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## **GENERAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS - CLUNES**

Funds being provided through this Company have revealed new gold prospects of substance within the old and famous Clunes goldfield.

The full extent of Clunes goldfield encompasses three historic mines of significance. Taken together, those three historic mines established a gold mineralized zone extending for about 2,800 lineal metres. The old workings were laid out to follow a well-trying set of veins, thought to be the only pattern of veins, and this thinking prevailed until drilling showed, in year 2006, the historic belief to be open to valuable alternatives. These changing concepts about auriferous veins, and their likely location, were first developed and advanced through diamond drilling in years 2006 and 2007. An inner gold zone at Clunes appeared entirely possible.

Drilling in February 2015 confirmed as very reasonable the new concept of an inner gold zone to this field. This zone commences about 120 metres below the top of the hill, or 100 metres below the level of the Creswick's Creek valley. As such, it represents a sensible target for new development some 80 metres nearer the surface than past records suggest.

The valley of Creswick's Creek cuts the goldfield, as evident in the photomap below.

As Clunes was a goldfield with a wonderful gold production record, the Old Miners sought to extend its life. Their actions over 5 or 6 years were

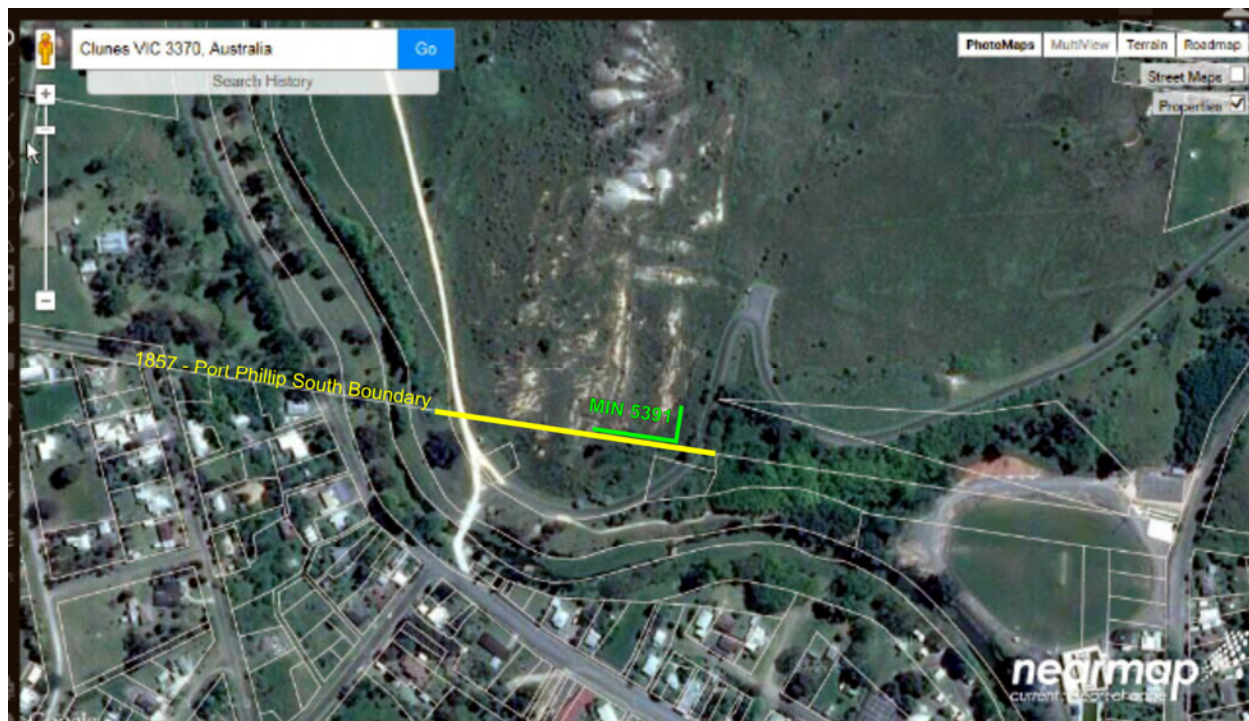
- at the North end, an attempt to deep sink a shaft as an exploratory project, and
- at the far south end of the field, to undertake a very long horizontal drive north, as a quite deliberate exploration program.

This south end drive (going north) was aimed at a perceived target near the geographic centre of the goldfield. It resulted in evidence on the public record that gold remains to be won there. There are numerous very credible statements published as a sequence of Half Year reports for the South Clunes United gold mine. Those, particularly, set out reasons for encouragement to continue the development of that mine towards the geographical centre of Clunes goldfield. These credible records are held available for public viewing at Archives Victoria.

The commercially separate efforts described above eventually became the catalyst for attempts at amalgamation. The consolidation plan of that time (1893) turned out to be unworkable, failing to satisfy the investors of those times.

There are newspaper accounts reporting efforts to re-develop the Clunes leases between 1894 and 1914, including the special efforts of the Councillors, the Borough of Clunes. Various attempts to consolidate the leases of the field were constrained by an inability to also purchase freehold land.

In modern times, including today, ownership of the key area of freehold has been at all times crucial to enabling the progress of discovery. The significant freehold area is that originally controlled by the Port Phillip Gold Mining Company. It extends from the old Clunes Town Boundary, north for almost 400 metres, both then and now. The owners since year 2000 of the critical freehold portion are shareholders, Mount Rommel Mining Ltd. (not the Company itself). This portion has its own freehold title, and is located west of the sharp bend of Scenic Drive, evident in the photo.



This is a NearMap photo of the south part of the critical freehold today. The mid-centre east-west line marks the old town boundary and the south end of the old Port Phillip mine.

For all the years since 1890, it has been well understood that the central section of the field - more or less that portion shown by the photomap above - represents the less tested section of the field. It is in this section the Mount Rommel has had great success with its drilling programs, and where that activity should continue.

Continued discovery through drilling raises the question -- *"How could this discovery zone be mined??"*

It is understood that old and historically famous mines like those at Clunes might well be re-established through new underground openings, typically by decline. This approach frequently assumes remnant ore will be found, sufficient to cover costs. Mount Rommel prefers to defer access design until there is drilled evidence of in excess of 100,000 tonnes auriferous quartz within a confined section of the field, together with strong evidence of other likely prospective places.

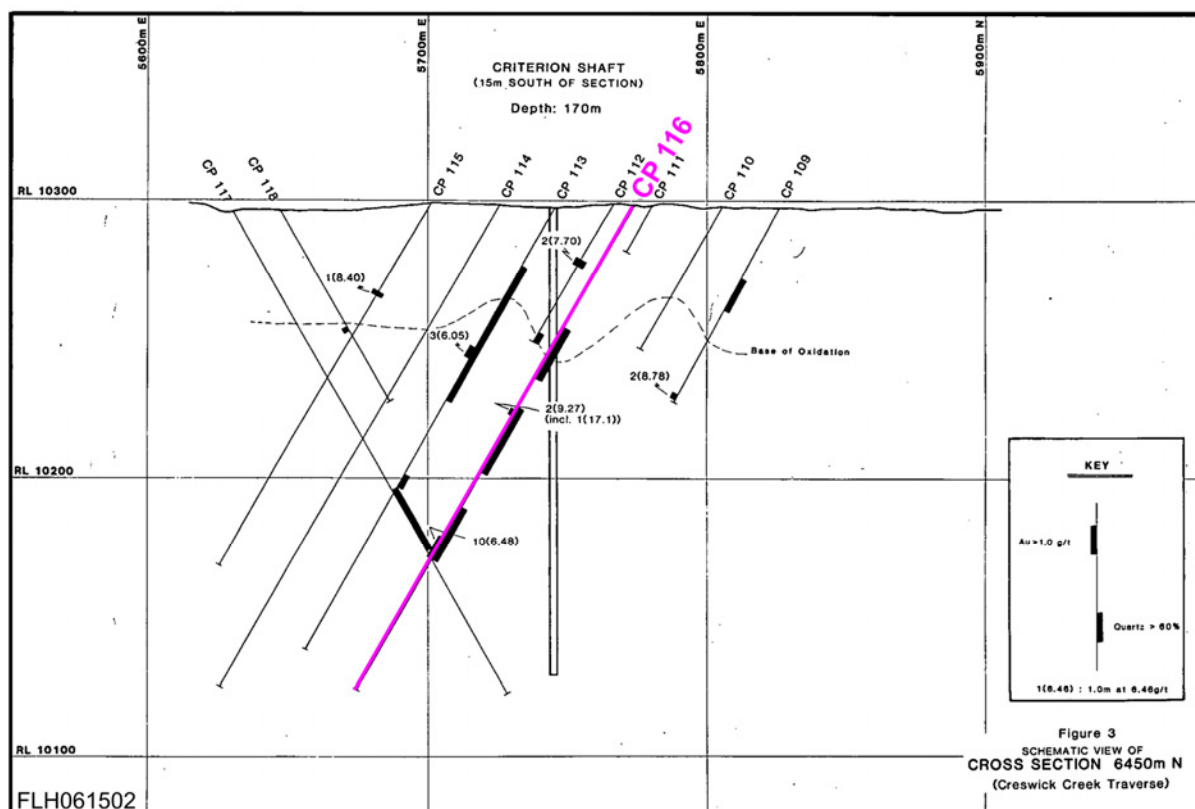
Drilling in year 2006 and 2007 produced a series of wide-spread holes. Those holes demonstrated a surprising number of locations carrying residual gold, and in so doing confirmed conclusions by former WMC geologists, based on broader scale percussion drilling in 1985.

The WMC work drew attention to the evidence suggesting the more strongly gold-mineralized zone is perhaps recognized as 100 metres wide, north of Creswick's Creek a distance of about 900 metres. It is within this zone that the quartz appears to develop into mining opportunities. The drilling of Mount Rommel has shown the eastern half of this zone to have a footwall, which dips steeply east. The footwall contact is noted to carry gold.

Further drilling took place between late January and early March, 2015. This drilling was successful in expanding the presence, volume, and location of auriferous quartz.

All drilling highlights the possibility that WMC hole CP116 (July/August, 1985), on the north flood plain of Creswick's Creek, and south of the old town boundary, has intersected auriferous quartz belonging to this inner section of the field, at points perhaps 85 metres south of hole CD15 - 03, - 04.

There is an Open File Report of former WMC (February, 1988) which describes Exploration in the then licence ML903, Clunes. The percussion hole CP 116 is one of a traverse of 10 holes, called the Creswick Creek traverse in that Report. Figure 3 of that report is a cross-section of that traverse. From Figure 3 it can be seen that holes east of CP 116 finished too short to have investigated any southern continuation of diamond drill holes CD15-01, etc, described above. For this reason it is entirely reasonable to seek Council approval of a site enabling continuation of drilling, in search of further auriferous zones.



The pieces of information referred to are forming a growing understanding about a zone of quartz variably with gold, extending for a conservative strike length of 160 metres, within that broader 900 metre long zone identified by the former WMC geologists. The more recent drilling evidence is that this zone is open-ended south along strike, and could also represent multiple horizons, warranting evaluation in depth. The prospects south of Creswick's Creek as recorded by the South Clunes United activity remain to be investigated.

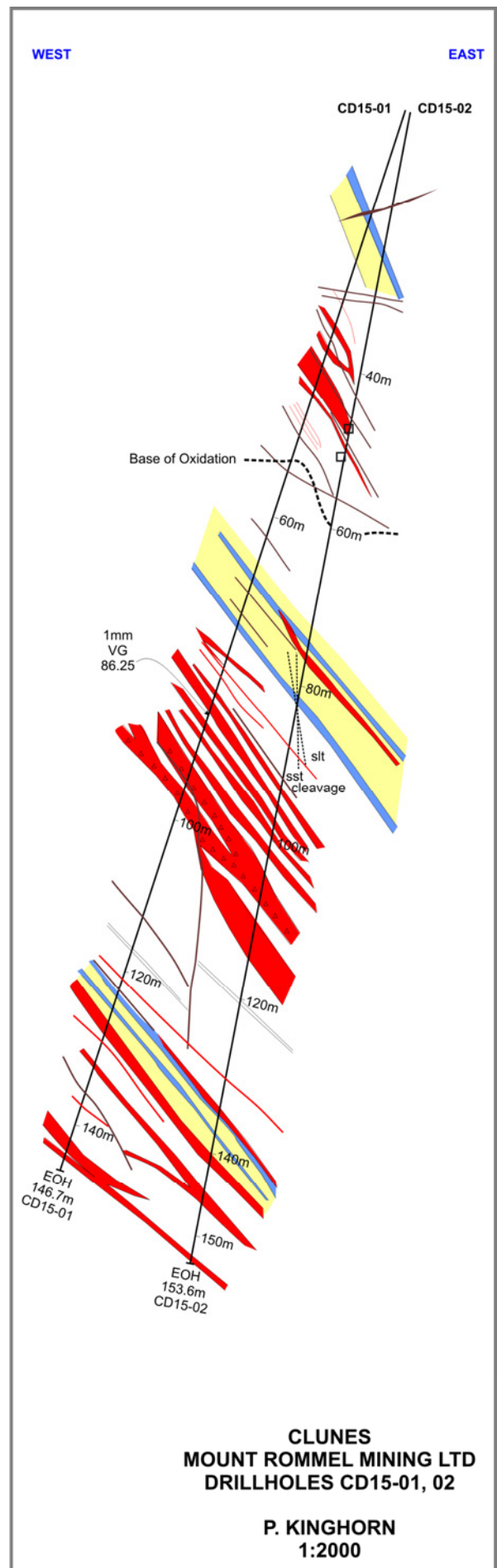
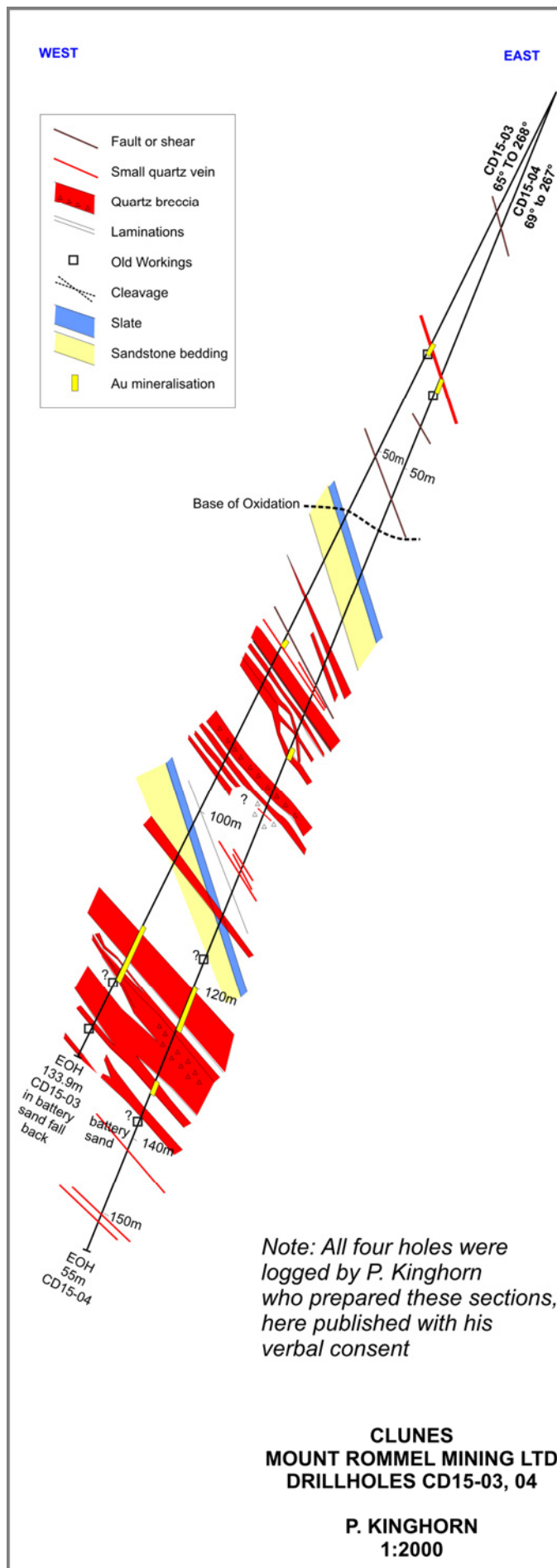
The logical next step is to progress this current evaluation by further drilling from surface, just north of Creswick's Creek.

The Directors are of the view that information which continues to support the possibility of a Clunes gold mining revival is useful to shareholders, investors and those officers in Government agencies.

The following 4 drawings disclose recent information, recording the specific location of auriferous quartz in place at Clunes today. The Company is testing a significant new zone of mineralisation, within one of Victoria's major goldfields. The assays of sampled core have been published on NSX – see for example NSX report 17 April 2015.

F.L. Hunt  
Director





Note: Downhole assay data for these and other holes has been published on NSX at an earlier time

