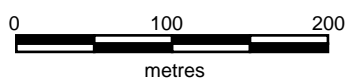


1893 Mine Workings Clunes Vicinity

0 100 200
metres

Federick L. Hunt
3 June 2016



Prepared by:

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FLH051604

Disclaimer: This map is a snapshot generated from Victorian Government data. This material may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria does not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for error, loss or damage which may arise from reliance upon it. All persons accessing this information should make appropriate enquiries to assess the currency of the data.





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NSX ANNOUNCEMENT – SOUTH CLUNES GOLD ZONES

The two drawings published on NSX today are “first disclosures” of the pattern and distribution of quartz veining under the southern part of the Township of Clunes.

These are fact maps, based on plots of underground surveys carried out in 1889 and 1890, or earlier.
Only some workings are shown.

The background to the veining pattern includes current surface land ownership information necessary for the commercial appreciation of gold rights. The Company holdings in this part of Clunes Goldfield are as two adjacent Exploration Licences No.'s 5488 and 5492. Each of these licences covers private land, roads and road reserves.

One drawing (titled 1893 Mine Workings) locates the South Clunes No.1 shaft at the north end of the field. In this part there is no lava cover. The workings grew to the south by progressive steps – thus from underground exposures in shaft No.1, the miners knew where to locate shaft No.2, then No.3, and eventually the shaft which later became shaft No.4 on these diagrams.

The lava cover extends to completely hide all the workings shown on these drawings. Gold discovery at Clunes opened Victoria's goldfields to the world, on 29 June 1851. It took 20 years of under-lava investigations before anyone knew where to position shaft No.4 as on these diagrams. The workings extending south from shaft No.4 were brought to a stop (going south) by the ***south end fault*** where marked on both published drawings.

OBSERVATIONS –

1. The Clunes goldfield, which so far has produced 1.3 moz gold, is frequently given a fixed dimension as to its length. These diagrams show there is absolutely no evidence to presume the goldfields ceases at this ***south end fault***.
2. It is a fact that all the drilling and mining activity up to close of these mines in 1893, with one exception failed to test for southern continuity of the field nearer to the railway. The one exception is the underground exploration (circa 1873) by the Lothair Extended Company. The shaft sink for this Company took place about 700 metres south of the ***south end fault***. It found quartz veining over a 60 metre width, one at least with fine gold.
3. It is also a fact that NO diamond drilling has tested for the southern end of the field – that is, none between the years 1947 and 2016. Mount Rommel requires certainty of tenure before it can propose such obvious drilling.
4. The entire vein structure extending 1000 metres north of the south end fault is variably auriferous. Crushing of mined quartz from just this southern part of the field has produced a recorded 223,000 oz gold. There is no evidence (from verifiable data in archives) that these veins cease where the workings cease.
5. This gold-mineralised block of ground south of shaft No.1 with a width of about 90 to 100 metres, begins about 50 to 80 metres below the present land surface, and is still present 280 metres down. It is not reasonable to consider this part of Clunes Goldfield has no depth extent, or southern continuation.

For all the reasons given above, the Directors are active in pursuit of full and proper entitlements enabling the Company to properly explore this part of the famous Clunes Goldfield. We object to laws which offer any prospect of modern-day "claim Jumping".

CONCLUSION -

These diagrams are claimed as a "first" - there is otherwise no published means to provide commercial insight as to where gold may occur under basalt on the south end of the Clunes Goldfield, and in what pattern of veining.

Modern geological mapping records the surface / near surface. It records constant basalt cover. That kind of information is not of commercial value to persons searching below the basalt surface.

On behalf of an earlier Victorian Government, a Robert Allan, prominent and well-respected mining surveyor in Victoria circa 1885 and later, attempted similar work to that provided here. Published by Government as a black on white diagram (30 September 1891) black lines denoting workings are a complex confusion. The internet allows a much improved presentation, with colour, as here.

Rather than attempting to show all workings (as by Robert Allan, 1891) a selection of workings are provided.

These two drawings use selected lines to explain the direct plan location of veining, in relation to overlying Crown land, private land and roads. They therefore convey commercial information of immediate relevance to tenure, and deliberations about who owns what gold rights right now, in this area.

Also included on one diagram is a significant north-trending fault (coloured purple) first recognized by the late A. Edwards, PhD. (Preliminary Review, September 2000) which more recent data suggests may well be one consequence of severe deformation near the close of the mineralization process.

The end result is a drawing which - coupled with other available data - provides a sensible basis for future commercial decisions, including those about diamond drilling. It absolutely provides a guide where none existed.

F.L.Hunt.
For Directors, Mount Rommel Mining Ltd.