for uranium, and currency exchange rates. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast' and similar expressions. Persons reading this report are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to the risk factors set out in the Company's Annual Report.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. The Company disclaims any intent or obligations to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results.

Appendix A – November 2010 Percussion Drilling, Livingstonia Project
Chombe Prospect Downhole Gamma Probe Results

Drill Hole	mE	mN	EoH (m)	# Min'd Zones	From (m)	Width (m)	ppm eU ₃ O ₈
LBPE101	624,600	8,827,500	118	4	42.2	3.70	150
					51.1	0.40	300
					78.0	11.80	517
					incl'g	2.15	1,546
					96.3	3.85	217
LBPE102	624,700	8,827,500	115	4	44.2	0.65	180
					47.6	0.95	313
					84.3	1.25	173
					95.3	6.85	164
					incl'g	0.60	694
LBPE103	624,700	8,827,350	108	4	36.6	0.50	378
					41.3	0.50	213
					65.9	33.95	338
					incl'g	12.10	575
					incl'g	4.25	1,073
						1.50	1,160
LBPE104	624,750	8,827,050	97	1	74.8	0.40	972
LBPE105	624,650	8,826,900	115	4	41.0	1.20	99
					84.0	0.30	431
					88.9	6.75	259
					incl'g	0.80	1,318
						0.75	395
					101.0	0.90	182
LBPE106	624,400	8,826,800	110	2	73.4	4.10	108
					incl'g	0.30	547
					88.5	0.25	278
LBPE107	625,000	8,827,000	133	4	59.3	2.35	131
					88.3	0.35	355
					92.8	22.85	225
					incl'g	6.95	459
					incl'g	2.70	937
LBPE108	624,950	8,827,315	112	3	57.9	0.65	145
					88.4	0.45	315
					90.6	0.95	513
LBPE109	625,400	8,826,550	120	3	17.6	45.80	95
					incl'g	1.85	148
						7.15	156
					116.5	0.40	190

Drill Hole	mE	mN	EoH (m)	# Min'd Zones	From (m)	Width (m)	ppm eU ₃ O ₈
LBPE110	625,200	8,826,400	120	2	75.3	0.30	320
					104.5	0.25	312
LBPE111	625,625	8,826,200	119.5	4	47.6	0.40	298
					64.1	0.35	264
					67.4	2.90	119
					82.3	3.35	123
LBPE112	625,375	8,826,050	120	0	-		
LBPE113	624,950	8,827,150	115	3?	44.2	3.45	165
					73.1	21.65	306
					incl'g	8.70	552
					incl'g	2.15	1,130
					1.30	1,245	

Notes:

- "eU₃O₈" results are "equivalent uranium" derived from down-hole gamma ray logging.
- Equivalent U₃O₈ results may be affected by local disequilibrium caused by the mobility of uranium, so while local variation between actual grade and gamma logging derived values may occur it is considered that the eU₃O₈ value provides a representative estimate of the U₃O₈ grade.
- Further refinement of local disequilibrium factors will be required
- Significant intercepts are those greater than 1m wide >100ppm U₃O₈, or equivalent
- The number of mineralised zones intersected in a hole can be uncertain due to merging or overlap between the stacked horizons
- All intercepts are interpreted to be approximate true widths.
- Paladin Malawi undertook the downhole probing after the originally contracted probe malfunctioned.