

**30 June 2009**

## **NEW COPPER AND GOLD ANOMALIES FOUND ON CUMNOCK EL 6417**

The Operator of the Joint Venture, Robust Resources Limited (ASX: ROL), has released the following report on the Cumnock tenement (EL 6417) near Orange in NSW. Ausmon Resources Limited is earning an 85% interest in the tenement.

### **Executive Summary**

As a result of extensive soil grid sampling at Gumble and Mt Catombal on the above EL some 15 to 20 new copper and/or gold anomalies have been discovered. These anomalies are significant in that they most likely represent the surface expressions of base and precious mineralisation at depth, and require further investigation. The Gumble area is prospective for skarn type deposits, and the Mt Catombal area for disseminated copper sulphides with epithermal gold.

During April and May 2009 extensive grid soil sampling was undertaken on the Gumble and Mt Catombal segments of Cumnock EL 6417, near Orange. Minor rock chip sampling (12 samples) was also undertaken at Mt Catombal. The results of these surveys are contained herein.

### **Mt Catombal Soil Survey**

The most prospective area takes in copper diggings, and some gold diggings in the Cuga Burga Volcanics, a 10km long, 1.8km wide patch of fault bounded, NNE striking mainly andesitic rocks. These dip moderately to the west and form part of the eastern limb of a regional syncline. Originally studied by JJ Hobbs (NSW Geological Survey, 1973) these volcanics show widespread epidote alteration associated with disseminated chalcopyrite and minor epithermal quartz. These features were studied by Bowman et al in 1976/7, confirming the possibility of undiscovered high-grade gold and/or copper deposits. Variation in magnetic response in the volcanics, together with the widespread epidote-silica-calcite-chlorite-zeolite alteration, suggest that hydrothermal alteration may be more widespread than was earlier thought.

Soil sampling (see Fig1) was designed to test three areas of the Cuga Burga Volcanics for copper and/or gold mineralisation in areas containing some historic workings, and mineralisation documented by previous explorers. Sampling in the northern area was designed to test the area about Rich's Shaft, a historic gold and copper-producer. Volcanic rocks in the area exhibit only a moderate magnetic signature. The 'middle' area was sampled to test a weak potassium 'high' radiometric response, and an interpreted NE-SW-trending fault, while the southern area was sampled to test the ground east of

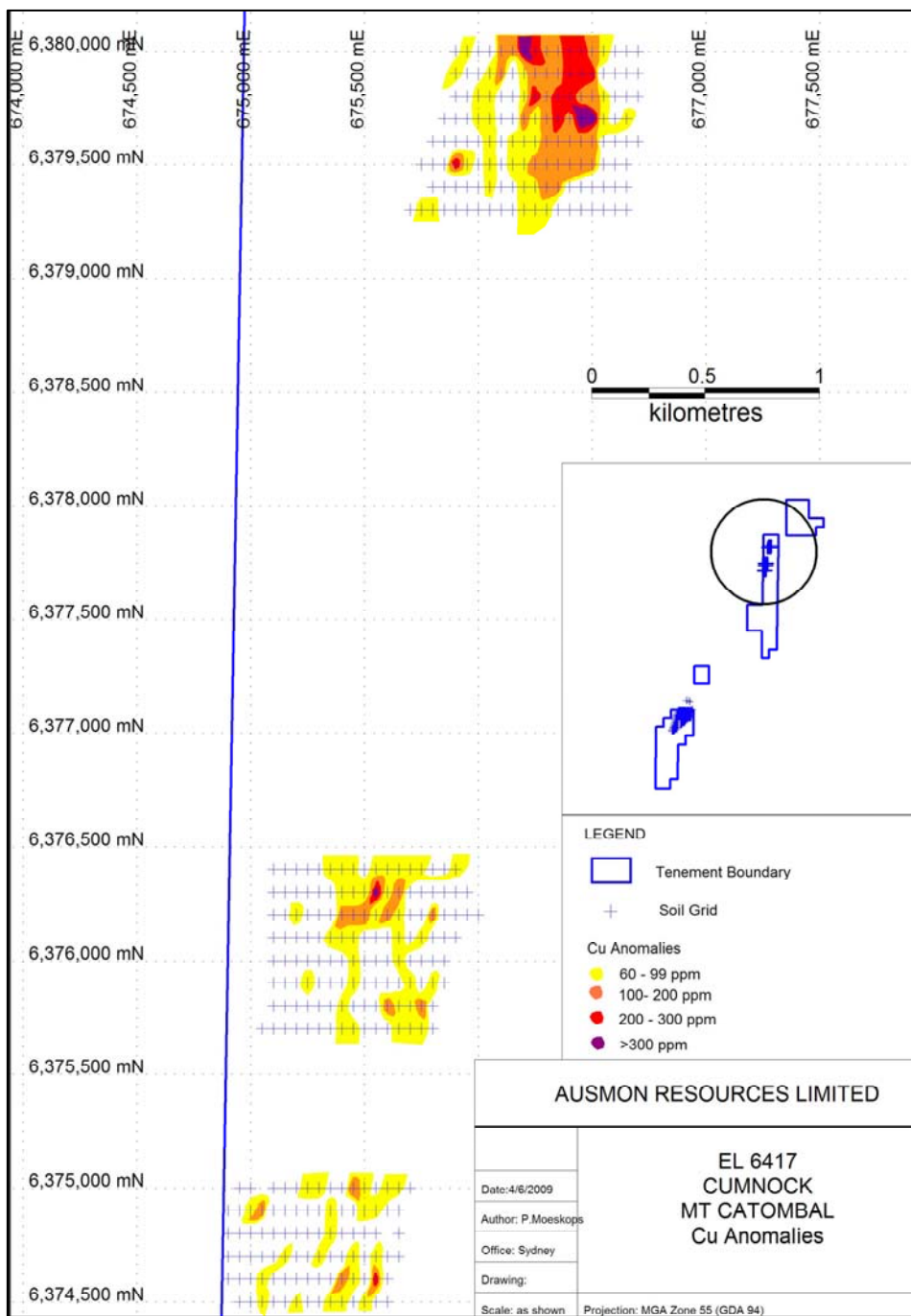
Owens' Shaft. Volcanic rocks in the middle and southern areas have a weak magnetic signature, inferring magnetite destruction by hydrothermal mineralising fluids. In all 369 soil samples were collected from the three areas. Twelve rock chip samples were also collected from outcrops and mullock dumps.

Soil Cu and Au anomalies are shown in Fig 1. The following features were noted

- A large (350m x 600m) copper anomaly in the northern grid. The anomaly is accompanied by patchy areas of weakly elevated gold (<4ppb) and arsenic (<26 ppm). Also, a small copper anomaly (<407 ppm) is located nearby, near Rich's Shaft. The large anomaly is open to the north, and requires additional sampling.
- On the middle and southern grids small patches of anomalous gold (<4 ppb) and copper (<5610 ppm) are present. Arsenic is also weakly anomalous in the southern grid (<178 ppm).
- Gold and copper anomalies, as contoured, do not parallel the strike of the individual units within the Cuga Burga Volcanics, suggesting that the anomalies do not reflect strata-bound sulphides.
- Interestingly, the best copper values coincide with the strongest magnetic responses, possibly due to the presence of the magnetic mineral pyrrhotite.
- Rock chips collected near diggings yielded strongly anomalous copper (<9.49%), silver (<73 ppm), barium (<1730 ppm), arsenic (<1655 ppm) and antimony (<29 ppm) values.

A magmatic source is implied from the size of the northern anomaly and infill and extension soil sampling, as well as geological and alteration mapping, will be undertaken in all three areas, to hone drill targets.

**Fig 1: Mt Catombal Cu Anomalies**



### **Gumble Soil Survey**

Soil sampling at Gumble was designed to cover the edges of the Gumble Granite, mainly in the prospective Ordovician Kabadah Formation, which hosts numerous gold and base metal skarn occurrences on its western margin. Another aim was to test fault-bound Ordovician and Silurian-aged rock units to the north for skarn mineralization associated with shallow granite apophyses.

In all 778 samples (see Figs 2a and 2b) were collected at 50m intervals along east west, 200m spaced lines, to cover the north-south-striking rocks. Areas of alluvium, Mesozoic sandstone, and granite bedrock were avoided. Twelve soil anomalies are evident at the Gumble Prospect and described as follows: All GPS coordinates are MGA94, Zone55. See Figs 2a and 2b.

**Anomaly A** (~656550mE, 6342000mN), near old surface workings.

This is a Cu (<135ppm), Au (<23ppb), As (<23ppm), Zn (<163ppm) anomaly located around 200m west of the contact of the Gumble Granite with the Kabadah Formation. The anomaly probably represents skarn mineralization in bedrock.

**Anomaly B** (~656300mE, 6341200mN). This is a weaker version of Anomaly A, probably indicating skarn mineralization in bedrock.

**Anomaly C** (~657750mE, 6342600mN). This is a Cu (<1040ppm), Bi (<4 ppm) anomaly on the contact of the Gumble Granite with the Kabadah Formation. Some of the anomalous soil samples apparently lie over the granite (will be checked with infill sampling and mapping). This anomaly indicates possible skarn mineralization.

**Anomaly D** (~ 658000mE, 6344400mN). This is a large copper anomaly (<110 ppm) with weakly elevated gold values. The anomaly lies within the Canowindra Volcanics and on their faulted contact with the Kabadah Formation.

**Anomaly E** (~658400mE, 6344600mN). A small copper (<234 ppm), Bi (<3 ppm) anomaly in the Kabadah Formation, near a NW-SE trending fault.

**Anomaly F** (~659000mE, 6345400mN). A copper (<100 ppm), Au (<12 ppb), Bi (<35 ppm) anomaly in the Kabadah Formation, close to a NW-SE trending fault.

**Anomaly G** (~659850mE, 6344600mN). A small copper (< 148 ppm), gold (<13 ppb), Bi (< 3 ppm), As (<102 ppm), Zn (<256 ppm) anomaly coinciding with a NW-SE trending fault in the Maradana Shale.

**Anomaly H** (~ 658150mE, 6343200mN). A copper (<115 ppm), gold (<13 ppb), As (< 6 ppm) anomaly in the Kabadah Formation within two hundred metres of the Gumble Granite contact. This anomaly probably represents skarn bedrock mineralization.

**Anomaly I** (~657900mE, 6343800mN). A copper (<247 ppm), gold (<21 ppb), As (<9 ppm) anomaly in the Kabadah Formation.

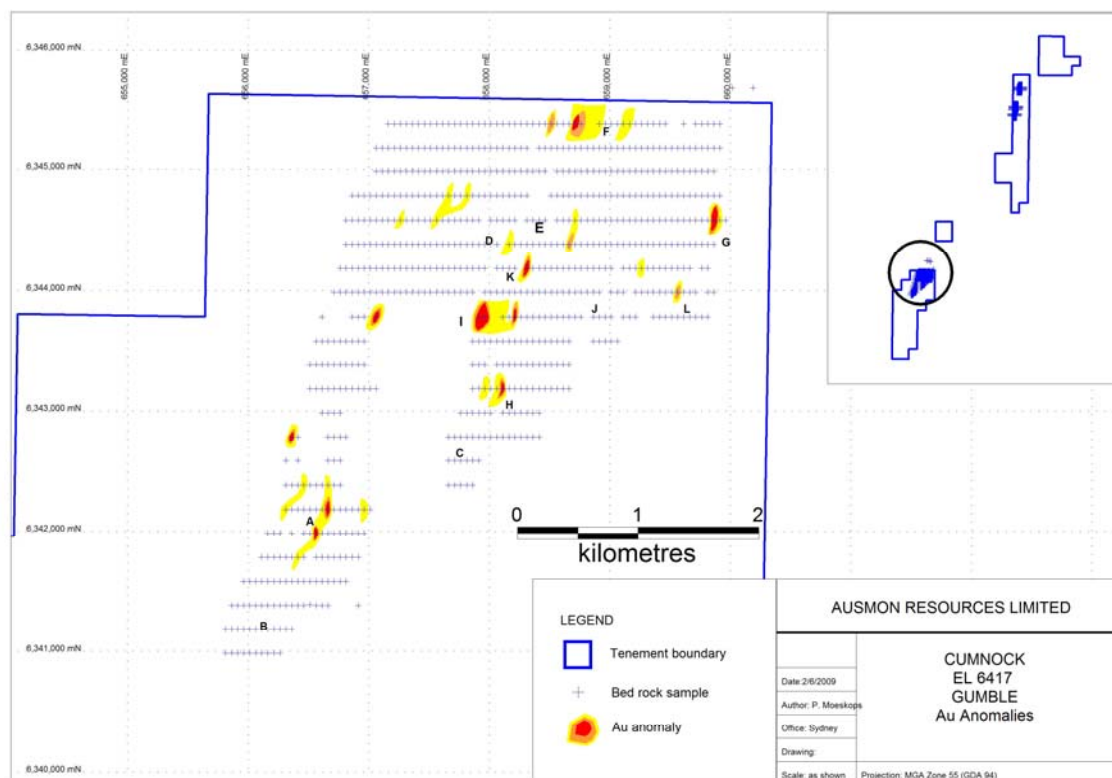
**Anomaly J** (~658850mE, 6343800mN). A weak copper (<113 ppm) anomaly in the Kabadah Formation, coincident with an interpreted NW-SE trending fault.

**Anomaly K** (~658300mE, 6344200mN). A gold (<26 ppb), As (<16 ppm) anomaly in the Kabadah Formation, close to a NW-SE trending fault.

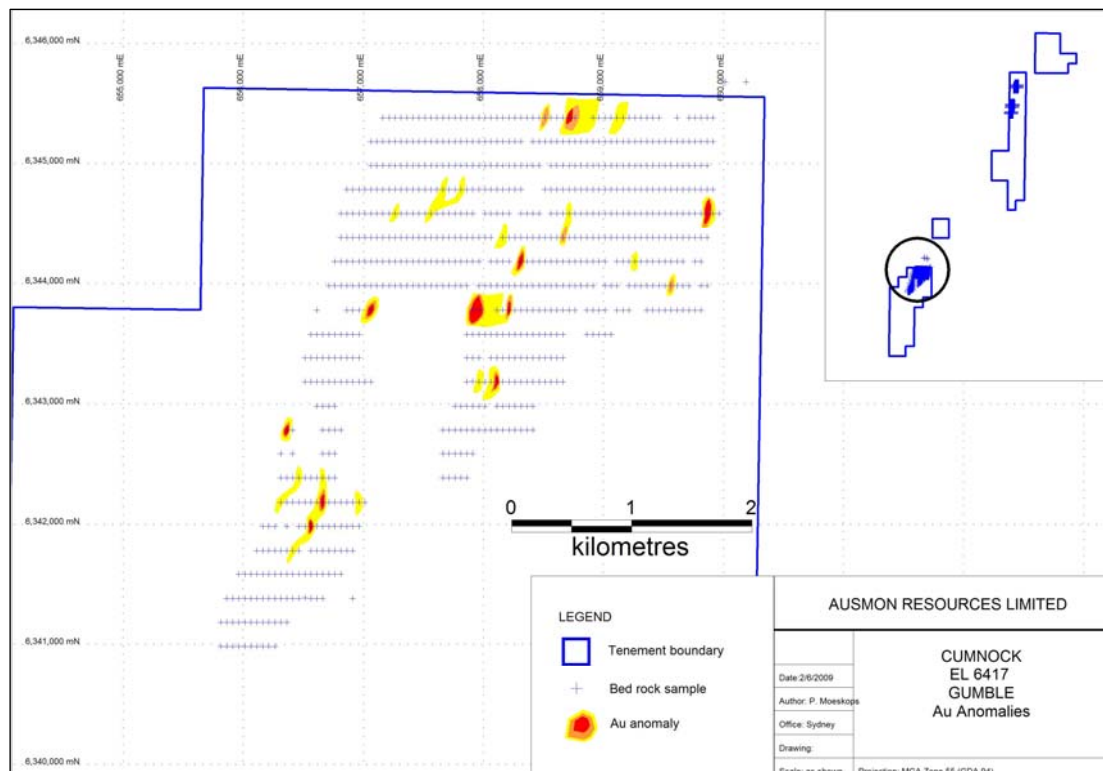
**Anomaly L** (~659600mE, 6344000mN). A gold anomaly (<9 ppb) on the contact between the Kabadah Formation and the Wansey Formation shale.

The presence of soil geochemical anomalies on interpreted faults and geological contacts suggests that structurally controlled gold-copper bedrock mineralisation, as well as skarn mineralisation may be present, hosted mainly in the Kabadah Formation. Infill soil sampling and field mapping of the anomalies will be done to further define shape, size, and strength.

**Fig 2a: Gumble Cu Anomalies**



**Fig 2b: Gumble Au Anomalies**



### Further Exploration

- Broad-spaced soil sampling has located important new gold and base metal anomalies at Gumble and Mount Catombal. These require follow-up by prospecting/ rock chip sampling, and/or closer spaced soil sampling.
- As a priority, sampling of the most northerly anomaly should be extended northwards.
- The southern, middle and northern areas need to be mapped at small scale.
- Further broadly spaced soil sampling should be undertaken in areas where rock chip sampling has yielded anomalous results.

The above work will hone targets for further probing using air core and/or RC percussion drilling.

*The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Pieter Moeskops, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has*



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*more than ten years experience in the field of activity being reported on. Dr Moeskops is a consultant to the Operator. Dr Moeskops has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Moeskops consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*