CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY – 30th NOVEMBER 2006

Today is the day of the Third Annual General Meeting of the Company. As many shareholders will not be present at that meeting, the following Summary, together with two explanatory graphs, has been prepared for circulation.

As shareholders are aware, Mount Rommel Mining Ltd. holds (100%) the 4.8 hectare mining licence MIN 5391 covering the central section of the ground once worked by the Port Phillip Company of 1857, at Clunes.

By 1869 it was well understood at Clunes that, although a general line of gold-bearing reefs continued for over 8,000 feet (2,500 metres) on a mine-to-mine basis there was no *continuous* line of connection *between* those early producers. The reasons for this discontinuity are not made clear by the past records of underground work.

The Port Phillip Company started with three well-defined, known auriferous quartz reefs, and afterwards discovered two more, making 5 parallel reefs to work. This multiplicity of reefs gave the Company a reliable basis for what historically became most extensive gold-mining operations, over a strike length of about 500 metres.

The 5 reefs of the Port Phillip Company in the 12 years from June 1857 to March 1869 yielded 253,046 oz gold from a total crushing of 470,839 tons of stone (mostly quartz). This historic Company produced over 500,000 oz of gold from this vicinity before mine closure in the early 1890s.

Some of the vein characteristics in the historic record are of considerable interest today. The Company is especially interested where records show that break-up and dispersal of one vein is often accompanied by the redevelopment of that vein or of another vein. The manner of early working – only two positions along strike where cross-cuts occur one above the other – is believed to leave open the strong possibility of undisclosed veins, and gold.

In 1989 the published study of wall rocks marginal to the Clunes Gold Deposit (Binns & Eames, CSIRO), pointed out that *"a halo of penetrative arsenic dispersion, creating enrichments from 10 to 30 times background within unveined wall rocks, has potential exploration significance"*. This study examined data from former WMC holes CD-9 (for background) and CD43, to the north west of MIN 5391.

These well-qualified authors also described another unexpected characteristic found by this study – that of anomalously low density – and interpreted this low density as likely to occur at the areas of more intense deformation of the Clunes anticline, the same location being seen (by Binns & Eames) as the preferred locus of (hydrothermal) fluid upwelling.

By year 2000, there were about 120 drill holes at Clunes. These holes were the cumulative result of 35 years of probing along the 3 km long line of lode and its supposed extensions. The majority of holes were drilled at the north end, and were mostly the work of the former Western Mining Corporation. In the last major program of drilling, 18 holes were completed in 1996, by Mount Isa Mines. Prior to the grant of MIN 5391, the drill holes in the immediate vicinity of the licence, and within it, totalled 41 – only one of which had encountered significant gold mineralisation (hole MCR-1).

A large proportion of the past products of drilling became available to the former Golden Heritage, who between 1998 and 2000 carried out a considerable number of analyses. From all this data, it appeared that the zones strongly enriched in arsenic were limited to the

central section of the line of lode. The Golden Heritage data is now held by Mount Rommel Mining Ltd.

In the last six years a series of close-spaced ground gravity geophysical surveys at Clunes have progressively shown that zones of anomalously low density do occur in an intermittent manner, along the known line of lode. Without doubt, the most pronounced zone of anomalously low density is that which occurs within MIN 5391. This gravity feature is so pronounced that it is visible on regional-scale plots of gravity data.

Mount Rommel Mining Ltd. has restricted its drill hole locations at Clunes to the central lode zone of the Port Phillip mine area. Three (3) holes in 2004 found unmined gold on the margins of wide quartz zones. Three (3) holes in September-October 2006 found gold in wall rocks not prominently veined (as was predicted by Binns and Eames, 1989), and separately, in the centrally located gold-arsenopyrite-pyrite lode, in hole CD06-2.

The sampling experience of year 2004 demonstrated that in this Clunes environment continuous sampling was a necessity. In year 2006 the continuous sampling program resulted in the recognition that gold occurs in the minus 75 micron size range (confirmed by additional analyses). All gold analyses results of interest to investors have been disclosed to the Stock Exchange of Newcastle.

The "*halo of penetrative arsenic dispersion*" is evident in the analyses from continuous sampling, Hole CD06-1, across the north-east part of MIN 5391 and within the licence area. The mass quartz breccia is positioned (on the accompanying graph) to the right of the arsenic-enriched zone. It is clear that in this part of MIN 5391 the Company should direct its drilling to probe the eastern part of the licence area, south of hole CD06-1.

The wider arsenic dispersion is less evident in the analyses for Hole CD06-2, because that hole is steeply inclined, and thus crosses limited stratigraphy. The gold-rich sulphide zone deeper in Hole CD06-2 is apparent to the right of the graphical representation for that hole.

The two graphs described above are appended.

Under such encouraging circumstances, Directors are arranging for additional funding to continue drilling at Clunes. An Offer Information Statement for this purpose is in preparation by the Solicitors to the Company.

F. L. HUNT
Chairman

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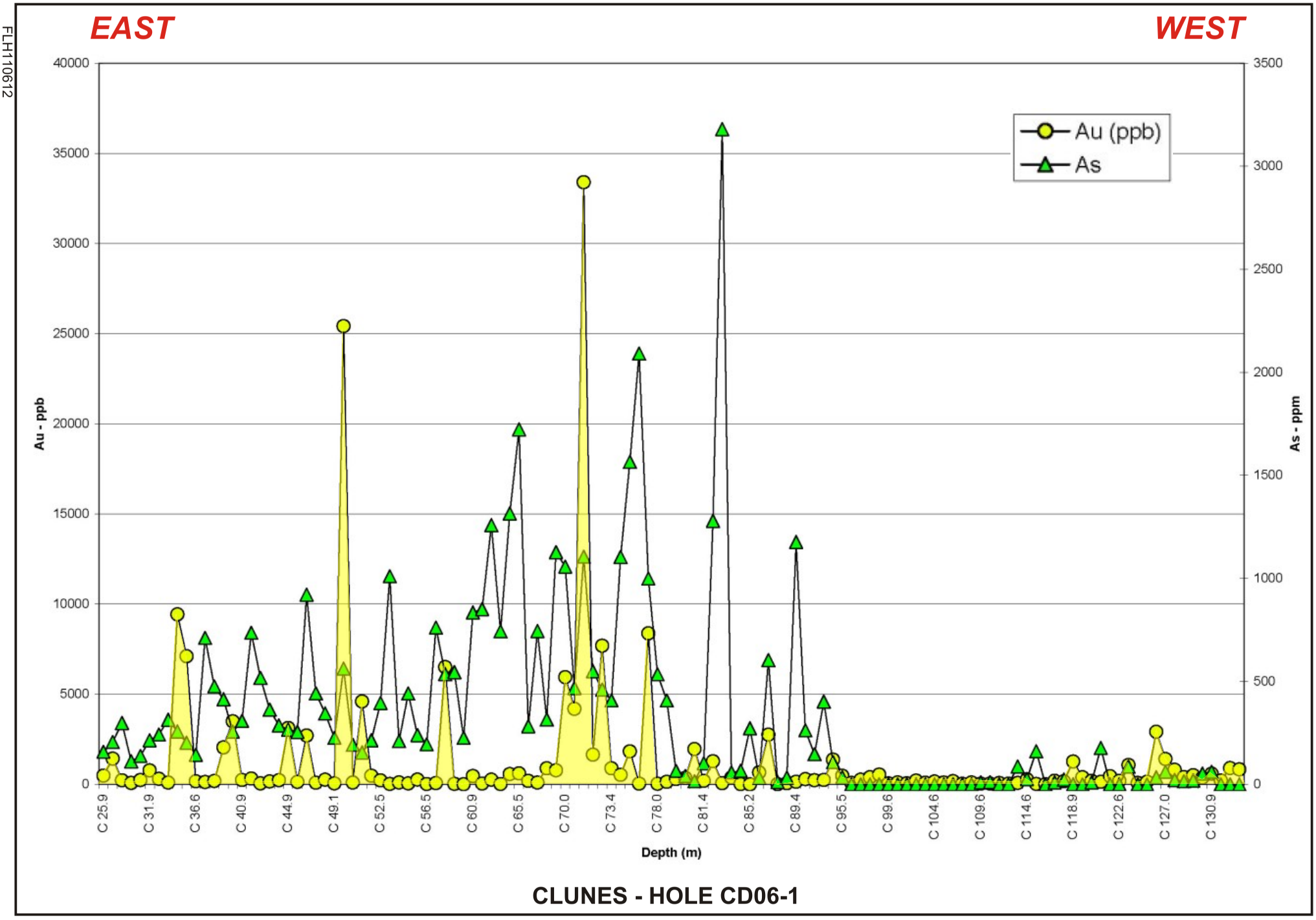

CLUNES - HOLE CD06-1

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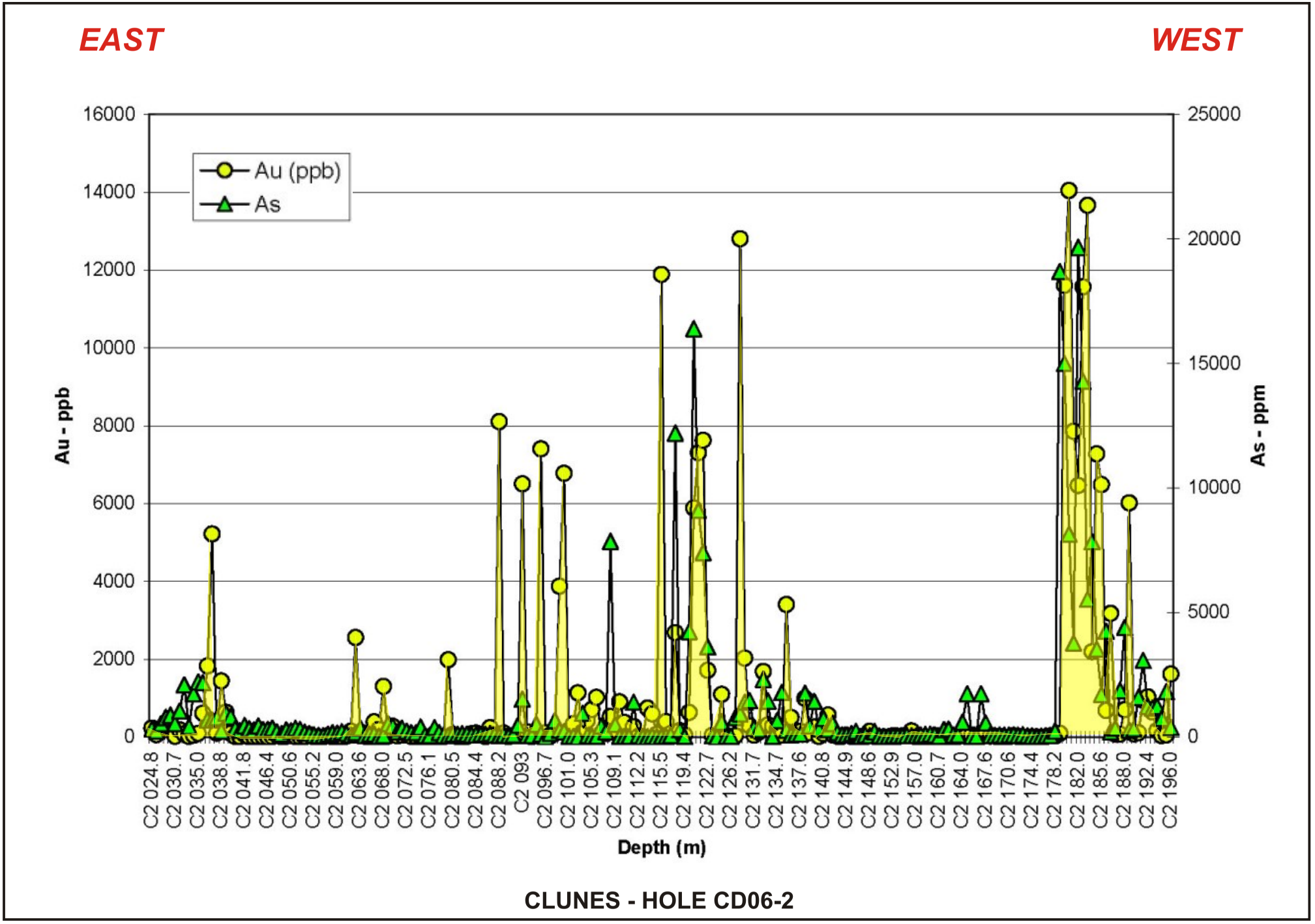

CLUNES - HOLE CD06-2