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5 February 2009

## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT – NSX

The Company is proceeding towards gaining the various documents required by Victorian legislation before mining could occur.

A formal Work Plan was lodged with the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) on 30 January 2009, seeking approvals for new work at the Glenfine Project (MIN 5492).

A formal JORC-compliant statement has not yet been issued (a precaution pending DPI data review). However, the Work Plan included a number of illustrations which would be adequate for JORC-compliance gold resource assessment purposes. For the benefit of shareholders and investors, the confirmed analytical data is provided here-under, in the Figures nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, contained in that Work Plan application.

The Company considers that there are some 40,000 tonnes of tailings awaiting treatment at Glenfine. This quantity prompts two questions:

- 1. What amount of tailings was produced originally by the operations beginning in year 1899? and
- 2. What tailings appear to have been cyanided or taken away circa year 1930?

The answer to Question 1 appears to be at least 67,198 tons over about 30 months, for a verifiable historic yield of 34,690 oz gold from quartz. The GSV, in Report No.94 (1992) states (Table 10 of Report) that 82,722 tonnes quartz was crushed – a total not yet confirmed by the Company.

The answer to Question 2 is conjectural. There were two separate batteries processing quartz. There is good probability that the 10-head battery operating from the No.1 shaft produced about 7,000 tons tailings, between May 1899 and October 1900, with all of those tailings being treated circa 1930. This statement is in accord with the physical volumes observed on site.

A question 3 follows:

3. Do tailings from quartz treatment exist outside the boundaries of MIN 5492?

<u>Answer</u> – yes, thought to be minor quantities only. Thus, there is good corroboration as to the probable volume of 40,000 tonnes awaiting treatment.

The associated questions are:

4. What recoverable gold?

and

5. Is there reason given in the historic record to explain why so much gold passed through the original battery plants, to deposit in the tailings?

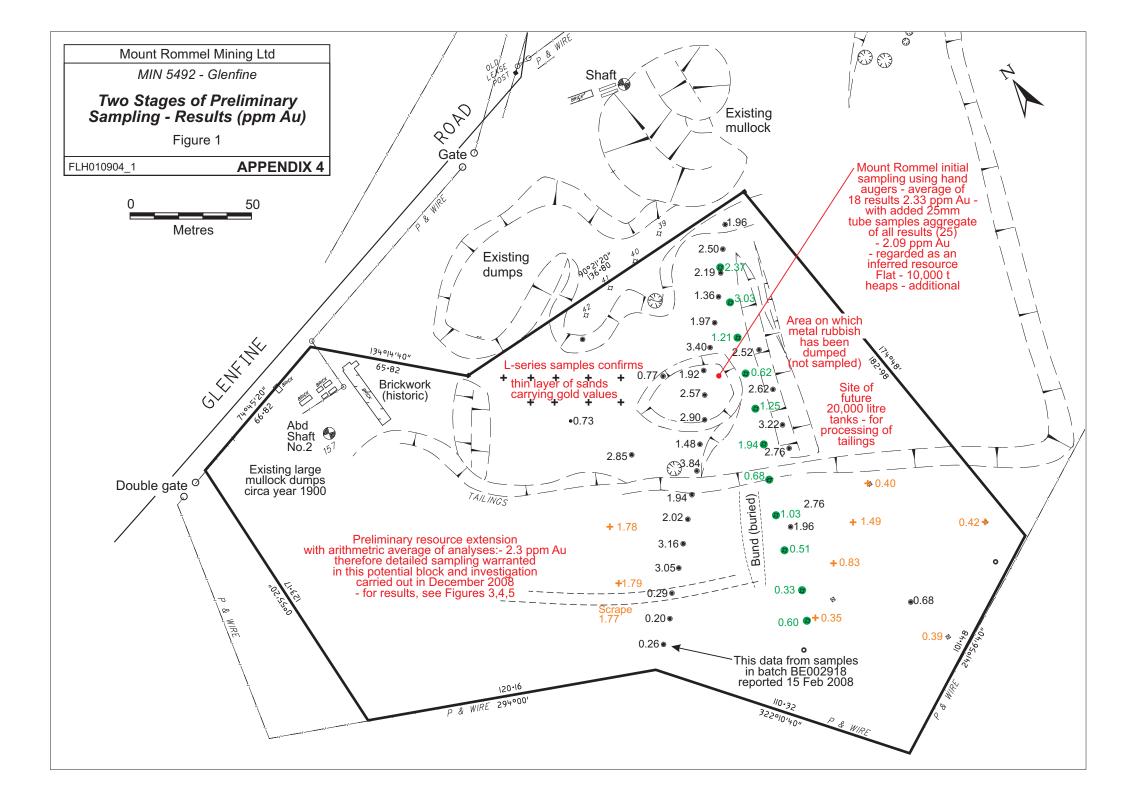
The answer to Question 4 is set out Figures 1 to 6 – a consistent but varying gold content according to assay. Detailed investigation showed about 75% of the sampled material carries gold at size less than 53 micron, and the tailings are very amendable to modern-day treatment.

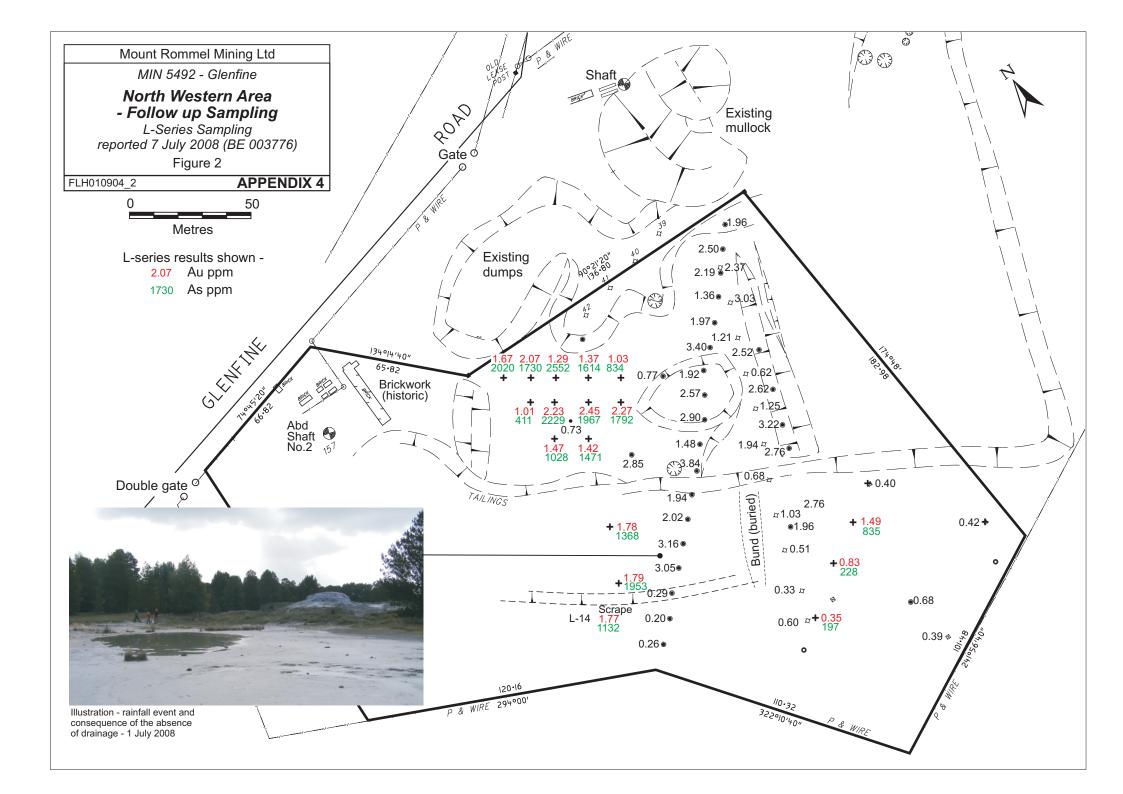
The answer to Question 5 is – yes: the second battery did not give satisfaction, and the production data shows a marked fall in grade during year 1902, and through year 1903. The gold today in the tailings is indicative of a changing mineralogy within the ore as mined, which led to the then losses now evident by assay, Figure 1 to 6.

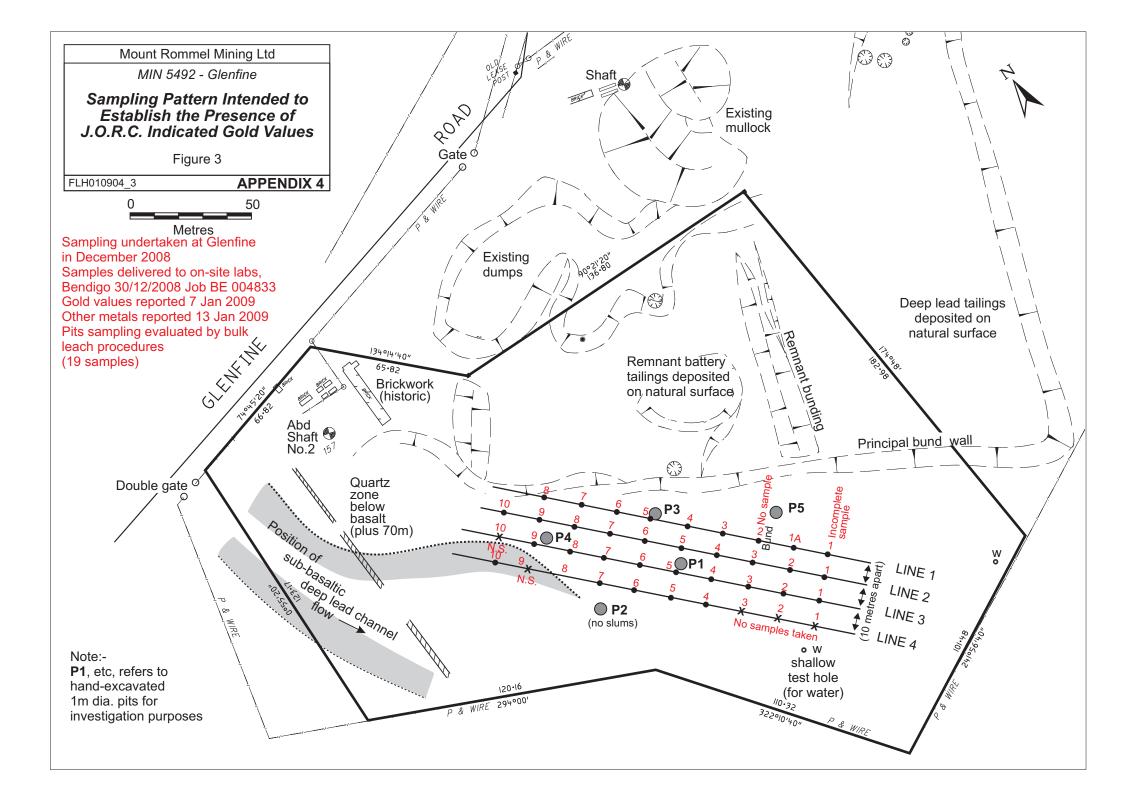
The fall off in grade curtailed development. A further constraint arose when a weakness of brickwork foundations failed (27 June 1904). The foundations which failed were those of the pump gear, and thereafter the deeper parts of the (quartz) body were no longer accessible. The mine continued for 4 more years as a deep lead mine, and thus battery tailings are today surrounded by tailings deposited subsequently from the deep lead mining operations, which today carry little gold.

Although the recovered grade (historically) fell away, this mine paid very good dividends, and was regarded as the most successful of the numerous mines of the Pitfield Plains area between 1899 and 1904.

F.L. Hunt Chairman





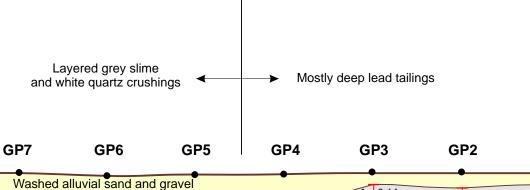


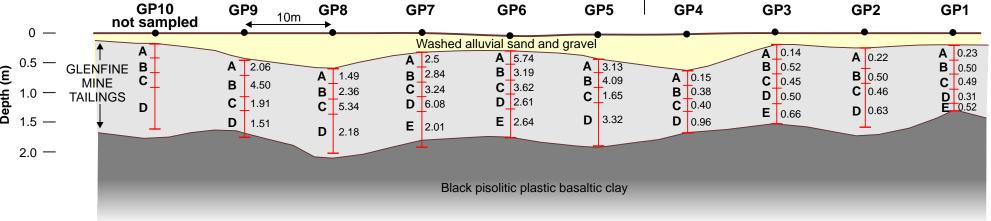


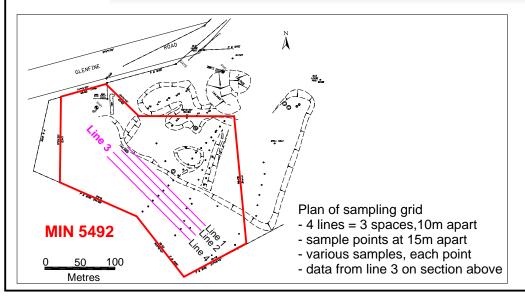
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			ine 0 posit	ion not sai	mpled)	Bund					
			(-	o o poo				$\downarrow$			
<b>e</b> X	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 <b>A</b>	■ Reference point		
	4.00	4.00	0.70	0.47	0.05	4.60	•	•	0.07	Line 1	
not sampled	1.26 1.68	1.92 1.90	0.79 2.62	3.17 2.87	3.95 3.07	4.69 2.81	0.2	2.60 0.90	0.37		
campica	3.15	-	1.09	2.67	4.09	1.68	-	1.01	0.52		
			-	0.12	1.15	3.17	-	0.78	0.26		
			_			3.18	-	0.80	0.57		
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	l ! 0	
1.24	0.71	1.38	2.49	2.71	3.32	4.58	0.24	0.25	0.17	Line 2	
1.44	1.63	2.29	3.61	3.48	3.32 1.41	4.56 3.87	0.24	0.25	0.17		
2.48	1.10	2.51	2.32	3.64	1.87	4.33	0.47	0.66	0.42		
			1.15	1.21	1.98	4.47		1.07	0.29		
			0.74		2.29	3.35					
X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Line 3	
not	2.06	1.49	2.50	5.74	3.13	0.15	0.14	0.22	0.23		
sampled	4.50	2.36	2.84	3.19	4.09	0.38	0.52	0.50	0.50		
	1.91 1.51	5.34 2.18	3.24 6.08	3.62 2.61	1.65 3.32	0.40 0.96	0.45 0.50	0.46 0.63	0.49 0.31		
	1.51	2.10	2.01	2.64	3.32	0.96	0.50	0.63	0.51		
							0.00				
•	X	•	•	•	•	•	Χ	X	X	Line 4	
1.31	not	0.83	2.44	0.22	0.77	0.44	not sampled (deep lead tailings?)				
0.75 3.98	sampled	1.62 3.07	2.53 4.09	0.73 3.34	0.38 0.39	0.39 0.33		Γ	• • •	5 110	
4.30		3.07	3.02	3.34	0.39	0.33		-		Rommel Mining Ltd	
1.00			0.02	0.68						l 5492 - Glenfine	
				0.60					Glenfin	ne South Tailings	
										TS - GOLD ANĂLYSES	
	(Line 5 position not sampled)							<b>RECEIVED 7/1/2009</b> Figure 4			
								-	FLH010903	APPENDIX 4	

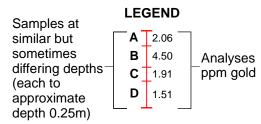
Samples collected with 50mm stainless steel tube pushed to .250mm or 25cm
The area around the hole approx 400m x 400m was then dug out to .250mm and the next sample taken and so on until approx 1m in depth was reached, then a 25mm stainless steel tube was used to take the deepest sample max depth 1.90m

No correction for slight height variation along section Samples taken to Onsite Labs Bendigo 19-12-2008 For Resource results see related Figure 5.

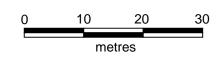








Additional analyses for elements As, Cd, Pb, Zn as a safeguard, to identify the presence of notifiable elements (if any) already existing in waste tailings.



Mount Rommel Mining Ltd

MIN 5492 - Glenfine

Tailings Sampling Cross Section LINE 3 OF GRID

Author: P. Kinghorn

Figure 5

FLH010902

**APPENDIX 4** 

