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Final

Monument Mining Ltd: Preliminary Assessment of Exploration Tenements, Malaysia, NI 43-101 Technical Report
Project No. 1089

Famehub Area
August 2010

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Tables

Figures

Appendices

1 Summary

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd ("Snowden") was engaged by Monument Mining Ltd ("Monument") to provide a preliminary assessment of existing exploration data from nine prospects, collectively known as the Famehub area, located to the north of the Selinsing Gold Mine, within the Pahang State of Malaysia. This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Form 43-101F1.

Monument, through its wholly owned subsidiary Damar Consolidated Exploration Sdn Bhd, plans to acquire the Famehub area from Famehub Venture Sdn Bhd, which currently owns the exploration rights to the Famehub area and the associated data. The Famehub area is composed of nine separate exploration prospects which total approximately 113.05 km^2 and are currently under application by Monument.

The dominant rock types within the Famehub area are Permian argllites and limestones, which are cross-cut by later granitic to intermediate intrusives. Gold mineralisation is thought to be structurally controlled and proximal to the intrusive bodies, with the gold occurring within quartz-sulphide veins and stockworks/breccias. North and northeast striking fault/shear zones that parallel the tectonic Bentong-Raub suture to the west are the dominant structural features in the area. Minor north to northwest striking faults and shears, along with approximately east-west striking shear zones are also present.

The Famehub area is in an early exploration stage. Extensive stream sediment and soil sampling campaigns have been completed by the previous owners, with minimal drilling conducted to date. The results of the geochemical sampling indicate anomalous gold grades are present in the Famehub prospects. Follow up exploration work is required to define the extents of any potential gold mineralisation. Given the early stage of exploration, it is not possible to interpret likely strike lengths or the width of mineralisation. Similarly the geological and grade continuity of the mineralisation is unknown.

Monument has prioritised the nine prospects, with initial exploration to be focused on the Rubber Hill, Daling, Harimau and Satak Serau Prospects. Preliminary follow-up exploration will likely involve grid soil sampling, trench sampling along existing access tracks and geological mapping. This information will be used to plan preliminary targeted percussion drilling programmes. Monument indicated to Snowden that approximately US$250,000 has been budgeted for exploration at each of the nine prospects over the first 12 months.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd ("Snowden") was engaged by Monument Mining Ltd ("Monument") to provide a preliminary assessment of existing exploration data from nine prospects, collectively known as the Famehub area, located to the north of the Selinsing Gold Mine, within the Pahang State of Malaysia. This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Form 43-101F1.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Graindorge, an employee of Snowden, served as the independent Qualified Person responsible for preparing this Technical Report.

Jean-Pierre Graindorge visited the Famehub area between the 4th and 6th of August 2010. The author inspected those prospects which were accessible at the time of the visit, observing the general geology and evidence of potential gold mineralisation in the form of sheared host rocks and weathered quartz-sulphide veining.

Snowden gives Monument permission to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

The results and opinions expressed in this report are based on the author's field observations and assessment of the technical data supplied by Monument. Snowden has carefully reviewed all of the information provided by Monument and believe it is reliable from the checks made.

The coordinate system used for the Famehub exploration data is based upon the Rectified Skew Orthomorphic (RSO) system.

All measurement units used in this document are metric unless stated otherwise.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not reviewed the land tenure situation and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the properties or any agreements that pertain to the Famehub area. Monument advised Snowden that the nine prospects in the Famehub area are currently available for mineral exploration and that Monument has applied with the relevant Malaysian authorities to acquire the prospects as exploration leases.

Otherwise no reliance on other experts who are not qualified persons was made in the preparation of this report.

4 Property Description and Location

The Famehub area is located in the Pahang State of Malaysia (Figure 4.1), approximately 15 km northwest of the town of Kuala Lipis and 2 km north of the Selinsing Gold Mine, which is run by Monument (Figure 4.2).

Monument, through its wholly owned subsidiary Damar Consolidated Exploration Sdn Bhd, plans to acquire the Famehub area from Famehub Venture Sdn Bhd, which currently owns the rights to the Famehub area and the associated exploration data.

The author has not reviewed the land tenure situation and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the properties or any agreements that pertain to the Famehub area.

Figure 4.1 Location of Famehub area (modified from GoogleEarth)

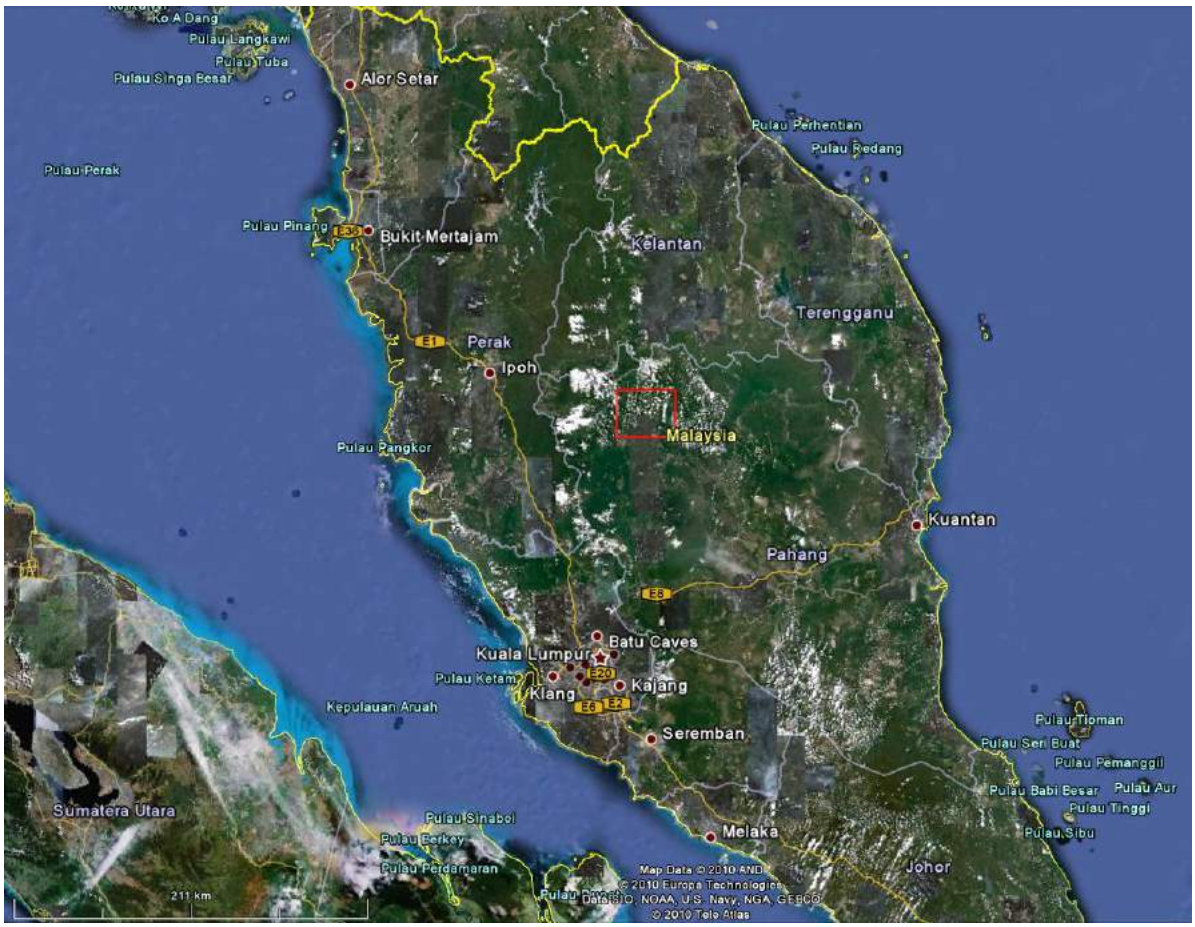
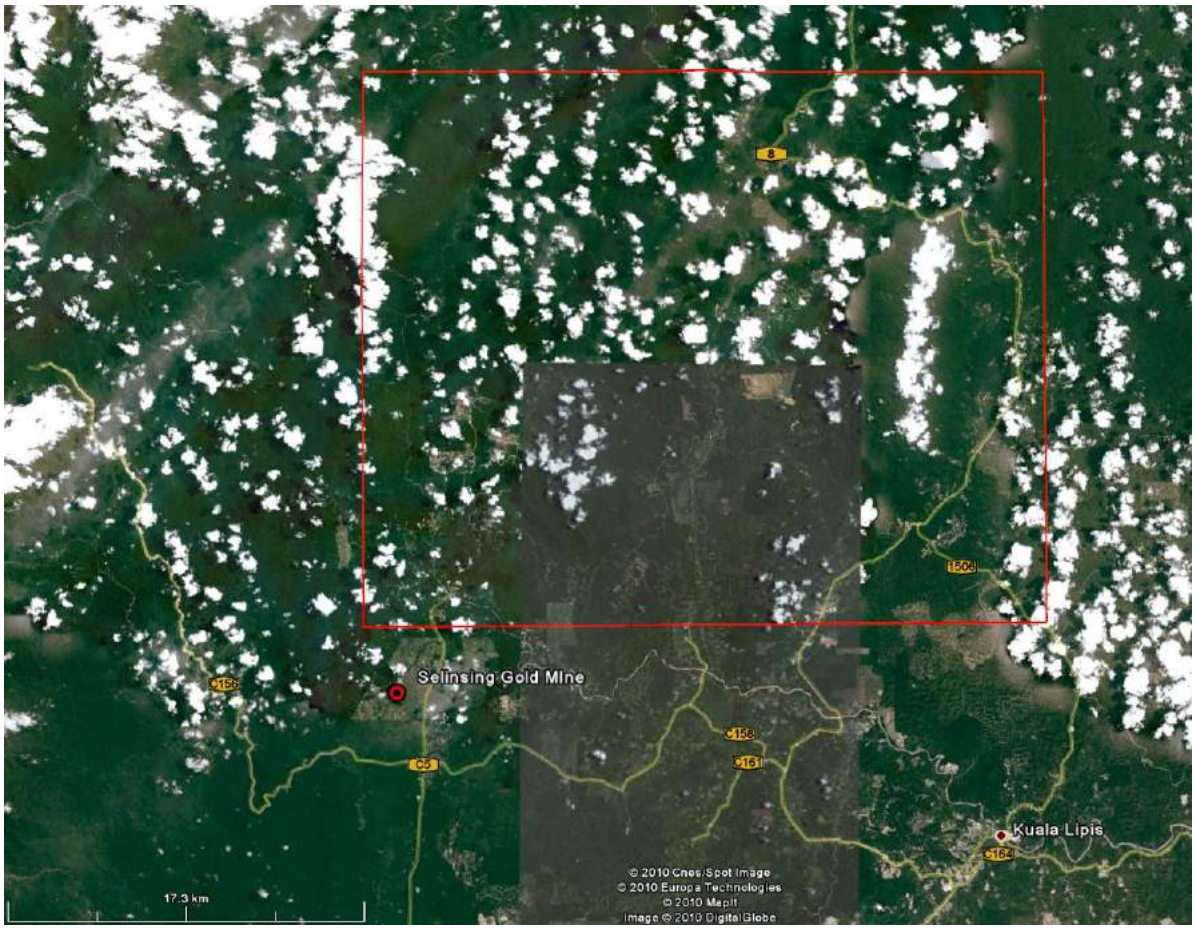


Figure 4.2 Location of Famehub area in relation to Selinsing Gold Mine (modified from GoogleEarth)



The Famehub area is composed of nine separate exploration prospects which total approximately 113.05 km^2 and are currently under application by Monument. The individual exploration prospects are detailed in Figure 4.3 and Table 4.1.

Figure 4.3 **Prospect location map (red = prospect boundaries; orange = major roads; grey = rail line; see Table 4.1 for tenement details)**

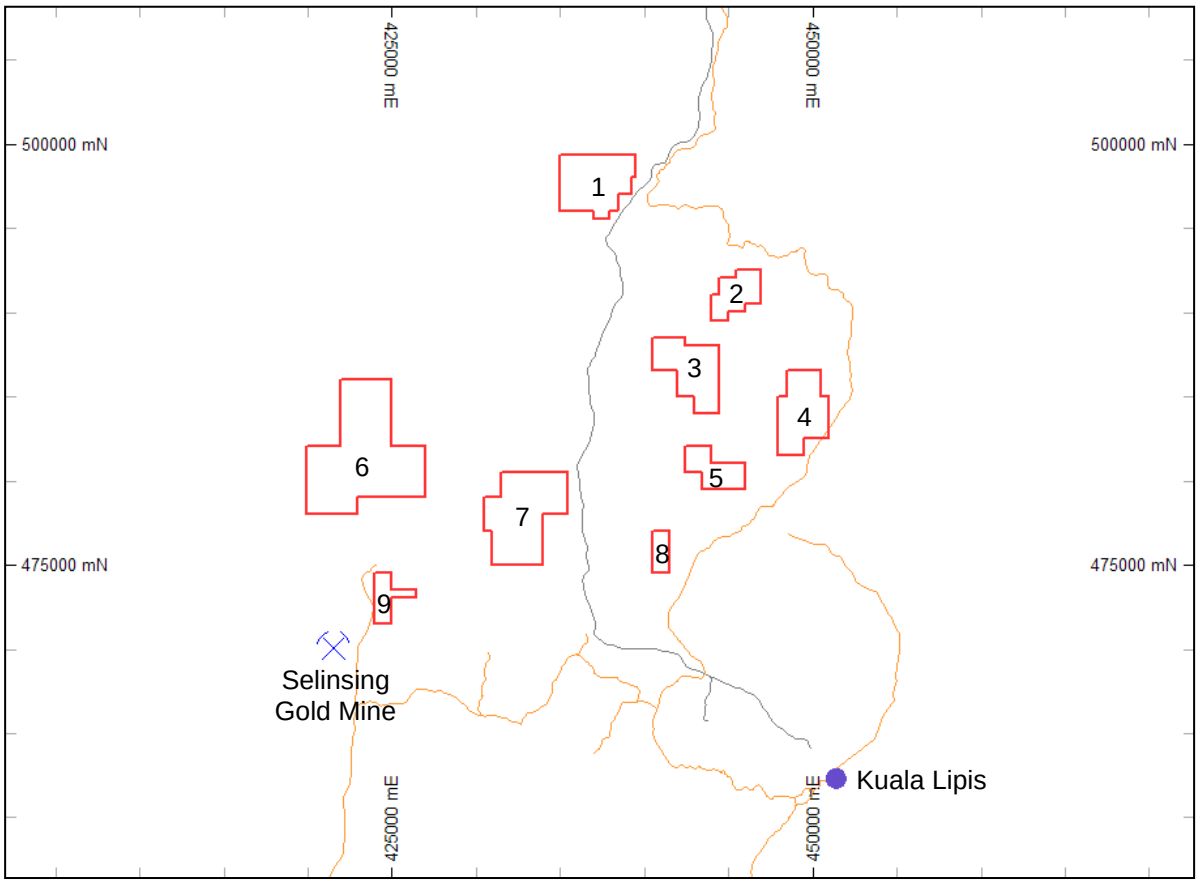


Table 4.1 Famehub prospect details

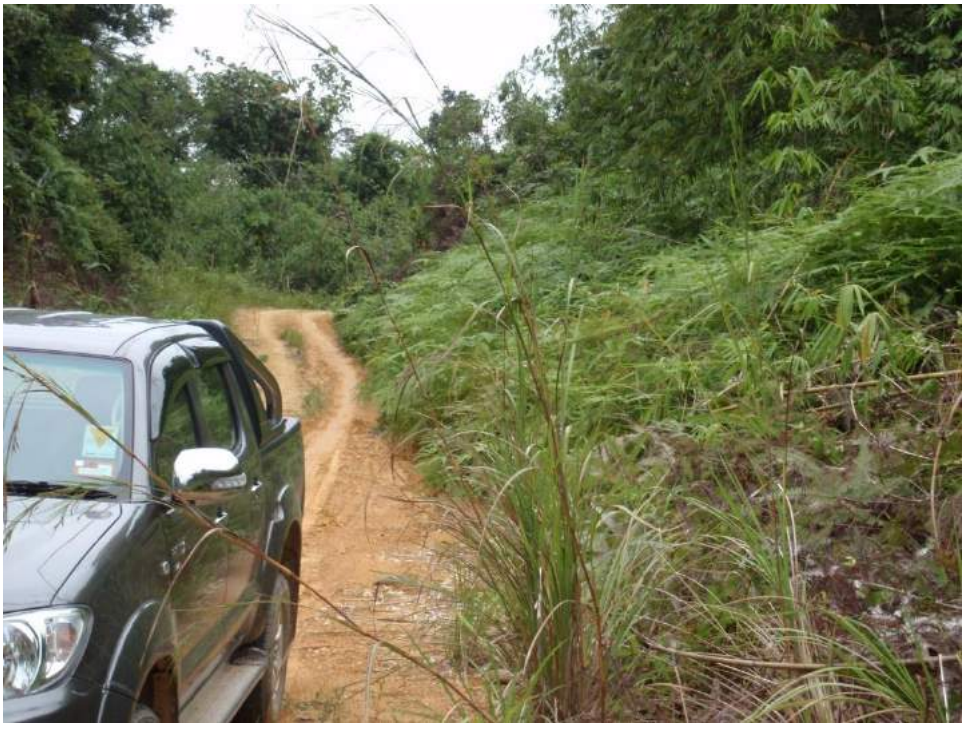
Number (Figure 4.3)	Prospect name	Boundary vertices (RSO coordinates)
1	Temau Gajah Prospect 14.05 km^2	439500 mE, 499300 mN 439500 mE, 498000 mN 439250 mE, 498000 mN 439250 mE, 497000 mN 438500 mE, 497000 mN 438400 mE, 496000 mN 438000 mE, 496000 mN 438000 mE, 495500 mN 437000 mE, 495500 mN 437000 mE, 496000 mN 435000 mE, 496000 mN 435000 mE, 499300 mN
2	Harimau Prospect 6.25 km^2	447000 mE, 492500 mN 447000 mE, 490500 mN 446000 mE, 490500 mN 446000 mE, 490000 mN 445000 mE, 490000 mN 445000 mE, 489500 mN 444000 mE, 489500 mN 444000 mE, 491000 mN 444500 mE, 491000 mN 444500 mE, 492000 mN 445500 mE, 492000 mN 445500 mE, 492500 mN
3	Leboh Prospect 12.25 km^2	444500 mE, 488000 mN 444500 mE, 484000 mN 443000 mE, 484000 mN 443000 mE, 485000 mN 442000 mE, 485000 mN 442000 mE, 486500 mN 440500 mE, 486500 mN 440500 mE, 488500 mN 442500 mE, 488500 mN 442500 mE, 488000 mN
4	Meraga Prospect 12.00 km^2	450500 mE, 486500 mN 450500 mE, 485000 mN 451000 mE, 485000 mN 451000 mE, 482500 mN 449500 mE, 482500 mN 449500 mE, 481500 mN 448000 mE, 481500 mN 448000 mE, 485000 mN 448500 mE, 485000 mN 448500 mE, 486500 mN
5	Tui Headwater Prospect 5.75 km^2	442500 mE, 482000 mN 444000 mE, 482000 mN 444000 mE, 481000 mN 446000 mE, 481000 mN 446000 mE, 479500 mN 443500 mE, 479500 mN 443500 mE, 480500 mN 442500 mE, 480500 mN
6	Satak Serau Prospect 36.00 km^2	427000 mE, 482000 mN 427000 mE, 479000 mN 423000 mE, 479000 mN 423000 mE, 478000 mN 420000 mE, 478000 mN 420000 mE, 482000 mN 422000 mE, 482000 mN 422000 mE, 486000 mN 425000 mE, 486000 mN 425000 mE, 482000 mN
7	Tekai Prospect 20.50 km^2	435500 mE, 480500 mN 435500 mE, 478000 mN 434000 mE, 478000 mN 434000 mE, 475000 mN 431000 mE, 475000 mN 431000 mE, 477000 mN 430500 mE, 477000 mN 430500 mE, 479000 mN 431500 mE, 479000 mN 431500 mE, 480500 mN
8	Daling Prospect 2.50 km^2	440500 mE, 477000 mN 441500 mE, 477000 mN 441500 mE, 474500 mN 440500 mE, 474500 mN
9	Rubber Hill Prospect 3.75 km^2	424000 mE, 474500 mN 425000 mE, 474500 mN 425000 mE, 473500 mN 426500 mE, 473500 mN 426500 mE, 473000 mN 425000 mE, 473000 mN 425000 mE, 471500 mN 424000 mE, 471500 mN

5 Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

5.1 Accessibility and infrastructure

The exploration prospects are primarily accessed via unsealed plantation tracks and historic logging tracks (Figure 5.1). These unsealed tracks are accessed via Highway 8, which is sealed.

Figure 5.1 Historic logging track used to access Satak Serau Prospect



Access is currently limited due to the early stage of exploration and the regrowth of the jungle. Some of the prospects (e.g. Daling, Leboh and Temau Gajah) are currently inaccessible due to the tracks being eroded or overgrown by jungle regrowth (Figure 5.2) and will require clearing prior to further exploration.

Figure 5.2 Overgrown access track heading to Daling Prospect

5.2 Climate and physiography

The central Malaysian peninsula has a tropical climate, with the annual temperature ranging between 23° C and 36° C. Annual rainfall averages approximately 230 cm per annum. Peak rainfall periods are September through to December and March through to May.

The Famehub area ranges in elevation from approximately 120 m above sea level up to a height of approximately 700 m above sea level on the mountain peaks. The average elevation within the exploration leases is approximately 200 m above sea level. The surrounding area has relatively moderate to gentle relief.

The majority of the prospects are situated in secondary jungle with the surrounding land use primarily devoted to palm oil plantations and rubber plantations. Snowden notes that the southern portion of the Rubber Hill Prospect contains rubber plantations (Figure 5.3). Prior to clearing of any plantation trees (e.g. to establish drill sites), agreement with the local land holders, and possibly compensation, would be required.

Figure 5.3 Rubber plantation in the southern portion of the Rubber Hill Prospect

6 History

The Famehub area is essentially grassroots exploration ground, with minimal past exploration drilling and no significant mining apart from sporadic alluvial gold mining in the river valleys.

6.1 Ownership history

Valiant Consolidated Ltd ("Valiant") owned the area known as Block 4, which contains the Famehub area, up until April 1996. In April 1996, Block 4 was acquired by TRA Mining (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd ("TRA") when it purchased Valiant's Malaysian mining properties.

On 21st January 2008, Monument announced its intent to purchase approximately 32,000 acres of prospective exploration lands, known as the Famehub area, from Famehub Venture Sdn Bhd. At the time of this report, the nine prospects are still under application for exploration leases by Monument, awaiting various Malaysian government approvals.

6.2 Historical alluvial mining

During the 1993 to 1997 stream sediment and soil sampling campaigns, evidence of alluvial mining, such as tailings material, was found in some of the river valleys. Wong (1998a) indicates that there is a small abandoned alluvial gold mine located approximately 2-3 km to the northeast of the Harimau Prospect. The gold being mined in the streams would likely be sourced from upriver and the surrounding hill sides. No records are available pertaining to production levels, in terms of either tonnages mined and/or processed or the amount of gold produced.

Discussions with Monument suggest that alluvial gold mining within the Famehub area ceased in the 1980s.

6.3 Historical estimates

TRA defined a historical estimate at the Daling Prospect in October 1997 of 557 kt at 1.67 g/t Au for a total of 29,900 oz of contained gold (Elliot, 1997a). This historical estimate was calculated using polygonal estimation techniques based on sectional interpretations of the mineralisation using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. A 10 g/t Au top-cut was applied to the drillhole grades to reduce the influence of outliers. A bulk density value of 2.7 t/m^3 was applied to fresh material and 2.2 t/m^3 to oxide material, to convert the volume to a tonnage. This historical estimate is not classified and cannot be considered a Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve as defined under sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101.

7 Geological setting

7.1 Regional geology

The regional setting of the Famehub area is detailed in Yeap (1993).

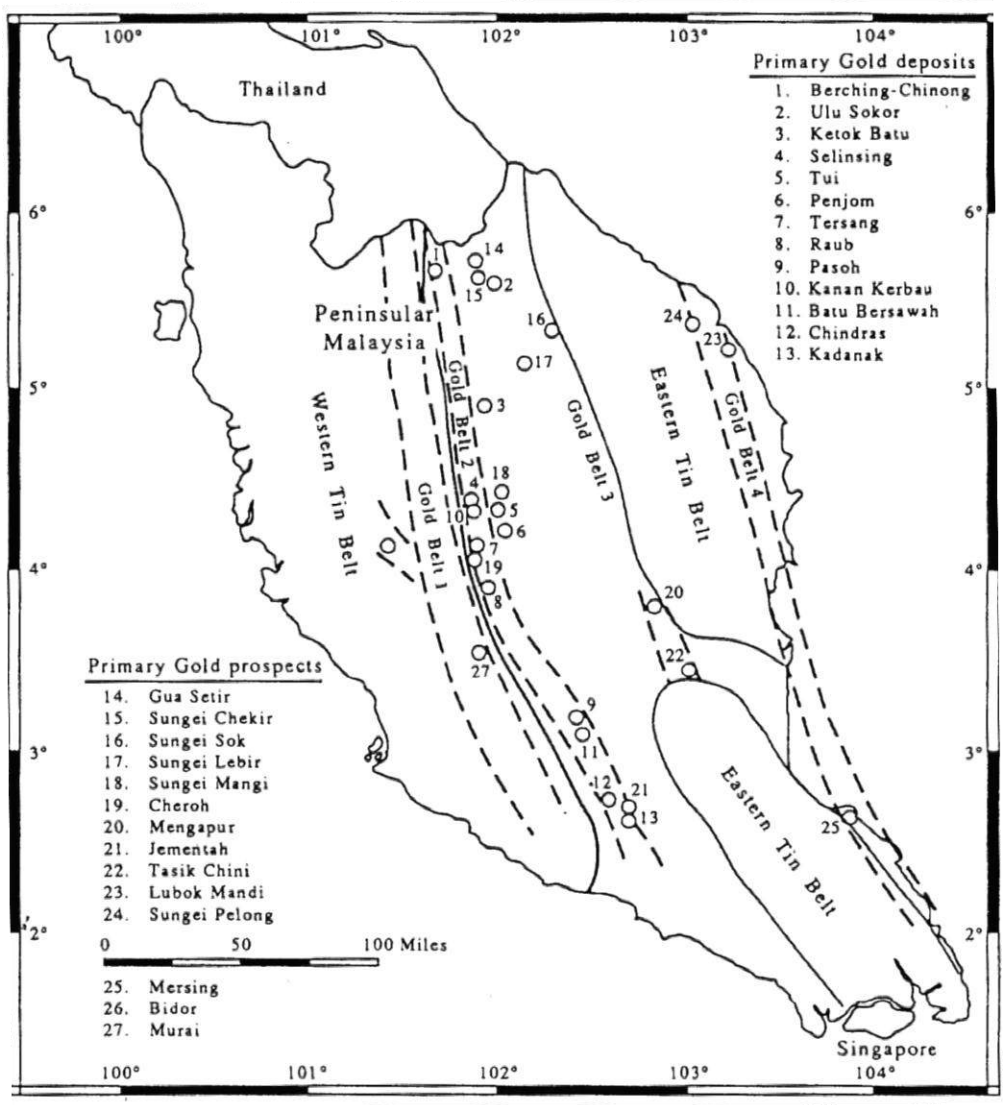
Peninsular Malaysia can be divided into two main regional blocks separated by the Raub – Bentong Line which is a major suture zone. This fault zone divides the Sibumasu Block (Western Block) in the west from the Manabor Block (Eastern Block) in the east (Yeap, 1993). By the late Carboniferous, the Western Block was attached to a continent, possibly Gondwana, and the eastern margin of this was occupied by a shelf which quickly gave way to open ocean.

By the Late Carboniferous to Early Permian, westward subduction of oceanic lithosphere beneath the Western Block, close to the Raub – Bentong suture, was initiated. Riding on this oceanic lithosphere were many continental fragments which were accreted onto the Eastern Block to form the Timur and Tengarra Foreign Terranes. This subduction led to the granitic intrusion that now makes up the Western Tin Belt.

Subduction ceased temporarily and the subduction zone shifted to the east. By the Early Triassic, subduction was reinitiated along a new zone to the east of the earlier zone. With time, gold-bearing fluids are believed to have been released as oceanic lithosphere was subducted beneath the newly accreted wedges of shelf carbonates and marine sediments. These fluids migrated upwards along large regional fractures cutting the sediments that were newly accreted onto the eastern margins of the Western Block and deposited the gold deposits which constitute Yeap's "Gold Belt 2". Yeap's gold belt 2 or the Berching – Raub – Bersawah Gold Belt (Figure 7.1) is the best defined of the four gold belts. The gold mineralisation typically takes the form of veins, reefs and lodes striking from 345° to 360° in moderately to strongly metamorphosed sediments.

In terms of historical gold production this belt is the most significant as the Raub Australian Gold Mine produced an estimated one million troy ounces of gold bullion between 1889 and the 1960s. Yeap (1993) gives details of the primary gold occurrences within this belt.

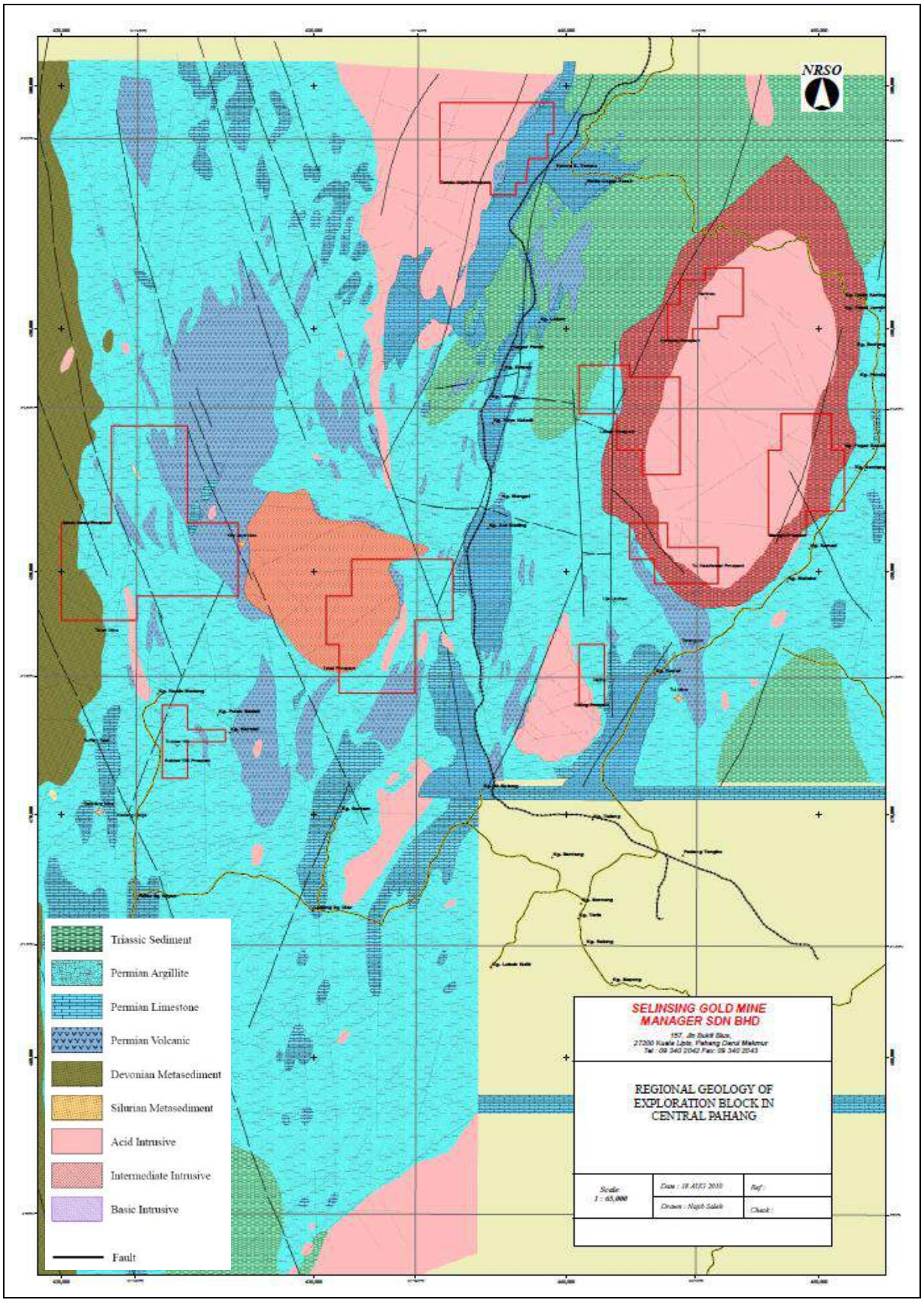
Figure 7.1 Peninsular Malaya mineral occurrences (from Yeap, 1993)



7.2 Property geology

The Famehub area is dominated by Permian argillite and limestone, along with Triassic sediments (Figure 7.2). The sediments have subsequently been intruded by granitic intrusives of Triassic-Early Jurassic age (Elliot, 1997b). A detailed geological map of the area is provided in Appendix A.

Figure 7.2 Geology of the Famehub area



The intrusion of the granitic units resulted in contact metamorphism in the surrounding sedimentary rocks. An example of this is the large Bukit Tujoh granite in the northeast of the Famehub area, which shows an extensive metamorphic aureole in the surrounding sediments.

The dominant structural features are north and northeast striking fault/shear zones that parallel the tectonic Bentong-Raub suture to the west (Elliot, 1997b). Minor north to northwest striking faults and shears, along with approximately east-west striking shear zones are also present.

8 Deposit types

Gold deposits within the Famehub area are thought to be epithermal to mesothermal lode gold deposits, with auriferous quartz-pyrite veining, stockwork zones and breccia zones, along with associated hydrothermal alteration. The deposits are thought to be structurally controlled and proximal to intrusive bodies.

9 Mineralisation

Within the Famehub area, gold mineralisation is thought to be structurally controlled and associated with Permian sediments and volcaniclastics proximal to granitic intrusives. Given the early stage of exploration, it is not possible to interpret likely strike lengths or the width of mineralisation. Similarly the geological and grade continuity of the mineralisation is unknown.

9.1 Rubber Hill and Satak Serau Prospects

The Rubber Hill and Satak Serau Prospects are targeting gold mineralisation to the north and along-strike from the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef deposits. The mineralisation in these two prospects is likely to be similar to the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef mineralisation in terms of both the geological and structural setting.

The author observed evidence of quartz-sulphide veining in weathered outcrops along the access tracks on the Satak Serau Prospect (Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1 Weathered quartz-sulphide vein in outcrop, Satak Serau Prospect

9.2 Harimau, Meraga, Tui Headwater and Leboh Prospects

The four prospects which surround the Bukit Tujoh intrusive (Harimau, Meraga, Tui Headwater and Leboh Prospects) are targeting gold mineralisation along the contact between the granitic intrusive body and the surrounding sediments.

Gold mineralisation is thought to be primarily associated with quartz-pyrite veining in shear zones within the metamorphic aureole surrounding the Bukit Tujoh intrusive, such as was observed in the Harimau Prospect (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2 Oxidised quartz-pyrite veining proximal to the Bukit Tujoh intrusive contact, Harimau Prospect

9.3 Tekai Prospect

The Tekai Prospect is targeting structurally controlled gold mineralisation along the contact between the argillic sediments and an intermediate intrusive.

9.4 Temau Gajah Prospect

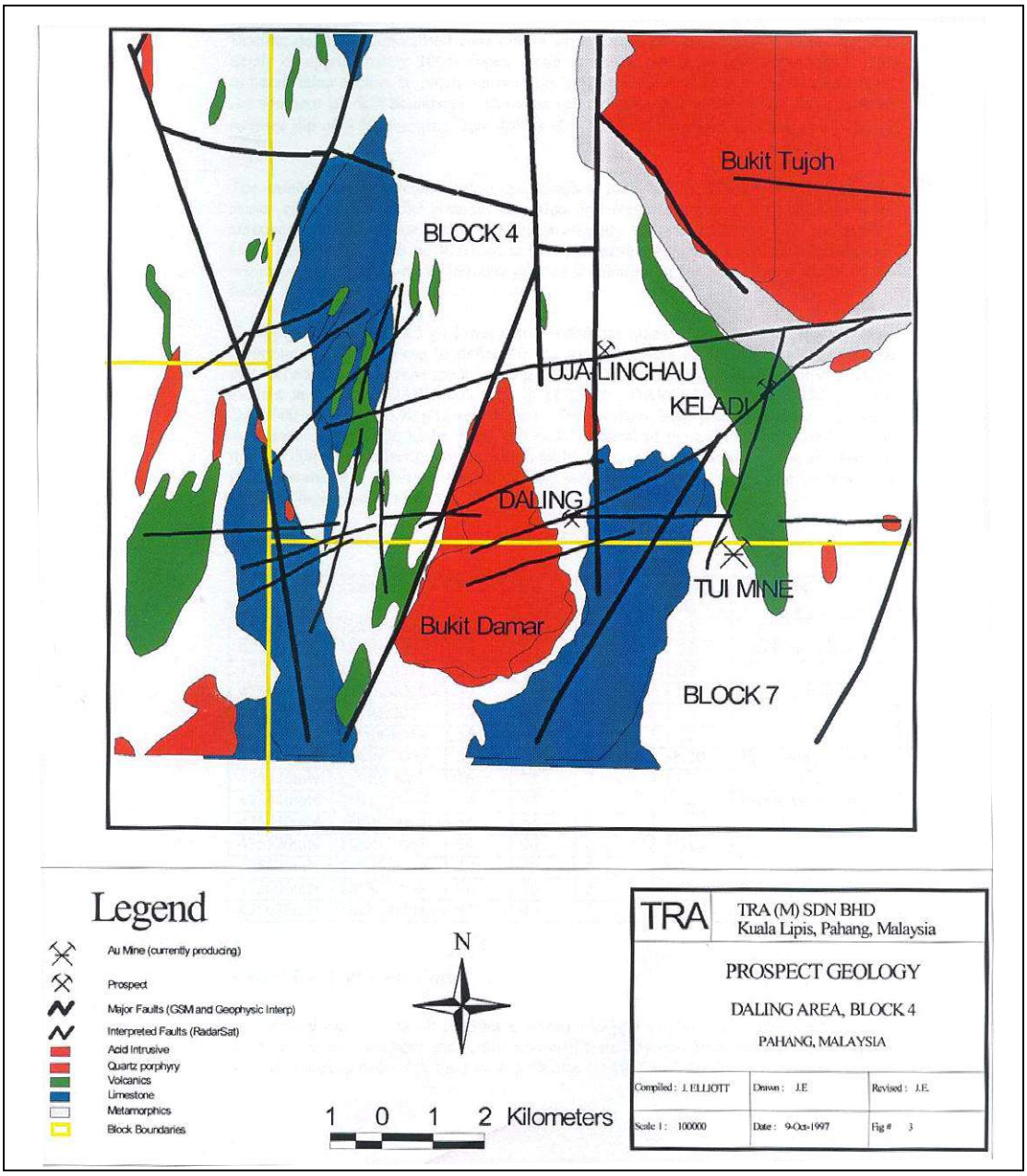
The Temau Gajah Prospect is dominated by Permian limestones to the east and a granitic intrusive to the west. Wong (1998b) reports a rock chip sample of gossanous, brecciated quartz-pyrite vein, taken from an abandoned alluvial mine, grading 2.26 g/t Au.

9.5 Daling Prospect

Mineralisation at the Daling Prospect is associated with quartz-chlorite altered shear zones within mudstones (Elliot, 1997a). According to Elliot (1997a), high grade mineralisation occurs in flexures along the shear zones.

The main structural control on the gold mineralisation in the Daling Prospect appears to be the intersections of northeast-southwest striking faults with a major north-south striking fault which follows the western boundary of the Bukit Tujoh intrusive (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3 Geology of the Daling Prospect (modified from Elliot, 1997a)



10 Exploration

Monument has not undertaken any exploration within the Famehub area. All exploration work to date has been undertaken by the previous owners of the Famehub area.

10.1 Exploration history

10.1.1 Prior to 1993

Initial exploration of the Famehub area consisted of regional mapping with stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and rock chip sampling. This initial work was conducted by the Geological Survey of Malaysia ("GSM") in the 1980s.

10.1.2 Valiant exploration between 1993 to 1996

Between 1993 and 1996, Valiant conducted infill stream sediment sampling as well as soil sampling along tracks and ridges (Elliot, 1997b). The results of Valiant's regional exploration defined the "greater Uja" anomaly, which runs through the current Daling Prospect.

On the Rubber Hill Prospect, Valiant completed 15 trenches with a total length of approximately 2700 m. In mid-1995, Valiant conducted preliminary reverse circulation ("RC") drilling on the Rubber Hill Prospect. A total of 56 RC drillholes were completed for a total of approximately 4000 m.

10.1.3 TRA exploration between 1996 to 1998

TRA began exploration in the Block 4 area (which is part of the Famehub area) in 1997 with the aim of refining the anomalous zones identified by Valiant. Infill grid soil sampling at a nominal grid spacing of 50 mE by 100 mN was commenced across the Daling and Harimau Prospects.

The soil sampling results led to the planning of initial percussion drilling at the Daling Prospect which was commenced in June 1997 and completed by September 1997. A total of 60 RC drillholes, with a total length of 6592 m, was completed by TRA on the Daling Prospect, along with 556 m of trenching from 13 trenches.

In the second half of 1997, TRA also completed regional stream sediment sampling in previously unexplored areas of Block 4.

10.1.4 Monument exploration after 2008

No exploration, apart from regional reconnaissance and data analysis, has been conducted within the Famehub prospects by Monument.

10.2 Results

Plans of the Famehub area showing the coverage and grade of the stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling and soil sampling are presented in Figure 10.1, Figure 10.2 and Figure 10.3 respectively.

Figure 10.1 Stream sediment samples (coloured by Au; light grey lines = streams)

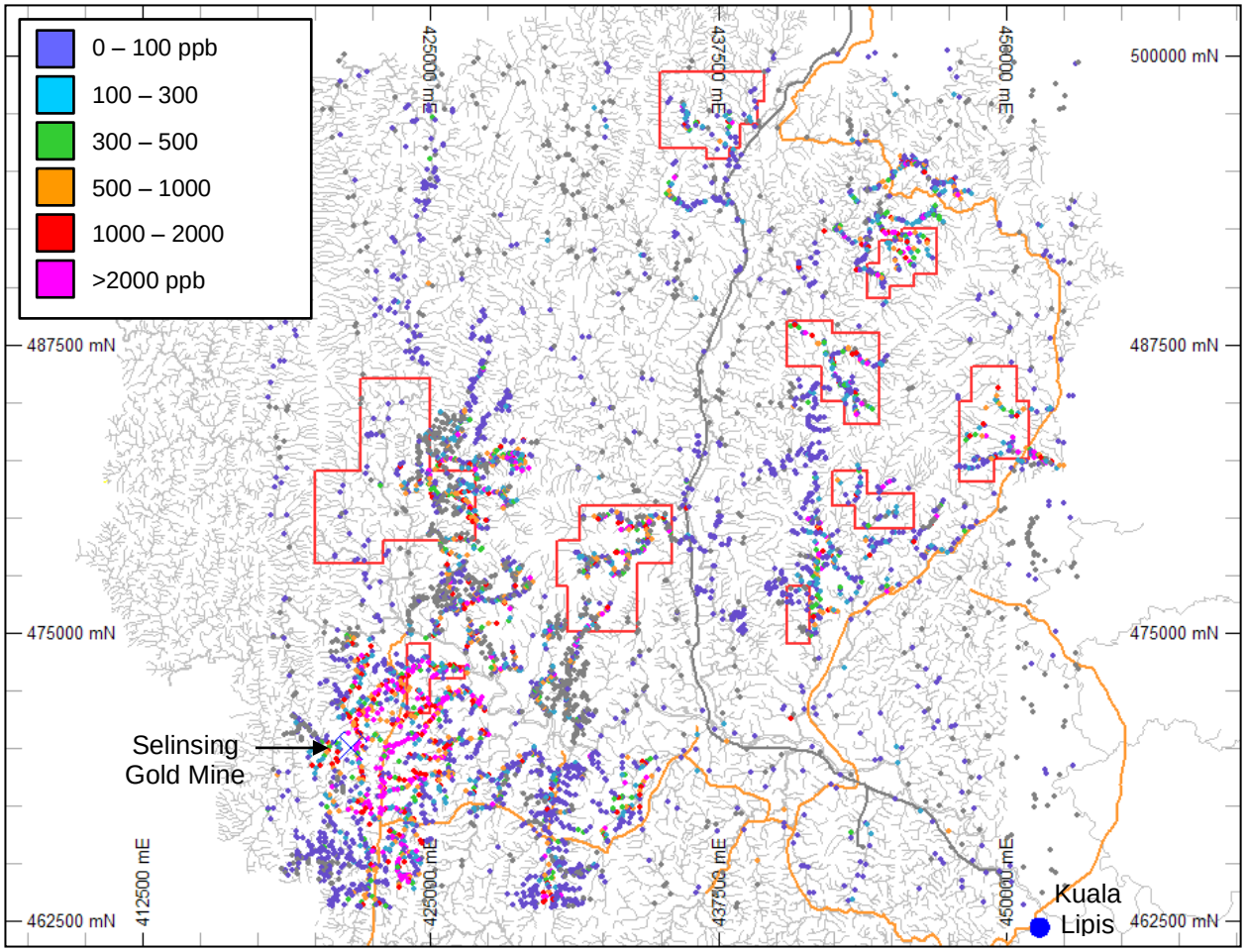


Figure 10.2 Rock chip samples (coloured by Au; light grey lines = streams)

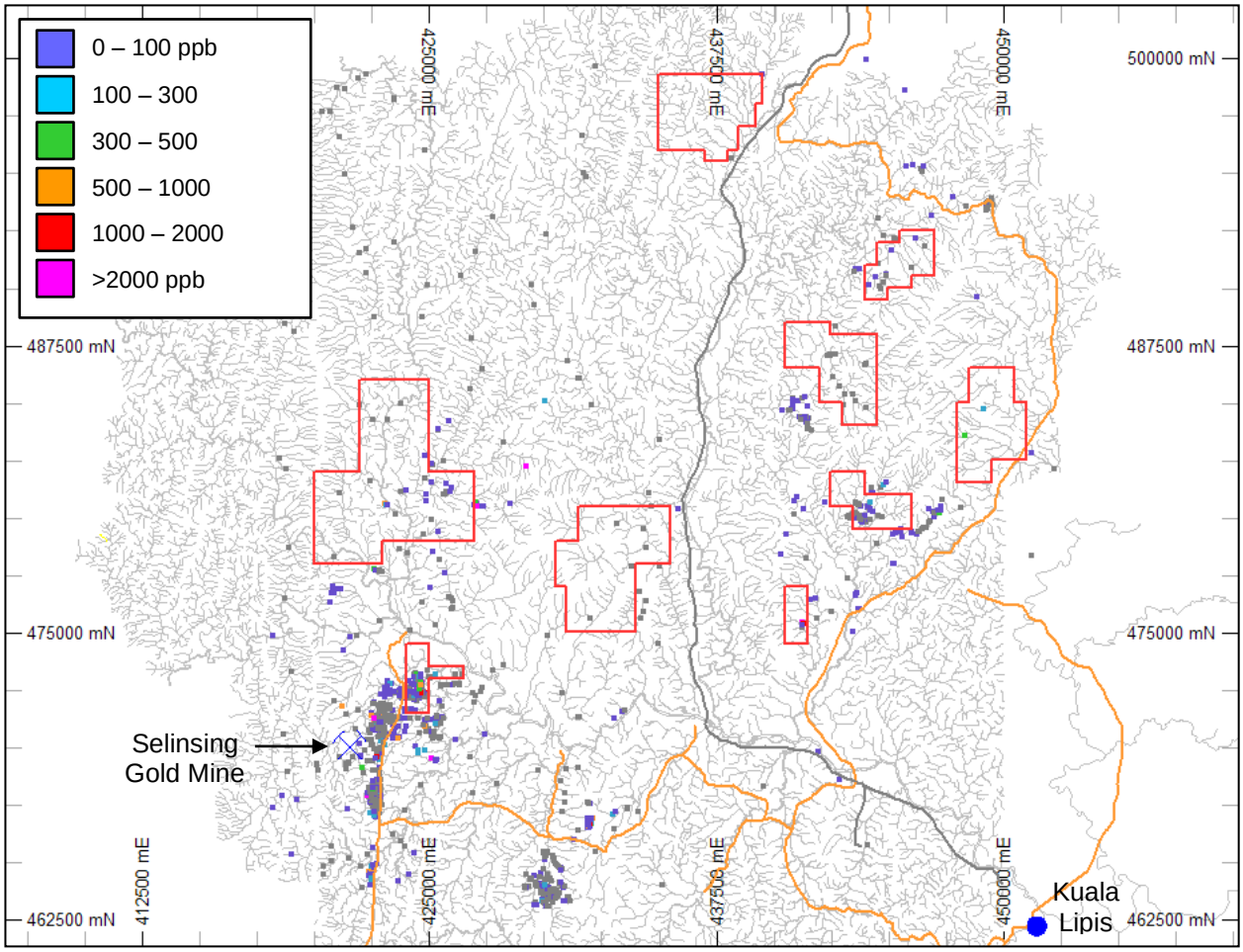
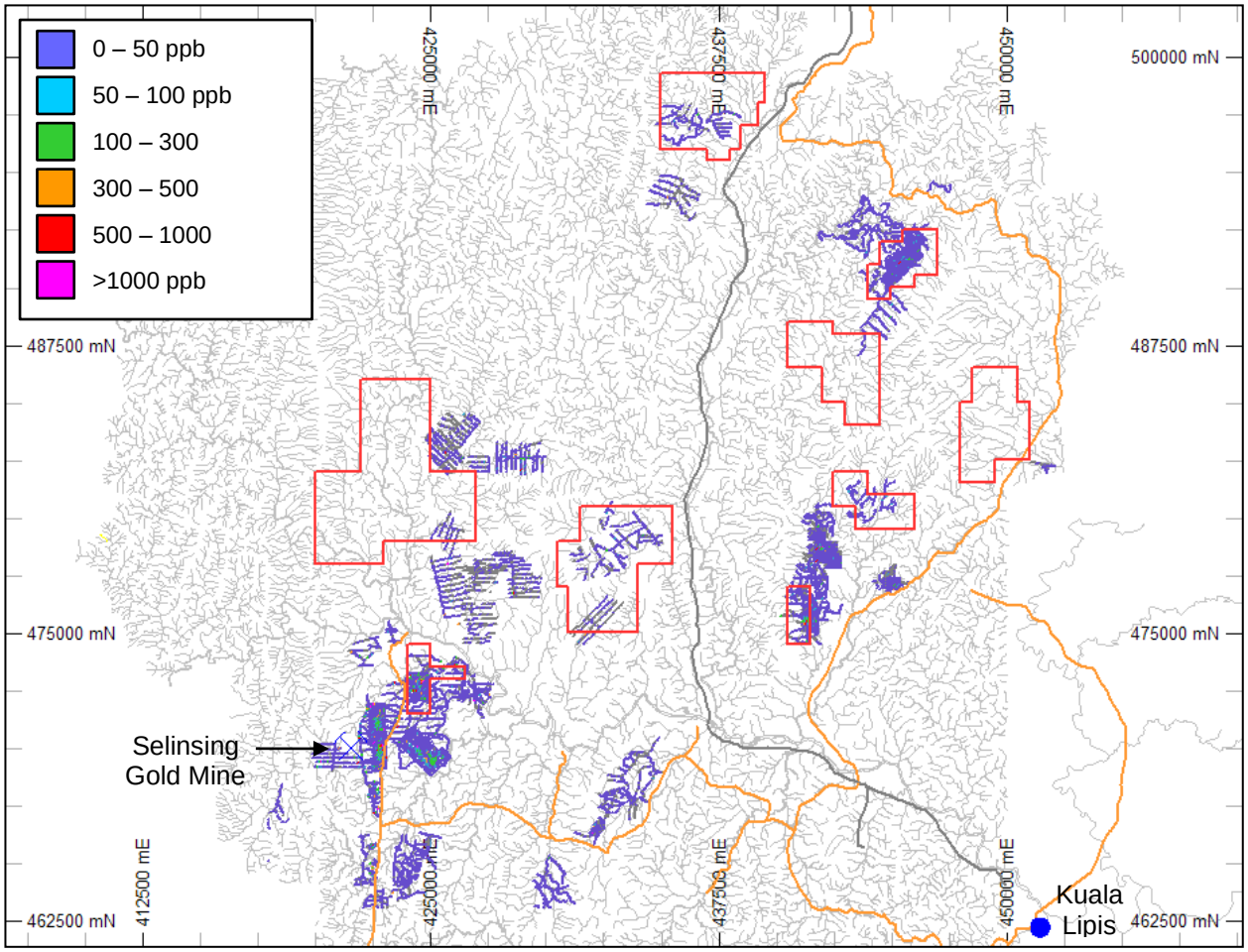


Figure 10.3 Soil samples (coloured by Au; light grey lines = streams)



The stream sediment sample results indicate that elevated gold grades are present within the Famehub area (Table 10.1). Most prospects record stream sediment grades above 1 g/t Au, with grades in excess of 10 g/t Au recorded in the Rubber Hill, Harimau and Tekai Prospects.

Table 10.1 Stream sediment sample results within each prospect

Prospect	Number of stream samples	% above 50 ppb	% above 100 ppb	% above 500 ppb	Max Au value (ppb)
Daling	23	4%	4%	0%	120
Rubber Hill	60	78%	73%	52%	34450
Tui Headwater	33	55%	36%	6%	1320
Harimau	65	74%	62%	28%	10100
Leboh	108	62%	53%	20%	9600
Satak Serau	253	39%	33%	16%	3030
Tekai	223	53%	45%	26%	10490
Meraga	65	74%	62%	29%	4115
Temau Gajah	57	58%	42%	12%	8900

The results of the soil sampling programmes show anomalous gold values are present in the majority of the Famehub prospects (Table 10.2). The highest values recorded occur within the Rubber Hill and Daling prospects, with grades of up to 11.7 g/t Au recorded in soil sampling.

Table 10.2 Soil sample results within each prospect

Prospect	Number of soil samples	% above 50 ppb	% above 100 ppb	% above 500 ppb	Max Au value (ppb)
Daling	410	10%	5%	1%	2330
Rubber Hill	728	32%	24%	4%	11700
Tui Headwater	164	4%	0%	0%	90
Harimau	827	3%	1%	0%	765
Leboh	23	0%	0%	0%	10
Satak Serau	115	1%	1%	0%	126
Tekai	538	1%	0%	0%	250
Meraga	0	-	-	-	-
Temau Gajah	332	1%	1%	0%	280

10.3 Future exploration strategy

Monument has identified the Daling, Harimau, Rubber Hill and Satak Serau Prospects as the priority targets for future exploration.

Initial exploration activities will involve further soil sampling, along with trenching along existing access tracks to gain a better understanding of the sub-surface geology, including the rock types and alteration, along with the dip and strike of the veins and bedding. This will provide a basis for planning initial shallow percussion drilling, likely reverse circulation drilling, and diamond drilling in each of the prospects.

The proposed 12 month exploration budget for each of the prospects, provided by Monument, ranges from US$120,000 up to US$330,000 with an average of approximately US$235,000 per prospect. The proposed exploration budget is outlined in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Proposed 12 month exploration budget (provided by Monument)

Prospect	Proposed 12 month exploration budget
Temau Gajah	US$ 250,000
Harimau	US$ 330,000
Leboh	US$ 250,000
Meraga	US$ 120,000
Tui Headwater	US$ 130,000
Daling	US$ 310,000
Rubber Hill	US$ 300,000
Tekai	US$ 220,000
Satak Serau	US$ 210,000
Total	**US$ 2,120,000**

11 Drilling

Two limited phases of RC drilling has been completed at the Famehub area. RC drilling was conducted by Valiant at the Rubber Hill Prospect in 1995. TRA completed a campaign of RC drilling at the Daling Prospect in 1997.

11.1 Collar surveying

For the RC drilling at the Daling prospect in 1997, TRA surveyed all drillhole collars using a full station surveying system using the DGPS stations for control points (Elliot, 1997a). The RSO coordinates were entered into the database by the database manager and validated by the project geologist.

Collar surveying of the 1995 Rubber Hill drilling is not documented and Snowden is unable to comment on the accuracy of the collar coordinates.

11.2 Downhole surveying

The Daling RC drilling was surveyed after completion of the drill programme and subsequently most of the drillholes were found to be blocked by clay. Only 39 of the total 60 holes were surveyed using an Eastman downhole camera. According to Elliot (1997a), only 10 holes were surveyed to the final depth. Holes which were unable to be surveyed were assigned an estimated azimuth and inclination, however it is unclear how the estimated downhole surveys were calculated. Snowden notes that the downhole deviation was up to 14° in azimuth and 20° in inclination over 115 m, with the drillholes tending to lift at depth.

No downhole surveys were conducted for the 1995 Rubber Hill RC drilling.

11.3 Sample recovery

According to Elliot (1997a), the overall sample recovery for the 1997 Daling RC drilling was "good". However in some holes poor sample recovery and contamination was noted due to excessive groundwater influx causing wet samples below approximately 80 m downhole. Given that the source of the water is thought to be the mineralised structures (Elliot, 1997a)), it can be assumed that the majority of mineralised intersections from the 1997 Daling RC drilling are compromised in terms of sample quality and should not be relied on for grade estimation until verified by diamond core drilling.

Sample recovery information was not recorded for the 1995 Rubber Hill drilling and as such, Snowden is unable to comment on the sample recovery.

11.4 Results

Significant intersections from RC drilling for the Rubber Hill Prospect and Daling Prospect, based on a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade, are outlined in Table 11.1 and Table 11.2.

Snowden notes that the geometry of the mineralisation is not clear, although it is likely to be moderate to steeply dipping, and as such intersection widths are reported as downhole. The true width of the mineralisation would be expected to be shorter than the downhole intersections.

Table 11.1 Significant RC drillhole intersections for Rubber Hill Prospect

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (ppm)	BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (ppm)
RHVRC0003	66	72	6	0.59	RHVRC0040	8	14	6	0.91
RHVRC0005	45	49	4	0.63	RHVRC0042	8	12	4	0.53
RHVRC0009	16	18	2	0.50	RHVRC0042	68	72	4	4.30
RHVRC0009	56	58	2	1.60	RHVRC0043	2	12	10	0.63
RHVRC0011	78	84	6	0.71	RHVRC0043	18	30	12	0.76
RHVRC0013	76	78	2	1.55	RHVRC0044	4	10	6	1.74
RHVRC0014	0	10	10	1.09	RHVRC0046	26	28	2	7.09
RHVRC0014	20	22	2	0.58	RHVRC0046	64	66	2	0.74
RHVRC0015	24	32	8	0.83	RHVRC0047	6	8	2	0.80
RHVRC0015	54	56	2	0.79	RHVRC0047	26	28	2	0.94
RHVRC0015	78	92	14	1.02	RHVRC0047	36	38	2	1.86
RHVRC0016	28	30	2	0.63	RHVRC0047	47	49	2	1.03
RHVRC0016	34	36	2	0.66	RHVRC0047	55	61	6	0.64
RHVRC0019	34	38	4	1.07	RHVRC0048	8	15	7	1.36
RHVRC0019	58	64	6	0.97	RHVRC0048	19	27	8	0.60
RHVRC0022	28	34	6	0.74	RHVRC0049	0	8	8	0.80
RHVRC0023	60	62	2	1.41	RHVRC0049	16	22	6	0.50
RHVRC0027	52	56	4	0.63	RHVRC0050	61	63	2	1.20
RHVRC0030	40	44	4	0.57	RHVRC0051	0	2	2	1.61
RHVRC0030	78	80	2	0.83	RHVRC0051	14	24	10	1.04
RHVRC0034	8	14	6	1.07	RHVRC0051	63	67	4	0.79
RHVRC0034	32	36	4	0.73	RHVRC0051	79	81	2	0.53
RHVRC0035	30	34	4	0.98	RHVRC0052	13	15	2	11.10
RHVRC0035	48	54	6	0.86	RHVRC0052	21	27	6	0.98
RHVRC0036	0	10	10	0.70	RHVRC0052	31	37	6	1.45
RHVRC0036	20	40	20	0.83	RHVRC0052	41	50	9	1.03
RHVRC0037	0	4	4	9.36	RHVRC0052	87	96	9	0.86
RHVRC0037	10	32	22	1.10	RHVRC0054	74	80	6	0.79
RHVRC0038	20	26	6	0.89	RHVRC0056	2	8	6	0.44
RHVRC0039	30	42	12	0.99	RHVRC0056	28	30	2	1.66
RHVRC0039	58	68	10	0.75					

* intersection length is downhole; true width would be expected to be shorter

Table 11.2 Significant RC drillhole intersections for Daling Prospect

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (ppm)	BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (ppm)
DARC0003	16	18	2	0.79	DARC0029	92	94	2	1.41
DARC0003	103	106	3	0.79	DARC0031	61	77	16	1.12
DARC0008	89	90	1	1.63	DARC0031	94	95	1	0.77
DARC0008	93	107	14	1.04	DARC0031	100	101	1	1.35
DARC0008	113	118	5	2.86	DARC0031	106	107	1	1.00
DARC0009	52	55	3	55.32	DARC0031	112	113	1	1.66
DARC0010	32	44	12	0.98	DARC0032	74	78	4	0.63
DARC0010	86	91	5	0.90	DARC0034	0	3	3	0.55
DARC0010	98	102	4	0.81	DARC0035	84	90	6	1.26
DARC0010	114	118	4	0.57	DARC0036	40	45	5	1.75
DARC0011	51	52	1	1.03	DARC0036	48	49	1	1.38
DARC0011	56	57	1	1.02	DARC0038	68	70	2	0.66
DARC0011	95	100	5	0.79	DARC0042	42	43	1	1.02
DARC0014	31	47	16	3.08	DARC0044	48	49	1	2.10
DARC0014	64	81	17	1.56	DARC0045	86	91	5	3.59
DARC0014	94	100	6	1.36	DARC0047	24	35	11	0.60
DARC0015	9	10	1	1.10	DARC0048	58	61	3	1.16
DARC0015	14	26	12	1.86	DARC0052	103	104	1	0.89
DARC0015	67	86	19	1.10	DARC0052	108	110	2	1.25
DARC0015	93	94	1	0.99	DARC0053	75	76	1	1.40
DARC0020	2	3	1	1.93	DARC0053	96	99	3	1.10
DARC0020	19	20	1	0.53					
DARC0020	100	101	1	3.94					

* intersection length is downhole; true width would be expected to be shorter

12 Sampling method and approach

12.1 Stream sediment sampling

Bulk samples of approximately 2 kg were collected from the streams during the GSM regional exploration programmes (Wong, 1998a). Sampling was conducted at a spacing of approximately 500 m along the major streams.

The stream sediment sampling methods used by Valiant and TRA are assumed to be similar to the methods employed by the GSM, however the exact methodology is not documented. The stream sediment sampling conducted by Valiant and TRA reduced the sample spacing to approximately 100 m along the main streams.

12.2 Soil sampling

Soil sampling conducted by TRA used a "post-digger" to cut a hole approximately 40 cm deep (Wong, 1998a). Approximately 2 kg of the material extracted from the hole was collected at each location. Sample locations were marked with wooden pegs with the coordinates determined by measuring the distance and angle from a baseline. In some instances (e.g. Harimau) the baseline was established using DGPS with an accuracy of better than 1 cm. The soil samples were submitted to the Kuala Lipis sample preparation facility, which was later relocated to the Selinsing mine site.

12.3 RC drilling

The sampling method used during the 1995 RC drilling at the Rubber Hill Prospect is unknown and Snowden is unable to comment on the reliability of the samples.

The 1997 Daling drilling was drilled using a track mounted RC rig (TRA Rig #4) with a 4 ¾ inch face sampling hammer. Sampling was conducted at 1 m intervals with samples collected from the cyclone in large plastic bags (Elliot, 1997a). Dry samples were riffle split using a 16 slot, three-tiered riffle splitter, which produced a sample of approximately 2-3 kg. Grab samples of a similar size were collected from the large plastic bag if the material was damp or wet, which appears to have been common within the mineralised zones. Samples were then sent to the Selinsing sample preparation facility for drying and preparation.

13 Sample preparation, analysis and security

13.1 Stream sediment sampling

The 2 kg bulk samples collected by the GSA were dried and sieved using a 180 μm mesh (#80 mesh). The fine fraction was then submitted for geochemical assaying of 15 elements (Ag, As, Au, Co, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sn, U, W, and Zn). The laboratory used and the analytical methods employed are not known.

The sample preparation methodologies and assaying techniques employed by Valiant and TRA for stream sediment samples is not known.

13.2 Soil sampling

Soil samples collected by TRA between 1996 and 1998 were prepared at the Kuala Lipis laboratory, which was later relocated to the Selinsing mine site. Once dried, samples were crushed to approximately 6 mm using a jaw crusher. The crushed sample was then split in half using a riffle splitter to obtain an approximately 1 kg sample, the other half being discarded. This 1 kg sample was then pulverised for four minutes to an approximate upper particle size of 75 μm. Two 300 g sub-samples were taken from the pulverised material, one for analysis with the other retained on site (currently lost or discarded). The pulverised samples were submitted to the Assaycorp laboratory in Kuching for fire assaying (50 g charge weight) with the gold concentration determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) with a detection limit of 1 ppb Au.

The sample preparation methodologies and assaying techniques employed by Valiant for soil samples is not known.

13.3 RC Drilling

Sample preparation and assaying techniques used for the Rubber Hill RC drilling are not known.

RC samples from the Daling drilling programme were prepared at the Selinsing mine site laboratory in 1997. Samples were dried and then split to approximately 800 g. The 800 g sub-sample was pulverised to 106 μm and then split in half, with one half retained in storage (currently lost or discarded) and the other half submitted to the Assaycorp laboratory in Kuching for analysis. The geologist responsible for logging the hole would list the unmineralised intervals which were composited to 3 m lengths by combining the pulverised portions. The gold grade was determined by fire assay with an AAS finish (0.01 ppm detection limit).

13.4 Security measures

The author cannot comment on security measures employed with the samples dispatched from the Famehub area due to the historical nature of the sampling and assaying. However, the author has no reason to suspect that industry standard protocols and procedures were not followed.

13.5 Quality control measures

A systematic or independent QAQC programme was not applied during the stream sediment sampling and soil sampling campaigns completed by GSM, Valiant and TRA. Similarly, no systematic or independent quality control checks were utilised during the Rubber Hill or Daling RC drilling.

13.6 Opinion on the adequacy of sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures

The sampling practices and assaying practices used for the stream sediment and soil sampling programmes is, in the author's opinion, adequate for the purposes of early exploration (i.e. to define areas of anomalous gold concentration for exploration targeting). While some minor errors are likely to be present in the geochemical assay data, the author believes these are minimal and not material to the assay data for the purposes of early exploration.

The author considers the sampling practices for the RC drilling not to be in accordance with the CIM guidelines as insufficient systematic and independent QAQC data was not included with the sample data. Given the lack of QAQC for the RC drilling it is not possible to comment on the reliability of the assay data. Downhole surveying of the drillholes was not adequate to define the deviation of the drillholes with any certainty. Moreover, the evidence suggests that the mineralisation may be acting as groundwater aquifers, resulting in poor sample recovery and potentially biased samples (due to washing of fines). As such, these drillholes are not adequate for use in resource estimation. The author recommends that some of the RC holes are twinned by diamond drillholes to verify the gold tenure.

14 Data verification

No data verification of the stream sediment, soil or rock chip sampling is currently possible as the samples were either not retained or have since been discarded and sample locations are inaccessible. Similarly, the bulk rejects from the RC drilling at Daling and Rubber Hill have either not been retained or have been discarded.

15 Adjacent properties

15.1 Selinsing Gold Mine

The Selinsing gold mine is located in the Pahang state of central Maylasia, approximately 30 km to the west of the regional centre of Kuala Lipis. The mine is owned and run by Monument and lies less than 5 km to the south of the Famehub area.

Production of gold at Selinsing started in the 1800s with intermittent mining up until June 2007 when Monument acquired the Selinsing project. Mining was restarted in July 2009 with a planned production rate of 40,000 oz Au per year. Since mining was restarted, 9,400 oz Au has been produced as of April 2010 from the gravity circuit alone. Monument has since commissioned a carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing plant capable of processing 1,200 tonnes of ore per day.

The Selinsing gold mine hosts an Indicated Resource, as of November 2007, of 4.82 Mt grading at 1.49 g/t Au (231,000 oz Au) above a 0.59 g/t Au cut-off, with an additional Inferred Resource of 10.32 Mt grading at 1.17 g/t Au (388,000).

15.2 Penjom Gold Mine

The Penjom Gold Mine is located in the State of Pahang in the centre of Peninsular Malaysia and is Malaysia's largest gold producer. Penjom commenced production in December 1996 and is currently producing between 60,000 and 100,000 ounces of gold per year. The 2009 (financial year) production was 68,900 ounces and 83,720 ounces was produced in 2008. The mine was developed and is operated by Avocet Mining PLC.

The Penjom deposit was developed from grass roots exploration by Avocet in the early 1990s. The mine commenced production using conventional gravity and CIL process technology for the gold recovery. However, as the ore mined at Penjom became increasingly carbonaceous with increasing depth, the metal recovery rates for CIL fell below 50%. Penjom successfully solved this problem by developing unique processing systems which include Resin-in-Leach (RIL) technology.

As of December 2009, the estimates of Measured and Indicated Resource at Penjom were reported as 18,326,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.82 g/t Au (1,072,200 ounces). There is also an Inferred Resource estimate of 4,105,000 tonnes grading 1.58 g/t Au (208,500 ounces). The current mine life is four years.

15.3 Raub Gold Mine

The Raub gold deposit, in the Raub District of the State of Pahang, is Malaysia's most historic gold mining centre and has produced over one million ounces, mostly from underground operations over the period 1889 till 2004. Peninsular Gold Limited (PGL) has gold exploration rights and conducts mining activities at Raub through two wholly-owned Malaysian subsidiary companies Raub Australian Gold Mining Sdn. Bhd (RAGM) and S.E.R.E.M Malaysia Sdn. Bhd (SEREM).

Peninsular has restarted gold production at Raub with a CIL plant completed and commissioned. First gold was poured at the new plant in February 2009. According to Peninsular, Raub currently hosts a Proven Reserve of 202,000 ounces of gold from 8.6 Mt of tailings. Additionally, the area known as East Lode oxide has a combined Measured and Indicated Resource of 136,000 ounces, with an additional 82,000 ounces in the Inferred category.

16 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testwork has been completed for the Famehub area exploration prospects.

17 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates

No Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves have been defined within the Famehub area exploration prospects.

18 Other relevant data

No other relevant data pertains to the Famehub area.

19 Interpretations and conclusions

The Famehub area is at an early exploration stage, with extensive stream sediment sampling and soil sampling conducted across the majority of the nine prospects being acquired by Monument. There is minimal drilling within the Famehub prospects, with preliminary RC drilling conducted within the Rubber Hill and Daling Prospects in 1995 and 1997 respectively. The author does not consider the historic RC drilling of sufficient quality to be used in resource estimation due to a lack of adequate QAQC measures during drilling, minimal downhole surveys conducted and concerns over poor sample recovery within the mineralised intervals.

The soil and stream sediment sampling show anomalous gold grades occur within the Famehub area prospects, which are prospective for gold mineralisation. Monument has identified the Rubber Hill, Daling, Harimau and Satak Serau Prospects as priority targets for further exploration. Initial exploration will involve grid soil sampling and trenching along access tracks to provide geological and structural information which will be used to assist in planning for future, targeted RC and diamond drilling programmes. Monument indicated to Snowden that approximately US$235,000 has been budgeted for exploration at each of the nine prospects over the first 12 months.

20 Recommendations

The author offers the following recommendations with regard to exploration within the Famehub area:

- Future exploration sampling should incorporate an independent QAQC programme, including field duplicates, blanks and reference materials to assess the precision and accuracy of the sampling, sample preparation and assaying data.
- Consolidate the existing geochemical data into an industry standard database.
- Initial exploration activities to be focused on priority targets, with a review of the existing data and infill soil sampling where appropriate.
- Snowden supports Monument's proposed exploration plan and expenditure of approximately US$235,000 for each prospect over the first 12 months.
- In order to verify the existing RC drilling at both the Rubber Hill and Daling Prospects, it is recommended that some of the holes are twinned with diamond core drilling.

21 References

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Wong, E. 1998b, *Summary Report of the Temau Gold Prospect, Block 4, Kuala Lipis District, Pahang Darul Makmur, Malaysia*, unpublished internal report for TRA Mining (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. May 1998.

Yeap, E. B. 1993, Tin and gold mineralisations in Peninsular Malaysia and their relationships to the tectonic development, *Journal of Southeast Asian Earth Sciences*, 8 No 1-4, p 329-348.

22 Dates and signatures

Name of Report:

Preliminary Assessment of Exploration Tenements, Malaysia NI43-101 Technical Report, Famehub Area

August 2010

Issued by:

Monument Mining Limited

[signed]

Jean-Pierre Graindorge

Date: 20 August 2010

23 Certificate of author

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I, Jean-Pierre Graindorge, BSc, am a Professional Geoscientist employed as a Senior Consultant – Resource Evaluation by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants, 87 Colin Street, West Perth WA Australia.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree with Second Class Honours in Geology from The University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia. I completed a Postgraduate Certificate in Geostatistics from Edith Cowan University in 2007. I am a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and a Chartered Professional geologist. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 10 years since graduating with my bachelor's degree.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements of a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled "Preliminary Assessment of Exploration Tenements, Malaysia NI43-101 Technical Report, Famehub Area". I have visited the site between the 4th and 6th of August 2010.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading..

I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with that instrument and form.

Dated at Perth, WA, this 20th day of August 2010.

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Jean-Pierre Graindorge, BSc

24 Consent of Qualified Persons

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TO: The securities regulatory authorities of each of the provinces and territories of Canada

I, Jean-Pierre Graindorge, BSc, do hereby consent to the filing of the report titled "Preliminary Assessment of Exploration Tenements, Malaysia NI43-101 Technical Report, Famehub Area", prepared for Monument Mining Limited and dated August 2010.

Dated at Perth, WA, this 20th day of August 2010.

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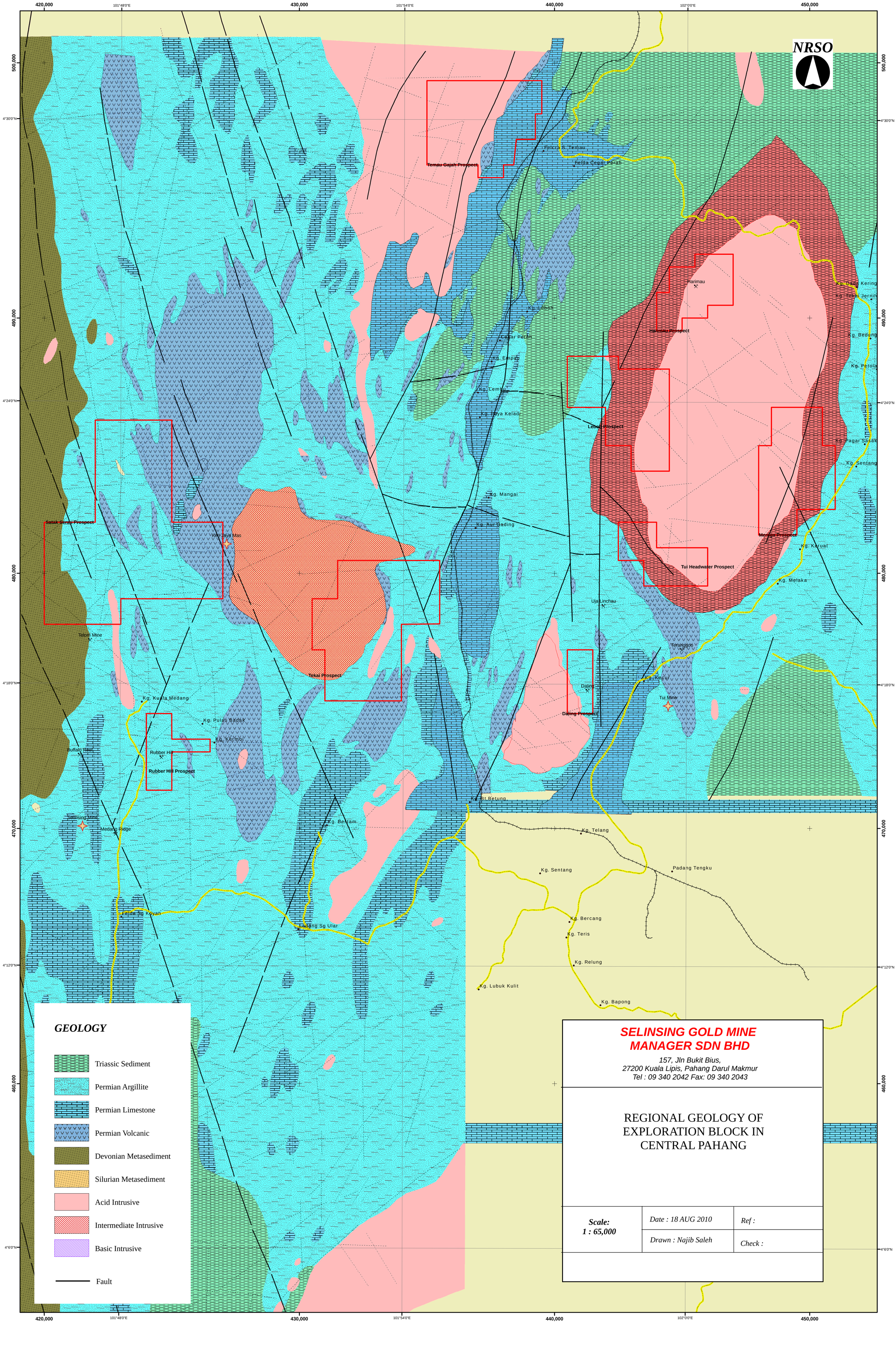
Jean-Pierre Graindorge, BSc

A Geological Map of the Famehub Area


NRSO
Temau Gajah Prospect
Felcra S. Temau
Felda Cegar Perah
Harimau
Harimau Prospect
Kg. Dada Kering
Kg. Tekai Jernih
Kg. Bedung
Kg. Petola
Kg. Pagar Sasak
Kg. Sentang
Kg. Leboh
Cegar Perah
Kg. Empati
Kg. Lemtui
Kg. Paya Keladi
Lebok Prospect
Kg. Mangai
Kg. Aur Gading
Satak Serau Prospect
Kiln Jaya Mas
Meraga Prospect
Kg. Karuai
Tui Headwater Prospect
Kg. Melaka
Uja Linchau
Telom Mine
Tekai Prospect
Terangloo
Kg. Kecui
Daling
Tui Mine
Daling Prospect
Kg. Kuala Medang
Kg. Pulau Badak
Kg. Kermoi
Buffalo Reef
Rubber Hill
Rubber Hill Prospect
Selinsing Mine
Medang Ridge
Kg. Bt.Betung
Kg. Bentam
Kg. Telang
Kg. Sentang
Padang Tengku
Felda Sg Koyan
Ladang Sg Ular
Kg. Bercang
Kg. Teris
Kg. Relung
Kg. Lubuk Kulit
Kg. Bapong
GEOLOGY
Triassic Sediment
Permian Argillite
Permian Limestone
Permian Volcanic
Devonian Metasediment
Silurian Metasediment
Acid Intrusive
Intermediate Intrusive
Basic Intrusive
Fault
SELINSING GOLD MINE
MANAGER SDN BHD
157, Jln Bukit Bius,
27200 Kuala Lipis, Pahang Darul Makmur
Tel : 09 340 2042 Fax: 09 340 2043
REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF
EXPLORATION BLOCK IN
CENTRAL PAHANG
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Date : 18 AUG 2010
Drawn : Najib Saleh
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