

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
Form 424B3
October 06, 2006
PROSPECTUS

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-135023

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.

**159,504,127 Shares of common stock
\$0.001 par value per share**

Novastar is registering up to 159,504,127 shares of its common stock (including 23,866,104 shares of common stock which are issuable upon the exercise of options and warrants for the purchase of Thorium Power, Inc. common stock that are being assumed by Novastar) for issuance to the stockholders and option and warrant holders of Thorium Power pursuant to the agreement and plan of merger between Novastar, TP Acquisition Corp., Novastar's wholly owned subsidiary, and Thorium Power.

Novastar's common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "NVAS.OB". The last reported bid price of the common stock on September 26, 2006 was \$0.44 per share.

Investing in Novastar's common stock involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 10 to read about certain risks you should consider before buying shares of Novastar's common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission nor any other regulatory authority, has approved or disapproved any of these securities nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this plan of merger or the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

NOVASTAR IS NOT ASKING YOU FOR A PROXY AND YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND A PROXY.

Novastar's principal executive offices are located at 8300 Greensboro Drive, Suite 800, McLean, VA 22102. Novastar's telephone number is (703) 287-8743.

The date of this Prospectus is October 6, 2006.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	v
SUMMARY	1
RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE MERGER	10
AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL SHARES OF NOVASTAR COMMON STOCK UPON THE CONSUMMATION OF THE MERGER COULD DEPRESS THE PRICE OF NOVASTAR COMMON STOCK	10
THE RIGHTS OF THORIUM POWER STOCKHOLDERS WILL DIFFER FROM THEIR RIGHTS AS NOVASTAR SECURITY HOLDERS, WHICH COULD PROVIDE LESS PROTECTION TO THE THORIUM POWER STOCKHOLDERS FOLLOWING THE MERGER	10
FAILURE TO COMPLETE THE MERGER COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE BUSINESS, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER	11
NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER AGREED TO ENTER INTO THE AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER PURSUANT TO CERTAIN ASSESSMENTS, WHICH ARE INEXACT AND UNCERTAIN	11
THE INTEGRATION OF THE NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER BUSINESSES MAY BE COSTLY AND THE FAILURE OF MANAGEMENT TO SUCCESSFULLY EFFECT THE INTEGRATION MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT NOVASTAR'S BUSINESS, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION	12
AS CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS ARE OFFICERS AND/OR DIRECTORS OF EACH OF THORIUM POWER AND NOVASTAR, CONFLICTS OF INTEREST ARE INHERENT	12
THE TIME OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BOTH COMPANIES WILL BE STRETCHED THIN PENDING COMPLETION OF THE MERGER, AND THE SUBSTANTIAL EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MERGER COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER	12
RISK FACTORS RELATING TO NOVASTAR	13
NOVASTAR CONTINUES TO EXPERIENCE SIGNIFICANT OPERATING LOSSES	13
NOVASTAR'S LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO JUDGE ITS PROSPECTS	13

NOVASTAR'S LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES ARE UNCERTAIN	13
MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES ARE SPECULATIVE IN NATURE.	14
NOVASTAR IS AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY, AND THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT A COMMERCIALY VIABLE DEPOSIT OR "RESERVE" EXISTS ON ANY PROPERTIES FOR WHICH NOVASTAR HAS, OR MIGHT OBTAIN, AN INTEREST	14
NOVASTAR'S BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION ARE SUBJECT TO THE RISKS APPLICABLE TO MINING COMPANIES GENERALLY	15
NOVASTAR WILL BE SUBJECT TO OPERATING HAZARDS, COMPETITION AND DOWNWARD PRICE FLUCTUATION WHICH MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT NOVASTAR'S FINANCIAL CONDITION	15

NOVASTAR'S ACTIVITIES WILL BE SUBJECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER INDUSTRY REGULATIONS WHICH COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NOVASTAR 16

NOVASTAR WILL RELY ON SETH GRAE AND CERTAIN OTHER KEY INDIVIDUALS AND THE LOSS OF MR. GRAE OR ANY OF THESE OTHER KEY INDIVIDUALS WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON NOVASTAR 16

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THORIUM POWER 17

THORIUM POWER'S LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO JUDGE ITS PROSPECTS 17

THORIUM POWER'S LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES ARE UNCERTAIN 17

THORIUM POWER'S FUEL DESIGNS DIFFER FROM FUELS CURRENTLY LICENSED AND USED BY COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS. AS A RESULT, THE LICENSING AND APPROVAL PROCESS FOR THORIUM POWER'S FUELS MAY BE DELAYED AND MADE MORE COSTLY, AND INDUSTRY ACCEPTANCE OF THORIUM POWER'S FUELS MAY BE HAMPERED 19

THORIUM POWER'S PLANS TO DEVELOP ITS THORIUM/WEAPONS-GRADE PLUTONIUM DISPOSING FUEL ARE DEPENDENT UPON U.S. GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND SUPPORT. WITHOUT SUCH SUPPORT, THORIUM POWER IS UNLIKELY TO BE ABLE TO SERVE THIS MARKET 19

THORIUM POWER DOES NOT HAVE RIGHTS TO ALL OF THE PROCESSES AND METHODOLOGIES THAT ARE USED OR MAY BE USED OR USEFUL IN ITS BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE. IF THORIUM POWER IS UNABLE TO OBTAIN SUCH RIGHTS ON REASONABLE TERMS IN THE FUTURE, THORIUM POWER'S ABILITY TO EXPLOIT ITS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MAY BE LIMITED 20

THORIUM POWER RELIES UPON SETH GRAE AND THE LOSS OF MR. GRAE WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THORIUM POWER 20

THE PRICE OF FOSSIL FUELS OR URANIUM MAY FALL, WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE INTEREST IN THORIUM FUEL BY REDUCING ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF UTILIZING THORIUM BASED FUELS AND ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET PROSPECTS FOR THORIUM POWER'S FUEL DESIGNS 20

THORIUM POWER'S RESEARCH OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED PRIMARILY IN RUSSIA, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO RUSSIA AND U.S.-RUSSIA RELATIONS 21

THORIUM POWER SERVES THE NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY, WHICH IS HIGHLY REGULATED 21

PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR POWER COULD INCREASE	22
MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE INFRASTRUCTURE AS WELL AS REACTORS MAY PROVE TOO EXTENSIVE OR COSTLY	22
THORIUM POWER'S NUCLEAR FUEL PROCESS IS DEPENDENT ON OUTSIDE SUPPLIERS OF NUCLEAR AND OTHER MATERIALS	23
RISKS RELATED TO THE OWNERSHIP OF NOVASTAR STOCK	23
THERE MAY BE VOLATILITY IN THE NOVASTAR STOCK PRICE, WHICH COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT INVESTMENTS, AND STOCKHOLDERS MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RESELL THEIR SHARES AT OR ABOVE THE VALUE THEY RECEIVE IN THE MERGER	23

BECAUSE THE NOVASTAR SECURITIES TRADE ON THE OTC BULLETIN BOARD, THE ABILITY TO SELL SHARES IN THE SECONDARY MARKET MAY BE LIMITED	24
A LARGE NUMBER OF SHARES WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE AND MAY DEPRESS NOVASTAR'S STOCK PRICE	24
NOVASTAR WILL NOT HAVE CUMULATIVE VOTING AND A SMALL NUMBER OF EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS CONTROL NOVASTAR, WHICH COULD LIMIT YOUR ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THE OUTCOME OF STOCKHOLDER VOTES	25
WE DO NOT EXPECT TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE	25
COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA PER SHARE DATA	26
MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION	27
APPROVAL OF THE MERGER	29
BACKGROUND OF THE MERGER	29
THORIUM POWER'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER	30
NOVASTAR'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER	31
INTERESTS OF SOME THORIUM POWER OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS IN THE MERGER	32
APPOINTMENT OF THORIUM POWER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS BY NOVASTAR	32
COMPENSATION AND EQUITY INTERESTS	33
INTERESTS OF SOME NOVASTAR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS IN THE MERGER	34
INDEMNIFICATION AND D&O INSURANCE	35
VOTES REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL OF THE MERGER	36
THE MERGER AGREEMENT	37
GENERAL	37
MERGER CONSIDERATION	37
TREATMENT OF THORIUM POWER WARRANTS AND STOCK OPTIONS	37

PROCEDURES FOR EXCHANGE OF STOCK CERTIFICATES	38
DIRECTORS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER	39
OFFICERS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER	41
THE MERGER AGREEMENT	42
REGULATORY APPROVALS	49
MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES	49
RIGHTS OF DISSENTING STOCKHOLDERS	52
NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD. SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION	54
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - NOVASTAR	56
THORIUM POWER, INC. SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION	66
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - THORIUM POWER	68
NOVASTAR'S BUSINESS	75
NOVASTAR EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	80
SUMMARY OF CASH AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPENSATION	80

AGGREGATED NOVASTAR OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR-END AND FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION VALUES TABLE	82
OPTION/SAR GRANTS	82
DIRECTOR COMPENSATION	83
NOVASTAR PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS	83
THORIUM POWER'S BUSINESS	84
THORIUM POWER'S MANAGEMENT	93
THORIUM POWER EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	96
EXECUTIVE OFFICER OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR	97
AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR-END AND FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION VALUES TABLE	97
THORIUM POWER PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS	98
DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES	101
MATERIAL CONTRACTS BETWEEN NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER	102
COMPARATIVE RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF THORIUM POWER COMMON STOCK AND NOVASTAR COMMON STOCK	102
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR	109
LEGAL MATTERS	109
EXPERTS	109
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	110

**CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This prospectus and other documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus contain or may contain “forward looking statements.” These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, those statements as to:

- the amount, timing and form of consideration to be received by Thorium Power security holders in the merger;
 - the anticipated closing date of the merger;
 - the anticipated tax treatment of the merger;
 - the benefits expected to result from the merger;
- the future business activity, performance and financial condition of Novastar and its subsidiaries following the merger;
 - the ability to realize the synergies and other perceived advantages resulting from the merger; and
 - the ability to retain key personnel before and after the merger.

Any statements contained herein, including, without limitation, statements to the effect that Novastar or Thorium Power or their respective management “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “may,” “will,” “projects,” “continues,” “es statements concerning “potential” or “opportunity” or other variations thereof or comparable terminology or the negative thereof, that are not statements of historical fact should be considered forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including those set forth in “Risk Factors” beginning on page 10, which you should review carefully.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Neither Novastar nor Thorium Power undertakes any obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

SUMMARY

The following is a summary that highlights information contained in this prospectus. This summary may not contain all of the information that may be important to you and it is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document or that is incorporated by reference or attached as Annexes to this document. Page references are included in parentheses to direct you to a more complete description of the items presented in this summary. You may obtain the information incorporated by reference into this prospectus without charge by following the instructions in the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” beginning on page 109 of this prospectus. Novastar has supplied all information contained in this prospectus relating to Novastar and TP Acquisition Corp. (“TP Acquisition”) and Thorium Power has supplied all information contained in this prospectus relating to Thorium Power.

THE COMPANIES

Novastar Resources Ltd. and TP Acquisition Corp.

Novastar Resources Ltd.
TP Acquisition Corp.
8300 Greensboro Drive
Suite 800
McLean, VA 22102
(703) 287-8743

Novastar is currently a mineral exploration company. Novastar has mineral leases and claims located in Alabama and Queensland, Australia. These are exploration stage mineral properties prospective for thorium, platinum and other rare earth minerals.

Novastar’s objective is to become a global supplier of thorium to the nuclear energy industry. To this end, Novastar has acquired, and may acquire, both physical properties and rights to properties that contain monazite deposits. Properties of interest to Novastar contain both monazite stockpiles and in ground concentrations of monazite.

Novastar was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on February 2, 1999. On February 2, 2001, Novastar acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Custom Branded Networks, Inc. (“CBN”), a Delaware corporation, in exchange for 25,000,000 shares of Novastar. Novastar then changed its name to Custom Branded Networks, Inc. on or about May 29, 2001. The business of CBN, the Delaware corporation which was Novastar’s wholly owned subsidiary, was the provision of turnkey private label Internet solutions to businesses and private organizations.

In May of 2003 Novastar began actively looking for other business opportunities that would provide superior economic opportunity, and in January 2005 it retained consultants to assist in the identification of opportunities in the nuclear sector, particularly with respect to thorium fuel and technology. Effective May 10, 2005, Novastar changed its name to Novastar Resources Ltd. During the period from September through December 2005, Novastar entered into three agreements to acquire mining interests in two properties in Alabama and one property in Queensland, Australia. In the same time frame, Novastar began discussions with Thorium Power that led to the merger agreement.

TP Acquisition Corp. is a newly formed Delaware corporation formed solely to effect the merger with Thorium Power and has no business or assets.

Thorium Power, Inc.

Thorium Power, Inc.
8300 Greensboro Drive
Suite 800
McLean, VA 22102
(703) 918-4918

Thorium Power is a Delaware corporation that was incorporated on January 8, 1992. Thorium Power has patented proprietary nuclear fuel designs for use in certain existing commercial nuclear power plants. Its designs are for fuels that will serve

- the market for U.S. and Russian weapons grade plutonium disposition;
- the market for disposition of plutonium in spent nuclear fuel; and
- the market for commercial nuclear fuel.

The above designs require additional developmental work to be used in reactors, and Thorium Power plans to fully develop and commercialize these fuel designs with the cooperation of U.S. and foreign governments and other nuclear businesses.

Thorium Power has built a project structure that includes access to several hundred nuclear scientists and engineers at several nuclear research institutes and fuel fabrication plants in Russia that are developing and testing the fuel designs.

Once the fuels are further developed and tested, Thorium Power plans to license its intellectual property rights to fuel fabricators, nuclear generators, and governments for use in commercial light water nuclear reactors, or sell the technology to a major nuclear company or government contractor or some combination of the two.

Thorium Power intends to offer fuel designs that will provide for effective and safe disposition of weapons-and reactor-grade plutonium in existing nuclear power plants at a lower cost than competing technologies. Thorium Power is working with the United States government and Russian nuclear institutes to effectuate the utilization of these fuel designs. From 1995 to 1999, Thorium Power's collaborative research and development project with the Kurchatov Institute in Russia received three U.S. government matching grants totaling \$1.45 million from the U.S. Department of Energy's Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention program. Furthermore, U.S. Congress provided a \$4 million appropriation for fiscal year 2004 for the Kurchatov Institute to evaluate and test the thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposition fuel technology for application in the Russian plutonium disposition program. Thorium Power intends to seek further funding support for the project from the U.S. government.

Thorium Power's thorium/uranium nuclear fuel is designed to replace traditional uranium fuels currently used in commercial nuclear power plants worldwide and Thorium Power plans to adapt its fuel designs for next generation reactors, such as a high-temperature helium-cooled reactors and small light waters reactors.

THE MERGER

(See page 38)

On February 14, 2006, Novastar, its wholly owned subsidiary, TP Acquisition, and Thorium Power entered into a merger agreement, which was amended on June 12, 2006, and again on August 8, 2006 pursuant to which TP Acquisition will merge with and into Thorium Power, with Thorium Power, the surviving corporation, becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Novastar. The merger is subject to various conditions and rights of termination described in this document and the merger agreement. We have attached a copy of the merger agreement, as amended, as Annex A to this prospectus. We encourage you to read carefully the merger agreement in its entirety because it is the legal document that governs the merger.

Reasons For The Merger

(See page 30)

The Thorium Power board of directors determined that the merger is fair to, and in the best interests of, Thorium Power and its stockholders and has approved the merger agreement and the merger based on a number of factors, including, without limitation, the following:

- improved access to capital markets;
- complementary business development plans relating to the promotion of thorium as a fuel for nuclear reactors;
- Novastar's rights to certain exploration stage properties in Queensland, Australia that may contain thorium deposits and Novastar's rights to certain properties in Alabama that may contain thorium deposits, other rare earth minerals and platinum group metals;
 - the ability to use registered securities to make future acquisitions of assets or businesses;
 - increased visibility in the financial community;
 - improved transparency of operations; and
- perceived credibility and enhanced corporate image of being a publicly traded company.

The Novastar board of directors determined that the merger is fair to, and in the best interests of, Novastar and its stockholders and has approved the merger agreement and the merger based on a number of factors, including, without limitation, the following:

- Thorium Power’s promising technology, business model and prospects for growth and expansion;
- the anticipated increase in Novastar stock value as a result of the merger; and
- the integration resulting from the combination of Novastar’s properties that are prospective for thorium and the need of Thorium Power’s prospective customers to utilize thorium as a raw material for Thorium Power’s nuclear fuel designs.

Merger Consideration and Treatment of Thorium Power Stock Options and Warrants (See page 38)

Upon consummation of the merger, each share of outstanding Thorium Power common stock (except shares as to which appraisal rights have been properly perfected and shares held by Novastar) shall be converted into the right to receive 25.628 shares of Novastar common stock.

Upon consummation of the merger, each holder of non-compensatory options or warrants of Thorium Power that have an exercise price of \$5.00 or \$1.00 will receive from Novastar the number of shares of Novastar common stock for each Thorium Power share underlying such option or warrant as set forth below:

<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>
\$1.00	22.965
\$5.00	12.315

Upon consummation of the merger, all investment warrants of Thorium Power that have an exercise price of more than \$5.00, and all compensatory options (regardless of exercise price) will become securities exercisable for such number of shares of Novastar common stock as the holder of such securities would have received had such holder converted such securities into Thorium Power common stock immediately prior to the closing of the merger.

For a full description of the merger consideration, see “The Merger Agreement - Merger Consideration” beginning on page 36.

Conditions to the Merger (See page 45)

The merger will not be completed unless a number of contractual or legal conditions are either satisfied or waived by Thorium Power or Novastar. Examples of those conditions include the accuracy of the representations and warranties and the performance of the covenants and agreements of the parties under the merger agreement and applicable regulatory and third party approvals and the absence of governmental or legal action to block the merger.

In addition to these standard conditions, Novastar and Thorium Power will complete the merger only if the following additional conditions are satisfied or waived:

- the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part becomes effective;
- the board of directors of Novastar shall have (i) approved the merger agreement and the merger; (ii) amended and restated Novastar's bylaws; and (iii) amended Novastar's certificate of incorporation to (A) increase the number of authorized shares of Novastar common stock to 500,000,000 and (B) change the name of Novastar to "Thorium Power Ltd." and (iii) make other changes as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties;
- Novastar shall have obtained the written consent of the holders of a majority in interest of the Novastar common stock to the amendments to the certificate of incorporation of Novastar described above;
 - Seth Grae and Andrey Mushakov shall have entered into employment agreements with Novastar;
- the total number of shares of Thorium Power's common stock held by dissenting stockholders shall not exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of Thorium Power's common stock;
 - requisite approval of the merger by the Thorium Power stockholders and board of directors;
 - receipt of releases from certain persons as the parties may reasonably request; and
- the parties shall have completed their respective due diligence review to their respective satisfaction.

A number of these conditions have already been satisfied.

Covenants Included In the Merger Agreement (See page 44)

The parties to the merger agreement agreed to take certain actions prior the closing, including, without limitation, the following:

- the parties will give prompt written notice to each other of any material adverse development causing a breach of any of their representations and warranties;
- Novastar will prepare and file with the SEC a registration statement and any amendment or supplement thereto relating to the merger and a separate registration statement relating to securities to be issued in the merger to affiliates of Novastar or Thorium prior to the merger and shares issued in connection with private placements prior to the merger;

- Novastar will furnish to Thorium Power all of its filings to be made with the SEC and all materials to be mailed to Novastar's stockholders and will solicit comments from Thorium Power;
- the parties will operate only in the ordinary and usual course of business consistent with past practice and will use reasonable commercial efforts to preserve their respective business. In addition, Novastar has agreed not issue any securities to its employees, consultants, advisors or others in consideration for services rendered or to be rendered without the prior written consent of Thorium Power;
- prior to issuing any public announcement or statement with respect to the merger, the parties will, subject to their respective legal obligations, consult with each other and will allow each other to review the contents of any such public announcement or statement and any such filing;
- Thorium Power will use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the holders of its options and warrants that have an exercise price at \$5.00 or less to exchange such securities for Novastar common stock pursuant to the merger agreement;
 - Novastar will appoint Seth Grae as its Chief Executive Officer and President;
 - the parties have agreed not to solicit the submission of merger proposals from any third parties;
- on or before March 31, 2006, Novastar will use commercially reasonable efforts to raise at least \$2,750,000 in an equity financing transaction and will invest at least \$1,200,000 of such funds in Thorium Power for Thorium Power Common Stock at a price per share of \$4.00; and
- Novastar will use commercially reasonable efforts to amend certain mining contracts to which Novastar is a party, such that the only remedy for a breach of obligations by Novastar thereunder is termination of such contracts.

A number of the foregoing covenants have already been satisfied.

Alternative Proposals and Superior Proposals

(See page 47)

Novastar, TP Acquisition Corp. and Thorium Power are prohibited under the merger agreement from soliciting acquisition proposals, including proposals from third parties to acquire all or a majority of their capital stock or ten percent or more of their business or assets regardless of how the transaction might be structured. These proposals are referred to in the merger agreement as "Alternative Proposals". If one of the parties to the merger agreement receives an unsolicited Alternative Proposal, however, that party may enter into discussions or negotiations with respect to that Alternative Proposal and provide information to the party making the unsolicited Alternative Proposal if:

- the board of directors of the receiving party determines in good faith, after receiving the advice of its outside legal counsel, that action is required in order for the board of directors of the party to act in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law,
- the board of directors of the party concludes in good faith, in consultation with its financial advisors, that the Alternative Proposal constitutes a Superior Proposal, and
 - the party receives from the person making the proposal a suitable confidentiality agreement.

The merger agreement defines “Superior Proposal” as an Alternative Proposal which the board of directors of a party to the merger agreement determines in good faith and after consultation with its financial advisor and after receiving the advice of its outside legal counsel to be more favorable to that party’s stockholders from a financial point of view than the merger and which is reasonably likely to be financed and otherwise completed without any undue delay.

A party that receives an unsolicited Alternative Proposal must communicate to the other parties in writing the identity of the person making an Alternative Proposal and the terms and conditions of the Alternative Proposal. The party receiving the Alternative Proposal must also keep the other parties informed about the status of any actions, including any discussions, taken with respect to an Alternative Proposal or any amendments or modifications to it.

In response to the receipt of an unsolicited written Alternative Proposal, if a party has complied with the requirements of the merger agreement and the board of directors of the party

- determines in good faith that the Alternative Proposal is a Superior Proposal (and continues to constitute a Superior Proposal after taking into account any modifications proposed by the other parties), and
- after receiving the advice of its outside counsel has concluded in good faith that action is required in order for the board of directors of the party receiving the Alternative Proposal to act in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law,

then, the board of directors of the party that received the Alternative Proposal may approve and recommend the Superior Proposal and, in connection with the Superior Proposal, withdraw or modify its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement.

Termination of the Merger Agreement
(See page 48)

The agreement and plan of merger may be terminated at any time prior to the closing:

- by the mutual written consent of the Parties;
- by Novastar or TP Acquisition Corp.,

- upon written notice to Thorium Power that any of the conditions have not been fulfilled or waived on or prior to October 31, 2006,
- if there has been a breach by Thorium Power of any representation, warranty or covenant made by it in the merger agreement which has prevented the satisfaction of any condition to the obligations of Novastar and/or TP Acquisition Corp. to effect the closing and such breach has not been cured by Thorium Power or waived by Novastar and TP Acquisition Corp. within 20 business days after all other conditions to closing have been satisfied or are capable of being satisfied,
- if an Alternative Proposal relating to Thorium Power has not been rejected within thirty (30) days after receipt of such a proposal by Thorium Power, or
- if Novastar and/or TP Acquisition Corp. have complied with the provisions of the merger agreement relating to Superior Proposals.

· by Thorium Power;

- upon written notice to Novastar and TP Acquisition Corp. that any of the conditions have not been fulfilled or waived on or prior to October 31, 2006,
- if there has been a breach by Novastar or TP Acquisition Corp. of any representation, warranty or covenant made by it in the merger agreement which has prevented the satisfaction of any condition to the obligations of Thorium Power to effect the closing and such breach has not been cured by Novastar and/or Acquisition Sub or waived by Thorium Power within 20 business days after all other conditions to closing have been satisfied or are capable of being satisfied,
- if an Alternative Proposal relating to Novastar and/or Acquisition Sub has not been rejected within thirty (30) days after receipt thereof by Novastar and/or Acquisition Sub, or
 - if Thorium Power has complied with the provisions of the merger agreement relating to a Superior Proposal.
- By any party to the merger agreement if a governmental authority issues an order, decree or ruling or takes any other action permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger and such order, decree, ruling or other action shall have become final and nonappealable.

If the merger agreement is terminated by a party as a result of that party's acceptance of a Superior Proposal in accordance with the merger agreement, or as a result of a party not rejecting an alternative proposal within 30 days of receipt of such alternative proposal, then such party shall be obligated to pay a termination fee of \$500,000.

Risk Factors
(See page 10)

In evaluating the merger agreement and the merger, you should carefully read this prospectus and especially consider the factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 10.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences
(See page 49)

For federal income tax purposes, the merger will be treated as a “reorganization” under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a result, you generally will not recognize any gain or loss on the conversion of your Thorium Power stock or non-compensatory options or warrants into shares of Novastar stock in the merger for federal income tax purposes. However, you generally will recognize gain to the extent you receive any cash in exchange for your Thorium Power stock.

This summary applies only to United States holders of Thorium Power stock, options and warrants, and is subject to the assumptions and limitations set out in “The Merger Agreement--Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences,” which should be read for a more detailed discussion. Tax matters are complicated, and the tax consequences of the merger may vary among shareholders. We urge you to contact your own tax advisor for assistance in understanding fully how the merger will affect you.

Dissenters’ Rights
(See page 53)

Thorium Power stockholders who did not consent to the merger will have dissenters’ rights. See page 53.

Comparison of Rights of Security Holders
(See page 101)

When the merger is completed, Thorium Power stockholders will become holders of shares of Novastar common stock. After that time, their rights will be governed by Nevada corporation laws, Novastar’s articles of incorporation and Novastar’s bylaws. The material differences between the rights of Thorium Power stockholders and their rights as Novastar stockholders are described, beginning on page 101.

RISK FACTORS

The following factors should be considered together with the other information included in this prospectus, including the Annexes. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect the business, operating results and financial condition of Thorium Power and Novastar. You should consider these factors in conjunction with the other information contained in this prospectus and the Annexes.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE MERGER

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL SHARES OF NOVASTAR COMMON STOCK UPON THE CONSUMMATION OF THE MERGER COULD DEPRESS THE PRICE OF NOVASTAR COMMON STOCK.

As of September 20, 2006, Novastar had 160,476,474 shares outstanding, which includes 36,659,837 shares that were issued by Novastar in private placement transactions after the merger agreement was signed. In connection with the merger, Novastar will issue approximately 135.6 million shares of its common stock. Therefore, immediately following the merger there will be approximately 296,000,000 shares outstanding. Novastar is registering the shares to be issued in the merger under this registration statement and it will be registering the shares issued in the above mentioned private placements under a separate registration statement along with the shares to be issued in the merger to affiliates of Novastar or Thorium prior to the merger. The Novastar stock issued in the merger and to the private placement investors will be available for trading in the public market. The additional shares in the market may cause the price of Novastar common stock to decline. Also, if Novastar's stockholders sell substantial numbers of shares of Novastar common stock in the public market following consummation of the merger, including shares issued on the exercise of outstanding options and warrants, the market price of Novastar common stock could fall. These sales might also make it more difficult for Novastar to sell equity or equity related securities at a time and price that Novastar would deem appropriate. All of the shares of Novastar common stock issued to Thorium Power stockholders in the merger will be freely tradable without restrictions or further registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), unless the shares of common stock are held by an "affiliate" of Novastar or Thorium Power prior to the merger, as that term is defined under the Securities Act.

THE RIGHTS OF THORIUM POWER STOCKHOLDERS WILL DIFFER FROM THEIR RIGHTS AS NOVASTAR SECURITY HOLDERS, WHICH COULD PROVIDE LESS PROTECTION TO THE THORIUM POWER STOCKHOLDERS FOLLOWING THE MERGER.

Upon the consummation of the merger, Thorium Power stockholders will become holders of Novastar common stock. Material differences exist between the rights of Thorium Power stockholders under Thorium Power's charter documents, bylaws, and Delaware law and the rights of Novastar common stockholders under Novastar's charter documents, bylaws and Nevada law, which could provide less protection to Thorium Power stockholders and give more discretion to the officers and directors of Novastar.

FAILURE TO COMPLETE THE MERGER COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE BUSINESS, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER.

The completion of the merger is subject to numerous conditions. Novastar cannot guarantee that the merger will be completed. If the merger is not completed for any reason, Novastar and Thorium Power may be subject to a number of material risks.

One significant risk of the failure to complete the merger would be the affect of such failure on Thorium Power's ability to raise capital. In May 2006, Novastar raised in excess of \$15 million primarily from institutional investors that are interested in investing in companies that engage in the nuclear power industry, like Thorium Power. Novastar and Thorium Power believe that many of these investors invested in Novastar because it is a public company, they believed that the merger would proceed and that the combined company would primarily engage in the business of nuclear fuel development. If the merger does not close, Thorium Power believes that it will be very difficult to access capital from this same group of investors, since it is not a public company with publicly traded stock, and that the failure of the merger to close might also deter other investors from investing in Thorium Power.

Other risks that might materialize if the parties fail to consummate the merger, include the following:

- potential partners may refrain from entering into agreements with Novastar or Thorium Power;
- employee turnover may increase; and
- Thorium Power, and to a lesser extent, Novastar, may require additional capital, which may not be available on terms attractive to Thorium Power and Novastar, as applicable, or at all.

The occurrence of any of these factors could result in serious harm to the business, results of operation and financial condition of Novastar or Thorium Power or both.

NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER AGREED TO ENTER INTO THE AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER PURSUANT TO CERTAIN ASSESSMENTS, WHICH ARE INEXACT AND UNCERTAIN.

Novastar and Thorium Power each entered into the Agreement and Plan of merger based on an assessment of the other company's resource base, exploration potential, intellectual property rights, operating costs, potential markets for designs and products, potential environmental and other liabilities and other factors beyond the control of either Novastar or Thorium Power. These assessments are necessarily inexact and their accuracy inherently uncertain. Such a review may not have revealed all existing or potential problems, nor did it necessarily permit them to become sufficiently familiar with the properties of the other to fully assess their merits and deficiencies. If consummated, the merger could change the nature of the operations and business of both Thorium Power and Novastar due to the character of the properties owned by both companies. Therefore, the merger may not be successfully implemented and may not achieve desired objectives.

THE INTEGRATION OF THE NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER BUSINESSES MAY BE COSTLY AND THE FAILURE OF MANAGEMENT TO SUCCESSFULLY EFFECT THE INTEGRATION MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT NOVASTAR'S BUSINESS, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Novastar's ability to realize some of the anticipated benefits of the merger will depend in part on Novastar's ability to integrate Thorium Power's operations into Novastar's current operations in a timely and efficient manner. The integration process may require significant efforts from each company. The integration process may distract Novastar management's attention from the day-to-day business of the combined company. If Novastar is unable to successfully integrate the operations of the two companies or if this integration process is delayed or costs more than expected, Novastar's business, operating results and financial condition may be negatively impacted.

AS CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS ARE OFFICERS AND/OR DIRECTORS OF EACH OF THORIUM POWER AND NOVASTAR, CONFLICTS OF INTEREST ARE INHERENT.

Seth Grae is currently the CEO of both Thorium Power and Novastar and he is also a director of both companies; Thomas Graham, Jr. is a director of both companies, the Chairman of Novastar and the interim Secretary of Novastar; and Andrey Mushakov is the Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations of Novastar and the Treasurer & Secretary of Thorium Power. In accordance with his employment agreement with Novastar, Mr. Grae receives a portion of his total cash compensation (equal to \$275,000 per year plus bonus, in the aggregate) from both Novastar and Thorium Power and equity compensation and other benefits from both companies, for services provided to these companies. In accordance with his employment agreement with Novastar, Mr. Mushakov receives a portion of his total cash compensation (equal to \$160,000 per year plus bonus, in the aggregate) from both Novastar and Thorium Power and equity compensation and other benefits from both companies, for services provided to these companies. Mr. Grae, Ambassador Graham, and Mr. Mushakov each have fiduciary duties to both Thorium Power and Novastar and their respective stockholders. The fact that they are officers and/or directors of both parties to the merger agreement creates a conflict of interest. The transactions contemplated by the merger agreement have not been consummated yet and situations will likely arise where Mr. Grae, Ambassador Graham, and Mr. Mushakov will have to make decisions that benefit one party and are a detriment to the other, such as in the interpretation of the merger agreement. For example, Mr. Grae, Ambassador Graham, and Mr. Mushakov could be called upon to interpret provisions in the merger agreement relating to the determination of the merger consideration to be paid to the Thorium Power security holders.

THE TIME OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BOTH COMPANIES WILL BE STRETCHED THIN PENDING COMPLETION OF THE MERGER, AND THE SUBSTANTIAL EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MERGER COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER.

Management of both Novastar and Thorium Power will spend a significant amount of their business time on matters relating to the merger, including, the preparation of this registration statement, integration issues, and other matters that are customary in mergers of this type. In addition, Seth Grae, Thomas Graham, Jr. and Andrey Mushakov, who are officers and/or directors of both parties to the merger, will be required to participate in the management of the businesses of both companies pending the merger in addition to devoting their own time and other management resources to action required to complete the merger. At the same time, they must ensure that Novastar is properly administered as a public company, including the compliance with SEC reporting obligations and other requirements. There can be no assurances that the resources of Novastar are adequate to ensure that the business of Novastar and Thorium Power is not neglected as a result of these competing demands.

Novastar and Thorium Power have and will incur substantial costs in connection with the merger. These costs primarily relate to the costs associated with the fees of attorneys, accountants and other advisors. If the merger is not completed, Novastar and Thorium Power will have incurred significant costs for which they will have received little or no benefit.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO NOVASTAR

NOVASTAR CONTINUES TO EXPERIENCE SIGNIFICANT OPERATING LOSSES.

Novastar adopted a new business model in mid-2005 to pursue the exploration of thorium and other rare earth minerals and development opportunities, and have a limited operating history in its current form. Since Novastar reorganized our business, its operating costs have exceeded its revenue in each quarter. Novastar incurred cumulative net losses of approximately 17,483,000 from the period June 28 1999 (inception) to June 30, 2006. Novastar may not be able to obtain or maintain any level of revenues in the future. If Novastar is unsuccessful in these efforts, it may never achieve profitability.

NOVASTAR'S LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO JUDGE ITS PROSPECTS.

Novastar is an exploration stage company that has a limited operating history upon which an evaluation of Novastar, its current business and its prospects can be based. You should consider any purchase of Novastar's shares in light of the risks, expenses and problems frequently encountered by all companies in the early stages of corporate development.

NOVASTAR'S LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES ARE UNCERTAIN.

For the twelve month period ending June 30, 2006, Novastar had an operating loss of \$13,344,535. At June 30, 2006, Novastar had a working capital surplus of \$9,966,244. During the period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006, Novastar raised approximately \$17,500,000 in private placement transactions. While management expects these proceeds will meet its foreseeable needs for at least the next 12 months, Novastar may need to raise additional capital by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity. If Novastar needs to obtain additional financing, that financing may not be available or it may not be able to obtain that financing on terms acceptable to the company. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, there may be a significant dilution in the value of Novastar's outstanding common stock.

MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES ARE SPECULATIVE IN NATURE.

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from extraction. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by Novastar may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of Novastar and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in Novastar not receiving an adequate return on investment capital.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities and grades to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results. Short term factors relating to reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. Material changes in ore reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of any project.

NOVASTAR IS AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY, AND THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT A COMMERCIALY VIABLE DEPOSIT OR "RESERVE" EXISTS ON ANY PROPERTIES FOR WHICH NOVASTAR HAS, OR MIGHT OBTAIN, AN INTEREST.

Novastar is an exploration stage company and cannot be certain that a commercially viable deposit, or "reserve," exists on any properties for which Novastar currently has or may have an interest. Therefore, determination of the existence of a reserve depends on appropriate and sufficient exploration work and the evaluation of legal, economic, and environmental factors. If Novastar fails to find a commercially viable deposit on any of its properties, its financial condition and results of operations will be materially adversely affected.

Any potential development and production of Novastar's exploration properties depends upon the results of exploration programs and/or feasibility studies and the recommendations of duly qualified engineers and geologists. Such programs require substantial additional funds. Any decision to further expand Novastar's operations on these exploration properties is anticipated to involve consideration and evaluation of several significant factors including, but not limited to:

- costs of bringing each property into production, including exploration work, preparation of production feasibility studies and construction of production facilities;
- availability and costs of financing;
- ongoing costs of production;
- market prices for the minerals to be produced;
- environmental compliance regulations and restraints; and
- political climate and/or governmental regulation and control.

NOVASTAR'S BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION ARE SUBJECT TO THE RISKS APPLICABLE TO MINING COMPANIES GENERALLY

Factors beyond the control of Novastar may affect the marketability of any substances discovered from any resource properties Novastar may acquire. Metal prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. Government regulations relating to price, royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting of minerals can adversely affect Novastar. There can be no certainty that Novastar will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and operations on any projects it may acquire and environmental concerns about mining in general continue to be a significant challenge for all mining companies.

NOVASTAR WILL BE SUBJECT TO OPERATING HAZARDS, COMPETITION AND DOWNWARD PRICE FLUCTUATION WHICH MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT NOVASTAR'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Novastar's operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of metallic minerals, such as unusual or unexpected formations, cave-ins or pollution, all of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property and possible environmental damage. Novastar does not have general liability insurance covering its operations. Payment of any liabilities as a result could have a material adverse effect upon Novastar's financial condition.

Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of mineral acquisition opportunities available. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than Novastar, Novastar may be unable to acquire attractive mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable.

Novastar has no control over the fluctuations in the prices of the thorium and other rare earth minerals that it is exploring for. A significant decline in such prices would severely reduce the value of Novastar.

NOVASTAR'S ACTIVITIES WILL BE SUBJECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER INDUSTRY REGULATIONS WHICH COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NOVASTAR.

Novastar's activities are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation generally provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. In addition to existing laws, there can be new federal, state, or local laws banning, restricting, or taxing mining activities planned by the Novastar.

Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations could have an adverse effect on the financial condition of Novastar.

The operations of Novastar, including exploration and development activities and commencement of production on its properties require permits from various federal, state, provincial and local governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations and, in particular, environmental laws.

NOVASTAR WILL RELY ON SETH GRAE AND CERTAIN OTHER KEY INDIVIDUALS AND THE LOSS OF MR. GRAE OR ANY OF THESE OTHER KEY INDIVIDUALS WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON NOVASTAR.

Novastar's success will depend upon Seth Grae and certain other key members of the management team. Mr. Grae's knowledge of the nuclear power industry, his network of key contacts within that industry and in government and, in particular, his expertise in the potential use of thorium as a fuel in nuclear reactors, is critical to the implementation of the prospective business model of the combined company. Mr. Grae and these other individuals are a significant factor in Novastar's future growth and success. The loss of the service of Mr. Grae or these other key members of the management team would have a material adverse effect on Novastar. Novastar does not have key man insurance policies relating to Seth Grae or any other key individuals and does not anticipate obtaining any such insurance.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THORIUM POWER

THORIUM POWER CONTINUES TO EXPERIENCE SIGNIFICANT OPERATING LOSSES

Thorium Power has never realized significant revenues or realized an operating profit. Since its formation, its operating costs have exceeded its revenue in each quarter. Thorium Power incurred a net loss of approximately \$12,000 for the six months June 30, 2006, and anticipates a net loss of at least \$1,500,000 through the end of 2006; Novastar and Thorium Power anticipate a combined net loss of approximately \$14,500,000 through December 31, 2006. The combined company may not be able to obtain or maintain any level of revenues. If the combined company is unsuccessful in these efforts, it may never achieve profitability.

THORIUM POWER'S LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO JUDGE ITS PROSPECTS.

Thorium Power is a developmental stage company. Its fuel design patents and technology have never been reduced to practice and it has not received any royalty or sales revenue. You should consider any purchase of Novastar's shares in light of the risks, expenses and problems frequently encountered by all companies in the early stages of corporate development.

THORIUM POWER'S LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES ARE UNCERTAIN.

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2005, Thorium Power had an operating loss of \$760,504. At December 31, 2005, Thorium Power had a working capital deficit of \$982,278. During the period from July 1, 2005 through May 31, 2006, Novastar raised approximately \$17,500,000 in private placement transactions. While management expects that these proceeds will be sufficient to meet the needs of the combined companies for at least the next 12 months, the combined company may need to raise additional capital by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity. If the combined company needs to obtain additional financing, such financing may not be available or the combined company may not be able to obtain that financing on terms acceptable to it. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, there may be a significant dilution in the value of the combined company's outstanding common stock.

THORIUM POWER'S FUEL DESIGNS HAVE NEVER BEEN TESTED IN AN EXISTING COMMERCIAL REACTOR AND ACTUAL FUEL PERFORMANCE, AS WELL AS THE WILLINGNESS OF COMMERCIAL REACTOR OPERATORS AND FUEL FABRICATORS TO ADOPT A NEW FUEL DESIGN, IS UNCERTAIN.

Nuclear power research and development entails significant technological risk. New designs must be fabricated, tested and licensed before market opportunities will exist. Thorium Power's fuel designs are still in the research and development stage and while irradiation testing in a test reactor in Russia (which mimics the operating characteristics of an actual commercial reactor) and thermal-hydraulic experiments have been ongoing for several years, the fuel technology is yet to be tested in an existing commercial reactor. Thorium Power will not be certain about the ability of the fuel it designs to perform in actual commercial reactors until it is able to commercialize its fuel designs. It will also have to establish a relationship with a fuel fabricator to actually produce fuel using its designs. If the Thorium Power fuel designs do not perform as anticipated in commercial use, Thorium Power will not realize revenues from the licensing or other use of its fuel designs. In addition, there are several technical challenges involved in commercializing thorium based fuels. Some of the technical challenges with Thorium Power's technology identified by the experts at the Kurchatov Institute, Westinghouse, and International Atomic Energy Agency, include:

- Fuel fabrication: The relatively high melting point of thorium oxide will require fuel pellet manufacturing techniques that are different from those currently used for uranium pellets.
- Fuel fabrication: Thorium Power's fuel rod designs are greater than 3 meters long compared to conventional Russian fuel rods that are 1 meter long. The longer rods will required new equipment and experience making longer extrusions.
- Fuel design: Thorium Power's "seed-and-blanket" fuel assembly design has a detachable central part which is not in conventional fuel designs.
- Fuel design: Thorium Power's fuel design includes plutonium-zirconium fuel rods which will operate in a soluble boron environment . Current reactor operating experience is with uranium-zirconium fuel in a boron-free environment.
- Fuel use: Thorium Power's fuel is expected to be capable of producing more gigawatt days per ton of fuel than is allowed by current reactor licenses, so to gain full economic benefits, reactor operators will have to get regulatory approval.
- Fuel use: Thorium Power's fuel are expected to produce energy economically for up to 9 years in the reactor core. Current fuel demonstrates the cladding can remain corrosion-free for up to 5 years. Testing is needed to prove corrosion resistance for the longer residence time.
- Fuel reprocessing: The IAEA has identified a number of ways that reprocessing spent thorium fuel will require technologies different from existing uranium fuel reprocessing. Management's current marketing plans do not assume or depend on the ability to reprocess and recycle spent fuel. Management expects spent thorium fuel will go into long term storage. This is current U.S. Government policy.

THORIUM POWER'S FUEL DESIGNS DIFFER FROM FUELS CURRENTLY LICENSED AND USED BY COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS. AS A RESULT, THE LICENSING AND APPROVAL PROCESS FOR THORIUM POWER'S FUELS MAY BE DELAYED AND MADE MORE COSTLY, AND INDUSTRY ACCEPTANCE OF THORIUM POWER'S FUELS MAY BE HAMPERED.

Thorium Power's fuel designs differ significantly in some aspects from the fuel licensed and used today by commercial nuclear power plants. Some of the differences between Thorium Power's fuels and those currently used include:

- use of thorium instead of only uranium,
- higher uranium enrichment level,
- seed-and blanket fuel assembly design integrating thorium and uranium,
- high burn-up levels of uranium,
- use of metallic seed rods,
- longer residence time of the blanket in the reactor, and
- the ability of Thorium Power's fuels to dispose of reactor-grade plutonium and/or weapons-grade plutonium through the use of a new fuel design and in reactors that have never used plutonium-bearing fresh fuels.

These differences will likely result in more prolonged and extensive review by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other nuclear licensing authorities and customers. Also, the nuclear industry may be hesitant to switch to another fuel with little or no history of successful commercial use because of the need for additional engineering and testing with no guarantee of success as well as investor reluctance to invest in a new technology when viable existing technologies are available.

THORIUM POWER'S PLANS TO DEVELOP ITS THORIUM/WEAPONS-GRADE PLUTONIUM DISPOSING FUEL ARE DEPENDENT UPON U.S. GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND SUPPORT. WITHOUT SUCH SUPPORT, THORIUM POWER IS UNLIKELY TO BE ABLE TO SERVE THIS MARKET.

Thorium Power's business model and specifically its thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel design is highly dependent upon U.S. and perhaps other government funding and acceptance as a technology appropriate to eliminate U.S. and Russian stockpiles of surplus weapons-grade plutonium. Management believes that participation in this multi-billion dollar market is a critical element in its business modeling. In the past, Thorium Power has faced resistance from some offices within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that support other alternative plutonium disposing technology, particularly mixed plutonium uranium oxide (MOX) fuel designs. Thorium Power has spent a significant amount of funds to gain commercial and market acceptance for its fuel designs. Over the last two years Thorium Power has spent approximately \$400,000, in the aggregate, including both cash and the fair market value of equity compensation, on third party service providers in connection with these lobbying efforts. Thorium Power expects to spend significantly more money per year than it has in the past over the next three years on these efforts to gain acceptance. These efforts may not result in funding for Thorium Power or government acceptance of Thorium Power's technologies for plutonium disposition or other government-funded projects.

THORIUM POWER DOES NOT HAVE RIGHTS TO ALL OF THE DESIGNS, PROCESSES AND METHODOLOGIES THAT ARE USED OR MAY BE USED OR USEFUL IN ITS BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE. IF THORIUM POWER IS UNABLE TO OBTAIN SUCH RIGHTS ON REASONABLE TERMS IN THE FUTURE, THORIUM POWER'S ABILITY TO EXPLOIT ITS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MAY BE LIMITED.

Dr. Alvin Radkowsky invented the thorium fuel technology that Thorium Power is developing. Upon founding Thorium Power in 1992, Dr. Radkowsky assigned all of his rights in the intellectual property relating to such fuel designs to Thorium Power. Thorium Power then filed patent applications in the United States and other countries and the patents were issued and are held solely by Thorium Power. Thorium Power is currently conducting fuel assembly design work in Russia through Russian Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, an independent contractor that is closely affiliated with the government of the Russian Federation. Thorium Power does not have any licensing or other rights to acquire or utilize certain designs, methodologies or processes required for fuel assemblies. If Thorium Power desires to utilize such processes or methodologies in the future, it must obtain a license or other right to use such technologies from the Kurchatov Institute or other entities that subcontract to the Kurchatov Institute. If Thorium Power is unable to obtain such a license or other right on terms that it deems to be reasonable, then Thorium Power may not be able to fully exploit its intellectual property and may be hindered in the sale of its products and services.

THORIUM POWER RELIES UPON SETH GRAE AND THE LOSS OF MR. GRAE WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THORIUM POWER.

Thorium Power's success depends upon Seth Grae. Mr. Grae's knowledge of the nuclear power industry, his network of key contacts within that industry and in government and, in particular, his expertise in the potential markets for the company's technologies, is critical to the implementation of Thorium Power's business model. Mr. Grae is likely to be a significant factor in Thorium Power's future growth and success. The loss of the service of Mr. Grae would have a material adverse effect on Thorium Power. Thorium Power does not have key man insurance policies relating to Seth Grae or any other key individuals and does not anticipate obtaining any such insurance.

THE PRICE OF FOSSIL FUELS OR URANIUM MAY FALL, WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE INTEREST IN THORIUM FUEL BY REDUCING ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF UTILIZING THORIUM BASED FUELS AND ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET PROSPECTS FOR THORIUM POWER'S FUEL DESIGNS.

Coal, uranium and crude oil prices are currently at very high levels. Management believes the high cost of these fuels has resulted in increased interest in other sources of energy such as thorium. If prices of traditional energy sources fall, then the demand that the company expects for thorium based fuels may not materialize. A decrease in demand for thorium based fuels would negatively affect Thorium Power's future operating results.

THORIUM POWER'S RESEARCH OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED PRIMARILY IN RUSSIA, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO RUSSIA AND U.S.-RUSSIA RELATIONS.

Substantially all of Thorium Power's present research activities are in Russia. Thorium Power's research operations are subject to various political risks and uncertainties inherent in the country of Russia. If U.S.-Russia relations deteriorate, the Russian government may decide to scale back or even cease completely its cooperation with the United States on various international projects, including in the plutonium disposition program and nuclear power technology development programs. If this happened, Thorium Power's research and development program in Russia could be scaled back or shut down, which could have a significant adverse impact on Thorium Power's ability to execute its business model. Furthermore, the Russian institutes engaged in the Thorium Power project are highly regulated and, in many instances, are controlled by the Russian government. The Russian government could decide that the nuclear scientists engaged in Thorium Power's project in Russia or testing facilities employed in this project should be redirected to other high priority national projects in the nuclear sector which could lead to delays or have some other significant adverse impact on Thorium Power's project.

THORIUM POWER SERVES THE NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY, WHICH IS HIGHLY REGULATED.

The nuclear power industry is a highly regulated industry. Thorium Power intends to license its fuel designs to nuclear fuel fabricators, who would, in turn, sell the thorium-based nuclear fuel that is produced using Thorium Power's intellectual property to nuclear generating companies. All nuclear companies are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or its foreign equivalents, with respect to the operation of nuclear reactors, fuel cycle facilities and handling of nuclear materials and technologies. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and its foreign equivalents, subject nuclear facilities to continuing review and regulation covering, among other things, operations, maintenance, emergency planning, security and environmental and radiological aspects of those facilities. These nuclear regulatory bodies may modify, suspend or revoke operating licenses and impose civil penalties for failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations such as the Atomic Energy Act, the regulations under such Act or the terms of such licenses. Possession and use of nuclear materials, including thorium-based nuclear fuel, would require the approval of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its counterparts around the world and would be subject to monitoring by international agencies.

PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR POWER COULD INCREASE.

Successful execution of Thorium Power's business model is dependent upon public support for nuclear power in the United States and other countries. Nuclear power faces strong opposition from certain competitive fuels, individuals and organizations. The occurrence of another major, Chernobyl-like, nuclear accident could have a significant adverse effect on public opinion about nuclear power and the favorable regulatory climate needed to introduce new nuclear technologies. Strong public opposition could hinder the construction of new nuclear power plants and lead to an early shut-down of the existing nuclear power plants. Furthermore, nuclear fuel fabrication and the use of new nuclear fuels in reactors must be licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and equivalent foreign governmental authorities. The licensing process includes public hearings in which opponents of the use of nuclear power might be able to cause the issuance of required licenses to be delayed or denied. In fact, since the Chernobyl nuclear accident, no new nuclear power plant has been built and opened in the United States.

MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE INFRASTRUCTURE AS WELL AS REACTORS MAY PROVE TOO EXTENSIVE OR COSTLY.

The existing nuclear fuel cycle infrastructure is predominantly based on low-enrichment uranium oxide fuels. Introduction of thorium based fuel designs, which require relatively higher enriched uranium or plutonium as a source of reactivity, into the existing nuclear fuel cycle supply chain would necessitate certain changes to procedures, processes and equipment used by existing nuclear fuel fabrication facilities and nuclear fuel transportation companies. In addition, Thorium Power's nuclear fuel designs rely on fabrication technologies that may be different from the fabrication techniques presently utilized by existing fuel fabricators. In particular, Thorium Power's metallic seed rods must be produced using a co-extrusion fabrication process that was developed in Russia. Presently, most commercial nuclear fuel is produced using a pellet fabrication technology, whereby uranium oxide is packed into small pellets that are stacked and sealed inside metallic tubes. The co-extrusion fabrication technology involves extrusion of a single-piece solid fuel rod from a metallic matrix containing uranium or plutonium seed fuel. While the co-extrusion fabrication process has been successfully used in Russia for decades to produce one-meter long metallic nuclear fuel rods used in nuclear reactors that propel Russian icebreakers, it must be upgraded and tested to demonstrate its ability to produce longer metallic rods (approximately 3.5-meters long for Russian VVER reactors) so that Thorium Power's seed fuel can be consistent with the standard length of fuel rods used in existing commercial reactors. Full-size metallic fuel rods have not yet been produced using this fabrication process, and there are no guarantees that this new fabrication technology will be successful.

Deployment of Thorium Power's nuclear fuel designs into existing commercial reactors may require modifications to existing equipment, refueling and fuel handling procedures, and other processes utilized at existing nuclear power plants. The costs of such modifications are difficult to ascertain. While one of Thorium Power's goals is to make its fuel designs as compatible as possible with the design of existing commercial reactors in order to minimize the extent and cost of modifications that may be required, Thorium Power may not be able to achieve compatibility sufficient to reduce the extent and costs of required modifications enough to make its design economical for reactor operations.

THORIUM POWER'S NUCLEAR FUEL PROCESS IS DEPENDENT ON OUTSIDE SUPPLIERS OF NUCLEAR AND OTHER MATERIALS.

Production of fuel assemblies using Thorium Power's nuclear fuel designs is dependent on the ability of fuel fabricators to obtain supplies of thorium oxide for the "blanket" component of its fuel assembly design. Fabricators will also need to obtain metal for components, particularly zirconium. These materials are regulated and can be difficult to obtain or may have unfavorable pricing terms. The inability of fabricators to obtain these materials could have a material adverse effect on their ability to market fuel based on Thorium Power's technology.

THORIUM POWER MAY BE UNABLE TO PROTECT ITS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, PARTICULARLY IN LIGHT OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS.

Intellectual property rights are evolving in Russia, trending towards international norms, but are by no means fully developed. Thorium Power works closely with the Kurchatov Institute in Russia to develop some of its intellectual property and so some of its intellectual property rights derive, or are affected by, Russian intellectual property laws. If the application of these laws to Thorium Power's intellectual property rights proves inadequate, then it may not be able to fully avail itself of its intellectual property and its business model may therefore be impeded.

RISKS RELATED TO THE OWNERSHIP OF NOVASTAR STOCK

THERE MAY BE VOLATILITY IN THE NOVASTAR STOCK PRICE, WHICH COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT INVESTMENTS, AND STOCKHOLDERS MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RESELL THEIR SHARES AT OR ABOVE THE VALUE THEY RECEIVE IN THE MERGER.

The market price of Novastar's common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, some of which are beyond its control, including:

- quarterly variations in operating results;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- changes in market valuations of other similar companies;
- announcements by Novastar or its competitors of new products or of significant technical innovations, contracts, receipt of (or failure to obtain) government funding or support, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- any deviations in net sales or in losses from levels expected by securities analysts or any reduction in political support from levels expected by securities analysts;
- future sales of common stock; and
- results of analyses of mining and resources assets.

In addition, the stock market has recently experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may cause the Novastar stock price to fall regardless of its performance.

BECAUSE THE NOVASTAR SECURITIES TRADE ON THE OTC BULLETIN BOARD, THE ABILITY TO SELL SHARES IN THE SECONDARY MARKET MAY BE LIMITED.

The shares of Novastar common stock have been listed and principally quoted on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board. Because Novastar securities currently trade on the OTC Bulletin Board, they are subject to the rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell securities governed by these rules to persons other than established customers and “accredited investors” (generally, individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual individual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouses). For such transactions, the broker-dealer must determine whether persons that are not established customers or accredited investors qualify under the rule for purchasing such securities and must receive that person’s written consent to the transaction prior to sale. Consequently, these rules may adversely affect the ability of purchasers to sell Novastar securities and otherwise affect the trading market in Novastar securities.

Because Novastar shares are deemed “penny stocks,” there may be difficulty selling them in the secondary trading market. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations, which generally define a “penny stock” to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined in the regulations) less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. As Novastar common stock falls within the definition of penny stock, these regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving Novastar common stock, of a risk disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with it. Disclosure is also required to be made about compensation payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. In addition, monthly statements are required to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stocks. The ability of broker/dealers to sell Novastar common stock and the ability of stockholders to sell Novastar common stock in the secondary market would be limited. As a result, the market liquidity for Novastar common stock would be severely and adversely affected.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SHARES WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE AND MAY DEPRESS NOVASTAR’S STOCK PRICE.

Novastar shares that are eligible for future sale may have an adverse effect on the price of the Novastar stock. As of September 20, 2006, there were 160,476,474 shares of Novastar common stock outstanding. As of September 20, 2006, about 70 million shares of Novastar common stock were freely tradable without substantial restriction or the requirement of future registration under the Securities Act. The remainder of the Novastar outstanding shares, most of which are held by Novastar’s officers, directors and greater than 5% stockholders, may be sold without registration under the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act. In addition, as of August 26, 2006, an additional 18,800,000 shares were subject to outstanding stock options and approximately 23.2 million shares were subject to outstanding investor warrants.

Sales of substantial amounts of common stock, or a perception that such sales could occur, and the existence of options or warrants to purchase shares of common stock at prices that may be below the then current market price of the common stock, could adversely affect the market price of the Novastar common stock and could impair Novastar's ability to raise capital through the sale of its equity securities.

NOVASTAR WILL NOT HAVE CUMULATIVE VOTING AND A SMALL NUMBER OF EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS CONTROL NOVASTAR, WHICH COULD LIMIT YOUR ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THE OUTCOME OF STOCKHOLDER VOTES.

Novastar stockholders do not have the right to cumulative voting in the election of Novastar directors. Cumulative voting, in some cases, could allow a minority group to elect at least one director to the Novastar board. Because there is no provision for cumulative voting, a minority group will not be able to elect any directors. Accordingly, the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock will be able to elect all of the members of the Novastar board of directors.

Novastar executive officers and directors, together with a small number of large stockholders will hold a majority of Novastar's outstanding common stock. Similarly, Thorium Power officers and directors as a group together with a small number of large stockholders own a majority of Thorium Power's outstanding common stock. As a result, these entities and individuals will be able to control the outcome of stockholder votes, including votes concerning the election of directors, the adoption or amendment of provisions in the Novastar charter or bylaws and the approval of mergers and other significant corporate transactions.

WE DO NOT EXPECT TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.

Neither Novastar nor Thorium Power has historically declared or paid any dividends. Novastar does not expect that Novastar will pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Rather, Novastar plans to reinvest earnings in mining and nuclear fuel development.

COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA PER SHARE DATA

The following table sets forth the historical per share data of Novastar and Thorium Power.

You should read the information below along with Novastar's and Thorium Power's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	YEAR ENDED		
	JUNE 30, 2006	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004
Historical - Novastar:			
Basic income (loss) per share		\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.00
Diluted net income (loss) per share		\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.00
Book value per share	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.02)
	\$ (0.12)		
	0.00		

	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004
Historical - Thorium Power:			
Basic loss per share		\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.30)
Diluted loss per share		\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.30)
Book value per share	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.18)
	\$ (0.25)		
	\$ 0.14		

	PRO FORMA AS OF JUNE 30, 2006	PRO FORMA AS OF JUNE 30, 2005	PRO FORMA AS OF JUNE 30, 2004
<u>Pro Forma</u>			
Basic and Diluted loss per share:			
Including effect of subsequent stock issuance (a)		\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00
Pro Forma Book value per share (b)	\$ (0.06)	—	—
Historical book value per share		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
	\$ (0.02)		
	\$ 0.00		

(a) For pro forma loss per share, including effect of subsequent stock issuance, Novastar's historical shares of common stock outstanding were increased for the additional 36,659,837 shares issued in the private placement in May 2006 and for the 135,638,023 shares issued to Thorium Power pursuant to the merger agreement.

(b) Book Value per share is computed using the adjusted equity of Novastar after the adjustments for subsequent events and elimination adjustments outlined in the unaudited consolidated pro forma balance sheet as of June 30, 2006, submitted with this registration statement.

The historical book value per share is computed by dividing stockholders' equity by the number of shares of common stock outstanding at the end of each period presented.

The merger will be accounted for as a reverse merger, recapitalization of Thorium Power, with Thorium Power treated as the accounting acquirer.

MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION

NOVASTAR. Novastar common stock is listed and traded on the OTC Bulletin Board. The following table sets forth the high and low closing per share sales prices of Novastar common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board for the quarterly fiscal periods presented below. The quotations were obtained from the OTC Bulletin Board website and reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

FISCAL YEAR	QUARTER ENDING	HIGH	LOW
2006	June 30, 2006	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.43
	March 31, 2006	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.19
	December 31, 2005	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.14
	September 30, 2005	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.13
2005	June 30, 2005	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.077
	March 31, 2005	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.09
	December 31, 2004	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.07
	September 30, 2004	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.017

On February 13, 2006, the last full trading day before the announcement of the execution of the merger agreement, the closing per share sales price for the Novastar common stock was \$0.80 on the OTC Bulletin Board. On August 2, 2006, the most recent practicable date, the closing per share sales price for the Novastar common stock was \$0.54 on the OTC Bulletin Board. As of August 2, 2006, there were approximately 154 holders of record of Novastar common stock.

THORIUM POWER. Thorium Power common stock is not publicly traded, and market price information is therefore not available.

DIVIDEND INFORMATION

Novastar has never declared or paid cash dividends on its shares of common stock. Novastar anticipates that any earnings will be retained for development and expansion of its business and does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the near future. Novastar's board of directors has sole discretion to pay cash dividends based on its financial condition, results of operation, capital requirements, contractual obligations and other relevant factors.

Thorium Power has never declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock and has no intention of paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

APPROVAL OF THE MERGER

The following is a description of the material aspects of the merger, including the merger agreement. While Novastar and Thorium Power believe that the following description covers the material terms of the merger, the description may not contain all of the information that is important to you. More detailed information is contained elsewhere in this prospectus, including the annexes. A copy of the merger agreement is set forth in Annex A to this prospectus. Novastar and Thorium Power encourage you to read the merger agreement carefully for a complete description of the terms of the merger.

BACKGROUND OF THE MERGER

Thorium Power was first contacted by Novastar on May 18, 2005, when Sean Mulhearn, the former Secretary of Novastar, telephoned Seth Grae, President and CEO of Thorium Power. Sean Mulhearn had conducted a Google search on “thorium” and had found the Thorium Power web site. Sean Mullhearn asked Seth Grae about the prospective use of thorium in nuclear reactors. Novastar Resources was interested in acquiring mineral rights to properties containing thorium, in the belief that thorium would be used as a nuclear reactor fuel in the future, causing the commodity price of thorium to rise, as had happened with uranium in the past when it began to be used in reactor fuels. Sean Mulhearn was also interested in thorium as a result of having read articles claiming that thorium fuels could result in growth in nuclear power, as thorium fuels could help make reactors safer and more proliferation-resistant while also being used to eliminate existing plutonium stockpiles.

At the time of this first contact by Novastar, Thorium Power was experiencing a liquidity shortfall and was trying to raise the additional capital the company needed to fund its operations. On June 14, 2005, Seth Grae together with Andrey Mushakov, Treasurer & Secretary of Thorium Power, met with Novastar representatives Sean Mulhearn, Strato Malamas, and Seth Shaw at the Thorium Power office in McLean, VA. At the meeting, each party described to the other details about the business and future plans for each company. The discussion included ways in which the two companies’ businesses were complementary, since deployment of Thorium Power’s nuclear fuels could help drive demand for thorium, a raw material to which Novastar intended to acquire mineral rights. At the end of the meeting, Thorium Power and Novastar agreed in principle to cooperate with each other in the area of promoting use of thorium as a nuclear fuel. Soon thereafter, Seth Grae was offered a position on the advisory board of Novastar, to help advise Novastar on how thorium could be used in nuclear reactors so as to help increase demand for the commodity thorium. Seth Grae accepted the position on Novastar’s advisory board on July 14, 2005 and received 1,000,000 restricted shares of Novastar common stock as compensation for acting as a Novastar advisory board member.

The first Thorium Power board of directors meeting in which Novastar was discussed occurred on June 22, 2005. At that meeting, Thorium Power decided to begin conducting due diligence on Novastar. Thereafter, on November 7, 2005, Thorium Power held a board of directors meeting at which Novastar was again discussed. At this meeting, the Thorium Power board of directors focused on a possible business combination with Novastar.

The Thorium Power board of directors then held meetings by conference call on December 15, 2005, December 18, 2005, January 4, 2006, January 24, 2006, and February 11, 2006. At each such meeting the propriety of a business combination with Novastar was discussed. In addition, on June 22, 2005 and April 26, 2006, the board of directors of Thorium Power met in person to discuss the potential business combination with Novastar.

In December 2005, Novastar leased office space in the same office suite in McLean, Virginia, where Thorium Power leases its office space.

On January 10, 2006, Seth Grae, who was then the chief executive officer and a director of Thorium Power and an advisory board member of Novastar, met with Seth Shaw, the Director of Strategic Planning of Novastar, and Alan Gelband, who was acting as Novastar's investment banker. At that meeting Messrs. Grae, Shaw and Gelband negotiated the principal terms of a business combination of Thorium Power and Novastar. Later that day, Mr. Grae and Charles Merchant executed and delivered on behalf of Thorium Power and Novastar, respectively, a non-binding letter of intent relating to the merger.

Thereafter, on February 14, 2006, Novastar, TP Acquisition Corp. and Thorium Power entered into the merger agreement. On June 12, 2006, the parties amended the merger agreement in order to reflect the exact distribution of the merger consideration among the Thorium Power stockholders, option holders and warrant holders. On August 8, 2006, the parties further amended the merger agreement in order to adjust the ratio of shares to be issued by Novastar to the security holders of Thorium Power as a result of the cashless exercise of some stock options by certain Thorium Power security holders.

THORIUM POWER'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER

The Thorium Power board of directors ultimately concluded that the Novastar proposal should be accepted and recommended that the stockholders approve the proposal, and that an exchange ratio that will result in the Thorium Power stockholders (along with option and warrant holders who will receive Novastar common stock at the closing in exchange for such options and warrants) owning approximately 54.5% of the combined company (before the dilution resulting from certain Novastar fundraising activities), in the aggregate, is fair to and in the best interests of Thorium Power and its stockholders. This conclusion was based on a number of factors including, without limitation, the following:

Following the merger, the combined company will be a public reporting company. The combined company will be able to use registered securities to effect acquisitions of assets and possibly businesses in the future. Thorium Power being a public company will result in increased visibility in the financial community. Status as a public reporting company will also result in improved transparency of operations and a perceived credibility and enhanced corporate image of being a publicly traded company.

- 1 Thorium Power's existing stockholders will benefit from holding the publicly traded Novastar shares with an increase in the liquidity of their investments in Thorium Power.

Novastar had an existing base of institutional stockholders that were already involved in Novastar and, accordingly, had a reason to support Novastar and the proposed business combination.

The Thorium Power board of directors believes that the merger will be viewed favorably by private equity investors and will enhance the combined company's ability to obtain private equity investment, both due to the prospect of a public trading market resulting from the merger and from the credibility and contacts of Novastar and its advisors in the investment community. In fact, following the execution of the merger agreement, Thorium Power received private equity financing in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1,000,000 from investors other than Novastar, some of whom were introduced to Thorium Power by Novastar and its advisors. In addition, since signing the merger agreement, Novastar has raised in excess of \$15 million in financing through private placements of its equity securities. This equity investment allowed Novastar to pay off its outstanding liabilities and still retain capital resources that will be available to the combined company after the merger is closed, and the Thorium Power board of directors believes that such financing would have been very difficult or impossible to obtain had the merger not been contemplated.

As part of the transaction, Seth Grae was to become Chief Executive Officer of Novastar, and existing Novastar management would not have a continuing leadership role.

The Thorium Power board of directors believes that Novastar's investment in Thorium Power during the period preceding execution of the merger agreement, in an aggregate amount of approximately \$600,000 was a concrete signal of Novastar's commitment to Thorium Power's goals, which would continue to the stockholders following the merger.

The board of directors believes that Thorium Power's access to capital markets will be better once Thorium Power is merged with Novastar, a public company.

1 Merging with a public company may be a more efficient way of becoming publicly traded.

Novastar's rights to certain exploration stage properties in Queensland, Australia that may contain thorium deposits and Novastar's rights to certain properties in Alabama that may contain thorium deposits, other rare earth minerals and platinum group metals.

The Thorium Power board of directors approved the merger and the merger agreement based on the foregoing.

NOVASTAR'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER

The Novastar board of directors, which at the time consisted of Charles Merchant and Paul C. Carter, determined, on February 9, 2006, that the merger is fair to and in the best interests of Novastar and its stockholders and recommended that the stockholders approve the proposal, and has approved the merger agreement and the merger based on a number of factors, including, without limitation, the following:

Thorium Power has technology that Novastar believes is promising and Novastar believes that Thorium Power's business model is sound and that Thorium Power has good growth and expansion prospects.

Novastar believes that the merger of the two companies will create synergies that will benefit the stockholders of the combined company.

The Novastar board of directors believes that the merger will be viewed favorably by private equity investors and will enhance the combined company's ability to obtain private equity investment, both due to the prospect of a public trading market resulting from the merger and from the credibility and contacts of Novastar and its advisors in the investment community. Since signing the merger agreement, Novastar has raised in excess of \$15 million in financing through private placements of its equity securities. This equity investment allowed Novastar to pay off its outstanding liabilities and still retain capital resources that will be available to the combined company after the merger is closed, and the Novastar board of directors believes that such financing would have been very difficult or impossible to obtain had the merger not been contemplated.

Effective April 2, 2006, Charles Merchant and Paul C. Carter each resigned from Novastar board of directors, and Seth Grae, Thomas Graham, Jr., and Cornelius J. Milmo each became directors of Novastar.

INTERESTS OF SOME THORIUM POWER OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS IN THE MERGER

Thorium Power stockholders should be aware that certain executive officers and directors of Thorium Power have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Thorium Power stockholders generally. The Thorium Power board of directors was aware of the interests described below and considered them, among other matters, when adopting the merger agreement and recommended that Thorium Power stockholders vote to approve the merger agreement and to approve the merger. These interests are summarized below.

APPOINTMENT OF THORIUM POWER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS BY NOVASTAR

Following the execution of the merger agreement, Seth Grae, the Chief Executive Officer of Thorium Power, entered into an employment agreement with Novastar. Mr. Grae became the Chief Executive Officer and President of Novastar on April 2, 2006, and he became a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006. He has also retained all of his positions with Thorium Power. In addition, on April 2, 2006, Thomas Graham, Jr. became a director of Novastar, and on April 3, 2006 he became the Chairman of the board of directors of Novastar, while remaining a director of Thorium Power. Also, on July 27, 2006, Andrey Mushakov, the Treasurer and Secretary of Thorium Power became the Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations of Novastar and continues as an officer of Thorium Power (which will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Novastar at the closing).

COMPENSATION AND EQUITY INTERESTS

On February 14, 2006, at the same time that the merger agreement was entered into among the parties, Novastar and Seth Grae entered into an employment agreement and a stock option agreement. Pursuant to the employment agreement, Novastar has agreed to pay Mr. Grae an annual salary of \$275,000 for performing the duties described in the employment agreement. In addition, Novastar issued to Mr. Grae pursuant to the agreement 5,000,000 shares of restricted stock and granted to Mr. Grae 7,200,000 non-qualified stock options, with a term of ten years at an exercise price of \$0.795 per share. The options vest with respect to 6/48 of the total number of shares granted on August 14, 2006 and vest 1/48 on first day of each month thereafter until all options have vested. The 5,000,000 shares of restricted stock vest immediately on issuance but 2,500,000 may not be directly or indirectly sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of for a period of one year and the remaining 2,500,000 for a period of two years, except for sales, transfers or other dispositions made to family members, for estate planning purposes, or pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order. The shares will also be subject to the provisions of Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act. Mr. Grae was named CEO of Novastar on March 17, 2006, though the agreement did not take effect until April 2, 2006, the date that Novastar obtained D&O liability insurance coverage, and the agreement terminates on April 2, 2011 the fifth anniversary of the date of the agreement. Prior to entering into the employment agreement with Novastar, Mr. Grae was on the Novastar advisory board. He had received a total of 1,000,000 shares of Novastar common stock for agreeing to be on Novastar's advisory board. Therefore, Mr. Grae owns a total of 6,000,000 shares of Novastar common stock and he has options to purchase an additional 7,200,000 shares of Novastar's common stock. In addition, Mr. Grae currently owns 313,698 shares of Thorium Power common stock and options to purchase an additional 208,000 shares of Thorium Power common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$4 to \$10. Upon consummation of the merger, these Thorium Power securities will be converted into Novastar securities. Upon consummation of the merger, Mr. Grae will own a total of 14,039,452 shares of Novastar common stock and he will also own the options to purchase an additional 12,530,624 shares of Novastar common stock that are described above.

Thomas Graham, Jr. has been a director of Thorium Power since July 1, 1997 and he became a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006. On July 27, 2006, Ambassador Graham entered into an employment and stock option agreement with Novastar. Under the employment agreement, Mr. Graham acts as the Chairman and Secretary of Novastar. Pursuant to the employment agreement, Novastar has agreed to pay Ambassador Graham an annual salary of \$130,000 for part-time employment of an average of three out of five business days per week or 24 hours of his business time per week. In addition, Novastar granted to Ambassador Graham non-qualified stock options for the purchase of 1,500,000 shares, with a term of ten years at an exercise price of \$0.49. The options vest in equal monthly installments over a three year period. Ambassador Graham owns a total of 40,025 shares of Thorium Power common stock and options to purchase 100,000 shares of Thorium Power common stock at a exercise price of \$10 per share. Ambassador Graham owns 190,000 shares of Novastar common stock. Upon consummation of the merger, Ambassador Graham will own a total of 1,215,761 shares of Novastar common stock and he will own options to purchase 4,062,800 shares of Novastar common stock.

Andrey Mushakov has been the Treasurer of Thorium Power since April 2002 and Treasurer and Secretary of Thorium Power since July 2003. On July 27, 2006, Mr. Mushakov entered into an employment and stock option agreement with Novastar. Under the employment agreement, Mr. Mushakov was appointed as the Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations. Pursuant to the employment agreement, Novastar has agreed to pay Mr. Mushakov an annual salary of \$160,000 for performing the duties described in the agreement. In addition, Novastar issued to Mr. Mushakov, pursuant to the agreement, 1,500,000 shares of restricted stock and granted Mr. Mushakov 2,250,000 non-qualified stock options with a term of ten years at an exercise price of \$0.49 per share. On July 27, 2006, 234,375 options vested and the remaining 2,015,625 options will vest in equal monthly installments. The 1,500,000 shares of restricted stock vest immediately on issuance, but 750,000 may not be directly or indirectly sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of for a period of one year and the remaining 750,000 for a period of two years, except for sales, transfers or other dispositions made to family members for estate planning purposes or pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order. Mr. Mushakov owns options to purchase a total of 37,500 shares of Thorium Power

common stock. Upon consummation of the merger, Mr. Mushakov will own 1,500,000 shares of Novastar common stock and 3,211,050 options to purchase shares of Novastar common stock.

INTERESTS OF SOME NOVASTAR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS IN THE MERGER

As of April 2, 2006, Messrs. Grae and Graham, who are members of the board of directors of Thorium Power, became members of the board of directors of Novastar while retaining their position as members of the board of directors of Thorium Power. In addition, on such date, Cornelius J. Milmoie became a director of Novastar and on April 4, 2006 he became Novastar's Chief Operating Officer. Further, on July 27, 2006, Andrey Mushakov became the Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations while retaining his position as Treasurer & Secretary of Thorium Power. Paul Carter, who was the President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and a director of the Novastar since 2002 has resigned from all of such positions with Novastar and no longer holds any positions with Novastar. Charles Merchant, who was the Chief Operating Officer and Interim Chief Executive Officer and a director of Novastar has resigned from all of such positions with Novastar and no longer holds any positions with Novastar. Sean Mulhearn, the Secretary of Novastar has resigned from such position effective March 17, 2006 and no longer is an officer of Novastar. Seth Shaw, the Director of Strategic Planning of Novastar, continues to hold such position and will remain in such position following the merger.

For information regarding the interests in the merger of Seth Grae, Thomas Graham, Jr. and Andrey Mushakov, who are directors and/or officers of both Novastar and Thorium Power, see the disclosure above under "INTERESTS OF SOME THORIUM POWER OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS IN THE MERGER."

Cornelius J. Milmoie has been a director of Novastar since April 2, 2006 and he became the Chief Operating Officer of Novastar on April 4, 2006. Mr. Milmoie owns a total of 75,000 shares of Novastar common stock, which were issued by the Company upon Mr. Milmoie's employment with the Company. However, 37,500 of these shares may not be directly or indirectly sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of for a period of one year and the remaining 37,500 for a period of two years, except for sales, transfers or other dispositions made to family members, for estate planning purposes, or pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order. The shares will also be subject to the provisions of Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act. In connection with his employment with Novastar, Mr. Milmoie is entitled to receive a compensation package that included the following: an annual base salary of \$200,000; a stock option grant to acquire 525,000 shares of Novastar common stock pursuant to the Novastar 2006 Stock Plan; an annual incentive bonus to be determined by the board of directors of Novastar; reimbursement for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in connection with Mr. Milmoie's employment with Novastar; and four weeks of paid vacation per year. Mr. Milmoie will also be permitted to participate in all employee benefit plans, policies and practices now or hereafter maintained by or on behalf of Novastar commensurate with Mr. Milmoie's position with Novastar. Upon consummation of the merger, Mr. Milmoie will own a total of 75,000 shares of Novastar common stock and he will own options to purchase 525,000 shares of Novastar common stock.

Larry Goldman became Novastar's Treasurer and Acting Chief Financial Officer on June 13, 2006. Mr. Goldman owns a total of 75,000 restricted shares of Novastar Common Stock, which were issued by Novastar upon Novastar's entry into a consulting agreement with Mr. Goldman. Pursuant to the consulting agreement, Mr. Goldman receives hourly compensation of \$170.00 for services provided to Novastar, subject to a maximum of ten hours per day. The contract includes payment for a minimum of 40 hours per month. The contract can be terminated by Novastar at any time, but Novastar must provide at least 180 days advance written notice. Pursuant to the consulting agreement, Mr. Goldman was granted nonqualified options for the purchase of an additional 350,000 shares of Novastar common stock pursuant to Novastar's 2006 stock plan. Upon consummation of the merger, Mr. Goldman will own a total of 75,000 shares of Novastar common stock and options to purchase a total of 350,000 shares of Novastar common stock.

Victor Alessi became a Director of Novastar on August 21, 2006. Pursuant to terms of the Independent Director's Contract, dated August 21, 2006, between Victor E. Alessi and the Company (the "Alessi Director Contract"), Mr. Alessi will receive a fee of \$40,000 per year, payable, at the option of Mr. Alessi, either in cash or in shares of the Company's common stock (the value of which is determined by reference to the closing price of the Company's common stock on last trading day before the end of the quarter for which the shares will be issued). Additionally, the Alessi Director Contract grants to Mr. Alessi non-qualified options to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the common stock of the Company, which shall vest in equal monthly installments over a three-year period, with accelerated vesting upon the termination of Dr. Alessi's employment by the Company without Cause (as defined in the Alessi Director Contract).

INDEMNIFICATION AND D&O INSURANCE

Novastar's bylaws provide that its directors and officers will be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted under the laws of Nevada. Pursuant to Nevada General Corporation law, a corporation may indemnify any of its directors and officers if he acted in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe such conduct was unlawful. In addition, Novastar has obtained a Directors and Officers' Insurance Policy with AIG for a coverage limit of \$5 million and excess coverage with Hartford for an additional \$5 million.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the small business issuer pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

VOTES REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL OF THE MERGER

In order for the merger to close, the merger must be approved by holders of a majority of Thorium Power's outstanding shares of voting stock. By written consent dated April 12, 2006 holders of the requisite number of Thorium Power's voting stock approved the merger. No further Thorium Power stockholder action is required to consummate the merger.

The Novastar stockholders are not required to vote on the merger. However, one of the conditions to the merger is that Novastar must amend its certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Novastar common stock to 500,000,000 and change the name of Novastar to “Thorium Power Ltd.” Novastar expects to obtain the written consent of the holders of a majority in interest of its common stock, which is required in order to effectuate such charter amendments. Novastar does not anticipate soliciting any proxies for this purpose nor does Novastar expect to have a stockholders meeting relating to the charter amendments. Upon obtaining the requisite written consents, Novastar will distribute an information statement to its stockholders that describes these charter amendments and the related written consent.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following summary describes the material provisions of the merger agreement, as amended. The provisions of the merger agreement are complicated and not easily summarized. This summary may not contain all of the information about the merger agreement that is important to you. The merger agreement is attached to this prospectus as Annex A and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and we encourage you to read it carefully in its entirety for a complete understanding of the merger agreement.

GENERAL

On February 14, 2006, Novastar, TP Acquisition Corp. and Thorium Power entered into the merger agreement, which, as amended, provides for the merger of Thorium Power with TP Acquisition Corp., pursuant to which Thorium Power will be the surviving corporation in the merger. After the merger the charter of the surviving corporation will be the certificate of incorporation of TP Acquisition Corp. and the by-laws of the surviving corporation will be those of TP Acquisition Corp.

If the merger is completed, stockholders of Thorium Power will no longer hold any interest in Thorium Power. They will become security holders of Novastar and their rights will be governed by Novastar's articles of incorporation and by-laws and by the laws of Nevada. See "Comparative Rights of Holders of Thorium Power Common Stock and Novastar common stock" for information about the relative rights of Thorium Power and Novastar security holders.

MERGER CONSIDERATION

Upon consummation of the merger, each share of outstanding Thorium Power common stock (except shares as to which appraisal rights have been properly perfected and shares owned by Novastar) shall be converted into the right to receive 25.628 shares of Novastar common stock.

As a result of the merger, the shares of Thorium Power capital stock will no longer be outstanding, will automatically be cancelled and retired and will cease to exist, and each holder of a certificate representing such share immediately prior to the merger will cease to have any rights with respect to such certificate, except the right to receive the shares of the Novastar common stock described above.

Fractional Shares

No fraction of any share of Novastar common stock will be issued to any former holder of Thorium Power capital stock. Each holder of Thorium common stock who would otherwise have been entitled to a fraction equal to one-half or more of a share of Novastar common stock will receive a full share of Novastar common stock, and fractional interests of less than one-half of a share of Novastar common stock will be canceled.

TREATMENT OF THORIUM POWER WARRANTS AND STOCK OPTIONS

Upon consummation of the merger, each holder of non-compensatory options or warrants of Thorium Power that have an exercise price of \$5.00 or \$1.00 will receive from Novastar the number of shares of Novastar common stock for each Thorium Power share underlying such option or warrant as set forth below:

Exercise Price	Number of shares
\$1.00	22.965
\$5.00	12.315

Upon consummation of the merger, all investment warrants of Thorium Power that have an exercise price of more than \$5.00, and all compensatory options (regardless of exercise price) will become securities exercisable for such number of shares of Novastar common stock as the holder of such securities would have received had such holder converted such securities into Thorium Power common stock immediately prior to the closing of the merger.

PROCEDURES FOR EXCHANGE OF STOCK CERTIFICATES

Novastar will enter into an agreement with a bank or trust company who will act as exchange agent for the exchange of the certificates formerly representing shares of Thorium Power common stock for certificates representing shares of the Novastar common stock issued in the merger. At the closing, Novastar will deposit with the exchange agent certificates representing the number of shares of Novastar common stock issuable in the merger. Novastar will cause the Exchange Agent to mail to each Thorium Power stockholder at the time of the merger a letter of transmittal and instructions for exchange of Thorium Power stock certificates for certificates representing shares of Novastar common stock. Upon surrender of a certificate to the exchange agent together with a duly executed letter of transmittal, the holder will be entitled to receive a certificate representing the number of shares of Novastar common stock that the holder has the right to receive in the merger. Until surrendered, each certificate formerly representing Thorium Power common stock will be deemed after the merger to represent ownership of the number of shares of Novastar common stock (and any rights derivative thereof) into which the number of shares of Thorium Power common stock represented thereby have been converted in the merger.

No certificate or scrip representing fractional shares of Novastar common stock will be issued in the merger. Each holder of Certificates who would otherwise have been entitled to a fraction equal to one-half or more of a share of Novastar common stock will receive a full share of Novastar common stock, and fractional interests of less than one-half of a share of Novastar common stock will be canceled.

Until the certificates are surrendered, Thorium Power stockholders will not be entitled to vote on matters submitted to Novastar stockholders, transfer or dispose of the Novastar common stock or receive dividends, if any, declared by Novastar.

DIRECTORS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER

Effective April 2, 2006, Charles Merchant and Paul Carter resigned from the board of directors of Novastar and Seth Grae, Cornelius J. Milmoie and Thomas Graham, Jr. were appointed as directors of Novastar. Messers. Grae, Milmoie and Graham are expected to remain as directors following the closing of the merger. The board of directors of Thorium Power will have the same members as the board of directors of Novastar following the closing of the merger

Following is biographical information regarding each of Novastar's directors:

SETH GRAE. Mr. Grae, age 43, was named the Chief Executive Officer and President of Novastar on March 17, 2006, and effective April 2, 2006, became a director of Novastar.

Mr. Grae is the President, the Chief Executive Officer and a director of Thorium Power. Mr. Grae has played an active role in all business activities of Thorium Power since its inception in 1992. Mr. Grae led the efforts that resulted in Thorium Power's project at the Kurchatov Institute becoming one of the first grant recipients from the United States Department of Energy ("DOE") for nuclear non-proliferation-related work in Russia. He is a member of the board of directors of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and has served as co-chair of the American Bar Association's Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament. As a former member of the board of directors of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security, Mr. Grae helped advise on the drafting of nuclear export control regulations in China and Belarus, and he participated in consultations with the government of India on nuclear power and weapons. On a pro bono basis, he represented refuseniks, who were nuclear scientists, in securing exit visas from the Soviet Union. Mr. Grae obtained his B.A. from Brandeis University cum laude, J.D. from American University, LL.M. in International Law with honors from Georgetown University and M.B.A. from Georgetown University. He has been admitted to the bars of New York, Connecticut, and Florida (all now inactive).

THOMAS GRAHAM, JR. Ambassador Graham, age 72, became the Interim Secretary and a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006, and chairman of the board of directors on April 4, 2006.

Ambassador Graham is one of the world's leading experts in nuclear non-proliferation. He is Chairman of the Board of the Cypress Fund for Peace and Security. Ambassador Graham has served as a senior U.S. diplomat involved in the negotiation of every major international arms control and non-proliferation agreement for the past 35 years, including the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START Treaties), Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). In 1993, Ambassador Graham served as the Acting Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), and for seven months in 1994 served as the Acting Deputy Director. From 1994 through 1997, he served as the Special Representative of the President of the United States for Arms Control, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and in this capacity successfully led U.S. government efforts to achieve the permanent extension of the NPT. He also served for 15 years as the general counsel of ACDA. Ambassador Graham worked on the negotiation of the Chemical Weapon Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention. He drafted the implementing legislation for the Biological Weapons Convention and managed the Senate approval of the ratification of the Geneva Protocol banning the use in war of chemical and biological weapons. He is also Chairman of the Board of Mexco Energy Corporation, an oil and gas exploration company listed on the American Stock Exchange (stock ticker symbol MXC). Ambassador Graham received an A.B. in 1955 from Princeton and a J.D. in 1961 from Harvard University. He is a member of the Kentucky, the District of Columbia and the New York Bars and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He chaired the Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament of the American Bar Association from 1986-1994. Ambassador Graham received the Trainor Award for Distinction in Diplomacy from Georgetown University in 1995.

CORNELIUS J. MILMOE. Mr. Milmoe, age 59, became a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006 and he was appointed the Chief Operating Officer of Novastar on April 4, 2006.

Mr. Milmoe served as General Counsel for General Electric's nuclear fuel business that provided nuclear fuel fabrication, software and design services to 50 nuclear reactors in the U.S., Europe, Japan, Mexico and Taiwan. At GE Nuclear Fuel, Mr. Milmoe led legal negotiations for all reactor reload contracts (valued at \$30 to \$300 million each), created a joint venture with Hitachi and Toshiba to build a \$70 million modern fuel processing plant that reduced costs by 30% and environmental effluents by 90%, and created a marketing joint venture with ENUSA that led to GE Nuclear Fuel's first fuel sales at plants in Germany and Finland. Since leaving GE in 2000, Mr. Milmoe has run his own consulting firm that has included GE as a major client, focusing on international energy transactions. Mr. Milmoe formed a project team to recover low enriched uranium for fuel fabrication from uranium concentrates at the Ulba Metallurgical plant in Kazakhstan. The DOE-supported project team included GE, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Kazatomprom and RWE Nukem. Mr. Milmoe's other projects include construction of a copper-beryllium alloy processing plant in Kazakhstan, sourcing zirconium components in Russia for Western nuclear power plants and R&D agreements for advanced nuclear technologies. Mr. Milmoe's firm has also received contracts to improve DOE reporting and management of all projects relating to the implementation of President Bush's National Energy Policy and DOE's international energy agreements, particularly science and technology agreements and nuclear non-proliferation agreements. Mr. Milmoe earned his B.A. from Colgate University in 1969 and earned his J.D. from Columbia University Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1974. From 1974 to 1980, Mr. Milmoe served as Staff Attorney and Special Assistant to the New York Public Service Commission. From 1980 to 1994, Mr. Milmoe served as a counsel in the following divisions of General Electric: GE Naval & Small Steam Turbines, GE Aircraft Engines, GE Government Services, GE Automated Systems, GE Aircraft Instruments, GE Armament Systems and GE Silicones.

VICTOR E. ALESSI. Dr. Alessi, age 66, became a director of Novastar on August 23, 2006.

Dr. Victor E. Alessi is President Emeritus of the United States Industry Coalition ("USIC"), an organization dedicated to facilitating the commercialization of technologies of the New Independent States ("NIS") of the former Soviet Union through cooperation with its members. He has held such position since August 1, 2006; prior to becoming President Emeritus, Dr. Alessi held the positions of CEO and President of USIC since 1999. Previously, he was President of DynMeridian, a subsidiary of DynCorp, specializing in arms control, nonproliferation, and international security affairs. Before joining DynMeridian in early 1996, Dr. Alessi was the Executive Assistant to the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency ("ACDA"). At ACDA he resolved inter-bureau disputes, and advised the Director on all arms control and nonproliferation issues. Dr. Alessi served as Director of the Office of Arms Control and Nonproliferation in the Department of Energy ("DOE") prior to his work at ACDA, overseeing all DOE arms control and nonproliferation activities. As a senior DOE representative, Dr. Alessi participated in U.S. efforts that led to successful conclusion of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), Conventional Forces in Europe, Threshold Test Ban, Peaceful Nuclear Explosions, Open Skies, Strategic Arms Reductions Talks Treaties and the Chemical Weapons Convention. In this role, he was instrumental in implementing the U.S. unilateral nuclear initiative in 1991 and was a member of the U.S. delegation discussing nuclear disarmament with Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union. He was in charge of DOE's support to the U.N. Special Commission on Iraq, to the Nunn-Lugar Initiative, and represented DOE in discussions on the Comprehensive Test Ban ("CTB") with the other nuclear weapons states before the CTB negotiations began in Geneva in 1994. Dr. Alessi has been the U.S. board member to the International Science and Technology Center in Moscow since its founding. He is also the U.S. board member to the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine. Dr. Alessi is a 1963 graduate of Fordham University, where he also earned a licentiate in Philosophy (Ph.L.) in 1964. He studied nuclear physics at Georgetown University, receiving his M.S. in 1968 and Ph.D. in 1969.

Neither the board of directors of Thorium Power nor the board of directors of Novastar has established an audit committee, compensation committee or nominating committee, or any committees performing similar functions, and

neither has designated an audit committee financial expert. After the merger, all such applicable functions will continue to be handled by the board of directors as a whole.

OFFICERS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER

From and after the closing of the merger, the officers of Novastar and Thorium Power (which will then be a wholly owned subsidiary of Novastar) will be identical and will be as follows:

Title	Name	Pre-Merger Affiliation
Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	Seth Grae	Thorium Power
Chief Operating Officer and Director	Cornelius J. Milmo	Novastar
Interim Secretary and Director	Thomas Graham, Jr.	Thorium Power
Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations	Andrey Mushakov	Thorium Power
Treasurer and Acting Chief Financial Officer	Larry Goldman	Neither Company

Messrs. Grae and Graham were appointed to their respective offices on March 17, 2006, effective on April 2, 2006. Mr. Milmo was appointed to his office on April 4, 2006. Mr. Goldman was appointed to his office on June 9, 2006 and Mr. Mushakov was appointed to his office on July 27, 2006.

LARRY GOLDMAN. Mr. Goldman became the Treasurer and Acting Chief Financial Officer of Novastar on June 13, 2006.

Mr. Goldman is a certified public accountant with over 20 years of auditing, consulting and technical experience as a partner in a mid-size New York City based accounting firm, working with a wide variety of companies, assisting them in streamlining their operations and increasing profitability. Prior to joining Novastar, Mr. Goldman worked as the Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Vice President of Finance of WinWin Gaming, Inc. (OTCBB: WNWN), a multi-media developer and publisher of sports, lottery and other games. Prior to joining WinWin, in October 2004, Mr. Goldman was a partner at Livingston Wachtell & Co., LLP and had been with that firm for the past 19 years. Mr. Goldman is also an independent director and audit committee chairman of Winner Medical Group Inc. (OTCBB: WMDG.OB), a China based manufacturer of medical disposable products and surgical dressings. Mr. Goldman has extensive experience in both auditing and consulting with public companies, and has experience providing accounting and consulting services to the Asian marketplace, having audited several Chinese public companies.

ANDREY MUSHAKOV. Mr. Mushakov became the Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations of Novastar on July 27, 2006. For information regarding Mr. Mushakov see "THORIUM POWER'S MANAGEMENT."

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

Representations, Warranties and Covenants

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties of the parties. Novastar's and TP Acquisition's representations and warranties to Thorium Power relate to, among other things:

- organization, standing, corporate power and similar corporate matters;
- authorization, execution, deliver and enforceability of the merger agreement;
 - valid issuance of Novastar common stock;
 - capital structure;
 - accuracy of financial statements and other information;
 - absence of certain adverse changes;
 - absence of litigation not previously disclosed;
 - absence of liabilities or claims not previously disclosed;
 - timely filing of all required tax returns;
 - delivery of all requested information;
 - material contracts;
- whether any brokers were retained in connection with the merger transaction;
 - status of employees and compliance with labor laws;
- compliance with the federal securities laws and the accuracy of all information filed with the SEC;
 - compliance with environmental laws; and
 - absence of any untrue statement of a material fact.

Thorium Power's representations and warranties to Novastar and TP Acquisition relate to, among other things:

- organization, standing, corporate power and similar corporate matters;
- authorization, execution, deliver and enforceability of the merger agreement;
 - capital structure;

- accuracy of financial statements and other information;
 - absence of certain adverse changes;
- absence of litigation not previously disclosed;
- absence of liabilities or claims not previously disclosed;
 - timely filing of all required tax returns;
 - delivery of all requested information;
 - material contracts;
 - no brokers;
- status of employees and compliance with labor laws;
 - compliance with environmental laws; and
- absence of any untrue statement of a material fact.

None of the representations or warranties in the merger agreement will survive the closing.

Covenants Made By the Parties

The parties to the merger agreement have agreed to take certain actions prior the closing, including, among other things, the following:

- the parties will use their commercially reasonable efforts to take all action and to do all things necessary, proper, or advisable in order to consummate and make effective the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;
- the parties are entitled to have full access to all premises, properties, personnel, books, records (including tax records), contracts, and documents of or pertaining to the other parties;
- the parties will give prompt written notice to the other parties of any material adverse development causing a breach of any of their representations and warranties;
- Novastar will prepare and file with the SEC this registration statement on Form S-4 and any amendment or supplement thereto, in addition to a separate registration statement relating to securities to be issued in the merger to affiliates of Novastar or Thorium prior to the merger and shares issued in connection with private placements prior to the merger. The parties have agreed to use their commercially reasonable efforts to have such registration statements declared effective by the SEC as promptly as practicable after the filing. Thorium Power has agreed to cooperate with Novastar in the preparation of these registration statements, which includes, among other things, the delivery to Novastar of such audited financial statements as are required by the rules and regulations of the SEC for inclusion in the registration statement;

- subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, Thorium Power has agreed to proceed diligently and in good faith to, as promptly as practicable, obtain all required consents, make any other filings with and give any other notices to governmental entities or any other public or private third parties required to consummate the merger;
- Novastar must furnish to Thorium Power all of their filings to be made with the SEC and all materials to be mailed to Novastar's stockholders and will solicit comments from Thorium Power;
- the parties will operate only in the ordinary and usual course of business consistent with past practice and will use reasonable commercial efforts to preserve their respective business. In addition, Novastar has agreed not issue any securities to its employees, consultants, advisors or others in consideration for services rendered or to be rendered without the prior written consent of Thorium Power;
- prior to issuing any public announcement or statement with respect to the merger, the parties will, subject to their respective legal obligations, consult with each other and will allow each other to review the contents of any such public announcement or statement and any such filing;
- Thorium Power will use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the holders of its options and warrants that have an exercised price at \$5.00 or less to exchange such securities for Novastar common stock pursuant to the merger agreement;
 - Novastar will appoint Seth Grae as its Chief Executive Officer and President;
- the parties have agreed not to solicit the submission of merger proposal from any third parties;
- on or before March 31, 2006, Novastar will use commercially reasonable efforts to raise at least \$2,750,000 in an equity financing transaction and will invest at least \$1,200,000 of such funds in Thorium Power for Thorium Power Common Stock at a price per share of \$4.00; and
- Novastar will use commercially reasonable efforts to amend certain contracts to which Novastar is a party, such that the only remedy for a breach of obligations by Novastar thereunder is termination of such contracts.

A number of the foregoing covenants have already been satisfied.

Conditions to the Completion of the Merger

The respective obligations of Thorium Power, Novastar and TP Acquisition to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of various conditions, including normal and customary closing conditions such as:

- the accuracy of all representations and warranties;
- the performance and compliance with all covenants, agreements and conditions;
 - the delivery of certificates, documents and legal opinions; and
 - the ability to complete the merger under applicable state laws.

In addition to the foregoing, Thorium Power's and Novastar's obligations to complete the merger are also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of, among other things, the following conditions:

- this registration statement must become effective and no stop order suspending the effectiveness of this registration statement can be issued or remain in effect;
- the board of directors of Novastar must approve (i) the merger agreement and the merger; (ii) amended and restated bylaws; and (iii) an amendment to Novastar's Certificate of Incorporation to (a) increase the number of authorized shares of Novastar Common Stock to 500,000,000, (b) change the name of Novastar to "Thorium Power Ltd." and (iii) make other changes as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties;
- Novastar shall have obtained the written consent of the holders of a majority in interest of the Novastar Common Stock to the amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation of Novastar;
- all directors of Novastar shall have resigned from their positions as directors and the persons designated by Thorium Power shall comprise the entire board of Novastar. In addition, Novastar shall have filed an information statement that complies with Rule 14f-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
 - Seth Grae and Andrey Mushakov shall have entered into an employment agreement with Novastar;
- the total number of shares of Thorium Power common stock held by dissenting stockholders shall not exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of its common stock;
- holders of Thorium Power options and warrants that have an exercise price at \$5.00 or less shall have agreed to exchange their securities for Novastar Common Stock in accordance with the merger agreement;
 - requisite approval of the merger by Thorium Power's stockholders and board of directors;

- receipt of releases from certain persons as the parties may reasonably request;
- absence of any occurrence, event, incident, action, failure to act, or transaction since the date hereof which has had or is reasonably likely to cause a material adverse effect (financial or otherwise) on the business, assets, liabilities, condition, property, prospects or results of operations of the other party; and
- the parties shall have completed their respective due diligence review of each other.

A number of these conditions have already been satisfied.

Alternative Proposals and Superior Proposals

Novastar, TP Acquisition Corp. and Thorium Power are prohibited under the merger agreement from soliciting acquisition proposals, including proposals from third parties to acquire all or a majority of their capital stock or ten percent or more of their business or assets regardless of how the transaction might be structured. These proposals are referred to in the merger agreement as “Alternative Proposals”. If one of the parties to the merger agreement receives an unsolicited Alternative Proposal, however, that party may enter into discussions or negotiations with respect to that Alternative Proposal and provide information to the party making the unsolicited Alternative Proposal if

- the board of directors of the receiving party determines in good faith, after receiving the advice of its outside legal counsel, that action is required in order for the board of directors of the party to act in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law,
- the board of directors of the party concludes in good faith, in consultation with its financial advisors, that the Alternative Proposal constitutes a Superior Proposal, and
- the party receives from the person making the proposal a suitable confidentiality agreement.

The merger agreement defines “Superior Proposal” as an Alternative Proposal which the board of directors of a party to the merger agreement determines in good faith and after consultation with its financial advisor and after receiving the advice of its outside legal counsel to be more favorable to that party’s stockholders from a financial point of view than the merger and which is reasonably likely to be financed and otherwise completed without any undue delay

A party that receives an unsolicited Alternative Proposal must communicate to the other parties in writing the identity of the person making an Alternative Proposal and the terms and conditions of the Alternative Proposal. The party receiving the Alternative Proposal must also keep the other parties informed about the status of any actions, including any discussions, taken with respect to an Alternative Proposal or any amendments or modifications to it.

In response to the receipt of an unsolicited written Alternative Proposal, if a party has complied with the requirements of the merger agreement and the board of directors of the party

- determines in good faith that the Alternative Proposal is a Superior Proposal (and continues to constitute a Superior Proposal after taking into account any modifications proposed by the other parties), and
- after receiving the advice of its outside counsel has concluded in good faith that action is required in order for the board of directors of the party receiving the Alternative Proposal to act in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties under applicable law,

then, the board of directors of the party that received the Alternative Proposal may approve and recommend the Superior Proposal and, in connection with the Superior Proposal, withdraw or modify its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

The agreement and plan of merger may be terminated at any time prior to the closing:

- By the mutual written consent of the Parties.
- By Novastar or TP Acquisition Corp.,
- upon written notice to Thorium Power that any of the conditions have not been fulfilled or waived on or prior to October 31, 2006,
- if there has been a breach by Thorium Power of any representation, warranty or covenant made by it in the merger agreement which has prevented the satisfaction of any condition to the obligations of Novastar and/or TP Acquisition Corp. to effect the closing and such breach has not been cured by Thorium Power or waived by Novastar and TP Acquisition Corp. within 20 business days after all other conditions to closing have been satisfied or are capable of being satisfied,
- if an Alternative Proposal relating to Thorium Power has not been rejected within thirty (30) days after receipt of such a proposal by Thorium Power, or
- if Novastar and/or TP Acquisition Corp. have complied with the provisions of the merger agreement relating to Superior Proposals.
- By Thorium Power,
- upon written notice to Novastar and TP Acquisition Corp. that any of the conditions have not been fulfilled or waived on or prior to October 31, 2006,
- if there has been a breach by Novastar or TP Acquisition Corp. of any representation, warranty or covenant made by it in the merger agreement which has prevented the satisfaction of any condition to the obligations of Thorium Power to effect the closing and such breach has not been cured by Novastar and/or Acquisition Sub or waived by Thorium Power within 20 business days after all other conditions to closing have been satisfied or are capable of being satisfied,

- if an Alternative Proposal relating to Novastar and/or Acquisition Sub has not been rejected within thirty (30) days after receipt thereof by Novastar and/or Acquisition Sub, or
 - if Thorium Power has complied with the provisions of the merger agreement relating to a Superior Proposal.
- By any party to the merger agreement if a governmental authority issues an order, decree or ruling or takes any other action permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger and such order, decree, ruling or other action shall have become final and nonappealable.

If the merger agreement is terminated by a party as a result of that party's acceptance of a Superior Proposal in accordance with the merger agreement, or as a result of a party not rejecting an alternative proposal within 30 days of receipt of such alternative proposal, then such party shall be obligated to pay a termination fee of \$500,000.

REGULATORY APPROVALS

No filings are required to be made and no approvals are required to be obtained pursuant to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended. However, any time before or after the consummation of the merger, the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, state attorneys general, the antitrust regulatory agencies of various foreign countries or a private person or entity could challenge the merger under antitrust laws and seek, among other things, to enjoin the merger or to cause Novastar to divest itself, in whole or in part, of Thorium Power or other businesses conducted by Novastar. Based on the information available to them, Novastar and Thorium Power believe that the merger will not violate the United States federal or state antitrust laws.

Thorium Power and Novastar conduct operations in a number of jurisdictions where other regulatory filings or approvals may be required or advisable in connection with the completion of the merger. Thorium Power and Novastar are currently in the process of reviewing whether other filings or approvals may be required or desirable in these other jurisdictions. Some of these filings may not be completed prior to closing and some of these approvals, which are not as a matter of practice required to be obtained prior to effectiveness of a merger transaction, may not be obtained prior to closing.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

In General

The following discussion is a general summary of the U.S. federal income tax considerations in connection with the merger anticipated to be material to a holder of Thorium Power stock, options or warrants, as the case may be, who is a U.S. person (collectively, a “Thorium Power Holder”). Generally, a U.S. person is:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (including an entity other than a corporation which is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes), a partnership or a limited liability company, that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if, in general, a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or a trust in existence on August 20, 1996 if such trust has elected to continue to be treated as a U.S. person and met certain other requirements.

THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THORIUM POWER HOLDERS WHO ARE NOT U.S. PERSONS (INCLUDING INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE U.S. PERSONS IN THE PAST) INVOLVE TAX CONSIDERATIONS THAT ARE BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THIS DISCUSSION. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT EACH SUCH HOLDER CONSULT ITS TAX ADVISOR TO DETERMINE THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER AND OWNERSHIP OF NOVASTAR STOCK OR SECURITIES APPLICABLE TO SUCH HOLDER.

The discussion herein does not intend to be exhaustive of all possible tax considerations; for example, the discussion does not contain a description of any state, local or foreign tax considerations. In addition, this summary discussion is intended to address only those U.S. federal income tax considerations that are generally applicable to a Thorium Power Holder who holds Thorium Power stock, options or warrants, as the case may be, as a capital asset (within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”)), and this summary does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that might be relevant to a specific Thorium Power Holder in light of such person’s particular investment or tax circumstances.

In particular, the discussion does not purport to deal with all aspects of taxation that may be relevant to Thorium Power Holders that are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including, without limitation, individual retirement and other tax-deferred accounts; banks and other financial institutions; insurance companies; tax-exempt organizations; dealers, brokers or traders in securities or currencies; persons subject to the alternative minimum tax; persons who hold their Thorium Power stock or securities as part of a straddle, hedging, synthetic security, conversion transaction or other integrated investment consisting of Thorium Power or Novastar stock or securities, and one or more other investments; persons whose functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar; persons who received their Thorium Power stock, options or warrants as compensation in connection with the performance of services or on exercise of options received as compensation in connection with the performance of services; persons eligible for tax treaty benefits; and foreign corporations, foreign partnerships, other foreign entities and individuals who are not citizens or residents of the United States.

The information in this discussion is based on the federal income tax laws as of the date of this document, which include:

- the Code;
- current, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated under the Code;
- the legislative history of the Code;
- current administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), including its practices and policies as expressed in private letter rulings, which are not binding on the IRS except with respect to a taxpayer that receives such a ruling; and
- court decisions.

There is a risk that future legislation, Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations and/or court decisions may change the current law or adversely affect existing interpretations of the U.S. federal income tax laws. Any change could apply retroactively to transactions preceding the date of the change and neither Novastar nor Thorium Power undertake to inform Thorium Power Holders of any change. In addition, there is a risk that the statements set forth in this summary discussion (which do not bind the IRS or the courts) may be challenged by the IRS and may not be sustained by a court if so challenged.

THE DISCUSSION HEREIN IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED BY ANY THORIUM POWER HOLDER AS BEING, TAX ADVICE. THEREFORE, EACH THORIUM POWER HOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT WITH ITS TAX ADVISOR TO DETERMINE THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER AND THE OWNERSHIP OF NOVASTAR STOCK OR SECURITIES, INCLUDING THE PARTICULAR FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MAY BE UNIQUE TO SUCH HOLDER.

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences to Thorium Power Holders

At closing, TP Acquisition Corp. will be merged with and into Thorium Power and Thorium Power Holders (other than holders of Thorium Power options and warrants which will be assumed by Novastar in the merger) will receive shares of Novastar common stock in exchange for their Thorium Power stock, options and warrants as set forth in the merger agreement.

Provided the transactions described herein are completed in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, the merger will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. Subject to the limitations and qualifications referred to herein, the merger described in the preceding paragraph should result in the following U.S. federal income tax consequences:

- (1) None of Novastar, TP Acquisition Corp. or Thorium Power will recognize any gain or loss as a result of the merger.
- (2) A Thorium Power Holder will not recognize gain or loss on receipt of shares of Novastar stock at closing in exchange for Thorium Power stock and non-compensatory options or warrants surrendered in the merger.
- (3) The basis of the Novastar stock received by each Thorium Power Holder in the merger will be the same as the basis of the Thorium Power stock and non-compensatory options and warrants surrendered in exchange therefore.
- (4) The holding period for Novastar stock received by each Thorium Power Holder in the merger in exchange for such holder's Thorium Power stock and non-compensatory options or warrants will include such holder's holding period for the Thorium Power stock and non-compensatory options or warrants surrendered in exchange therefore.
- (5) A Thorium Power Holder who (i) perfects their dissenters' rights under applicable law and receives a cash payment for their Thorium Power stock and (ii) does not own any Novastar stock or securities (either actually or constructively within the meaning of Section 318 of the Code) following the receipt of the cash, will generally recognize capital gain or loss measured by the difference between the amount of cash received and the holder's adjusted tax basis in the surrendered Thorium Power stock.

Each Thorium Power Holder will be required to attach a statement to its federal individual income tax return for the taxable year in which the merger takes place. Such statement must contain the information listed in Treasury Regulation section 1.368-3(b). The statement must include, among other things, the holder's adjusted tax basis in the stockholder's Thorium Power stock, options or warrants and the number of shares and the value of the Novastar stock received.

The treatment of the merger for U.S. federal income tax purposes summarized immediately above cannot be guaranteed by either Novastar or Thorium Power and it is possible that the IRS may take a different position. If the IRS were to successfully assert that the merger is not a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, each Thorium Power Holder would be required to recognize gain or loss in the year of the closing based on the difference between the fair market value of the Novastar stock or options received by such holder, and the holder's adjusted tax basis in the surrendered Thorium Power stock, options or warrants. In such an event, each Thorium Power Holder's aggregate basis in any Novastar stock or options received (including any Novastar stock held in the Exchange Fund which is constructively received by such holder) would equal the fair market value of the stock or options at the time of receipt and the holding period for the stock or options would begin on the date of receipt.

Under the Code, a Thorium Power Holder in some circumstances may be subject to backup withholding with respect to the amount of cash, if any, received in the merger, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or a correct taxpayer identification number to Novastar and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not an additional tax and may be credited against the Thorium Power Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability for the appropriate taxable year, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Thelen Reid & Priest LLP has delivered an opinion to Thorium Power incorporating the preceding discussion. The opinion has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The opinion is based, in part, on assumptions and on representations made by Thorium Power's management.

An opinion of counsel only represents counsel's best legal judgment, and has no binding effect or official status of any kind. No assurance can be given that contrary positions will not be taken by the Internal Revenue Service or a court considering the issues. Neither Thorium Power nor Novastar has requested or will request a ruling for the IRS with regard to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger.

RIGHTS OF DISSENTING STOCKHOLDERS

Upon completion of the merger, holders of Thorium Power common stock who did not consent to the adoption of the merger agreement and who follow the procedures specified in Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law or DGCL within the appropriate time periods will be entitled to have their shares of Thorium Power common stock appraised by the Delaware Court of Chancery and to receive the "fair value" of such shares in cash as determined by such court in lieu of the consideration that such stockholders would otherwise be entitled to receive pursuant to the merger agreement.

On April 12, 2006, Thorium Power distributed an information statement to its stockholders that informed the Thorium Power stockholders of the annual meeting that occurred on April 26, 2006. The information statement also notified the stockholders of Thorium Power that stockholders of Thorium Power holding the requisite number of shares to approve the merger signed a written consent that approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. The meeting was held solely for informational purposes and no vote was taken at the meeting. The information statement included detailed instructions about how to exercise appraisal rights. Stockholders who intended to exercise appraisal rights were required to submit written notice of this intent to Thorium Power prior to May 2, 2006, the twentieth day following the mailing of the information statement to the Thorium Power stockholders.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The data for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 have been derived from Novastar's consolidated financial statements that have been audited by Telford Sadovnick, P.L.L.C., independent auditors, which are contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Operating results for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future periods. Please read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Novastar", Novastar's financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this prospectus, Novastar's Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 and Novastar's Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

	YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2006 (audited)	2005 (audited)
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA		
Revenue	\$ 0	\$ 0
Expenses		
Consulting	\$ 5,770,133	\$ 2,303,533
Interest attributable to beneficial conversion feature for notes payable	\$ 0	\$ 442,813
General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 1,362,563	\$ 114,988
Forgiveness of debt	\$ 0	\$ (169,818)
Mineral property exploration expenses	\$ 394,516	\$ 0
Impairment Loss - mineral properties	\$ 670,544	\$ 0
Stock-based compensation	\$ 5,020,335	\$ 0
Other income and expense	\$ 197,050	\$ 0
Net Loss	\$ (13,344,535)	\$ (2,691,516)
Loss Per Share	\$ (0.12)	\$ (\$0.05)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	111,913,155	57,188,970

BALANCE SHEET DATA	AS OF June 30,	
	2006 (audited)	2005 (audited)
Total Current Assets	\$ 15,239,832	\$ 802
Long Term Investment	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 0
Total Assets	\$ 16,589,832	\$ 802
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 5,273,588	\$ 224,980
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,273,588	\$ 224,980
Temporary Equity	\$ 12,041,373	--
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)	\$ 725,129	(\$224,178)

55

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - NOVASTAR

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Novastar's financial statements, together with the notes to those statements, included elsewhere in this report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions such as statements of Novastar's plans, objectives, expectations, and intentions. Novastar's actual results may differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements because of the risks and uncertainties inherent in future events.

Overview

Novastar has engaged in the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral rights in properties containing thorium. All commercially viable thorium metal is extracted from monazite. The phosphate mineral monazite exists as a sand and may contain concentrations of 3.0% -12.0% thorium oxide as well as other rare earth minerals such as cerium, lanthanum, yttrium and neodymium, and platinum group metals ("platinum group metals").

In the future, Novastar may acquire rights to properties that contain monazite deposits. Properties of interest to Novastar would be both monazite stockpiles and in ground concentrations of mineral monazite.

The current market for thorium is very limited. Novastar's objective has been to become a supplier of thorium to be used in the future as fuel in nuclear energy industry. Thorium can be used to power existing nuclear reactors using designs developed by Thorium Power. Thorium based nuclear fuels are believed to have several important advantages over conventional nuclear fuels, such as non-proliferation benefits, environmental benefits and possible cost and safety benefits.

Novastar expects to generate revenues in the future through the sale of thorium, platinum group metals and other rare earth minerals, but we have not done so to date.

Novastar has not conducted any mining activities on any of the properties that it holds mineral leases and claims for

Outlook

As of the date of this prospectus, there is not any significant global demand for thorium as a source of nuclear fuel. Novastar believes that there will be significant increases in demand for thorium at some future point; however, Novastar is unable to predict when or if this will occur.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a United Nations organization, submitted an official report on the thorium nuclear fuel cycle in May of 2005. On July 6, 2005 Novastar issued a press release commenting on this report. The IAEA report publicly promotes the significant benefits of thorium as a nuclear fuel. In addition, on page # 91 of its report, the IAEA recommended that companies augment the exploration and mining of thorium to insure the availability of sufficient supplies of reactor grade thorium.

To date, Novastar has invested approximately \$1,350,000 in Thorium Power and upon consummation of the merger, Novastar will acquire Thorium Power and it will become Novastar's wholly-owned subsidiary.

Seth Grae, the CEO of Thorium Power became Novastar's CEO on March 17, 2006 pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement. He and Thomas Graham, Jr., a board member of Thorium Power, also became members of Novastar's board of directors on April 2, 2006. Cornelius Milmoie became a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006 and its COO on April 4, 2006. Victor Alessi became a director of Novastar on August 23, 2006.

Novastar has worked with the government relations firm Capitol Project Partners, LLC. To inform government officials on the value of thorium and a thorium nuclear fuel cycle.

In addition to the acquisition of thorium properties and mineral rights, Management believes Novastar may have potential revenue opportunities to supplement its business since other metals of commercial significance can be extracted from Novastar's properties. These would include platinum group metals and rare earth minerals of the yttrium group. Rare earth minerals can be divided into two groups: the yttrium group, containing yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, neodymium, and the dysprosium group, containing europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, and erbium. Mineral monazite only contains concentrations of rare earth minerals classified in the yttrium group.

Management believes that Novastar's properties may also contain zirconium oxide. Zirconium metal is used as an alloy to coat metal parts to provide heat and corrosion resistance. It is widely used in nuclear reactors and management believes that there may be a growing use in the automotive industry to replace chrome. Management believes that platinum may also be present on Novastar's properties. Platinum may be used to coat machinery parts to impart wear resistance and to electronic components to enhance electrical conductivity. Platinum is also widely used in the automotive industry for catalytic converters and in the jewelry industry.

Novastar Resources may process and stockpile rare earth minerals as a by-product of mining and refining mineral monazite into thorium oxide. Novastar intends to identify potential buyers of rare earth minerals both in the United States and abroad. With approximately 80% of world rare earth metals production sourced from the Peoples' Republic of China and no rare earth mineral mines operating in North America, rare earth minerals may become an important strategic commodity. Novastar believes that there may be short and intermediate term revenue generating opportunities from sales of rare earth minerals. Some of the commercial applications for rare earth minerals include, but are not limited to:

- industrial super alloys used in the aerospace and nuclear industries
 - crystals manufactured for the production of lasers
 - the refining of petroleum products
 - in magnetic refrigeration technology
 - as catalysts used in the manufacture of fuel-cells

- in cellular phones and other wireless equipment
- magnetic plastic technology used in computer data memory devices
- fiber-optic lines and to color, polarize and polish glass
- the creation of high temperature superconductors
- catalytic converters for the automotive industry

Novastar has not taken any core samples from the properties located in Australia. No further mineral property descriptions are available for public dissemination at this time.

Plan of Operation

If the merger with Thorium Power is not consummated, then it will be very difficult for Novastar to effect its business plan. Major cash commitments in the next fiscal year are related to the funding of Thorium Power's business, corporate administration and operations, and proposed exploration activities.

At June 30, 2006, Novastar's total assets were \$16,589,832. Liabilities as of June 30, 2006 totaled \$5,273,588. Novastar had working capital surplus of \$9,966,244 at June 30, 2006.

On May 4, 2006, Novastar closed a \$15,000,000 private placement (raised \$15,580,431) for the purpose of acquiring, exploring and developing thorium and rare earth minerals properties as well as to assist in connection with the planned acquisition of Thorium Power and the development of Thorium Power's business.

While Novastar's management expects these proceeds and our present working capital will meet our foreseeable needs for at least the next 12 months, it may need to raise additional capital by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity. If Novastar needs to obtain additional financing, that financing may not be available or we may not be able to obtain that financing on terms acceptable to the Company. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, there may be a significant dilution in the value of Novastar's outstanding common stock.

In the next 12-24 months Novastar expects to incur Research and Development expenses related to Thorium Power Inc.'s development of its patents for its proprietary nuclear fuel design.

Results of Operations - Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Summary

The following table summarizes the results of Novastar's operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase or (decrease) from the 2006 fiscal year to the 2005 fiscal year.

Line Item	6/30/06	6/30/05	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Revenues	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	13,147,485	2,691,516	10,455,969	388
Other income (expense) - net	(197,050)	0	197,050	-
Net loss	13,344,535	2,691,516	10,653,019	396
Loss per common share	.12	.05	.07	140

Revenues

Novastar did not generate any revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 and it does not anticipate generating any revenue in the next 12 months from its present business segment or from the new business segment that it will acquire when it closes the merger with Thorium Power.

Operating Expenses

Cash used for operation expenses totaled approximately \$1,246,314, with the remaining amount attributable to expenses paid for by equity issuances.

Operating expenses increased \$10,455,969 due primarily to:

- Payroll expenses and related fringe benefits increased \$116,436 due to the hiring of additional key management and staff. Novastar increased its payroll and related fringe benefits costs in its first fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2006, as it has hired an additional 6 employees.
- Professional fees expense increased approximately \$672,000 due primarily to legal fees incurred in connection with the upcoming merger with Thorium Power, Inc. and financing activities. Novastar anticipates that its legal fees will decrease once it is able to complete the merger with Thorium Power, Inc., unless it engages in other financing or acquisition activities.
- Travel, business development, and public relations expense increased \$93,385. Novastar anticipates that its travel, business development and public relations expense will increase as it continues to promote its business and seek other opportunities in the Nuclear Industry.
- Consulting expense increased \$3,466,600, which included costs associated with finance, geological work, government advocacy work, technical advisory board, and international advisory board.
- Stock Based Compensation was \$4,949,729, which included stock and stock option grants to Novastar executive officers and advisory board members. Novastar implementation of SFAS No. 123R (a modification to the existing standard - SFAS No. 123) in 2006 (see notes to the financial statements), changed the way it accounts for Stock-Based Compensation in 2006, and required Novastar to record expenses for equity instruments for which it would not have been required to report under SFAS No. 123.
- Novastar incurred a net impairment loss of \$670,544 on the mineral property acquisition costs, as it wrote off the entire amounts expended to acquire the rights to mine properties in Alabama and Australia. This impairment was based on management's assesment of future projected undiscounted and discounted cash flows from the properties.
- Mineral exploration costs increased \$394,516 due to Novastar's exploration activities in its mining operations.

- Director and officer liability insurance expense increased \$91,506 due to liability insurance related to the merger agreement

Other income (expense)

Changes in Fair Value of Warrants:

- Novastar recorded a warrant liability in the amount of \$3,678,278 for the fair value of warrants accruing under a Registration Rights Agreement entered into on May 4, 2006. The change in the fair value of the warrants, from May 4, 2006 to June 30, 2006 was a loss recorded of \$139,220.

Interest and Dividend income increased \$80,571 for the year ended June 30, 2006. This increase is due to the increase in Novastar's cash balances, due to the 3 private placements that it completed during its fiscal year.

Legal Settlement expense increased \$146,445 due the settlement of one lawsuit.

Research and Development Activities

In the next 12-24 months Novastar expects to incur Research and Development expenses related to Thorium Power Inc.'s development of its patents for its proprietary nuclear fuel design.

Cash Flows - Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Cash Flows

Novastar used \$1,246,314 in cash from its operating activities during the year ended June 30, 2006 as compared to \$7,079 used in the prior year. The difference of \$1,239,235 which is attributable to the following factors:

- Increased overhead expenses attributable to the addition of key management and staff.
- Payroll expenses and related fringe benefits increased \$116,436 due to the hiring of additional key management and staff. Novastar increased its payroll and related fringe benefits costs in its first fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2006, as it has hired an additional 6 employees.
- Professional fees expense increased \$672,000 due primarily to legal fees incurred in connection with the upcoming merger with Thorium Power, Inc. and financing activities. Novastar anticipates that its legal fees will decrease once its is able to complete the merger with Thorium Power, Inc., unless it engages in other financing or acquisition activities.
- Travel, business development, and public relations expense increased \$93,385. Novastar anticipates that its travel, business development and public relations expense will increase as it continues to promote its business and seek other opportunities in the Nuclear Industry.
- Other general and administrative expenses increased \$358,000, which consisted primarily of insurance expense, other office expenses, which were offset by a payable due to Thorium Power Inc.

Novastar received ~~cash~~ \$17,026,919 from financing activities during the year ended June 30, 2006 as compared to \$7,881 during the prior year. This increase is due primarily to an increase in sales of its securities through private placements.

For further information on the cumulative cash flows from June 28, 1999 (Inception) to June 30, 2006, see "Financial Statements, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows".

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2006, Novastar's total assets were \$16,589,832. Liabilities as of June 30, 2006 totaled \$5,273,588. Novastar had working capital surplus of \$9,966,244 at June 30, 2006.

On May 4, 2006 Novastar recently closed a \$15,000,000 private placement, for the purpose of acquiring, exploring and developing thorium and rare earth minerals properties as well as to assist it in connection with the planned acquisition of Thorium Power and the development of Thorium Power's business.

While Novastar's management expects these proceeds will meet its foreseeable needs for at least the next 12 months, Novastar may need to raise additional capital by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity. If Novastar needs to obtain additional financing, that financing may not be available or it may not be able to obtain that financing on terms acceptable to the Company. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, there may be a significant dilution in the value of Novastar's outstanding common stock.

Major cash commitments in the next fiscal year are related to the funding of Thorium Power's business, corporate administration and operations, and proposed exploration activities.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Novastar does not have any off balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to an investor in its securities.

Seasonality

Novastar's business has not been subject to any material seasonal variations in operations, although this may change in the future.

Inflation

As a development stage company, Novastar's business, revenues and operating results have not been affected in any material way by inflation. If and when Novastar begins marketing thorium and other minerals, its management expects its business will be affected by inflation and commodity price volatility.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Securities and Exchange Commission issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" suggesting that companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In Financial Reporting Release No. 60, the Securities and Exchange Commission has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and operating results, and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, Novastar has identified the following significant policies as critical to the understanding of its financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make a variety of estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and (ii) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods covered by the financial statements.

Novastar's management expects to make judgments and estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the future resolution of the uncertainties increase, these judgments become even more subjective and complex. Although Novastar believes that its estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in estimates and assumptions based upon actual results may have a material impact on Novastar's results of operation and/or financial condition. Novastar has identified certain accounting policies that it believes are most important to the portrayal of its current financial condition and results of operations. Novastar's significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in its Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

Mineral Property Exploration and Acquisition Costs

Costs of acquiring property concessions and exploration costs will be capitalized by project area when a production decision is made in respect to the project and Novastar is reasonably assured that it will receive regulatory approval to permit mining operations. Costs to maintain the property concessions and leases are expensed as incurred. When a property concession reaches the production stage, the related capitalized costs will be amortized, using the units of production method on the basis of periodic estimates of ore reserves. To date no property concessions have reached production stage.

Property concessions will be periodically assessed for impairment of value and any diminution in value is charged to operations at the time of impairment. Should a property concession be abandoned, its capitalized costs will be charged to operations. Novastar charges to operations the allocable portion of capitalized costs attributable to property concessions sold. Capitalized costs will be allocated to property concessions abandoned or sold based on the proportion of claims abandoned or sold to the claims remaining within the project area.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Novastar will recognize the expected future tax benefit from deferred tax assets when the tax benefit is considered to be more likely than not of being realized. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of Novastar to realize deferred tax assets could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which Novastar operates could limit Novastar's ability to obtain the future tax benefits.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line or accelerated methods over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment for purposes of computing depreciation are five to seven years for equipment, and 39 years for buildings.

Novastar evaluates the recoverability of property and equipment when events and circumstances indicate that such assets might be impaired. Novastar determines impairment by comparing the undiscounted future cash flows estimated to be generated by these assets to their respective carrying amounts. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Replacements and betterments are capitalized. The cost and related reserves of assets sold or retired are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in results of operations.

Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, Stock Options and Warrants Granted to Employees and Nonemployees

Novastar currently reports stock issued to employees under the rules of SFAS No. 123R.

The options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used were as follows: volatility of 279% to 284%, a risk-free interest rate of 4.30% to 4.35% and an exercise term of ten years.

Environmental Matters

When it is probable that costs associated with environmental remediation obligations will be incurred and they are reasonably estimable, Novastar will accrue such costs at the most likely estimate. Accruals for estimated losses from environmental remediation obligations generally are recognized no later than completion of the remedial feasibility study for such facility and are charged to provisions for closed operations and environmental matters. Novastar periodically reviews its accrued liabilities for such remediation costs as evidence becomes available indicating that its remediation liability has potentially changed. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation are not discounted to their present value unless subject to a contractually obligated fixed payment schedule. Such costs are based on Novastar's current estimate of amounts that are expected to be incurred when the remediation work is performed within current laws and regulations. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties will be recorded as assets when their receipt is deemed probable.

Future remediation costs for inactive mines will be accrued based on management's best estimate at the end of each period of the undiscounted costs expected to be incurred. Such costs estimates include, where applicable, ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in estimates are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised.

Accounting for reclamation and remediation obligations requires management to make estimates unique to each mining operation of the future costs Novastar will incur to complete the reclamation and remediation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations. Actual costs incurred in future periods could differ from amounts estimated. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required. Any such increases in future costs could materially impact the amounts charged to earnings. At the years ended June 30, 2006 and 200654, Novastar has no accrual for reclamation and remediation obligations because management cannot make a reasonable estimate. Any reclamation or remediation costs related to abandoned concessions has been previously expensed.

THORIUM POWER, INC.
SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

You should read the following summary financial data together with the discussion in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Thorium Power” and Thorium Power’s financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

The data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from Thorium Power’s financial statements that have been audited by Child Van Wagoner and Bradshaw, PLLC, independent auditors, which are contained elsewhere in this prospectus. The data for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and the balance sheet data as of June 30, 2006 has been derived from Thorium Power’s accounting records and have not been audited. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (which are of a normal recurring nature) necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows at June 30, 2006 and for all periods presented, have been made. Operating results for the six month period ended June 30, 2006 and the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future periods.

	FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30		YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31		Cumulative from January 8, 1992 (inception) through June 30, 2006
	2006	2005	2005	2004	
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA					
Revenues	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 624,985
Operating Expenses	356,795	270,796	457,503	623,526	14,253,272
Operating Loss	356,795	270,796	457,503	623,526	13,628,287
Other Income (Loss)	555,553	0	(303,001)	(351,1480)	2,753,723
Net Loss	912,348	270,796	760,504	974,674	16,382,010
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.25)	(0.08)	(0.23)	(0.30)	
Weighted average shares outstanding	3,691,805	3,297,027	3,314,862	3,249,421	

	AS OF MARCH 31		AS OF DECEMBER 31	
	2006		2005	2004
BALANCE SHEET DATA				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 528,213	\$ 283	462	
Working capital	298,568	(982,278)	(844,196)	
Total Assets	1,032,356	246,556	247,718	
Long-term debt	12,657	14,818	0	
Stockholders' equity	524,323	(757,103)	(603,746)	

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - THORIUM POWER

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Thorium Power's financial statements, together with the notes to those statements, included elsewhere in this report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions such as statements of Thorium Power's plans, objectives, expectations, and intentions. Thorium Power's actual results may differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements because of the risks and uncertainties inherent in future events.

Overview

Radkowsky Thorium Power Corp., incorporated in the state of Delaware on January 8, 1992, changed its name to Thorium Power, Inc. in April 2001. Thorium Power is engaged in the development of nuclear fuel designs into three markets: (1) weapons-grade plutonium disposition, (2) reactor-grade plutonium disposition, and (3) nuclear fuel for commercial nuclear fuel designs. These fuel designs are for use in existing light water reactors. Presently, Thorium Power is focusing most of its efforts primarily on demonstrating and testing its thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel designs for the Russian VVER reactors.

Thorium Power's future customers may include nuclear fuel fabricators and/or nuclear power plants, and/or U.S. or foreign governments.

Operations to date have been devoted primarily to filing for patents, developing strategic relationships within the industry, securing political and financial support from the United States and Russian governments, continued development of the fuel designs and administrative functions. Thorium Power, therefore, prepares its financial statements as a Development Stage Company.

Material Opportunities and Challenges

A major opportunity for Thorium Power is the possibility that its fuel designs may be used in many existing light water reactors in the future. Thorium Power is developing nuclear fuel designs for use in Russian VVER-1000 light water reactors. Management believes that these designs can later be used in Western reactors. Light water reactors are the dominant reactor types in the world and fuels for such reactors constitute the majority of the commercial market for nuclear fuel. Thorium Power's focus is on three different types or variants of thorium fuel designs. The first is a thorium fuel designed to dispose of weapons-grade plutonium that is stockpiled in Russia. The second is designed to dispose of reactor-grade plutonium that has been extracted from spent fuel from commercial reactors and stockpiled in Russia, Western Europe, the U.S. and Japan. The third is a fuel designed not to dispose of plutonium, but rather to provide reactor owner-operators with an economically alternative fuel that will not generate spent fuel containing weapons-usable plutonium. All three of these fuel variants are also expected to have additional benefits, including reduced volume and long-term radio-toxicity of spent fuel for the same amount of electricity generated as compared with uranium fuels that are currently used in light water reactors.

Management believes its greatest challenge is that nuclear power plant operators are hesitant to be the first to use a new type of nuclear fuel. For this reason, it is important to Thorium Power that the United States and Russian governments cooperate with each other and with Thorium Power in using Thorium Power's fuel design to dispose of weapons-grade plutonium in Russia. Management believes that use of this fuel can help the governments meet their policy goal of eliminating this plutonium, so the plutonium can never be stolen and used by others to make nuclear weapons. If the United States and Russian governments cooperate and this fuel is used, then management believes that it will be less difficult for Thorium Power to introduce its reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel design to governments and companies that operate nuclear power plants. If, on the other hand, Thorium Power's weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel is not used in Russia, it will be more difficult to have the reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel used. If the reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel is used, management believes that it will be less difficult to interest reactor operators and governments to use Thorium Power's commercial fuel design. Management believes that it will be less difficult because the three fuel variants are quite similar, so demonstrating any one of them in a nuclear power plant could help show that the other designs can also be used in commercial nuclear power plants.

Thorium Power is focusing on the fuel variant to dispose of weapons-grade plutonium in Russia because it can help the United States and Russian government meet their national security goal of disposing of this plutonium. For this reason, management believes that it will be less difficult to have this fuel used first, before the other fuel variants are demonstrated.

Thorium Power has been developing relations with the United States and Russian governments for over ten years. Thorium Power, in cooperation with these governments, has been demonstrating its fuel concepts in a research reactor in Russia for over three years. Thorium Power has helped cause independent analyses of the technology to be performed, including a May 2005 report by the International Atomic Energy Agency and a Spring 2005 report by Westinghouse Electric Company, and these analyses are positive and management believes can help lead to deployment of these nuclear fuels.

Thorium Power also is working with Russian scientific institutes to have all three of the fuel variants demonstrated simultaneously in a Russian VVER-1000 reactor as soon as three years from now if adequate support and funding levels are provided by the United States government and the Russian government provides necessary support. Management believes that it will be necessary to have a working relationship with a major nuclear fuel fabricator and vendor to have its fuel designs widely deployed in global markets.

Thorium Power's nuclear fuel designs have never been demonstrated in a full size commercial reactor powering a city. The plans for demonstrating the fuels in a VVER-1000 reactor in Russia would provide that operating experience that is important to reactor owners and regulatory authorities. If the project is adequately funded by a public-private partnership, the fuels can be demonstrated in the VVER-1000 reactor, which can help convince other light water reactor operators around the world to accept thorium fuel designs.

Thorium Power has been building relationships with companies and organizations in the nuclear power industry for several years. These companies and organizations can work in a consortium with Thorium Power as government contractors to dispose of weapons-grade plutonium. If Thorium Power is unable to obtain contracts to dispose of plutonium from weapons or spent fuel, or make arrangements with companies in the nuclear power industry to seek these contracts, it will be more difficult to have the fuel designs deployed beyond the VVER-1000 market. The companies that Thorium Power is discussing these matters with can have opportunities to sell into the commercial nuclear power industry nuclear fuel branded with their name. Thorium Power would need to enter into an agreement with one or more of these companies. Without such an arrangement with a nuclear fuel fabricator, it would be more difficult for Thorium Power's fuels to be sold. In addition to the reputations, guarantees, service, and other benefits that these companies provide when selling fuel to nuclear power plant operators, they also often have multi-year fuel supply contracts with the reactor operators, so it can be almost impossible to penetrate some markets for nuclear fuel without working with a nuclear fuel supplier that can support long term contracts. If Thorium Power is successful in demonstrating the nuclear fuel designs in Russia and in continuing to build relationships with nuclear fuel fabricators, management believes it may lead to competition among these major companies in the nuclear power industry to work with Thorium Power in producing and selling the nuclear fuels to governments and commercial reactor operators.

Results of Operations - Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

Summary

The following table summarizes the results of Thorium Power's operations during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase or (decrease) from the 2005 fiscal year to the 2004 fiscal year.

Line Item	12/31/05	12/31/04	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Revenues	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	\$ 760,558	\$ 947,779	\$ (214,221)	(34.4)%
Other Expenses (Income)	\$ (54)	\$ (105)	\$ (51)	(49)%
Net Loss	\$ 760,504	\$ 974,674	\$ (214,170)	(21.9)%
Loss per common share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.07)	23.3%

Thorium Power's net loss for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 was \$760,504 or \$0.23 per share compared to the previous year's net loss of \$974,674 or \$0.30 per share for a net loss decrease of \$214,170.

This decrease in loss per common share is primarily attributed to a significant reduction in general and administrative expenses due to lower marketing and depreciation expenses.

Cash Flows - Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004**Cash provided by Operations**

Net cash used by operations was \$287,597 in the 2005 fiscal year compared to cash used of \$265,564 in the previous year.

The change of \$22,033 can be attributed to an increase in research and development costs and salaries.

Financing Activities

Thorium Power received net cash from financing activities of \$313,375 in its fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, compared to \$268,950 in the previous year.

The change of \$44,425 can be attributed to an increase in loans advanced to Thorium Power by related parties and proceeds from a long term note.

Results of Operations - Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005**Summary**

The following table summarizes the results of Thorium Power's operations during the three month period ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase or (decrease) from the 2006 period to the 2005 period.

Line Item	06/30/06	06/30/05	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Revenues	--	--	--	--
Operating Expenses	\$ 356,795	\$ 270,796	85,999	32%
Other Expenses	\$ 555,553	--	555,553	--
Net Loss	\$ 912,348	\$ 270,796	641,552	237%
Loss per common share	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.08)	0.17	213%

Thorium Power's net loss for the six month period ended June 30, 2006 was \$12,348 or \$(0.25) per share compared to the same period of the previous year net loss of \$270,796 or \$(0.08) per share for a net loss increase 641,552. This increase was attributable to:

- Increase in salaries paid to our executives of \$33,250
- An increase in total professional fees incurred in preparation for Thorium Power's upcoming merger with Novastar of \$250,386. This increase was offset by a charge back to Novastar for professional fees and other expenses that were paid for on their behalf.
 - Increase in travel and other general and administrative expenses of \$91,789
- Increase in its contribution to the construction of a high-temperature nuclear research reactor in Texas of \$550,000

These increases were offset by decreases due to:

- Expenses that were charges to Novastar for expenses incurred on their behalf, regarding the upcoming merger, which totaled \$264,741
- A reduction on research and development expenses of \$20,000

Cash Flows - Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Cash provided by Operations

Cash used by operations was \$1,623,687 during the six month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to cash used of \$3112,304 in the previous year six month period ended June 30, 2005.

The increase in cash used in operations can be primarily attributed to the increase in operating expenses, as mentioned above, in the results of operations section, as well as a reduction of accrued liabilities (\$464,814) and an increase in a receivable from Novastar Resources Ltd for expense incurred on behalf of Novastar and charged back to Novastar (\$264,741).

Financing Activities

Thorium Power received cash from financing activities of \$2,162,961 during the six month period ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$137,160 in the same period of the previous year.

This increase is due to an increase in the proceeds from the issuances of Thorium Power's common stock of \$2,120,782. This increase was offset by a decrease in loans from related parties of \$71,020 and a decrease in the proceeds received from related parties and long-term debt of \$23,961.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2006, Thorium Power's total assets were \$1,032,356. Total liabilities as of June 30, 2006, totaled \$508,033. Thorium Power had working capital of \$298,568 at June 30, 2006.

Thorium Power anticipates, prior to and following the Merger, that it will continue to have access to the cash that was raised by Novastar in its Private Placement in May, 2006. Thorium Power is in the process of creating a plan to develop and deploy its technology. While Thorium Power presently expects that the proceeds raised in the Private Placement transactions will be sufficient to meet its general operating needs for the next 12 months, Thorium Power will need additional capital to deploy its technology. At this stage of Thorium Power's development, it is difficult to estimate the total costs to fully develop and deploy its technology

On February 22, 2006, Thorium Power entered into a teaming agreement with numerous institutions in the University of Texas System, the City of Andrews, Texas, Midland Development Corporation and the Odessa Development Corporation pursuant to which Thorium Power committed \$1,250,000 for the purpose of developing a conceptual design nuclear reactor research facility.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Thorium Power does not have any off balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on Thorium Power's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to an investor in Thorium Power's securities.

Seasonality

Management does not expect that Thorium Power's business will not be subject to any material seasonal variations in operations.

Inflation

Management does not expect that Thorium Power's business, revenues and operating results will not be affected in any material way by inflation.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Securities and Exchange Commission issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" suggesting that companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In Financial Reporting Release No. 60, the Securities and Exchange Commission has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and operating results, and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, Thorium Power has identified the following significant policies as critical to the understanding of its financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires Thorium Power's management to make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements, including the notes thereto, and related disclosures of commitments and contingencies, if any. Thorium Power considers its critical accounting policies to be those that require the more significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of financial statements, including the following:

1 Accounting for expenses in connection with stock options and warrants by using the Black-Scholes option pricing method;

1 Valuation of intangible assets;

1 Valuation of contingent liabilities

Management relies on historical experience, legal advice and on assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances in making its judgment and estimates. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

NOVASTAR'S BUSINESS

General Overview

Novastar is currently a mineral exploration company. As of fiscal year-end June 30, 2005, Novastar had no mineral properties, but subsequently acquired mineral leases and claims located in Alabama, USA North Queensland, Australia, respectively. These are exploration stage mineral properties prospective for thorium, platinum group metals (platinum group metals) and other rare earth minerals (REM).

Novastar's objective is to become a global supplier of thorium to the nuclear energy industry.

The phosphate mineral monazite, which exists as a sand, contains concentrations of thorium oxide as well as other REM. All commercially viable thorium metal is extracted from monazite.

Utilizing thorium based nuclear fuels has several important societal benefits, such as safety benefits, environmental benefits, and non-proliferation benefits. Thorium is more abundant, more efficient and safer to use as a reactor fuel than uranium. Also important, thorium fueled reactors leave behind very little weapons grade plutonium.

To this end, Novastar has acquired, and may acquire, both physical properties and rights to properties that contain monazite deposits. Properties of interest to Novastar contain both monazite stockpiles and in ground concentrations of monazite.

Corporate History

Novastar Resources Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of the state of Nevada on February 2, 1999, under the name of Aquistar Ventures (USA) Inc. Novastar was organized for the purpose of exploring for and, if possible, developing mineral properties primarily in the province of Ontario, Canada, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Aquistar Ventures Inc. ("Aquistar Canada"). Aquistar Canada was incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, on April 13, 1995 and is now inactive.

On February 2, 2001, Novastar acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Custom Branded Networks, Inc. or CBN, a Delaware corporation, in exchange for 25,000,000 common shares of Novastar. Novastar then changed its name to Custom Branded Networks, Inc. on or about May 29, 2001. The business of CBN, the Delaware corporation which was Novastar's wholly owned subsidiary, was the provision of turnkey private label Internet solutions to businesses and private organizations.

In May of 2003 Novastar began actively looking for other business opportunities that would provide superior economic opportunity, and in January 2005 it retained consultants to assist in the identification of opportunities in the nuclear sector, particularly with respect to thorium fuel and technology. Effective May 10, 2005, Novastar changed its name to Novastar Resources Ltd. During the period from September through December 2005, Novastar entered into three agreements to acquire mining interests in two properties in Alabama and one property in Queensland, Australia. In the same time frame, Novastar began discussions with Thorium Power that led to the merger agreement.

Employees

As of September 26, 2006 Novastar, operating in conjunction with Thorium Power, had six employees, five of whom are full-time employees.. Novastar believes that its relationship with its employees is satisfactory.

Novastar uses consultants with specific skills to assist with various business functions including evaluation, due diligence, acquisition initiatives, corporate governance and business development.

Government Regulation

Mining operations and exploration activities are subject to various national, state, provincial and local laws and regulations in the United States, Canada and Australia, as well as other jurisdictions, which govern prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection of the environment, mine safety, hazardous substances and other matters. Directly, or through a service contractor, Novastar has pending or will make applications for those licenses, permits and other authorizations required to conduct its exploration activities on its leases and claims located in Alabama, USA and Queensland, Australia, respectively. To date, we have spent approximately \$395,000 to conduct our mineral exploration activities.

Such approval may involve many levels of government (i.e. Federal, State, Provincial, County and/or City approval), and Novastar cannot predict whether all such approvals will be successfully obtained.

Novastar's exploration projects are subject to various regulations governing protection of the environment, both in North America and in Australia. These laws are continually changing and, as a general matter, are becoming more restrictive. Management intends to conduct business in a way that safeguards public health and the environment.

Novastar believes that it is and will continue to be in compliance in all material respects with applicable statutes and regulations.

Changes to laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where Novastar owns property or may operate in the future could require additional capital expenditures and increased operating costs. Novastar is unable to predict what additional legislation or regulatory requirements, if any, might be proposed or enacted, and how such laws could impact the economics of its projects.

Management expects that it will not incur material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities until it determines that the market for its minerals will support these and all costs of mining.

Competition

Novastar competes with other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of prospective properties and mineral rights. There is competition for the limited number of opportunities, some of which is with other companies having substantially greater financial resources than Novastar. As a result, Novastar may have difficulty acquiring attractive projects at reasonable prices.

Novastar believes no single company has sufficient market power to affect the price or supply of thorium, rare earth minerals, platinum group metals or other minerals in the world market.

Properties

Mineral Property Descriptions and Mining Contracts

On September 14, 2005, Novastar entered into an Assignment of Specific Mineral Rights agreement (the "AGH Assignment Agreement") with Charles Merchant, Novastar's former Chief Executive Officer, who was conducting business under the name American Graphite Holdings ("AGH"), an Alabama sole proprietorship, under which Novastar was assigned all of his mineral rights located on certain properties located in Clay County, Alabama and commonly referred to as the Ashland Graphite Properties. In consideration of the assigned rights, Novastar paid to AGH \$100,000 in cash and issued 1,000,000 Novastar restricted shares to AGH, at a deemed issued price of \$0.001 per share. In addition, AGH is to receive a \$15.00 per ton net royalty of Thorium/monazite removed from the leased properties. In March of 2006, as contemplated by the Merger Agreement, the parties entered into Amendment No. 1 to the AGH Assignment Agreement, whereby the parties agreed that the sole remedy available to AGH for breach of the AGH Assignment Agreement by Novastar shall be the termination of the AGH Assignment Agreement, and that no further relief or recourse, whether in law, in equity or otherwise, will be available to AGH.

On September 30, 2005 Novastar entered into a Mining Acquisition Agreement (the "Acquisition Agreement") with Walter Doyle whereby Novastar agreed to acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to any deposits of thorium, monazite and other rare earth minerals on certain mining properties in Queensland, Australia. The consideration paid by Novastar to Mr. Doyle consisted of 5,000,000 restricted shares of common stock of Novastar. In February, 2006, Novastar purchased all such shares from Mr. Doyle for \$400,000 and such shares were cancelled. Under the Acquisition Agreement, Novastar is to operate the property subject to the agreement, and is granted the right to prospect, explore, develop and engage in other mining work on and under the property as it deems necessary and desirable, including bringing and erecting buildings, plants, machinery and equipment. Novastar is further permitted to remove all metals and minerals derived from its operations as necessary for testing. Pursuant to the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, Mr. Doyle is to retain 2.5% of the gross proceeds received by Novastar in any year from the sale of thorium, monazite or rare earth minerals of commercial economic value mined from the property, and any concentrates or other materials or products derived therefrom, less (i) the cost of transportation to a smelter or other place of treatment and (ii) any smelter or other treatment charges. In addition, Novastar is to incur its proportionate share of the following amounts spent on or with respect to exploration activities, to total not more than \$695,000 as follows: (i) expenditures of \$125,000 by December 31, 2006; (ii) expenditures of an additional \$150,000 by December 31, 2007; (iii) expenditures of an additional \$140,000 by December 31, 2008; (iv) expenditures of an additional \$140,000 by December 31, 2009 and (v) expenditures of an additional \$140,000 by December 31, 2010. In March of 2006, as contemplated by the Merger Agreement, the parties entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Acquisition Agreement, whereby the parties agreed that the sole remedy available to Mr. Doyle for breach of the Acquisition Agreement by Novastar shall be the termination of the Acquisition Agreement, and that no further relief or recourse, whether in law, in equity or otherwise, will be available to Mr. Doyle.

On December 31, 2005, Novastar entered into an agreement with CM Properties whereby certain mineral rights in the Cleburne County District of Alabama can be assigned to Novastar. Novastar will assume 51% of a lease held by the lessee, who was the CEO of Novastar as of December 1, 2005, though who resigned on March 17, 2006, for consideration of 2,000,000 restricted common shares of Novastar. In addition, Novastar must incur \$1,500,000 on property expenditures and for each \$100,000 in additional expenditures; Novastar will receive an additional 4% interest in the lease up to a maximum of an extra 40% interest. Upon reaching a 91% interest, the lessee shall retain a 9% interest and shall receive \$17.50 per ounce of pure Platinum Group Metal (PGM) produced. For each 2,500 ounces of PGM produced, the lessee shall receive an additional 1,000,000 restricted common shares of Novastar, up to a maximum of 8,000,000 shares, for a period of two years from the acquisition of Novastar's 91% interest being obtained. Aspects of the contract remain executory, and the company has not issued the 2,000,000 shares, while entities controlled by CM Properties continue to oversee the properties and are reimbursed by Novastar for its services. In February 2006, Novastar and CM Properties amended this Assignment of Mineral Leases to make the sole remedy to CM Properties for a breach of the agreement by Novastar termination of the mineral lease agreements, with no further relief or recourse against Novastar. Accordingly, the balance sheet does not reflect the value of the property (this value determined by the stock value of the 2 million shares at the date of the agreement - \$380,000) as an asset nor does it reflect Novastar's obligation to issue the shares (valued at the stock value of \$380,000) as common stock reserved for future issuance (an equity account on the balance sheet).

Preliminary sample assays for platinum group metals have been taken at the Cleburne County Alabama property, but the results are inconclusive. Novastar has not taken any core samples from the thorium/monazite properties located in Alabama or Australia. No further mineral property descriptions are available for public dissemination at this time.

Other Property Descriptions

Novastar is obligated to pay approximately \$7,000 per month for office rent and approximately another 2,000 per month for other fees for the rented office space located at 8300 Greensboro Drive, Suite 800, McLean, Virginia 22102. The space is used by Novastar's executives for administrative purposes. The term of the lease expires for one office on April 30, 2007 and for the other offices in the summer of 2007.

Legal Proceedings

On March 31, 2006, Novastar, Thorium Power and their respective officers were served, through their counsel, with a verified complaint by Raj Pamnani. Mr. Pamnani alleges that Novastar and Thorium Power and their respective officers breached an oral consulting agreement he alleges was entered into between Mr. Pamnani and Novastar and demands a combination of shares of unrestricted common stock of Novastar and payment of monetary damages in the amount of \$10 million plus an additional \$5 million in punitive damages. The action was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, and Novastar filed a Motion to Dismiss the complaint on May 23, 2006. On August 8, 2006, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement whereby Mr. Pamnani irrevocably and forever waived and released any and all claims against Novastar, Thorium Power and the other defendants named in the complaint, through the date of execution of the Settlement Agreement, in return for the issuance of 215,000 shares of common stock of Novastar, as well as warrants to purchase 107,500 shares of Novastar common stock at a price of \$0.48 per share.

NOVASTAR'S MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each of Novastar's officers and directors:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
Seth Grae	43	Chief Executive Officer, President, and Director
Thomas Graham, Jr.	72	Interim Secretary, Director and Chairman of the Board
Cornelius J. Milmoie	59	Chief Operating Officer and Director
Victor Alessi	66	Director
Larry Goldman	49	Treasurer and Acting Chief Financial Officer
Andrey Mushakov	29	Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations

Under Novastar's Certificate of Incorporation, the authorized number of directors of Novastar is set at no fewer than 1 and no more than 5 directors. Novastar currently has a board of directors with four members. Each director serves for a term of one year that expires at the following annual stockholders meeting. Each officer serves at the pleasure of the board of directors and until a successor has been qualified and appointed. There are no family relationships, or other arrangements or understandings between or among any of the directors, executive officers or other person pursuant to which such person was selected to serve as a director or officer. Set forth below is certain biographical information regarding each of Novastar's directors and executive officers:

SETH GRAE. Mr. Grae, age 43, became the Chief Executive Officer and President of Novastar on March 17, 2006, and he became a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006. Mr. Grae's biographical information is provided above under the heading THE MERGER AGREEMENT—DIRECTORS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER.

THOMAS GRAHAM, JR. Ambassador Graham, age 72, became the Interim Secretary and a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006, and chairman of the board of directors on April 4, 2006. Ambassador Graham's biographical information is provided above under the heading THE MERGER AGREEMENT—DIRECTORS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER.

CORNELIUS J. MILMOE. Mr. Milmoe, age 59, became a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006 and he was appointed the Chief Operating Officer of Novastar on April 4, 2006. Mr. Milmoe's biographical information is provided above under the heading THE MERGER AGREEMENT—DIRECTORS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER.

VICTOR ALESSI. Mr. Alessi, age 66, became a director of Novastar on August 23, 2006. Mr. Alessi's biographical information is provided above under the heading THE MERGER AGREEMENT—DIRECTORS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER.

LARRY GOLDMAN. Mr. Goldman, age 49, became the Treasurer and Acting Chief Financial Officer of Novastar on June 13, 2006. Mr. Goldman's biographical information is provided above under the heading THE MERGER AGREEMENT—OFFICERS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER.

ANDREY MUSHAKOV. Mr. Mushakov, age 29, became the Executive Vice President - International Nuclear Operations of Novastar on July 27, 2006. Mr. Mushakov's biographical information is provided below under the heading THORIUM POWER'S MANAGEMENT.

INDEMNIFICATION

Novastar's bylaws provide that its directors and officers will be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted under the laws of Nevada. Pursuant to Nevada General Corporation law, a corporation may indemnify any of its directors and officers if he acted in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe such conduct was unlawful.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the small business issuer pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

NOVASTAR EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

SUMMARY OF CASH AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPENSATION

The following sets forth the annual and long-term compensation for services in all capacities to Novastar for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 paid to the Novastar's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and other two executive officers who were serving as executive officers at the end of the last completed fiscal year.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name And Principal Position	Year	ANNUAL COMPENSATION			LONG TERM COMPENSATION AWARDS			PAYOUTS	
		Salary(1) (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)(4)	Restricted Stock Award(s) (\$)	Securities Under-Lying Options/SARs (#)	LTIP Payouts (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	
Paul Carter (1) Chief Executive Officer, President, Chairman and Director	2006	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	2005	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Charles H. Merchant (2) Interim Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer Secretary	2006	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 127,500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	2005	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	2004	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Seth Grae (3) Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	2006	\$ 29,762	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,150,000	\$ 647,133	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (1) Mr. Carter served as Novastar's Chief Executive Officer from 2002 until December 1, 2005.
- (2) Mr. Merchant served as Novastar's interim Chief Executive Officer from December 1, 2005 until March 17, 2006.
- (3) Mr. Grae was named the Chief Executive Officer and President of Novastar on March 17, 2006, and effective April 2, 2006, became a director of Novastar
- (4) The value of perquisites and other personal benefits, securities and property for the named executive officers that do not exceed the lesser of \$1,000 or 10% of the total of the annual salary and bonus is not reported herein.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted (1)	% of Total Options Granted To Employees in the Fiscal Year	Exercise Price	Expiration Date
Paul Carter	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles H. Merchant	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Seth Grae	7,200,000	69% \$	0.80	February 14, 2016
-----------	-----------	--------	------	----------------------

80

**AGGREGATED NOVASTAR OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR-END
AND FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION VALUES TABLE**

The following table contains information concerning the number of shares acquired and value realized from the exercise of options by the named executive officers during fiscal 2005 and the number of unexercised options held by the named executive officers at March 31, 2006.

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized (\$)	Number of Shares of Common Stock Underlying Unexercised Options at Year End June 30, 2005		Value of Unexpected In-The-Money Options at Year End June 30, 2005 (1)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Paul Carter	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles H. Merchant	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seth Grae	0	N/A	1,650,000	5,550,000	\$ 0	\$ 0

(1) Options are "in-the-money" if the market price of a share of common stock exceeds the exercise price of the option.

Novastar has no retirement, pension or profit sharing program for the benefit of its directors, officers or other employees, but the board of directors may recommend one or more such programs for adoption in the future.

OPTION/SAR GRANTS

Effective February 14, 2006, Novastar adopted its 2006 Stock Plan. The 2006 Stock Plan provides for grants of restricted shares of common stock and grants of stock options. Under the terms of the 2006 Stock Plan, as amended, Novastar Resources may grant a maximum of 75 million shares of common stock, to consist of no more than 75 million shares issuable under incentive stock options and no more than 37.5 million restricted shares of common stock. The maximum number of restricted shares that may be granted to one individual in any fiscal year is five million shares, and the maximum number of options that may be granted to one individual in any fiscal year is eight million shares. Since adopting the 2006 Stock Plan, Novastar has granted a total of 19,225,000 options to its officers, directors and advisory board members. See "INTERESTS OF NOVASTAR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS IN THE MERGER" for more information regarding awards that have been granted to officers and directors of Novastar under the 2006 Stock Plan.

Prior to the 2006 Stock Plan, the Novastar board of directors chose to make option or warrant awards to select officers, directors, consultants, or stockholder/investors in order to induce them to assist it in implementing its business model and to provide long term additional incentive. These options or warrants, as awarded, were not awarded pursuant to a plan but were specific individual awards with varying terms and conditions. In some instances, the board of directors reserved the right to cancel these awards for non-performance or other reasons, or established a vesting schedule pursuant to which the award is earned.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

We currently have only one independent director, Vic Alessi. Mr. Alessi became a director of Novastar on August 23, 2006. Pursuant to the Independent Director Contract between Mr. Alessi and Novastar, Mr. Alessi receives \$40,000 in cash per year for acting as a director of Novastar. In addition, Mr. Alessi was granted non-qualified options to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the common stock of the Company which shall vest with respect to 1/36 of the total number of shares on September 21, 2006; the remaining shares will subsequently vest 1/36 on the first day of each month thereafter until all options have vested.

Except for Mr. Alessi, all of Novastar's current directors are also our officers and are compensated for the services that they provide to Novastar in their capacity as officers. Other than Mr. Alessi, Novastar's current directors do not receive any additional compensation for the services they provide to the company as directors. Directors are reimbursed for out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of their participation on Novastar's board.

Novastar intends to compensate independent directors that are elected or appointed to our board in the future in a manner that is consistent with Mr. Alessi's compensation as described above.

NOVASTAR PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

NOVASTAR PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of Novastar's common stock as of August 1, 2006 by:

1 each securityholder known by Novastar to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of Novastar's outstanding common stock;

1 each current director;

1 each of the named executive officers of Novastar listed in the table under the caption "Executive Compensation" and

1 all current directors and executive officers as a group.

Unless otherwise specified, the address of each of the persons set forth below is in care of Novastar Resources Ltd., 8300 Greensboro Drive, Suite 800, McLean, VA 22102.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Common Stock ⁽²⁾
Seth Grae	7,050,000	4.5%
Andrey Mushakov	1,828,125	1.2%
Thomas Graham, Jr.	273,333	*
Cornelius J. Milmoie	75,000	*
Larry Goldman	75,000	*
OTC Investments Ltd. 1710-1177 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC V6E 2L3 Canada	15,000,000	9.6%

Directors and Officers as a Group (four people)	9,301,458	5.9%
---	-----------	------

* Less than 1%

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Each of the beneficial owners listed above has direct ownership of and sole voting power and investment power with respect to the shares of Novastar common stock.

(2) A total of 156,411,474 shares of Novastar common stock are considered to be outstanding pursuant to Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For each beneficial owner above, any options exercisable within 60 days have been included in the denominator.

THORIUM POWER'S BUSINESS

General Overview

Thorium Power is a Delaware corporation that was incorporated on January 8, 1992. Thorium Power has patented proprietary nuclear fuel designs for use in certain existing commercial nuclear power plants. Its designs are for fuels that will serve

- the market for U.S. and Russian weapons grade plutonium disposition;
- the market for disposition of plutonium in spent nuclear fuel; and
- the market for commercial nuclear fuel.

The above designs require additional developmental work to be used in reactors, and Thorium Power plans to fully develop and commercialize these fuel designs with the cooperation of U.S. and foreign governments and other nuclear businesses.

In 1994 Thorium Power began working with the Russian Research Centre Kurchatov on the development and testing of thorium fuel designs. At this time, Thorium Power also began working with Brookhaven National Laboratory on the development of thorium fuel designs. In 1995, 1996 and 1999, the U.S. government provided grants for work on the thorium fuel project at the Kurchatov Institute. Each of these three grants were matching grants where the US government and Thorium Power each provided funding. As a result of these grants, contracts between the U.S. government and the Kurchatov Institute and arrangements directly between Thorium Power and such institute, Thorium Power has obtained access to several hundred nuclear scientists and engineers at the Kurchatov Institute and other nuclear research institutes and fuel fabrication facilities in Russia that are developing and testing the fuel designs.

Once the fuel designs are further developed and tested, Thorium Power intends to license its patent and other intellectual property rights to fuel fabricators, nuclear generators, and governments for use in nuclear reactors, or sell the technology to major nuclear companies or government contractors. Thorium Power plans to remain a technology company. It has no plans to own or operate nuclear facilities or otherwise handle nuclear materials.

Thorium Power's thorium/weapons-grade plutonium and thorium/reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuels are designed for effective and safe disposition of weapons-and reactor-grade plutonium in existing nuclear power plants at a lower cost than other approaches.

Thorium Power's thorium/uranium nuclear fuel is designed to replace uranium fuels that are currently used in commercial nuclear power plants worldwide. Management believes that thorium fuel could have significant non-proliferation, reactor safety, and environmental benefits compared to conventional uranium fuel. In addition to thorium-based nuclear fuel designs for existing light water reactors, Thorium Power is exploring the development of advanced nuclear fuel designs for use in the next generation reactors, such as a high-temperature helium-cooled reactor and small light water reactors, which are primarily intended to power commercial facilities and provide electricity for small towns located in remote areas across the globe.

Thorium Power's Mission

Thorium Power has two missions. The first is to develop the fastest, cheapest, and most effective means of disposing of weapons-grade and reactor-grade plutonium by using the plutonium combined with thorium as reactor fuel. The second is to be the world's leading developer of proliferation resistant nuclear fuel designs and to design and patent these designs and coordinate their development and commercialization with large commercial entities and governments worldwide. These designs will allow nuclear power plants to produce electricity without producing weapons-usable plutonium.

The Thorium Power Story

Before World War II, a then young professor Dr. Edward Teller taught a student named Alvin Radkowsky. Dr. Teller later became one of the greatest nuclear weapons designers, at the Manhattan Project, and then a lead developer of the hydrogen bomb. Dr. Radkowsky, who never worked on bombs, was the leader of the teams that developed the nuclear reactors that propel submarines and other ships, as well as the first commercial nuclear power plant.

In 1948, H.G. Rickover, who would later be known as the legendary Admiral Rickover, proposed the creation of a U.S. nuclear-powered naval fleet. Admiral Rickover believed that the advantages of using nuclear power to propel naval vessels would include the ability of submarines to stay under water for longer periods of time making detection more difficult. Submarines and surface ships, including aircraft carriers, powered by nuclear generators, could also enter combat areas without any need to refuel, obviating the need for refueling tankers to be sent into war zones. Admiral Rickover's dream had many disbelievers. The idea, which at the time seemed grandiose, would require the design of a nuclear reactor that could fit into a relatively small space within a naval vessel.

By this time, Dr. Teller was one of the most legendary names in physics. When asked by Dr. Teller for a recommendation for Admiral Rickover's project, Teller referred Dr. Radkowsky, his former student. In 1948 Admiral Rickover hired Dr. Radkowsky as the first Chief Scientist of the Naval Reactors programs. Dr. Radkowsky held that position from the program's founding in 1948 until he retired from the program in 1972.

In July 1951, the United States Congress authorized the construction of the world's first nuclear powered submarine. Two and a half years later, on January 21, 1954, First Lady Mamie Eisenhower broke the traditional bottle of champagne across the bow of the ship, that had been named the Nautilus, as it slid into the Thames River in Groton, Connecticut, as the world's first nuclear powered ship. Dr. Radkowsky was the Chief Scientist for the Naval Reactors project that designed the nuclear power plant of that ship, and all other nuclear powered naval vessels produced during his tenure. The Nautilus shattered all submerged speed and distance records for naval vessels.

In 1953, President Eisenhower asked Admiral Rickover to work on a project that later became known as Atoms for Peace. The project involved the design of the first commercial nuclear power plant on land that could generate electricity. Dr. Radkowsky was asked to lead the project. The reactor was built just outside Pittsburgh, in Shippingport, Pennsylvania, and it began operating on December 2, 1957. It was in operation until October 1982. The groundbreaking for the plant was held in May 1954, with President Eisenhower in attendance, and on May 26, 1958, President Eisenhower opened the plant as the cornerstone of his Atoms for Peace program and marked the beginning of the commercial nuclear power industry. The Shippingport reactor was a light water breeder reactor, and in many ways would be the prototype of all commercial nuclear power plants to follow. Dr. Radkowsky's name was on the key patents as the inventor of the reactor, including the invention of key technologies, without which commercial nuclear power or nuclear propulsion of ships would not be practical. Dr. Radkowsky also designed a thorium-based fuel, in a novel seed-and-blanket configuration, as the original fuel for this first nuclear power plant.

In 1983, Dr. Edward Teller contacted Alvin Radkowsky to seek Dr. Radkowsky's assistance in developing a nuclear fuel that could work in the world's existing commercial nuclear power plants, but that would not produce nuclear weapons-usable plutonium. Dr. Teller was concerned that plutonium taken from spent fuels could be used to create nuclear weapons. Thereafter, Dr. Radkowsky immediately began working on nuclear fuel designs using thorium.

In 1991, Dr. Radkowsky contacted Seth Grae, the current Chief Executive Officer of Thorium Power, and asked Mr. Grae to assist him in the development of a company that could create and exploit these fuel designs. At the time, Mr. Grae was a business attorney and Dr. Radkowsky had heard of Mr. Grae's work with emerging companies and asked Mr. Grae to assist in the establishment of a new company that would become Thorium Power. In the 1980s, while in law school, Mr. Grae had represented Soviet refuseniks, who had been scientists at nuclear institutes in Russia, on a pro bono basis. Mr. Grae was interested in high technology development and international cooperation in technology development. Mr. Grae's father, Joel Grae, met Dr. Radkowsky soon thereafter in New York, and Joel Grae and Dr. Radkowsky founded Radkowsky Thorium Power on January 8, 1992 to develop Dr. Radkowsky's technology.

In 1993, Thorium Power became one of the first Western companies to have discussions with the Russian Kurchatov Institute, where the Soviet Union's first atomic bomb had been developed, and much of its nuclear reactor technology had been developed. In 1995, Thorium Power's project at the Kurchatov Institute became one of the first recipients of a grant from the US Department of Energy for nuclear work in Russia. Since its founding in 1992, Thorium Power has been a privately held company developing the nuclear fuel designs originally invented by Dr. Alvin Radkowsky.

The Nuclear Power Industry

Presently, nuclear power provides 7% of the world's energy, including 17% of the world's electricity. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency, there are 443 nuclear power plants in operation today, mostly light water reactors, with the most dominant types being pressurized water reactors (PWRs), boiling water reactors (BWRs) and VVER reactors (a Russian equivalent of PWRs).

The commercial nuclear power industry customers are nuclear power generators, who convert nuclear energy into electricity. The industry serving these customers includes both large vertically-integrated nuclear companies that provide a complete array of reactor services and niche providers. The services include reactor design, construction, servicing, and decommissioning; front-end nuclear fuel services (nuclear fuel materials procurement and processing; nuclear fuel design (Thorium Power's market of interest) and fuel fabrication); back-end nuclear fuel services (spent fuel management and reprocessing), transportation, and various other services.

Today the vast majority of commercial nuclear power plants around the world use uranium oxide fuel. This uranium oxide fuel is comprised of uranium enriched up to 5% by uranium-235, with the remaining 95% or more being uranium-238. During irradiation inside a reactor core, some of the uranium-238 isotopes capture a neutron and become plutonium-239, a long-lived fissionable element that can be used to make nuclear weapons. Each year, an average 1,000-megawatt PWR produces over 200 kilograms of reactor-grade plutonium in its spent fuel. The plutonium-bearing spent fuel may be buried in a repository such as the US Department of Energy facility at Yucca Mt., Nevada, recycled so the plutonium is "burned" as nuclear fuel, or used to make nuclear weapons.

All three options raise environment, safety, or non-proliferation issues. One recycling technology, used by a small number of nuclear power plants, is mixed oxide (MOX) fuel, a mixture of uranium oxide and recovered plutonium oxide. MOX fuel has never been used in Russian VVER reactors and, due to its higher cost, MOX fuel has never caught on among most nuclear power generators, who prefer the "once through" and burial cycle. Because it contains uranium, MOX fuel generates a significant amount of weapons-usable plutonium.

Competition

Thorium Power's market of interest is the supply of thorium-based nuclear fuel designs. The world's nuclear fuel fabrication market is controlled by a handful of large nuclear fuel fabricators who develop proprietary uranium-based fuel designs. The key world nuclear fuel market players are, in order of magnitude of fuel fabrication: (1) Areva of France, owned by the French government, (2) Westinghouse, owned by the British government, which has recently agreed to sell Westinghouse to Toshiba, (3) Global Nuclear Fuel, a joint venture of three companies, General Electric, Hitachi and Toshiba, and (4) Russian fuel companies supplying fuel primarily to Russian-type reactors.

Each of these companies has its own fuel design capabilities and also has the ability to fabricate nuclear fuels. Thorium Power, on the other hand, only intends to provide fuel design services. Thorium Power does not intend to fabricate fuels. Accordingly, these companies will be Thorium Power's competitors in that they may design alternatives to its fuel designs, however, they will also be potential licensees of Thorium Power's fuel designs and may fabricate nuclear fuels using Thorium Power's fuel design technology.

Thorium Power faces different competition for each of its three markets for its proprietary nuclear fuel designs:

Thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel

This fuel design (the Radkowsky Thorium Plutonium Incinerator, or "RTPI") was developed to meet the needs of the U.S.-Russia plutonium disposition program. It is the policy of those countries to eliminate their extensive stockpiles of surplus weapons grade plutonium. In 2000, the U.S. and Russia signed a bi-lateral agreement, committing each country to dispose of 34 metric tons of surplus weapons-grade plutonium. Originally, a mixed oxide (MOX) fuel technology, promoted by Areva, was selected by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for both the United States and Russia to accomplish this mission. However, over the past several years, the implementation of the 2000 plutonium disposition agreement has been delayed due to political, financial, and technical issues experienced by the MOX program. During the fiscal years from 1999-2005, Congress appropriated a total of over \$3 billion for the MOX program. Despite such significant funding levels, the MOX program has experienced substantial schedule slippage and has made little progress since 1999 toward accomplishing the goal of plutonium disposition. In the consideration of FY07 appropriations, several members of Congress and Committees have publicly expressed doubts the MOX program should continue.

Management believes that Thorium Power's thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel could offer a faster, cheaper, and more effective means to dispose of excess quantities of weapons-grade plutonium by "burning" it using the RTPI fuel design in existing VVER nuclear power plants in Russia (a similar design may be usable in the US and other Western countries). Thorium plans to educate government officials and key decision-makers to convince them to use this technology for the plutonium disposition mission.

Thorium/reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel

This fuel technology is designed to provide an effective means to dispose of separated reactor-grade plutonium. As of 2004, there were 274 metric tons of separated reactor-grade plutonium (equivalent of 15,000-20,000 nuclear weapons) stored at various locations around the world. According to *No Future Plutonium?* by Spiez Laboratory, The Swiss NBC Defense Establishment, dated November 2002, another 1,400 metric tons of this potentially weapons useable material are embedded in spent fuel and stored at hundreds of commercial reactor sites around the globe.

Management believes that Thorium Power's thorium/reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel technology may offer a more economically viable way to dispose of separated reactor-grade plutonium than the mixed oxide (MOX) fuel or burial alternatives. MOX fuel costs more than conventional uranium fuel, even if separated plutonium is treated as sunk cost and is not included in the fuel cost. Thorium Power's fuel design, which management expects to be cost competitive with conventional uranium fuel designs, could offer a viable alternative to such reactor operators.

The burial alternative faces substantial opposition from the communities chosen as sites, such as Yucca Mt. Nevada, on grounds of environments and safety risks. Also, the long life of plutonium means that the buried spent fuel will be a proliferation risk for centuries. The United States and many countries have been committed to the burial alternative for a number of years. In early 2006, in announcing its Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP), the United States announced that it would work with other countries to develop proliferation-resistant environmentally compatible technologies and processes to promote recycling and reduce the need for burial in long term repositories.

Management believes that benefits offered by thorium/reactor-grade plutonium fuel designs include enhanced proliferation resistance, improved reactor safety, and significantly reduced volume, weight and long-term radio-toxicity of spent fuel.

Thorium Power's marketing strategy with respect to thorium/reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel is to educate reactor operators, who presently own stockpiles of separated reactor-grade plutonium and are forced to pay ongoing plutonium storage fees, about the benefits offered by this fuel technology to convince them to recycle these plutonium stockpiles in their reactors using thorium/reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel. This strategy is attuned with GNEP and the strategies of countries that wish to recycle but are not committed to MOX technology.

Thorium/uranium fuel

Management believes that Thorium Power's thorium/uranium nuclear fuel will offer significant advantages over uranium fuel, including: (1) enhanced proliferation resistance of spent fuel, (2) improved reactor safety, (3) significantly reduced volume, weight and long-term radio-toxicity of spent fuel, and (4) cost savings in the back-end operations (spent fuel management) of the nuclear fuel cycle. Thorium Power expects the front-end costs (cost of fresh thorium/uranium fuel) to be cost competitive with conventional uranium fuel. At the same time, the back-end (waste handling) costs are expected to be less than that for conventional uranium fuel due to significantly reduced volume and weight of spent thorium/uranium fuel.

The primary barrier to industry adoption of Thorium Power fuel designs is that the entire industry infrastructure is based on uranium fuel with enrichments of 3-5%. Thorium Power's designs require plutonium or more highly enriched uranium (up to 20%). Although the designs can be accommodated by most existing reactors, there are no existing fuel fabrication facilities licensed and capable of fabricating commercial lots of fuel containing the more highly enriched uranium and plutonium. There are also transportation and logistics issues with the fuel that must be addressed.

The primary marketing strategy Thorium Power intends to pursue with respect to its thorium/uranium fuel product is to first demonstrate the fuel design under the plutonium disposition program. It will then form an alliance or alliances with existing nuclear fuel fabricators, to whom Thorium Power would license its intellectual property rights to Thorium Power's thorium/uranium nuclear fuel. An alternative marketing strategy Thorium Power may pursue is to form an international consortium that may involve government and/or private sectors to build "green field" nuclear fuel fabrication facilities. In that case, Thorium Power would license its intellectual property rights to the thorium/uranium fuel to the consortium that would own and/or operate the new nuclear fuel fabrication facilities.

Advanced Reactor Fuel

On February 22, 2006, Thorium Power entered into a teaming agreement with The University of Texas System, the University of Texas of the Permian Basin (UTPB) in Odessa, Texas and General Atomics (GA), for the pre-conceptual design phase (PCD) to build a next generation high-temperature reactor in Andrews County, Texas.

Under the terms of the teaming agreement, Thorium Power will be responsible for contributing to the specific thorium fuel designs that will be addressed in the PCD. In addition, to the extent that the PCD may address issues particular to the use of thorium fuel experiments in conjunction with hydrogen generation experiments, Thorium Power will provide its expertise to General Atomics. Thorium Power will contribute \$1.25 million toward the PCD phase of the project.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

Thorium Power is a fuel designer that intends to license its technology to fuel fabricators. Accordingly, Thorium Power does not plan to utilize any raw materials in the conduct of its operations. However, the fuel fabricators who potentially will license Thorium Power's fuel designs in the future will need thorium and uranium to fabricate thorium-based fuels.

All of Thorium Power's nuclear fuel designs require both thorium and uranium in the oxide form which are the main raw materials for the blanket rods. The seed rods can contain either enriched uranium or plutonium. In addition, both the blanket and the seed rods are designed to be made of zirconium metal as will other fuels assembly components.

The current demand for thorium is very low. Thorium is sometimes used in government flares, camping lantern wicks and in other products in small quantities. If thorium based fuels become commercially accepted in the nuclear power industry, there would be a significant increase in the demand for thorium. Thorium is over three times more naturally abundant than uranium and is found in large quantities in monazite sands in many countries, including, Australia, India, the United States of America, and China. Several companies that process monazite sands to extract rare earth minerals for use in other markets have stockpiled thorium as a byproduct with no significant current market. Currently, there is no large supplier of thorium. Thorium Power believes that Novastar is the first company that has acquired rights to properties containing thorium in anticipation of providing large quantities of thorium for use in nuclear fuels or otherwise.

Uranium and zirconium are available to the fuel fabricators from various suppliers at market driven prices. Weapons-grade plutonium, which would be used to fabricate Thorium Power's weapons grade plutonium disposing fuel, is generally unavailable. However, if government support is obtained, weapons-grade plutonium would be obtained from governments that have developed nuclear weapons capabilities. Reactor-grade plutonium is available in Europe, Russia and Japan from reprocessed spent fuel. The transfer and use of reactor-grade plutonium is highly regulated.

Dependence Upon Government Funding

Successful development and deployment of Thorium Power's thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel technology is largely dependent upon government funding and support. This fuel design is being developed for application in the U.S.-Russia plutonium disposition mission that is a government program run by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and its Russian government counterparts pursuant to the plutonium disposition agreement the United States and Russia entered into in 2000. The total cost to carry out the plutonium disposition mission will be in the billions of dollars. To date, the plutonium disposition program in the United States and Russia has been funded primarily by the U.S. government. The G-8 countries have made funding commitments for approximately \$800 million toward the Russian part of the plutonium disposition program but have not yet provided the funds.

In the fiscal year 2004 federal budget cycle, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$4 million for testing and evaluation of Thorium Power's thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel technology for the plutonium disposition mission in Russia. Additional funding support is required from the U.S. and other governments to complete the development, testing, demonstration and deployment of Thorium Power's thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel.

While the other two nuclear fuel designs (thorium/reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel and thorium/uranium fuel) that are being developed by Thorium Power are intended for commercial applications and are not as dependent on government funding as the thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel, they too could benefit from government support for the thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel. In particular, deployment of the thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel into commercial 1,000-megawatt light water reactors through a government program would provide operating experience. Due to many similarities in the design of the three Thorium Power nuclear fuel designs, this operating experience could be invaluable to other reactor operators considering switching to one of Thorium Power's other two fuels. There are also some potential synergies that could be achieved in the development and testing phase that may be able to reduce the overall research and development cost and shorten the product development cycle for Thorium Power's three nuclear fuel designs.

Intellectual Property

Thorium Power's nuclear fuel technologies are protected by several U.S. and international patents. The company's current patent portfolio is comprised of the following patents:

U.S. patents:

- Patent No. 6,026,136, a seed-blanket unit fuel assembly for a nuclear reactor
- Patent No. 5,949,837, a nuclear reactor having a core including a plurality of seed-blanket units
- Patent No. 5,864,593, a method for operating a nuclear reactor core comprised of at least first and second groups of seed-blanket units
- Patent No. 5,737,375, a nuclear reactor having a core including a plurality of seed-blanket units

The U.S. patents expire August 16, 2014.

International patents:

- Russia - Patent No. 2,176,826
- Russia - Patent No. 2,222,837
- South Korea - Patent No. 301,339
- South Korea - Patent No. 336,214
- China - Patent No. ZL 96196267.4

The international patents expire August 16, 2014.

Presently, Thorium Power is in the process of preparing new patent applications that will cover intellectual property that has been developed since the original patent applications were filed.

Over the past two years, most of the funding for research and development activities came from the U.S. government. Since mid-2004, the U.S. Department of Energy has paid approximately \$2.5 million to Kurchatov Institute and other Russian institutes for development and testing work they have performed on Thorium Power's fuel designs. Thorium Power has paid approximately \$30,000 of its own funds to these Russian contractors within the same time period.

Regulation

No safety regulatory approval is required to design thorium-based nuclear fuels, although certain technology transfers may be subject to national and international export controls. However, the testing, fabrication and use of nuclear fuels by Thorium Power's future partners and licensees is heavily regulated. The Kurchatov Institute and other locations where Thorium Power's fuel designs may be initially tested require governmental approvals from the host country's nuclear regulatory authority to test fuel in research reactors and other nuclear testing facilities. The Kurchatov Institute has obtained such approvals from the Russian nuclear regulatory authorities for the ongoing tests of Thorium Power's fuel designs that are taking place at Russian facilities. Nuclear fuel fabricators, who will potentially fabricate fuel using Thorium Power's technology under licenses from Thorium Power, are similarly regulated. Nuclear power plants that may utilize the fuel produced by these fuel fabricators require specific licenses relating to possession and use of nuclear materials as well as numerous other governmental approvals for the ownership and operation of nuclear power plants.

Employees

As of September 26, 2006, Thorium Power had 2 full-time employees.

Thorium Power uses consultants with specific skills to assist with various aspects of its project evaluation, due diligence and business development.

Properties

Thorium Power is obligated to pay \$3,234 per month for office rent and approximately another \$700-1000 per month for utilities and other fees for the rented office space located at 8300 Greensboro Drive, Suite 800, McLean, Virginia 22102. The total size of the leased space is 280 square feet, and is used by Thorium Power's executives for administrative purposes. The term of the lease expires on December 31, 2006.

Additionally, in 2004, Thorium Power subleased its old office space located at 1901 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Suite 202, Washington, DC 20006. The total size of the sub-leased space is 2,093 square feet. Pursuant to the sublease agreement, which expires on December 31, 2006 (the expiration date of the underlying lease agreement), the sublessee pays the entire fixed rent amount for the space and Thorium Power is obligated to pay a portion of the total monthly rent payment equal to the prorated portion of the operating expenses and real estate taxes for the building. Thorium Power estimates the total remaining balance owed by Thorium Power under this sublease agreement through December 31, 2006 is about \$3,300-4,000 (as of June 14, 2006).

THORIUM POWER'S MANAGEMENT

The following table sets out certain information regarding the directors and executive officers of Thorium Power:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
Seth Grae	43	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Andrey Mushakov	29	Treasurer and Secretary
Harold Welch	77	Chairman and Director
Thomas Graham, Jr.	72	Director
Daniel Barstow Magraw	59	Director
Alfred Rubin	75	Director

There are no family relationships between any of the foregoing individuals. None of Thorium Power's officers or directors have been involved in legal proceedings of the type that are required to be disclosed.

The Thorium Power Bylaws set the number of directors in the range from five to fifteen. There are currently five directors. Thorium Power has an Audit Committee comprised of two directors: Alfred Rubin (Chairman of the Audit Committee) and G. Harold Welch, Jr.

The Thorium Power Board does not have a designated audit committee financial expert.

Biographical information about Thorium Power's officers, directors and key consultants follows.

SETH GRAE. Mr. Grae has been involved with Thorium Power since it was founded in 1992. Mr. Grae is the President, the Chief Executive Officer and a director of Thorium Power. Mr. Grae also became the Chief Executive Officer and President of Novastar on March 17, 2006, and he became a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006.

Mr. Grae's biographical information is provided above under the heading THE MERGER AGREEMENT—DIRECTORS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER.

ANDREY MUSHAKOV. Mr. Mushakov is Treasurer and Secretary of Thorium Power and has held these positions since April 2002 and July 2003 respectively. He is the primary liaison between Thorium Power and the Kurchatov Institute in Moscow. Mr. Mushakov has expertise in financial analysis, financial planning and budgeting, financial reporting and accounting, structuring business transactions, and government contract negotiations. In 2004, Mr. Mushakov led successful negotiations with officials from the National Nuclear Security Administration and Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) that resulted in signing of a \$3.5 million government contract between ORNL and Kurchatov Institute for work relating to the Thorium Power's nuclear fuel development effort in Russia. His prior experience includes finance-related work in the banking and construction sectors. Mr. Mushakov has the following degrees: PhD in Economics from St. Petersburg State University of Economics and Finance (Russia), MS in Management with excellence (MBA equivalent) from Hult International Business School (formerly the Arthur D. Little School of Management), where he was enrolled as a recipient of the Russian President's Scholarship, and BS in Banking and Finance with honors from the Finance Academy of Russia .

G. HAROLD WELCH, JR. Mr. Welch served as Chairman of the board of directors of Thorium Power from 1992 to 1995, and resumed the role of Chairman of the Board in 2005. From 1979 to 1990, he was the Chairman and President of Yale New Haven Medical Center, Inc. From 1990 to 1999, he was Chairman of the Board of the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority, of which he was a member since 1978. Mr. Welch also was a member of the Board of Biocraft Laboratories, Inc., a New York Stock Exchange listed generic drug company. Mr. Welch is a graduate of Yale University and the Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Yale University.

THOMAS GRAHAM, JR. Ambassador Graham has been a member of the board of directors of Thorium Power since July 1, 1997. He also became the Interim Secretary and a director of Novastar on April 2, 2006, and chairman of the board of directors of Novastar on April 4, 2006.

Ambassador Graham's biographical information is provided above under the heading THE MERGER AGREEMENT—DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF NOVASTAR AFTER THE MERGER.

DANIEL BARSTOW MAGRAW, JR. Mr. Magraw has been a member of the board of directors of Thorium Power since April 7, 1996. He is one of the world's leading expert on international environmental law and policy. Mr. Magraw is President and CEO of the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL). From 1992-2001, he was Director of the International Environmental Law Office of the US Environmental Protection Agency. He is a member of the US Department of State Study Group on International Business Transactions and was Chair of the 15,000-member Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association. He practiced international law, constitutional law, and bankruptcy law at Covington & Burling in Washington, DC from 1978-1983. Mr. Magraw is a widely-published author in the field of international environmental law. He is a graduate of Harvard University and the University of California, Berkley Law School.

ALFRED RUBIN. Mr. Rubin has been a director of Thorium Power since April 10, 2003. Mr. Rubin brings to the Board expertise in government contracting and the management of technology projects. As Chairman and CEO of System Automation Corporation, a company he founded in 1968, he provided systems analysis and software development services to Federal agencies and state and local governments. System Automation clients include Federal agencies such as DOD, State, NRC, and NIH, and over twenty States. Mr. Rubin received his B.S. degree (Mathematics and Physics) and an M.S. (Mathematics) followed by a graduate fellowship in Mathematics from Wayne State University in Detroit.

Mr. Rubin lectured in Mathematics at the City College of New York from 1961 to 1965 when he joined industry in the field of computer science.

Indemnification

Pursuant to the certificate of incorporation of Thorium Power, no director shall be liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability

- for a breach of such director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders,
- for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve the intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law,
- under Section 174 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or

- for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Thorium Power's bylaws provide that Thorium Power, to the fullest extent permitted or required by applicable law, shall indemnify, and advance expenses to, each and every person who is or was a director, officer, employee, agent or fiduciary of the corporation or of any other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise in which such person is or was serving at the request of the corporation and who, because of any such position or status, is directly or indirectly involved in any action, suit, arbitration on, alternate dispute resolution mechanism, investigation, administrative hearing or any other proceeding whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, provided that such indemnification is to conduct within such person's scope of duties as had been requested by the corporation, and provided that any person requesting advancement of expenses shall provide a statement that the conduct was within the scope of his or her duties to the corporation.

Thorium Power also has the power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against any liability asserted against him or her and incurred by him or her in any such capacity or arising out of his or her status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify him or her against such liability under applicable law.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted under these provisions, Thorium Power has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

THORIUM POWER EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth the annual and long-term compensation for services in all capacities to Thorium Power for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 paid to the Thorium Power's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and its Treasurer and Secretary.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	ANNUAL COMPENSATION			LONG TERM COMPENSATION		
		Salary (\$ (1))	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)	AWARDS Restricted Stock Award(s) (\$)	Securities Underlying Options/ SARs (#)	PAYOUTS LTIP Payouts (\$)
Seth Grae, President and CEO	2005	158,333	-			150,000	
	2004	150,000	-			-	
	2003	158,333	-			-	

None of Thorium Power's other executive officers received annual salary and bonuses in excess of \$100,000 during the past three fiscal years.

(1) Mr. Grae's aggregate salary in 2005, 2004 and 2003 includes \$145,833, \$125,000 and \$75,000 of accrued, but unpaid, salary. All of such accrued salary was paid to Mr. Grae in the first quarter of 2006.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

The following table sets forth the options granted to Thorium Power's executive officers during the year 2005.

Name	Name of Securities Underlying Options Granted	% of Total Options		Exercise Price	Expiration Date
		Granted	Granted to Employees in the Fiscal Year		
Seth Grae	150,000		66	\$4.00	July 2010

On August 17, 2005, Seth Grae was awarded a bonus of 150,000 stock options for shares of Thorium Power. The option was fully vested upon grant and exercisable for up to 5 years, with an exercise price of \$4.00 (four US dollars) per share.

AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR-END AND FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION VALUES TABLE

The following table contains information concerning the number of shares acquired and value realized from the exercise of options by the named executive officers during fiscal 2005 and the number of unexercised options held by the named executive officers at December 31, 2005.

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized (\$)	Number of Shares of Common Stock Underlying Unexercised Options at Year End (December 31, 2005)		Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Options at Year End (December 31, 2005) (1) (\$)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Seth Grae	N/A	N/A	208,000	—	0	—

(1) Options are "in-the-money" if the market price of a share of common stock exceeds the exercise price of the option. Thorium Power's common stock does not have an active trading market. For purposes of this calculation a market price of \$4.00 was used because Thorium Power issued common stock at \$4.00 per share pursuant to a stock purchase made in February, 2006. Because of the lack of liquidity, the true market value may be lower.

Thorium Power has no retirement, pension or profit sharing program for the benefit of its directors, officers or other employees to which it contributes, but the board of directors may recommend one or more such programs for adoption in the future. Thorium Power does not maintain a 401(k) plan or similar plan.

Employee Stock Option Plan

Thorium Power does not maintain any equity incentive or stock option plans, however, Thorium Power has made individual option grants to employees, officers, directors and consultants.

Contracts with Officers

None.

THORIUM POWER PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of Thorium Power's equity securities as of August 8, 2006 by:

- each security holder known by Thorium Power to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of Thorium Power's outstanding securities;
- each current executive officer of Thorium Power;
- each current director of Thorium Power; and
- all current directors and executive officers of Thorium Power as a group.

Unless otherwise specified, the address of each of the persons set forth below is in care of Thorium Power, Inc., 8300 Greensboro Drive, Suite 800, McLean, VA 22102.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of Thorium Power (2)	Percent of Thorium Power's Common Stock
Thunder Investors, LLC 200 West Madison Street Chicago, IL 60606	1,012,500 (6)	20.8%
Seth Grae 1249 Beverly Road McLean, VA 22102	521,698 (3)	11.8%
Gillette Lee Chukat and/or Annette M. Radkowsky 10 Hameah Ve echad Street Ramat Chen 52234 Israel	458,810 (7)	10.9% 5.6%
G. Harold Welch, Jr.	234,166 (8)	

307 St. Ronan Street
New Haven, CT 06511

Thomas Graham, Jr.
7609 Glenbrook Road
Bethesda, MD 20814

140,025 (4)

3.3%

Andrey Mushakov
1701 East West Hwy., Apt.
401
Silver Spring, MD 20910

37,500 (5)

0.9%

Daniel Barstow Magraw, Jr.
8564 Horseshoe Lane
Potomac, MD 20854

35,573 (9)

0.8%

Alfred Rubin
3411 Fallstaff Road
Baltimore, MD 21215

30,750

0.7%

Mark Mamolen
1759 W. 28th Street
Sunset Island #1
Miami Beach, FL 33140

487,500 (10)

10.8%

Craig Robins
1632 Pennsylvania Avenue
Miami, FL 33139

291,000 (11)

6.6%

Officers and Directors as a
group (6 people)

999,712

21.8%

97

(1) Beneficial Ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Each of the beneficial owners listed above has direct ownership of and sole voting power and investment power with respect to the shares of Thorium Power common stock and Novastar's common stock, respectively.

(2) A total of 4,198,066 shares of Thorium Power common stock are considered outstanding pursuant to SEC Rule 13d-3(d)(1). For each Beneficial Owner above, any options held by such Owner that are exercisable within 60 days have been included in both the numerator and added to the denominator.

(3) Includes 208,000 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.

(4) Includes 100,000 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.

(5) Includes 37,500 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.

(6) Includes 675,000 shares underlying Thorium Power warrants.

(7) Includes 30,000 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.

- (8) Includes 20,000 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.
- (9) Includes 25,000 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.
- (10) Includes 325,000 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.
- (11) Includes 194,000 shares underlying Thorium Power stock options.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Novastar's authorized capital stock consists of 250,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. As of September 20, 2006, Novastar had 160,476,474 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

COMMON STOCK

The holders of the common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Accordingly, holders of a majority of the shares of common stock entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all of the directors standing for election. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends as may be declared by the Board out of funds legally available therefor. In the event of Novastar's liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in the assets remaining after payment of liabilities. Holders of common stock have no preemptive, conversion or redemption rights. All of the outstanding shares of common stock are fully-paid and nonassessable.

PREFERRED STOCK

Novastar's board of directors may, without stockholder approval, establish and issue shares of one or more classes or series of preferred stock having the designations, number of shares, dividend rates, liquidation preferences, redemption provisions, sinking fund provisions, conversion rights, voting rights and other rights, preferences and limitations that Novastar's Board may determine. The Board may authorize the issuance of preferred stock with voting, conversion and economic rights senior to the common stock so that the issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect the market value of the common stock. The creation of one or more series of preferred stock may adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of common stock. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things and under some circumstances, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control without any action by stockholders.

No other classes of preferred stock are outstanding.

ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Each of Novastar's directors serves for a term of one year or until his successor is elected and qualified if there is no annual meeting. At each annual meeting of stockholders, the successors to the then current directors whose terms are expiring are elected to serve for one-year terms. Incumbent directors may be removed at any special meeting of Novastar's stockholders upon a vote of 2/3 of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote for directors.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared to reflect June 30, 2006 and the results of its operations for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 and Thorium Power's balance sheet as of June 30, 2006 and the results of its operations for the nine months ended June 30, 2006. The historical financial data of Novastar and Thorium Power used in the December 31, 2005 pro forma condensed consolidated statements of operations have been derived from Thorium Power's audited financial statements presented for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and from Novastar's annual report on Form 10-K for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005.

The historical financial information has been adjusted to give effect to pro forma events that are directly attributable to the merger, factually supportable, and expected to have a continuing impact on combined results. The pro forma financial statements of operations assume that the combination occurred at the beginning of the periods presented in the statements. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

This information is provided to aid in the analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. These unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements and notes thereto of Novastar and Thorium Power, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements are for illustrative purposes only. The financial results may have been different had the companies always been combined. Because the plans for these activities have not yet been finalized, Novastar is not able to reasonably quantify the costs for such activities. You should not rely on the pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies always been combined or the future results that the combined company will experience.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS BETWEEN NOVASTAR AND THORIUM POWER

There are no currently effective material contracts between Novastar and Thorium Power, other than the merger agreement.

COMPARATIVE RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF THORIUM POWER COMMON STOCK AND NOVASTAR COMMON STOCK

After consummation of the merger, holders of Thorium Power common stock will become holders of Novastar common stock. As stockholders of Thorium Power, their rights are presently governed by Delaware law and the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of Thorium Power (the "Thorium Power Charter Documents"). As stockholders of Novastar, their rights will be governed by Nevada law and by Novastar's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws (the "Novastar Charter Documents"). The following discussion summarizes the material differences between the rights of holders of the capital stock of a Delaware corporation such as Thorium Power and the rights of the holders of the capital stock of a Nevada corporation, such as Novastar.

Authorized Capital Stock

The authorized capital stock of Novastar, upon closing of the merger with Thorium Power, will consist of 500,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share. Each share of the common stock of Novastar will have one vote per share, and the right to notice of stockholders' meetings and to vote upon the election of directors or upon any other matter as to which approval of the common stockholders is required or requested. Stockholders will not have a right to cumulate their votes for the election of directors.

Fiduciary Duties of Directors

Both Delaware and Nevada law provide that the board of directors has the ultimate responsibility for managing the business and affairs of a corporation. In discharging this function, directors of Nevada and Delaware corporations owe fiduciary duties of care and loyalty to the corporations they serve and the stockholders of those corporations.

With respect to fiduciary duties, Nevada corporate law may provide broader discretion, and increased protection from liability, to directors in exercising their fiduciary duties, particularly in the context of a change in control. Delaware courts have held that the directors of a Delaware corporation are required to exercise an informed business judgment in performing their duties. An informed business judgment means that the directors have informed themselves of all material information reasonably available to them. Delaware courts have also imposed a heightened standard of conduct on directors in matters involving a contest for control of the corporation. A director of a Nevada business corporation must perform his or her duties as a director in good faith and with a view to the interests of the corporation.

Delaware corporate law does not contain any statutory provision permitting the board of directors, committees of the board and individual directors, when discharging their duties, to consider the interests of any constituencies other than the corporation or its stockholders. Nevada corporate law, on the other hand, provides that in discharging their duties, the board of directors, committees of the board and individual directors may, in exercising their respective powers with a view to the interests of the corporation, choose, to the extent they deem appropriate, to subordinate the interests of stockholders to the interests of employees, suppliers, customers or creditors of the corporation or to the interests of the communities served by the corporation. Furthermore, the officers and directors may consider the long-term and short-term interests of the corporation and its stockholders.

Under Delaware corporate law, directors of a Delaware corporation are presumed to have acted on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that their actions were in the best interest of the corporation. This presumption may be overcome, if a preponderance of the evidence shows that the directors' decision involved a breach of fiduciary duty such as fraud, overreaching, lack of good faith, failure of the board to inform itself properly or actions by the board to entrench itself in office. Delaware courts have imposed a heightened standard of conduct upon directors of a Delaware corporation who take any action designed to defeat a threatened change in control of the corporation. The heightened standard has two elements: the board must demonstrate some basis for concluding that a proper corporate purpose is served by implementation of any defensive measure and that measure must be reasonable in relation to the perceived threat posed by the change in control.

Under Nevada corporate law, unless there is a breach of fiduciary duty or a lack of good faith, any act of the board of directors, any committee of the board or any individual director is presumed to be in the corporation's best interest. No higher burden of proof or greater obligation to justify applies to any act relating to or affecting an acquisition or a potential or proposed acquisition of control of the corporation than to any other action. Nevada corporate law imposes a heightened standard of conduct upon directors who take action to resist a change or potential change in control of a corporation, if such action impedes the exercise of the stockholders' right to vote for or remove directors.

Anti-Takeover Laws

Section 203 of the DGCL contains certain "anti-takeover" provisions that apply to a Delaware corporation, unless the corporation elects not to be governed by such provisions in its Certificate of Incorporation or by-laws. Section 203 prohibits a corporation from engaging in any "business combination" with any person that owns 15% or more of its outstanding voting stock for a period of three years following the time that such stockholder obtained ownership of more than 15% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation. A business combination includes any merger, consolidation, or sale of substantially all of a corporation's assets. The 3-year waiting period does not apply, however, if any of the following conditions are met:

- the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in such stockholder owning more than 15% of such stock before the stockholder obtained such ownership;
- after the transaction which resulted in the stockholder owning more than 15% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation is completed, such stockholder owns at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time that the transaction commenced; or
- at or after the time the stockholder obtains more than 15% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders (and not by written consent) by the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the acquiring stockholder.

In addition, Section 203 does not apply to any person who became the owner of more than 15% of a corporation's stock if it was as a result of action taken solely by the corporation.

Nevada corporate law contains certain "anti-takeover" provisions that apply to a Nevada corporation, unless the corporation elects not to be governed by such provisions in its Articles of Incorporation or By-laws. Nevada corporate law prohibits a corporation from engaging in any "business combination" with any person that owns 10% or more of its outstanding voting stock for a period of 3 years following the time that such stockholder obtained ownership of more than 10% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation. A business combination includes any merger, consolidation, or sale of substantially all of a corporation's assets. The 3-year waiting period does not apply, however, if the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in such stockholder owning more than 10% of such stock before the stockholder obtained such ownership.

Dividend Rights and Repurchase of Shares

Under the DGCL, a corporation may declare and pay dividends out of surplus or, if no surplus exists, out of net profits, for the fiscal year in which the dividends are declared and/or for its preceding fiscal year. Dividends may not be paid out of net profits if the capital of the corporation is less than the aggregate amount of capital represented by the outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets. Surplus is defined as net assets minus stated capital. Delaware corporate law applies different tests to the payment of dividends and the repurchase of shares. Delaware corporate law generally provides that a corporation may redeem or repurchase its shares only if such redemption or repurchase would not impair the capital of the corporation.

Under Nevada corporate law, a corporation is prohibited from making a distribution (including dividends on, or redemption or repurchase of, shares of capital stock) to its stockholders if, after giving effect to the distribution:

- the corporation would be unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or
- the total assets of the corporation would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if that corporation were then dissolved, to satisfy the rights of stockholders having superior preferential rights upon dissolution to the stockholders receiving the distribution.

The board of directors of a Nevada corporation may base the above determination on financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting principals, fair valuation, including without limitation unrealized appreciation or depreciation, or any other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.

Liability of Directors and Officers

The DGCL permits a corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a provision limiting or eliminating the personal liability of its directors to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages arising from a breach of fiduciary duty, except for:

- a breach of the duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders;
- acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- a declaration of a dividend or the authorization of the repurchase or redemption of stock in violation of Delaware corporate law; or

- any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

The Nevada General Corporation Law or NGCL permits a corporation to adopt any provision in its Articles of Incorporation that are not contrary to the laws of Nevada, and there is no restriction on a corporation's ability to limit the personal liability of a director or officer to the corporation. Under Nevada corporate law, a director or officer is not individually liable to a corporation or its stockholders for any damages as a result of any act or failure to act in his capacity as a director or officer unless it is proved that:

- his act or failure to act constituted a breach of his fiduciary duties; and
- his breach of those duties involved intentional misconduct, fraud or a knowing violation of the law.

Both Thorium Power's Certificate of Incorporation and Novastar's Articles of Incorporation contain the above permissible limitations on liability of their respective corporate officers and directors.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Both Delaware and Nevada, in a substantially similar manner, permit a corporation to indemnify officers, directors, employees and agents for actions taken in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation, and with respect to any criminal action, which they had no reasonable cause to believe that their conduct was unlawful. Both companies provide for such indemnifications under their respective corporate statutes.

Annual Meetings

Under the DGCL, if the annual meeting for the election of directors is not held on the designated date, or action by written consent to elect directors in lieu of an annual meeting has not been taken, the directors are required to cause that meeting to be held as soon as is convenient. If there is a failure to hold the annual meeting or to take action by written consent to elect directors in lieu of an annual meeting for a period of 30 days after the designated date for the annual meeting, or if no date has been designated for a period of 13 months after the latest to occur of the organization of the corporation, its last annual meeting or the last action by written consent to elect directors in lieu of an annual meeting, the Court of Chancery may summarily order a meeting to be held upon the application of any stockholder or director.

Under the NGCL, if the annual meeting is not held within 18 months after the last election of directors, the district court has jurisdiction to order the election of directors, upon application of any one or more stockholders holding at least 15% of the voting power.

Adjournment of Stockholder Meetings

Under the DGCL, if a meeting of stockholders is adjourned due to lack of a quorum and the adjournment is for more than 30 days, or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. At the adjourned meeting the corporation may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting.

Under the NGCL, a corporation is not required to give any notice of an adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting, other than by announcement at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken, unless the board fixes a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

Amendments to Bylaws

Under the DGCL, bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed by the stockholders entitled to vote thereon. A corporation may, in its certificate of incorporation, confer this power upon the directors, although the power vested in the stockholders is not divested or limited where the board of directors also has such power. The Certificate of Incorporation of Thorium Power gives the board of directors authority to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws.

The NGCL provides that the board of directors of a corporation may make the bylaws, but that such bylaws are subject to those adopted by the stockholders, if any. Further, although not part of Nevada corporate law, an opinion of the Nevada Attorney General also provides that directors may adopt bylaws for a corporation if the stockholders do not. Stockholders nevertheless retain the right to adopt bylaws superseding those adopted by the board of directors.

Interested Director Transactions

Under the DGCL, contracts or transactions in which one or more of a corporation's directors has an interest are not void or voidable because of such interest, if certain conditions are met. To meet these conditions, either (i) the stockholders or the disinterested directors must approve any such contract or transaction after the full disclosure of material facts, or (ii) the contract or transaction must have been fair as to the corporation at the time it was approved. Under the DGCL, if board approval is sought, the contract or transactions must be approved by a majority of the disinterested directors (even though less than a quorum).

The NGCL does not automatically void contracts or transactions between a corporation and one of the corporation's directors. Under Nevada corporate law, a contract or transaction may not be voided solely because:

- the contract is between the corporation and a director of the corporation or an entity in which a director of the corporation has a financial interest;
- an interested director is present at the meeting of the board of directors that authorizes or approves the contract or transaction; or
- the vote or votes of the interested director are counted for purposes of authorizing or approving the contract or transaction involving the interested transaction.

Removal of Directors

Under the DGCL, any director or the entire board of directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the majority vote of the stockholders then entitled to vote at an election of directors. The Thorium Power Certificate of Incorporation provides that a director may be removed with by a majority vote taken at a meeting called for that purpose with the unanimous consent of the stockholders.

A director of a Nevada corporation or the entire board of directors may be removed with or without cause during their term of office only by a vote of 2/3s of the voting power of the then outstanding shares entitled to vote in an election of directors.

Stockholders' Rights to Examine Books and Records

The DGCL provides that any stockholder of record may, in a written demand made under oath, demand to examine a corporation's books and records for a proper purpose reasonably related to such person's interest as a stockholder. If management of the corporation refuses, the stockholder can compel an examination by court order.

The NGCL permits any person who has been a stockholder of record for at least 6 months, or any person holding at least 5% of all outstanding shares, to inspect and copy the stockholders' list, articles of incorporation or by-laws, if the stockholder gives at least 5 business days' prior written notice. The corporation may deny inspection if the stockholder refuses to furnish an affidavit that the inspection is not desired for a purpose or object other than the business of the corporation and that he or she has not at any time offered for sale or sold any stockholders' lists of any corporation or aided and abetted any person in procuring a list for that purpose. In addition, a Nevada corporation must allow stockholders who own or represent at least 15% of the corporation's outstanding shares the right, upon at least 5 days' written demand, to inspect the books of account and financial records of the corporation, to make copies from them and to conduct an audit of those records, except that any corporation listed and traded on any recognized stock exchange or any corporation that furnishes to its stockholders a detailed, annual financial statement is exempt from this requirement.

Duration of Proxies

The DGCL, a proxy executed by a stockholder will remain valid for a period of 3 years, unless the proxy provides for a longer period. Under the NGCL, a proxy is effective only for a period of 6 months, unless it is coupled with an interest or unless otherwise provided in the proxy, which duration may not exceed 7 years.

Differences in Franchise Taxes

Nevada does not have a corporate franchise tax. The Delaware franchise tax is based on a formula involving the number of authorized shares or the asset value of the corporation, whichever would impose a lesser tax.

Blank Check Preferred Stock

The certificate of incorporation of Novastar authorizes Novastar's boards of directors to issue shares of preferred stock in series with such preferences as designated at the time of issuance. The Thorium Power certificate of incorporation contains no such authorization. Novastar's board of directors does not currently intend to seek stockholder approval prior to any issuance of shares of preferred stock, except as required by law or regulation.

It should be noted that the voting rights and other rights to be accorded to any unissued series of preferred stock of Novastar remain to be fixed by the board. Accordingly, if the board of directors so authorizes, the holders of preferred stock may be entitled to vote separately as a class in connection with approval of certain extraordinary corporate transactions or might be given a disproportionately large number of votes. Such preferred stock could also be convertible into a large number of shares of Novastar common stock under certain circumstances or have other terms that might make acquisition of a controlling interest in Novastar more difficult or more costly, including the right to elect additional directors to the board of directors. Potentially, preferred stock could be used to create voting impediments or to frustrate persons seeking to effect a merger or otherwise to gain control of Novastar. Also, preferred stock could be privately placed with purchasers who might side with the management of Novastar opposing a hostile tender offer or other attempt to obtain control.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for Novastar's common stock is Computershare Investor Services, Shareholder Communications Department, 2 LaSalle Street, 3rd Floor, Chicago, IL 60602. Its telephone number is 888-243-5445 and facsimile is 212-701-7664.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of common stock offered in this prospectus has been passed upon for Novastar by Gary Henrie, 8275 S. Eastern Ave, Suite 200, Las Vegas, Nevada 89123.

The tax consequences of the merger as described above under "MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES" has been passed upon for Thorium Power by Thelen Reid & Priest LLP.

EXPERTS

Novastar's financial statements for the years ending June 30, 2006 and 2005 appearing in this prospectus have been audited by the accounting firm of Telford Sadovnick, P.L.L.C., independent registered public accounting firm, 114 W. Magnolia Street, Suite 423, Bellingham, Washington 98225, and Novastar's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2004 appearing in this prospectus have been audited by the accounting firm of Morgan and Company, Chartered Accountants, Suite 1488, 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1R1 Canada. The Novastar financial statements are included in this Prospectus in reliance upon the said report, given upon such firms' authority as experts in auditing and accounting. Thorium Power's financial statements for the years ending December 31, 2005 and 2004 appearing in this prospectus have been audited by the accounting firm of Child, Van Wagoner & Bradshaw, PLLC, independent registered public accounting firm, 5296 South Commerce Drive, Suite 300, Salt Lake City, Utah 84107. The Thorium Power financial statements are included in this Prospectus in reliance upon the said report, given upon such firm's authority as an expert in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Novastar has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register with the SEC the Novastar common stock to be issued to Thorium Power stockholders in the merger. This prospectus, which forms a part of that registration statement, does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. For further information with respect to Novastar Resources Ltd. and the shares of common stock offered hereby, please refer to the registration statement, including its exhibits and schedules. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to herein are not necessarily complete and, where the contract or other document is an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement is qualified in all respects by the provisions of such exhibit, to which reference is hereby made. You may review a copy of the registration statement at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference rooms. The registration statement can also be reviewed by accessing the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Novastar is subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance therewith, files periodic reports, proxy statements or information statements, and other information with the SEC. These reports can also be reviewed by accessing the SEC's Internet site.

You should rely only on the information provided in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or as part of the registration statement Filed on Form S-4 of which this prospectus is a part, as such registration statement is amended and in effect with the SEC. Novastar has not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. Novastar is not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. Novastar should not assume that the information in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of those documents.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements listed below are included with this prospectus. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are expressed in U.S. dollars.

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - NOVASTAR

Report of Telford Sadovnick P.L.L.C., Registered Public Accounting Firm of Novastar

Novastar Audited Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 F-1

Novastar Audited Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 F-2

Novastar Audited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended June 30, 2005 and 2005 F-3

Novastar Audited Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Deficit F-4

Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements F-8

UNAUDITED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - THORIUM POWER

Thorium Power Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2006 F-40

Thorium Power Statements of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 and for the period from January 8, 1992 (inception) to June 30, 2006 F-41

Thorium Power Statement of Stockholders Equity for the period from January 8, 1992 (inception) to June 30, 2006

Thorium Power Statement of Changes in Stockholders Equity for the period from January 8, 1992 (inception) to June 30, 2006 F-42

Thorium Power Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 and for the period from January 8, 1992 (inception) to June 30, 2006 F-43

Notes to Unaudited Quarterly Financial Statements F-44

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - THORIUM POWER

Report of Child Van Wagoner and Bradshaw, PLLC, Independent Auditor to Thorium Power F-60

Thorium Power Audited Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 F-61

Thorium Power Audited Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 F-63

Thorium Power Audited Statement of Changes in Stockholders Equity for the period from January 8, 1992 (inception) to December 31, 2006 F-64

Thorium Power Audited Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the period from January 8, 1992 (inception) to December 31, 2005 F-67

Notes to Audited Financial Statements F-69

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS F-82

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA BALANCE SHEET - JUNE 30, 2006 F-83

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS - JUNE 30, 2006 F-84

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30 2006	2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,431,407	\$ 802
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	808,425	-
Total current assets	15,239,832	802
Investment - Thorium Power Inc.	1,350,000	-
Total assets	\$ 16,589,832	\$ 802
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 463,354	\$ 121,438
Accrued liabilities	103,541	103,542
Due to related parties	128,675	-
Due to Thorium Power Inc.	264,740	-
Warrant Liability - Note 9(ii)	3,678,278	-
Accrued payroll tax liability	635,000	-
Total Current Liabilities	5,273,588	224,980
Total Liabilities	5,273,588	224,980
Commitments - Note 13		
Common Stock With Registration Rights - Note 9(ii):		
Common Stock subject to continuing registration, \$0.001 par value, 36,659,837 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2006 (2005 - 0 shares)	12,041,373	-
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 50,000,000 authorized shares; no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Voting Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 250,000,000 authorized shares; 118,101,637 shares issued and outstanding (2005 - 86,072,532)	118,101	86,073
Additional paid-in capital	14,913,153	4,328,081
Deferred Stock Compensation	(83,328)	(499,967)

Common Stock and Warrants Reserved for Future Issuance	1,807,445	-
Accumulated Deficit	(17,482,900)	(4,138,365)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	2,400	-
Total Stockholders' Deficiency	(725,129)	(224,178)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency	\$ 16,589,832	\$ 802

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-1

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended June 30		Cumulative Period from June 28, 1999 (Inception) to June 30 2006
	2006	2005	
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184,162
Operating Expenses			
Consulting	5,770,133	2,303,533	8,268,046
Forgiveness of debt	-	(169,818)	(169,818)
General and administrative	1,362,563	114,988	2,714,493
Impairment loss - equipment	-	-	12,445
Impairment loss - Mineral property acquisition costs	670,544	-	720,544
Interest attributable to beneficial conversion feature for notes payable	-	442,813	580,057
Mineral property exploration expenses	394,516	-	394,516
Stock-based compensation	4,949,729	-	4,949,729
	13,147,485	2,691,516	17,470,012
Operating Loss	(13,147,485)	(2,691,516)	(17,285,850)
Other Income and Expenses			
Dividend income	8,136	-	8,136
Interest income	72,435	-	72,435
Legal Settlement	(146,445)	-	(146,445)
Loss on fair value of warrant derivatives	(139,220)	-	(139,220)
Other income	8,044	-	8,044
Net Loss	\$ (13,344,535)	\$ (2,691,516)	\$ (17,482,900)
Net Loss Per Common Share, Basic and diluted	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.05)	
Weighted Average Number Of Common Shares			
Outstanding	111,913,155	57,188,970	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended June 30		Cumulative Period from June 28, 1999 (Inception) to June 30 2006
	2006	2005	
Operating Activities			
Loss for the year	\$ (13,344,535)	\$ (2,691,516)	\$ (17,482,900)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from operations to net cash used in operating activities:			
Shares issued for other than cash for payment of expenses	10,686,652	2,339,533	13,071,185
Loss on fair value of warrant liability	139,220	-	139,220
Interest attributable to beneficial conversion feature for notes payable	-	442,813	580,057
Amortization of equipment	-	774	3,813
Impairment loss - mineral property acquisition costs	670,544	-	670,544
Forgiveness of debt	-	(169,818)	(169,818)
Impairment loss - equipment	-	-	12,445
Unrealized gain on investment	2,400	-	2,400
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:			
Prepaid expenses and other current liabilities	(808,425)	-	(808,425)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	379,415	71,135	859,454
Due to related party	128,675	-	42,756
Due to Thorium Power Inc.	264,740	-	264,740
Accrued payroll tax liability	635,000	-	635,000
Net Cash (Used In) Operating Activities	(1,246,314)	(7,079)	(2,179,529)
Investing Activities			
Purchase of equipment	-	-	(1,808)
Acquisition of long-term investment	(1,350,000)	-	(1,350,000)
Net Cash (Used In) Investing Activities	(1,350,000)	-	(1,351,808)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from loan payable to shareholder	-	-	16,097
Issue of common shares	1,846,488	-	1,865,438
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock with registration rights	15,580,431	-	15,580,431
Cash paid for redemption of shares	(400,000)	-	(400,000)
Advances on notes payable	-	7,881	900,000
Cash acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	778
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	17,026,919	7,881	17,962,744
Net Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,430,605	802	14,431,407
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning Of Period	802	-	-

Edgar Filing: NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD. - Form 424B3

Cash and Cash Equivalents, End Of Period	\$ 14,431,407	\$ 802	\$ 14,431,407
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the year:			
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other (Note 12)			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-3

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
PERIOD FROM June 28, 1999 (INCEPTION) TO JUNE 30, 2006

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Common Stock and Warrants Reserved for Future Issuance	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Issuance of shares to founders	3,465	\$ 3	\$ 18,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	18,950
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(159,909)	-	(159,909)
Balance, June 30, 2000	3,465	3	18,947	-	-	(159,909)	-	(140,959)
Repurchase of common stock by consideration of forgiveness of loan payable to shareholder	(1,445)	(1)	16,098	-	-	-	-	16,097
	2,020	2	35,045	-	-	(159,909)	-	(124,862)
Adjustment to number of shares issued and outstanding as a result of the reverse take-over transaction - Custom Branded Networks, Inc.	(2,020)	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Aquistar Ventures (USA) Inc.	15,463,008	15,463	(15,463)	-	-	-	-	-
	15,463,008	15,463	19,584	-	-	(159,909)	-	(124,862)
	25,000,000	25,000	(9,772)	-	-	-	-	15,228

Shares
allotted in
connection
with the
acquisition of
Custom
Branded
Networks,
Inc.

Less: Allotted
and not yet
issued

(8,090,476)	(8,090)	8,090	-	-	-	-	-
-------------	---------	-------	---	---	---	---	---

Common
stock
conversion
rights

-	-	421,214	-	-	-	-	421,214
---	---	---------	---	---	---	---	---------

Net loss for
the year

-	-	-	-	-	(723,239)	-	(723,239)
---	---	---	---	---	-----------	---	-----------

Balance, June

30, 2001	32,372,532	32,373	439,116	-	-	(883,148)	-	(411,659)
----------	------------	--------	---------	---	---	-----------	---	-----------

F-4

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY (Continued)
PERIOD FROM June 28, 1999 (INCEPTION) TO JUNE 30, 2006

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Common Stock and Warrants Reserved for Future Issuance	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance, June 30, 2001	32,372,532	\$ 32,373	\$ 439,116	\$ -	\$ -	(883,148)\$	\$ -	(411,659)
Additional shares issued in connection with the acquisition of Custom Branded Networks, Inc.	1,500,000	1,500	(1,500)	-	-	-	-	-
Common stock conversion rights	-	-	109,748	-	-	-	-	109,748
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(326,038)	-	(326,038)
Balance, June 30, 2002	33,872,532	33,873	547,364	-	-	(1,209,186)	-	(627,949)
Issue of common stock for deferred compensation expense	4,500,000	4,500	40,500	(45,000)	-	-	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	22,500	-	-	-	22,500
Common stock conversion rights	-	-	45,116	-	-	-	-	45,116
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(142,233)	-	(142,233)

Balance, June 30, 2003	38,372,532	38,373	632,980	(22,500)	-	(1,351,419)	-	(702,566)
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	22,500	-	-	-	22,500
Common stock conversion rights	-	-	3,301	-	-	-	-	3,301
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(95,430)	-	(95,430)
Balance, June 30, 2004	38,372,532	38,373	636,281	-	-	(1,446,849)	-	(772,195)
Issue of common stock for services	14,800,000	14,800	901,200	-	-	-	-	916,000
Issue of common stock for convertible notes	20,000,000	20,000	484,166	-	-	-	-	504,166
Issue of warrants for convertible notes	-	-	495,834	-	-	-	-	495,834
Issue of common stock for services	11,600,000	11,600	1,583,900	(598,000)	-	-	-	997,500
Issue of common stock for services	1,300,000	1,300	226,700	-	-	-	-	228,000
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	98,033	-	-	-	98,033
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(2,691,516)	-	(2,691,516)
Balance, June 30, 2005	86,072,532	86,073	4,328,081	(499,967)	-	(4,138,365)	-	(224,178)

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY (Continued)
PERIOD FROM June 28, 1999 (INCEPTION) TO JUNE 30, 2006

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Common Stock and Warrants Reserved for Future Issuance	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	T
Balance, June 30, 2005	86,072,532	\$ 86,073	\$ 4,328,081	\$ (499,967)	\$ -	\$ (4,138,365)	\$ -	(2)
Issuance of common stock for services	17,610,776	17,611	3,679,269	-	-	-	-	3,6
Issuance of common stock for settlement of debt	249,999	250	29,681	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of warrants for settlement of debt	-	-	7,569	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock for property acquisition	6,000,000	6,000	1,604,000	-	-	-	-	1,6
Stock based compensation - employment agreement	5,000,000	5,000	4,145,000	-	-	-	-	4,1
Private placement for issuance of common stock	44,828,167	44,827	13,494,852	-	-	-	-	13,5
Reallocation of proceeds from sales of common stock with registration rights	(36,659,837)	(36,660)	(12,004,713)	-	-	-	-	(12,0
Warrants issued pursuant to private	-	-	348,185	-	-	-	-	3

placement									
Issuance of stock as compensation for warrants cancelled by shareholder	15,000,000	15,000	1,739,166	-	-	-	-	-	1,739,166
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	499,967	-	-	-	-	499,967
Deferred compensation	-	-	-	(83,328)	-	-	-	-	(83,328)
Repurchase of issued stock	(5,000,000)	(5,000)	(1,445,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,445,000)
Stock returned to treasury	(15,000,000)	(15,000)	(1,739,166)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,739,166)
Stock reserved for future issuance	-	-	-	-	1,690,700	-	-	-	1,690,700
Stock based compensation - stock reserved for future issuance	-	-	-	-	73,500	-	-	-	73,500
Warrants reserved for future issuance	-	-	-	-	43,245	-	-	-	43,245
Stock-based compensation - options	-	-	726,229	-	-	-	-	-	726,229
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(13,344,535)	-	-	(13,344,535)
Balance, June 30, 2006	118,101,637	\$ 118,101	\$ 14,913,153	\$ (83,328)	\$ 1,807,445	\$ (17,482,900)	\$ 2,400	\$ (7,344,535)	\$ (7,344,535)

F-6

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY (Continued)
PERIOD FROM June 28, 1999 (INCEPTION) TO JUNE 30, 2006

	Common Stock and Warrants Reserved for Future Issuance	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Deficit accumulated during the development stage					\$ (1,351,419)	
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage					(16,131,481)	
Balance, June 30, 2006					\$ (17,482,900)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Novastar Resources Ltd. (the "Company") (formerly Aquistar Ventures (USA) Inc. and Custom Branded Networks, Inc.), incorporated in the state of Nevada on June 28, 1999, was previously engaged in the business of providing turnkey private label internet services to organizations throughout the domestic United States and Canada.

On February 2, 2001, Aquistar Ventures (USA) Inc. ("Aquistar") acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Custom Branded Networks, Inc. ("Custom Branded") by allotting 25,000,000 common shares. Since the transaction resulted in the former shareholders of Custom Branded owning the majority of the issued shares of Aquistar, the transaction, which is referred to as a "reverse take-over", has been treated for accounting purposes as an acquisition by Custom Branded of the net assets and liabilities of Aquistar. Under this purchase method of accounting, the results of operations of Aquistar are included in these financial statements from February 2, 2001. Control of the net assets of Aquistar was acquired for the total consideration of \$15,228 representing the fair value of the assets of Aquistar. Custom Branded was deemed to be the purchaser for accounting purposes. Accordingly, its net assets were included in the balance sheet at their previously recorded values.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company became an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral claims. Upon location of a commercial minable reserve, the Company expects to actively prepare the site for its extraction and enter a development stage. During the year ended June 30, 2005, the Company changed its name to Novastar Resources Ltd. and increased its authorized common shares from 50,000,000 to 250,000,000 and authorized 50,000,000 preferred shares for issuance at a par value of \$0.001.

The Company is planning to merge in October 2006 with Thorium Power Inc. (see Note 14).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of the Company (a Nevada corporation) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Custom Branded Networks, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and TP Acquisition Corp., (a Delaware corporation). All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The consolidated financial statements include some amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgments. The most significant estimates relate to valuation of stock grants and stock options, impairment charges for mineral acquisition costs and contingent liabilities. These estimates may be adjusted as more current information

becomes available, and any adjustment could be significant in future periods.

c) Prior Year Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior years' financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported results of operations or accumulated deficit.

F-8

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Prior Year Reclassifications (Continued)

In the prior year June 30, 2005 presentation, the Company has combined two asset accounts on the Balance Sheet, restricted cash held in an attorney's escrow account and cash refundable to investors. The Company has also reported accrued liabilities and accounts payable as separate captions on the Balance Sheet. Also in the stockholders' equity section on the Balance Sheet and Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency), the additional paid-in capital from various equity securities issued were combined into one additional paid-in capital account. On the Statement of Operations, certain general and administrative expenses were combined into the one expense caption called general and administrative expenses. The categories on the Statement of Cash Flows were not affected by the prior year reclassifications.

d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash on deposit, money market accounts, and investment grade commercial paper that are readily convertible into cash and purchased with original maturities of three months or less.

As part of its cash management program, the Company from time to time maintains a portfolio of marketable investment securities. The securities are investment grade and include tax and tax exempt securities and have a term to earliest maturity of less than 3 months. These marketable securities, classified as available for sale, are recorded at market value.

e) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost and will be depreciated over its useful life on a straight line basis. As of June 30, 2006 and 2005, the equipment has been fully depreciated.

f) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method in accordance with SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes." Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent that the recoverability of the asset is unlikely to be recognized.

The Company did not provide any current or deferred income tax provision or benefit for any periods presented to date because the Company has continued to experience a net operating loss since inception.

g) Mineral Property Acquisition Costs and Exploration Expenditures

The Company follows a policy of capitalizing mineral property acquisition costs and expensing mineral property exploration expenditures until a production decision is made in respect of the project and the Company is reasonably assured that it will receive regulatory approval to permit mining operations which may include the receipt of a legally binding project approval certificate.

Management periodically reviews the carrying value of its investments in mineral leases and claims with internal and external mining related professionals. A decision to abandon, reduce or expand a specific project is based upon many factors including general and specific assessments of mineral deposits, anticipated future mineral prices, anticipated future costs of exploring, developing and operating a production mine, the expiration term and ongoing expenses of maintaining mineral properties and the general likelihood that the Company will continue exploration on such project. The Company does not set a pre-determined holding period for properties with unproven deposits, however, properties which have not demonstrated suitable metal concentrations at the conclusion of each phase of an exploration program are re-evaluated to determine if future exploration is warranted, whether there has been any impairment in value and that their carrying values are appropriate.

If an area of interest is abandoned or it is determined that its carrying value cannot be supported by future production or sale, the related costs or impairment loss is charged against operations in the year of abandonment or determination of value. The amounts recorded as mineral leases and claims represent costs to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

The Company's exploration activities and proposed mine development are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws are continually changing, generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, if it continues its mining operations, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Mineral Property Acquisition Costs and Exploration Expenditures (Continued)

The accumulated costs of properties that are developed on the stage of commercial production will be amortized to operations using the unit-of-production depletion method.

h) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, accrued payroll tax liability, warrant liability and amounts due to related parties and Thorium Power Inc.

Management of the Company does not believe that the Company is subject to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The respective carrying values of financial instruments, other than the warrants (note 9) approximate their fair values. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values since they are short-term in nature or they are receivable or payable on demand.

i) Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R (FAS-123R), *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (FAS-123), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. In addition to requiring supplemental disclosures, FAS-123R addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which a company receives goods or services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the company or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the company's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. FAS-123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which a company obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. The Statement eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB-25), *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and generally requires that such transactions be accounted for using a fair value based method. Accordingly, proforma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

Under FAS-123R, the Company is required to recognize compensation cost for the portion of outstanding awards previously accounted for under the provisions of APB-25 for which the requisite service had not been rendered as of the adoption date for this Statement. The Statement also requires companies to estimate forfeitures of stock compensation awards as of the grant date of the award.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) **Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)**

FAS-123R permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of the following two methods:

§ A “modified prospective” method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of FAS-123R for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of FAS-123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of FAS-123R that remain unvested on the effective date; or

§ A “modified retrospective” method, which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above but also permits entities to restate, based on the amounts previously recognized under FAS-123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures, either (a) all prior periods presented for which FAS-123 was effective or (b) prior interim periods of the year in which FAS-123R is adopted.

The Company adopted FAS-123R on January 1, 2006, using the modified prospective method. The valuation of the stock issued to consultants for consulting services are valued as of the date of the agreements with the various consultants.

References to the issuances of restricted stock is stock issued to individuals whom are eligible to sell all or some of their shares of restricted common stock by means of ordinary brokerage transactions in the open market pursuant to Rule 144, promulgated under the Securities Act ("Rule 144"), subject to certain limitations. In general, pursuant to Rule 144, a stockholder (or stockholders whose shares are aggregated) who has satisfied a one-year holding period may, under certain circumstances, sell within any three-month period a number of securities which does not exceed the greater of 1% of the then outstanding shares of common stock or the average weekly trading volume of the class during the four calendar weeks prior to such sale. Rule 144 also permits, under certain circumstances, the sale of securities, without any limitations, by a non-affiliate of our company that has satisfied a two-year holding period.

j) **Warrants**

Warrants issued in conjunction with equity financing were accounted for under the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue No. 00-19, ‘Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to and Potentially Settled in a Company’s Own Stock’.

k) **Basic and Diluted Loss per Share**

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 128 (“SFAS 128”), “Earnings Per Share”, the basic loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted loss per common share is computed similar to basic loss per common share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been

issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. At June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company stock equivalents were anti-dilutive and excluded in the earnings per share computation.

F-12

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

l) Impairment Charges

Unlike goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, the accounting rules do not provide for an annual impairment test in determining whether property, plant, and equipment and finite-lived intangible assets (e.g., customer lists) are impaired. Instead, they require that a triggering event occur before testing an asset for impairment. Examples of such triggering events include a significant disposal of a portion of such assets, an adverse change in the market involving the business employing the related asset, a significant decrease in the benefits realized from an acquired business, difficulties or delays in integrating the business and a significant change in the operations of an acquired business.

Once a triggering event has occurred, the impairment test employed is based on whether the intent is to hold the asset for continued use or to hold the asset for sale. If the intent is to hold the asset for continued use, the impairment test involves a comparison of undiscounted cash flows against the carrying value of the asset as an initial test. If the carrying value of such asset exceeds the undiscounted cash flow, the asset would be deemed to be impaired. Impairment would then be measured as the difference between the fair value of the fixed or amortizing intangible asset and the carrying value to determine the amount of the impairment. The Company generally determines fair value by using the discounted cash flow method. If the intent is to hold the asset for sale and certain other criteria are met (i.e., the asset can be disposed of currently, appropriate levels of authority have approved sale, and there is an actively pursuing buyer), the impairment test is a comparison of the asset's carrying value to its fair value less costs to sell. To the extent that the carrying value is greater than the asset's fair value less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference. Assets held for sale are separately presented on the balance sheet and are no longer depreciated.

m) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Transaction gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations as incurred. Transactions in foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollars as follows:

- § monetary items at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date;
- b. non-monetary items at the historical exchange rate;
- c. revenue and expenses that are monetary items are valued at the average rate in effect during the applicable accounting period.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

n) **Revenue Recognition**

If revenue is derived from future sales of minerals, it will be recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser, including delivery of the product the selling price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Settlement adjustments, if any, will be reflected in revenue when the amounts are known.

o) **Comprehensive Income**

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting shareholders' equity that, under generally accepted accounting principles are excluded from net income. For the Company, such items consist primarily of unrealized gains and losses on marketable equity investments, which the Company have classified as cash equivalents.

p) **Asset Retirement Obligations**

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143 ("SFAS 143"), "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations", which requires that an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset be recognized as a liability in the period in which it is incurred and becomes determinable, with an offsetting increase in the carrying amount of the associated asset. The cost of the tangible asset, including the initially recognized ARO, is depleted, such that the cost of the ARO is recognized over the useful life of the asset. The ARO is recorded at fair value, and accretion expense is recognizable over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value. The fair value of the ARO is measured using expected future cash flow, discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate. To date, no material asset retirement obligation exists due to the early stage of the Company's mineral exploration. Accordingly, no liability has been recorded.

q) **Environmental Protection and Reclamation Costs**

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be affected from time to time in varying degrees by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future removal and site restorations costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company may vary from region to region and are not predictable.

Environmental expenditures that relate to ongoing environmental and reclamation programs are charged against statements of operations as incurred or capitalized and amortized depending upon their future economic benefits. The Company does not anticipate any material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

r) Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. No advertising costs were incurred in fiscal years 2006 and 2005, respectively.

s) Exploration Stage Enterprise

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting and according to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7 ("SFAS 7"), "Accounting and Reporting for Development Stage Enterprises," as it were devoting substantially all of its efforts to acquiring and exploring mineral properties. It is industry practice that mining companies in the development stage are classified under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as exploration stage companies. Until such properties are acquired and developed, the Company will continue to prepare its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in accordance with entities in the exploration or development stage.

t) Investments

Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in debt and equity securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such determination at each balance sheet date. The Company reviews its marketable equity holdings in private companies on a regular basis to determine if any security has experienced an other-than-temporary decline in fair value. The Company considers the investee company's cash position, earnings and revenue outlook, stock price performance, liquidity and management ownership, among other factors, in its review. If it is determined that an other-than-temporary decline exists in a marketable equity security, the Company writes down the investment to its market value and records the related write-down as an investment loss in its Statement of Operations.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

§ In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations." FIN 47 is an interpretation of SFAS No. 143, "Asset Retirement Obligations," which was issued in June 2001. FIN 47 was issued to address diverse accounting practices that have developed with regard to the timing of liability recognition for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. According to FIN 47, uncertainty about the timing and/or method of settlement of a conditional asset retirement obligation should be factored into the measurement of the liability when sufficient information exists. FIN 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN 47 is effective no later than December 31, 2005 for the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of FIN 47 on its financial statements.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

3. **RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)**

b) In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (SFAS No. 154) which replaces APB No. 20, "Accounting Changes" and SFAS No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements - an Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28". SFAS No. 154 provides guidance on the methods issuers should use to account for and reporting accounting changes and error corrections. Specifically, this statement requires that issuers retrospectively apply any voluntary change in accounting principles to prior period financial statements, if it is practicable to do so. This principle replaces APB No. 20, which required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including the cumulative effect of the change to the new accounting principle on prior periods in the net income reported by the issuer in the period in which it instituted the change. SFAS No. 154 also redefines the term "restatement" to mean the correction of an error by revising previously issued financial statements. Unless adopted early, SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 154 to have an impact on its financial position or result of operations.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of other new accounting pronouncements on its future statements of financial position and results of operations.

4. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	JUNE 30	
	2006	2005
Cash on deposit	\$ 1,316,993	\$ 802
Investment grade commercial paper - Note 2(d)	12,019,947	-
Money market funds	1,043,235	-
Funds held in attorney trust account	51,232	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,431,407	\$ 802

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less. The Company places its temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions. At times cash balances and such investments may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limit.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

5. **INVESTMENT / DUE TO THORIUM POWER INC.**

As disclosed in Note 14, as of June 30, 2006 the Company has invested a total of \$1,350,000 in Thorium Power Inc. ("Thorium Power"). The investment consists of 337,500 common shares of Thorium Power purchased at \$4.00 per share, which represents approximately 9% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Thorium Power as at June 30, 2006. The Company's investment is being carried at cost. There are no undistributed earnings in Thorium Power. There is no market for the common stock of Thorium Power and accordingly, no quoted market price is available.

Thorium Power charged the Company for certain shared expenses. These expenses consisted of legal fees that were incurred by Thorium Power on behalf of the Company, in connection with the upcoming merger. The Company believes that its allocation method for these legal fees is reasonable. Amounts charged from Thorium Power have directly increased the Company's general and administrative expenses by \$264,740 for the year ended June 30, 2006. This amount remains payable as at June 30, 2006, and accordingly is shown as a current liability under the caption "Due to Thorium Power Inc."

6. **OFFICER COMPENSATION / ACCRUED PAYROLL TAX LIABILITY**

The Company signed an employment agreement with its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") on February 14, 2006 and issued 5 million shares in compensation, in accordance with the agreement. The Board of Directors on September 18, 2006 had unanimously voted to redeem 2 million shares of this stock grant, at a price of \$0.31 per share, from the CEO, in order to pay the payroll taxes due on this stock issuance. This stock valuation was done after the stock grant and the stock price was recently determined by an independent third party valuation company, for payroll tax reporting purposes, to be \$0.31 per share on the date of issuance. The difference between the amount recorded in these financial statements of \$4,150,000 - see note 9 (iv) (b) and the amount reported for income tax purposes valued above at \$1,550,000 is \$2,600,000, which is non-deductible stock based compensation.

The third party valuation was completed solely for income tax reporting purposes. The payroll tax liability is being offset in the Balance Sheet under the caption "Prepaid expenses and other current assets", which is due from the officer, as these payroll taxes have not yet been paid to the Internal Revenue Service.

There may be penalties and interest charged by the Internal Revenue Service to the Company on these payroll taxes due. This penalty and interest amount has not been accrued at June 30, 2006, since the stock price on September 18, 2006, when the 2 million shares were redeemed by the Company, traded at a market price of \$0.40 per share, which exceeds the above redemption price of \$0.31 per share, the stock price used for measuring the stock compensation for income tax purposes. This total excess market value of \$0.09 per share (\$0.40 versus \$0.31) totals \$180,000, which will be a reduction in compensation expense, which will offset or reduce the total potential penalty amount that may be charged to the Company. These above transactions occurred after the Company's fiscal year end and will be reflected in our next quarterly filing, for the three month period ending September 30, 2006. The estimated payroll tax due to the Internal Revenue Service for this 5 million stock grant, based on a combined 40% effective tax rate for Federal and State payroll and income taxes, is \$620,000.

The Company also signed an employment agreement with its Chief Operating Officer (“COO”) on June 5, 2006 and subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2006, issued 75,000 shares in compensation, in accordance with the agreement, see note 9(iv)(d). The Company recorded an additional payroll tax liability of \$15,000 on this stock issuance.

These amounts are management’s best estimates of the payroll tax liability at June 30, 2006. The Company anticipates paying these payroll taxes to the Internal Revenue Service in its next quarterly payroll tax filing, for the period ended September 30, 2006.

F-17

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES

§ Properties

§ On May 1, 2005 the Company entered into an agreement to purchase a 92.25% interest in three mineral interests located in the state of Queensland, Australia. This agreement was replaced and superseded by an agreement dated September 30, 2005, to increase the Company's purchase to a 100% interest. As consideration, the Company issued 5,000,000 restricted common shares of the Company to the vendor at a deemed value price of \$1,450,000 (issued on October 21, 2005). In addition, the Company must incur the following exploration expenditures, not to exceed \$695,000:

- i) \$125,000 by December 31, 2006;
- ii) an additional \$150,000 by December 31, 2007;
- iii) an additional \$140,000 by December 31, 2008;
- iv) an additional \$140,000 by December 31, 2009;
- v) an additional \$140,000 by December 31, 2010.

The vendor retains a 2.5% net smelter return royalty on the property.

On February 20, 2006 the Company repurchased the 5,000,000 common shares from the vendor for cash consideration of \$400,000. The difference between the deemed price at the date of issuance of \$1,450,000 and the repurchase price of these shares was \$1,050,000, which was recorded as a reduction or recovery of the impairment loss recorded. The Company can still acquire the 100% interest by incurring the exploration expenditures disclosed above. Once returned to the Company's treasury, these 5,000,000 shares were cancelled.

In February 2006, the Company and the vendor amended these lease agreements with a separate amendment agreement, where the sole remedy to the vendor for a breach of the agreement by the Company is for the vendor to terminate the mineral lease agreements, with no further relief or recourse against the Company.

b) On September 14, 2005 the Company entered into an agreement whereby certain mineral leases in the Clay County District of Alabama were assigned to the Company. The Company assumed a lease held by the lessee, for consideration of \$100,000 cash (paid as of June 30, 2006), 1,000,000 restricted common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$160,000 (issued on October 21, 2005) and a \$15 per ton net royalty of Thorium/monazite removed from the leased properties.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

§ Properties (Continued)

c) On December 31, 2005 the Company entered into an agreement with CM Properties and Mr. Merchant, whereby certain mineral leases in the Cleburne County District of Alabama can be assigned to the Company. The Company will assume 51% of a lease held by the lessee, who subsequently became an officer of the Company but no longer serves as an officer as of June 30, 2006, for consideration of 2,000,000 restricted common shares of the Company. In addition, the Company must incur \$1,500,000 on property expenditures and for each \$100,000 in additional expenditures; the Company will receive an additional 4% interest in the lease up to a maximum of an extra 40% interest. Upon reaching a 91% interest, the lessee shall retain a 9% interest and shall receive \$17.50 per ounce of pure Platinum Group Metal (PGM) produced. For each 2,500 ounces of PGM produced, the lessee shall receive an additional 1,000,000 restricted common shares of the Company, up to a maximum of 8,000,000 shares, for a period of two years from the acquisition of the Company's 91% interest being obtained. Aspects of the contract remain executory, and the company has not issued the 2,000,000 shares, while entities controlled by CM Properties continue to oversee the properties and are reimbursed by the Company for their services. In February 2006, the Company and CM Properties amended the lease agreements to make the sole remedy to CM Properties for a breach of the agreement by the Company termination of the mineral lease agreements, with no further relief or recourse against the Company. Accordingly, the balance sheet does not reflect the value of the property (this value determined by the stock value of the 2 million shares at the date of the agreement - \$380,000) as an asset nor does it reflect the Company's obligation to issue the shares (valued at the stock value of \$380,000) as common stock reserved for future issuance (an equity account on the balance sheet).

ii) Impairment Loss

In 2006, during the course of the Company's strategic review of its mineral exploration operations, the Company recorded a net impairment charge of \$670,544 (non-deductible for income tax purposes) relating to the impairment of all mineral acquisition costs when it was determined that future discounted and undiscounted cash flows associated with these assets were insufficient to recover their carrying values. These assets may have a nominal value, but were written down at June 30, 2006 to \$0.

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

8. CONVERTIBLE NOTE PAYABLE

On January, 31, 2002 the Company executed a total of \$1,000,000 of convertible notes due not earlier than January 31, 2009. These notes were secured by the assets of the Company. The Company received \$1,000,000 in advances through to June 20, 2005 (2004 - \$892,119), including in-kind consideration of \$100,000. The notes bore no interest until the maturity date.

On January 20, 2005 the Company issued 20,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share, and 20,000,000 warrants, for the purchase of 20,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company, to the holder, who converted these notes into stocks and warrants. The warrants are exercisable at a price of \$0.05 per share until January 20, 2008. The warrants were valued using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: weighted average expected life of 3 years, volatility of 284%, rate of quarterly dividends - 0%, risk free interest rate of 3.5%. The \$1,000,000 consideration was allocated to the common stock issued and share purchase warrants based upon their relative fair values on the date of conversion. The amount allocated to the common shares issued was \$504,166. The amount allocated to the share purchase warrants was \$495,834.

Because the market interest rate on similar types of notes was approximately 14% per annum the day the notes were issued, the Company had recorded a discount of \$579,378 related to the beneficial conversion feature. During the year ended June 30, 2005, \$442,813 was amortized and recorded as interest expense. The discount was fully amortized as interest expense upon conversion.

During the year ended June 30, 2006 the 20,000,000 share purchase warrants were exchanged by mutual agreement of the holder and the Company, in return for 15,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

On February 20, 2006 the holder returned these 15,000,000 common shares to the Company's treasury for cancellation. The Company did not compensate the holder for the return of these shares. These shares were returned back to the Company in order to facilitate the future merger with Thorium Power, Inc. and its stockholders, as disclosed in Note 14.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

i) Common Stock

a) On August 3, 2005 the Company issued 800,000 restricted shares of common stock to its former advisory board as compensation for consulting services performed. The value attributed to these shares was \$128,000 (\$0.16 per share).

NOVASTAR RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

9. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

i) Common Stock (Continued)

- b) On September 22, 2005 the Company issued a total of 4,187,500 shares of common stock to outside consultants as payment for various services rendered on behalf of the Company. Of the total issuance, 4,000,000 were issued pursuant to the March 2005 Compensation Plan, while 187,500 were issued pursuant to the August 2005 Augmented Compensation Plan. The value attributed to these shares in total was \$462,828 (\$0.11 per share).
- c) On September 30, 2005 the Company issued 300,000 shares of restricted common stock to an outside consultant as payment for services rendered for mineral exploration activities. These shares were issued pursuant to the August 2005 Augmented Compensation Plan, and the value attributed was \$51,000 (\$0.17 per share).
- d) On October 21, 2005 the Company issued 1,000,000 restricted common shares with value of \$160,000 (\$0.16 per share at the agreement date) for mineral property acquisition costs, as described in note 7(a).
- e) On October 21, 2005 the Company issued 5,000,000 restricted common shares with value of \$1,450,000 (\$0.29 per share at the agreement date) for mineral property acquisition costs, as described in note 7(b).
- f) On November 1, 2005 the Company issued 300,000 shares of common stock to an outside consultant as payment for his services rendered for mineral exploration activities. These shares were issued pursuant to the August 2005 Augmented Compensation Plan and the value attributed to these shares was \$51,000 (\$0.17 per share).
- g) On November 23, 2005 the Company closed a private placement of \$631,500, consisting of an offering of 4,209,998 units of at a price of \$0.15 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of restricted stock