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GENERAL INFORMATION - CLUNES THE SEARCH FOR NEW ORE BODIES.

The grant of EL 5492 gives to Mount Rommel Mining Ltd. the absolute right to search for new ore bodies at Clunes.

This performance-based fundamental right gives the Company archives (from year 2000) new purpose.

The material in these archives gave support to the selection of sites for drilling in years 2006 & 2007, so many of which intersected unsuspected gold - in at least 3 different types of gold-bearing structure.

Conclusions reached prior to preparing the written application for EL 5492 (regarding influences causing richer and poorer sections of the Clunes field) can be applied in the search for new ore bodies closer to MIN 5391.

While future drilling should be directed according to knowledge as it stood last year (that is, for Site D, where shown on the plan below) it seems one prominent structural feature might itself be a possible enricher influence. This feature is easily appreciated on site, as the arcuate environs exposed on surface in an old open cut.

The first 30 days since registration of EL 5492 have seen the field collection of geophysical data specified in mid-September 2014 - that is, well prior to licence grant. The evidence may be read in the attached copy of an email to contractors Zonge, of Adelaide, dated 14 September last.

The specification required there be two geophysical traverses across the arcuate veining location south of the old Port Phillip South Shaft. The positions of all 4 specified traverses has recently been published on NSX. Reasons for selecting those traverse positions includes the use of data from prior drilling by the Company.

In March, 2008, seven (7) vertical RAB percussion holes tested the ground east of MIN 5391. The analytical results from that drilling (also disclosed on NSX - see amended Information Release 28 November, 2014) provides details of information demonstrating that, in the small space which so far has yielded over 500,000 oz. gold, there are large intervals where rocks were quite unfavorable to mineralizing solutions - i.e., barren.

It follows - in the search for new ore bodies, modern geophysical tools should be used in efforts to locate more favorable ground prior to drilling.

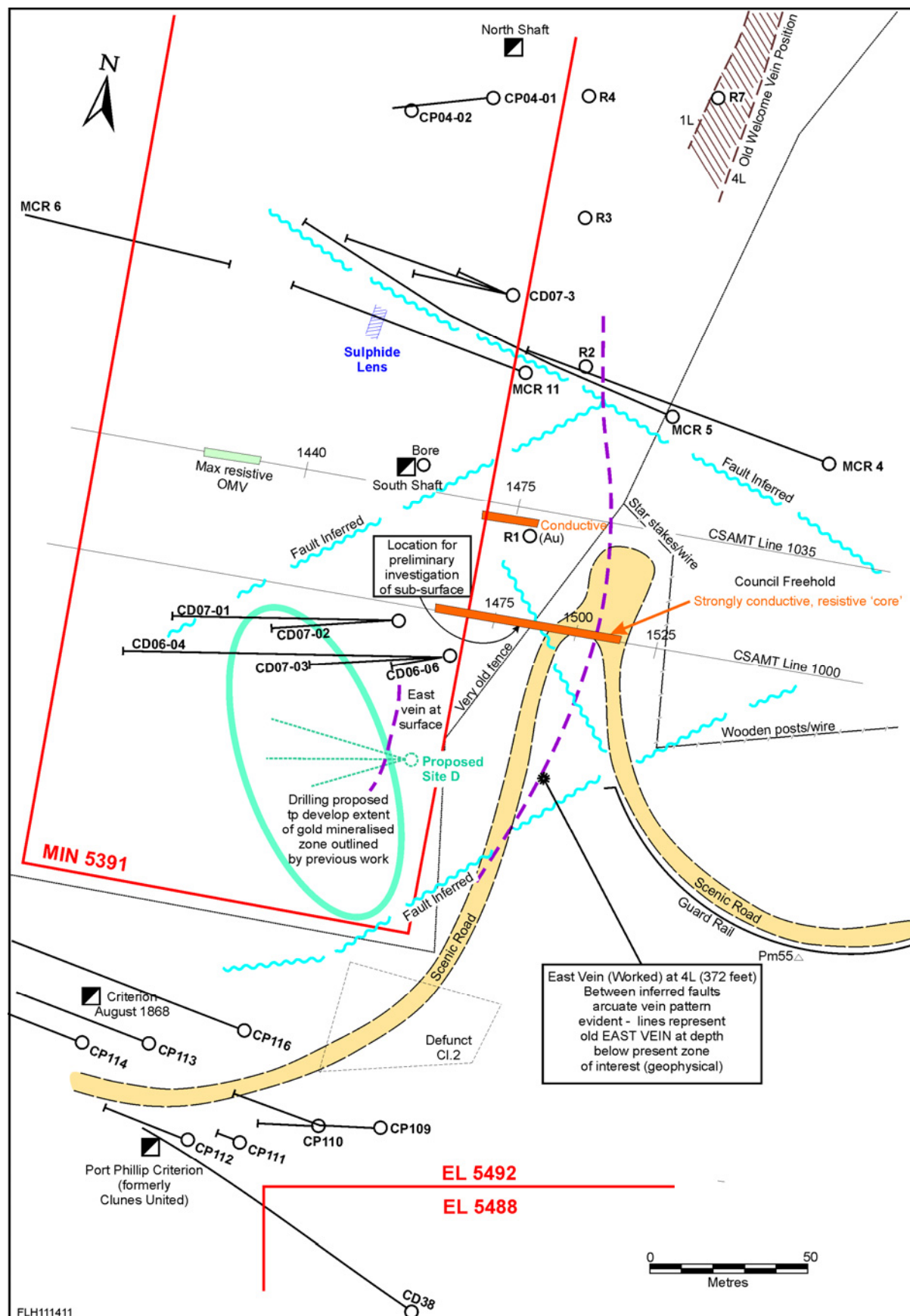
One Question is this: where exactly is the east limit to the ore-bearing environs??

The mine records of the Welcome Vein, and cross-cuts out to the east from the north shaft, at many levels, suggest that zone might represent the east limit to ore.

If so, then a potential exists for a productive zone to occur further south, where there are no records of test cross-cuts, nor of drilling. The results of the November 2014 geophysical work directs attention to this same location.

On traverse Line 1000, two geophysical methods were applied : both produced a result which may be indicative of the presence of mineralized ground, immediately east of MIN 5391, some distance south along strike from the old Welcome Vein position - see plan. More interesting, it is possible this material might be found at the ancient surface, a surface hidden by basalt cover.

F.L.Hunt,
for Mount Rommel Mining Ltd.



Email from: Fred Hunt Mount Rommel Mining Ltd
Date: 14 September 2014 5:47:24 PM
To: Simon Mann at Zonge
Subject: Data for Simon Mann

Hi Simon,

For various reasons, it is not possible to come to Adelaide this week, as I had contemplated, so have used the mail.

Tonight by fast-post I have forwarded to you a photo / plan combination over land at Clunes at scale 1 to 1000.

The photo is circa summer 2011. There is more grass now in some areas, and we have cleared other areas.

This large plan shows 4 lines proposed for CSAMT, as two sets of parallel lines, each 500 metres line length.

There is good geological control for at least half the area proposed to be covered by CSAMT.

All the work is on private land, mostly ours. All the lines cross mineralised ground.

Two areas proposed for NanoTEM detail are outlined on the same plan, intending to add further to information, same zones.

In year 2000 (i.e., before any of our drilling) we carried out experimental TEM. The envelope includes much of this TEM data set -- two lines only.

In retrospect, the TEM is very relevant today. One line is along the path of a concept decline.

I think a CSAMT program of 3 days, plus 2 days for the NanoTEM, might prove particularly useful.

Regards,

Fred Hunt.