

## 1.1 Date

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The following management discussion and analysis of Monument Mining Limited (the "Company") as of February 28, 2008 should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2007, and related notes included therein, which has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada (Canadian GAAP).

All amounts following are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information relating to the Company's activities may be found on the Company's web page at [www.monumentmining.com](http://www.monumentmining.com) and at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

### Forward Looking Statements

*Statements contained herein that are not based on historical fact, including without limitation statements containing the words "believes", "plan", "will", "estimates", "intends", "expects", and similar expressions, constitute "forward-looking" statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risk, uncertainties and other facts that may cause the actual results, events or developments to be materially different from any future results, events or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements described in the Company's public filings with securities regulatory authorities.*

## 1.2 Business Overview

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Monument Mining Limited (the "Company") is a natural resource company engaged in exploration and development of gold mineral properties. Its primary activities include pre-construction activities related to the engineering design of the processing plant for the Selinsing Gold Project ("Selinsing Gold") and exploration on the Damar Buffalo Reef exploration prospect ("Buffalo Reef"). The company operates through its subsidiaries in Pahang State, Malaysia. The head office is located in Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Selinsing Gold and Buffalo Reef are located in the Central Gold Belt of western Malaysia. Both properties hold gold resources with opportunity for extension, and lie in the same district as the operating Penjom Mine and Raub, each host more than one million ounces in gold resources.

During the second quarter, the Company, through its subsidiary Selinsing Gold Mine Manager Sdn. Bhd. ("SGMM"), has engaged

1. Precision Drawing and Technology Services ("Precision"), a Malaysian company that has just completed a major upgrade for Penjom Mine, in the Plant Concept Design for nominal 400,000 t/annum Carbon in Leach plant;
2. Metallurgical Design of Australia to provide the Process Flow Diagrams, Process Design Criteria, Plant & Instrumentation Diagram and the Plant Concept as a basis for the concept design undertaken by Precision;
3. Knight Piesold of Australia to undertake the site geotechnical and Hydrological assessment for tailing storage facility design.

A review of capital cost and completion time for construction of the Selinsing Gold Mine Project was commenced during the second quarter, and whilst not completed as at the end of the period, costs have increased. However, the increase is not expected to exceed 25% of the original capital cost estimate.

The company, through its subsidiary Damar Exploration Consolidated Exploration Sdn. Bhd. ("Damar"), carried out the Phase I drill program announced in the first quarter. The Phase II Exploration Program was also commenced in the second quarter following the completion of the Phase I RC Drilling. A total 3,230m of reverse circulation drilling from 54 RC holes were drilled

during the second quarter. Subsequent to the second quarter ended December 31, 2008, the drilling assay result for the first 1,000m was announced confirming previous drill results on Buffalo Reef Project.

The Company had approximately \$2.4 million cash on hand as at December 31, 2007.

### ***1.2.1 Property Agreements***

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#### **ALBE/SELINSING GOLD MINE PURCHASE AND SALE AGREEMENT**

In May 2005, the Company signed a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with Able Return Sdn Bhd ("Able"), the trustee of a Unit Trust under the Law of Malaysia for Wira Mas Unit Trust, which was the beneficial owner of 100% of Selinsing Gold Mine interests including Mining concession 1/113 Sub-lease ("MC1/113") and Mining concession 1/124 Sub-Lease ("MC1/124) through Selinsing Mining Sdn. Bhd., a corporation under the Law of Malaysia. Under the LOI, the Company obtained an option to acquire 51% of Selinsing Gold property interests by issuance of not less than 55,000,000 fully paid treasury shares of the company or such higher consideration if determined by an independent valuation report. Upon exercise of the option the Company would have a joint venture with Able in developing a processing plant and gold mining property in Pahang State, Malaysia.

Concurrent with the acquisition agreement, the Company signed an Agreement to dispose its medical business to Mr. Douglas Keller, the previous President and the only creditor of the Company, to settle the debts. Both transactions were conditional upon closing a private placement financing.

In June 2006, the Company signed the Amended Agreement with Able, under which the Company would acquire 51% interest in MC 1/113 and 100% interest in MC1/124, excluding a 49% interest in the tailings and mined ore situated on MC1/124, including all established infrastructure on the site for an additional cash consideration of \$2,250,000. Both mining interests would be acquired through its wholly owned Malaysian subsidiary – Polar Potential Sdn. Bhd., incorporated under the Law of Malaysia with the acquisition approved by the Foreign Investment Committee of Malaysia ("FIC").

On June 19, 2007 the Company announced that it renegotiated the transaction with Able, to acquire 100% of the Selinsing Gold Mine interests for a consideration of \$3,500,000 cash, a residual debt of \$9,000,000 without interest and penalty if paid within one year, an issuance of 31,400,009 fully paid treasury shares at \$0.50 per share and 5,000,000 share purchase warrants. Each warrant would allow the holder to purchase one common share at \$0.65 exercisable for a period of two years after closing. The acquisition was conditional upon an equity financing up to \$9,000,000 with the ability to accept up to a further \$5,000,000 over-allotment.

On June 25, 2007, upon completion of the private placement and issuance of 20,083,000 shares and 10,041,500 share purchase warrants, exercisable for 2 years at \$0.65 cents per share in the Company for gross proceeds of \$10 million, the acquisition of Selinsing Gold Mine interests was completed and the consideration was paid in full to Wira Mas Unit Trust. In the meantime, Able Return Sdn. Bhd. was terminated as a Trustee of Wira Mas Unit Trust and became a 100% controlled subsidiary of the Company through Polar Potential Sdn, Bhd..

#### **DAMAR CONSOLIDATED EXPLORATION SDN. BHD. SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT**

On April 4, 2007 the Company announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Avocet Mining PLC (Avocet"), London, U.K., to acquire 100% of the shares of Damar Consolidated Exploration Sdn. Bhd. ("Damar"), a

wholly-owned subsidiary of Avocet and incorporated under the Law of Malaysia, thereby effectively acquiring the Buffalo Reef property, which is contiguous and continuous with the Selinsing Gold Mine for approximately 4.5 kilometers north along the regional gold trend.

The binding Share Purchase Agreement and Avocet Loan Agreement were signed on June 7, 2007 detailing the terms of the Damar acquisition. A total of \$1,750,000 cash, 15,000,000 fully paid treasury shares at \$0.50 per share and 7,500,000 share purchase warrants was paid as consideration to acquire 100% of the Damar shares and a Avocet promissory note payable ("Avocet loan"). Each share purchase warrant allows the holder to purchase one common share at \$0.65 exercisable for two years period after the closing. Of the total purchase price, the cash consideration, and 2,000 shares of the Company and 1,000 share purchase warrants were a deemed consideration of Malaysian Ringgit 5,573,824 for the Avocet loan; 14,998,000 shares of the Company and 7,499,000 share purchase warrants were a deemed consideration for 100% Damar shares.

On June 25, 2007 the Damar acquisition was closed and consideration was fully paid upon completion of the major transaction. 15,000,000 common shares issued upon the above transactions are subject to a two-year voluntary pooling agreement from the closing date.

Upon completion of the acquisition, the Company is obligated to fund a \$400,000 exploration program on the Damar Prospects over two years. Avocet will benefit in any exploration success to the extent of receiving US\$12 per ounce of gold discovered on a notional 49% of the ounces discovered as a result of the \$400,000 exploration program for the first two year period post closing.

#### **A LETTER OF INTENT TO ACQUIRE AN ADDITIONAL EXPLORATION LAND PACKAGE**

On January 21, 2008, subsequent to the second quarter, the Company announced that the Company has entered into a Letter Of Intent ("LOI") to acquire an additional exploration land package adjacent to its present Selinsing Gold Project and adjoining exploration target Buffalo Reef.

On January 14, 2008, Monument signed the LOI with Famehub Venture Sdn Bhd. ("Famehub"). Pursuant to the LOI, Famehub has agreed to sell and Monument has agreed to purchase a land package of approximately 32,000 acres of prospective exploration land and associated data base.

This land is located to the east of Selinsing's Gold Project and Buffalo Reef exploration property, commencing approximately 500 metres from the existing ground held under the above two project's eastern boundaries.

The consideration is comprised of CAD\$1,500,000 cash and 7,000,000 fully paid shares in Monument and 3,500,000 share purchase warrants exercisable at \$1.00 for two years from the date of issuance. The total value is \$5,000,000.

The parties agree that this LOI document will be the basis of a legally binding agreement that will be prepared by jointly agreed legal counsel. The agreement is subject to completion of due diligence, Board and regulatory approval by both parties.

The Company is excited about this land package and data-base acquisition as it consolidates the area holdings. It is invaluable to secure this nearby land and advance the current exploration program by joining the Selinsing Gold Project and Buffalo Reef Property with the potential for additional exploration success to the east.

The acquisition provides significant potential value to shareholders by building on the knowledge in the immediate surrounding area of Selinsing and Buffalo Reef. Approximately AUD\$40.0 M of past expenditure on exploration programs and an exploration data-base created by predecessors was also acquired.

**1.2.2 Property Activities**

**SELINSING GOLD PROJECT**

The Selinsing Gold Project ("Selinsing Project") located at Bukit Selinsing near Sungai Koyan, approximately 65 km north of Raub and 30 km west of Kuala Lipis on the lineament known as the Raub Bentong Suture, at approximately 04015'00"N latitude, 101047'10"E longitude. The area surrounding Selinsing has a rich endowment of gold mineralisation with two nearby mines, Raub and Penjom, both having production and resources announced to be over two million ounces.

The Selinsing Project is comprised of two mining leases, MC1/124 and MC1/113 covering an area of about 170 acres. It is at an advanced stage of exploration. The resource of Selinsing Gold Mine Project is comprised of an indicated mineral resource of 3,630,000 tonnes at 1.76 gpt, using a cutoff of 0.75 gpt for contained ounces of 205,000 ounces of gold, and an inferred mineral resource of 7,690,000 tonnes at a grade of 1.34 gpt for contained ounces of 330,000 ounces of gold at a similar cutoff grade. It is a near surface open pitable resource that metallurgical test work indicates will allow recovery of 92% to 95%.

A historic positive pre-feasibility study at US\$280 previously undertaken by independent consultants on behalf of predecessors indicated the potential of the project, which lead to the acquisition by the Company. In the interim the Company commissioned Snowden International Mining Consultants Pty Ltd ("Snowden") to prepare a three part NI43-101 Technical Report that was filed on SEDAR on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2007 ("NI 43-101 March Three Package of 3 Reports").

On December 27, 2007 the Company filed on SEDAR its "Preliminary Assessment Selinsing Gold Project, Malaysia NI 43-101 Technical Report", dated November 27, 2007 (the "November 2007 Selinsing Preliminary Assessment Report") and prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") by Michael Andrew, MAusIMM, and Frank Blanchfield, BE, MAusIMM, of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd. ("Snowden"). The report updated the historic data to current with no material changes to the previous SEDAR filed NI 43-101 reports. The resource of Selinsing Gold Mine Project is revised comprised of an indicated mineral resource of 4,820,000 tonnes at 1.49 gpt, using a cutoff of 0.59 gpt for contained ounces of 230,000 ounces of gold, and an inferred mineral resource of 10,320,000 tonnes at a grade of 1.17 gpt for contained ounces of 388,000 ounces of gold at a similar cutoff grade. Snowden considers that the mill recovery is appropriate as this has previously been reported between 90% and 95%.

**Validation Drilling Programme**

In accordance with recommendations made in the Independent Technical report dated June 2006 and prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 by Snowden International Mining Consultants Pty Limited, prior to the acquisition, the Company undertook a programme of targeted RC drilling to confirm the tenor of the historical RC data. Nine drill holes, SELRC0510 to SELRC0518 were drilled and the significant results summarised in Table 1.2.2(a) Results greater than 0.5 g/t Au and with a down hole thickness of greater than 5m are reported; no top cutting has been applied. Holes are drilled inclined at 60 degrees with an azimuth of 270 (local grid) and are designed to normally intersect the mineralisation, so that the down hole thickness, reflects the true thickness.

<b>Table 1.2.2 (a) Drill hole location summary (local grid)</b>						
<b>Hole ID</b>	<b>Northing (m)</b>	<b>Easting (m)</b>	<b>RL (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Dip (m)</b>	<b>Azimuth</b>
<b>SELRC0510</b>	1990.2	790.5	500.94	60	60	270
<b>SELRC0511</b>	1990.2	810.2	500.87	66	60	270
<b>SELRC0512</b>	2009.8	790.6	501.3	72	60	270

<b>SELRC0513</b>	2009.8	809.9	500.78	72	60	270
<b>SELRC0514</b>	2030.3	790.7	499.18	60	60	270
<b>SELRC0515</b>	2030	810.5	499.55	72	60	270
<b>SELRC0516</b>	2051.7	789.8	499.2	54	60	270
<b>SELRC0517</b>	2050.4	809.8	499.99	72	60	270
<b>SELRC0518</b>	1969.7	792.2	500.94	72	60	270
<b>Table 1.2.2 (b) Drill assay summary results (local grid)</b>						
Hole ID	Hole Type	From	To	Down hole Thickness		Au (g/t)
		(m)	(m)	(m)		
<b>SELRC0510</b>	RC	23	29	6		8.33
<b>Includes</b>		27	28	1		31.4
<b>SELRC0510</b>	RC	46	60	14		3.15
<b>Includes</b>		39	40	1		41.7
<b>Includes</b>		59	60	1		22.4
<b>SELRC0511</b>	RC	41	49	8		6.6
<b>Includes</b>		48	49	1		36.8
<b>SELRC0512</b>	RC	32	64	32		1.72
<b>SELRC0513</b>	RC	66	72	6		1.83
<b>Includes</b>		61	62	1		20.4
<b>SELRC0514</b>	RC	31	42	11		0.95
<b>SELRC0515</b>	RC	60	69	9		9.15
<b>Includes</b>		65	66	1		35.8
<b>SELRC0516</b>	RC	24	35	11		4.84
<b>SELRC0518</b>	RC	2	14	12		2.45
<b>SELRC0518</b>	RC	25	36	11		4.02
<b>SELRC0518</b>	RC	42	49	7		12.3
<b>Includes</b>		46	47	1		52.9
<b>SELRC0518</b>	RC	53	67	14		15.52
<b>Includes</b>		54	55	1		51.9
<b>Includes</b>		57	58	1		60
<b>Includes</b>		61	62	1		38.9

Snowden supervised the drilling and sampling. Industry standard QA/QC protocols were followed which included certified reference materials comprising a range of standards and a blank which were independently inserted into the sample stream prior to analysis. Field duplicates were also taken during the drilling programme. The samples were submitted to the Ultra Trace Pty. Ltd. (Ultra Trace) laboratory located in Perth, West Australia. Samples underwent a 40 g Fire Assay with analysis by ICP. Snowden has reviewed the programmes QA/QC data and found the results to be acceptable for the style of mineralisation.

**Resource Estimate**

The resource estimate for the Selinsing Gold Project is summarised in Table 1.2.2(c), which reports the resource by classification and oxidation as at August 2006:

<b>Table 1.2.2 (c) Resource estimate</b>					
<b>Cut-off (Au g/t)</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Oxidation</b>	<b>Tonnes (kt)</b>	<b>Grade (Au g/t)</b>	<b>Metal (kOzs)</b>
<b>0.75</b>	Indicated	Oxide	2,100	1.78	120
<b>0.75</b>		Sulphide	1,530	1.72	85
<b>0.75</b>		Total	3,630	1.76	205
<b>Cut-off (Au g/t)</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Oxidation</b>	<b>Tonnes (kt)</b>	<b>Grade (Au g/t)</b>	<b>Metal (kOzs)</b>
<b>0.75</b>	Inferred	Oxide	387	1.25	16
<b>0.75</b>		Sulphide	7,302	1.35	317
<b>0.75</b>		Total	7,689	1.34	332

The resource estimate has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Snowden has since prepared an independent technical report in relation to the resource estimate and this report was filed on SEDAR ("NI 43-101 March Three Package of 3 Reports"). The new resource estimate was prepared by Snowden based on data and geological interpretations provided by Monument. Snowden has reviewed the drilling and sampling data underlying the resource estimate and has verified that the data is of sufficient quality to support the resource classification.

Snowden used multiple indicator block kriging to estimate gold grade into an unconstrained block model reflecting the interpreted geology. Snowden also visited the Selinsing Gold Project site as part of the resource estimation process. Snowden considers the resource classification recognizes the risk inherent in the estimate. Snowden judges that the potential exists for the mineralisation to be more discreet, which would result in a reduction in tonnes and an increase in grade at the reported cut-off, though the contained ounces would remain approximately the same. Snowden believes that once production starts at Selinsing, this issue will be resolved by reconciliation and geological monitoring of production.

The resource was reported at a cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t Au. The use of multiple indicator block kriging limits the influence of outliers in the data set. Search ellipses and ranges used in the estimation reflect the spatial continuity and geological trends of the resource. Average in-situ densities of 2.53 t/m<sup>3</sup> and 2.7 t/m<sup>3</sup> have been applied to the oxide and primary mineralisation respectively, reflecting a range of determinations undertaken to date. As more density data is acquired, these values will be reviewed. Kriging neighbourhood analysis was undertaken to optimize the estimation parameters in order to minimise conditional bias in the estimate. Snowden considers that Monument should be able to increase the confidence and size of the Selinsing resource through additional drilling. The bulk of the inferred material lies below 400 mRL and represents an exploration target for the Company. Snowden expects that as more data is acquired at depth the estimated tonnage will decrease and the grade increase as the mineralisation becomes better defined.

In November 2007 Selinsing Preliminary Assessment Report filed on SEDAR on December 27, 2007, the Resource Estimate has been updated using a lower cut-off of 0.59 g/t. This cut off has been selected by Snowden based on process cost and testwork

data supplied by Moncoa. A Mineral Resource classification scheme consistent with CIM guidelines (CIM 2004) was applied. The estimates are categorised as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources and reported in 2.2 (e).

At a block cut-off grade of 0.59 g/t Au the currently defined Selinsing Indicated Mineral Resource is 4.82 million tonnes grading 1.49 g/t Au for a total of 231,000 ounces of Au. At the same Au block cut-off grade, the currently defined Inferred Mineral Resource is 10.32 million tonnes grading 1.17 g/t Au for a total of 388,000 ounces of Au.

A Mineral Reserve classification scheme consistent with CIM guidelines (CIM 2004) was applied. The Selinsing Mineral Reserves are categorised as Probable Mineral Reserves and reported in Table 1.2.2 (d) above a grade cut-off of 0.59 that is appropriate for a potentially bulk mineable deposit and the processing methods to be used by Moncoa.

**Table 1.2.2 (d) Selinsing Probable Mineral Reserves**

CIM classification	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)
Proven	Nil	-
Probable	3.0	1.74

Snowden considers that this reserve estimate is appropriate for use in a Scoping Study or a Pre Feasibility Study or a Preliminary Assessment.

**Table 1.2.2 (e) Selinsing Classified Mineral Resource, as at December 2006**

Cut-off (Au g/t)	Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (kOzs)	Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (kOzs)
0.59	Indicated	Oxide	2,749	1.52	134	Inferred	Oxide	596	1.04	20
0.59	Indicated	Sulphide	2,071	1.45	96	Inferred	Sulphide	9,719	1.18	368
0.59	Indicated	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>230</b>	Inferred	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,315</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>388</b>

### **Quarter Two Activities**

During the second quarter, the Company has proceeded with the Plant Concept Design for a nominal 400,000t/annum Carbon in Leach Plant; metallurgical work producing Flow Diagrams, Process Design Criteria, Plant & Instrumentation Diagram and the Plant Concept as a basis for the concept design; and the plant site geotechnical and geotechnical/Hydrological assessment for tailing storage facility design. The capital cost and completion time for construction of the Selinsing Gold Mine Project was reviewed during the second quarter. The management expects the completion of the concept design and capital cost estimates review would add substantial value to the Selinsing Project so as to reduce the project development risk.

### **DAMAR BUFFALO REEF TENEMENTS**

The Damar Buffalo Reef tenements granted by the Malaysian government consist of two contiguous tenements, approximately 2,050 acres in size in Pahang State of Malaysia and extend the total contiguous and continuous land position northward from and including the Selinsing Gold Mine project to approximately 4.5 kilometres along the gold trend. They are located 25 km west of Penjom mine which commenced production in December 1996 and has produced over 1 million ounces gold during the mines life to date. As part of the agreement to acquire Damar, Monument will also acquire certain other mineral concessions located elsewhere in Malaysia that will not be discussed as part of this report.

Prior to the closing and as part of the due diligence program the Company commissioned the preparation of a NI 43-101 report on the Damar prospects. The report concluded there was a historic resource which was not NI 43-101 compliant,

**Quarter Two Activities**

After acquisition of the Damar Buffalo Reef ("Damar") exploration project, the Company designed a drill program and commenced site preparation for drilling. On September 12, 2007, the Company announced the first phase exploration program at an estimated cost of \$600,000. The program is a commencement of the recommended drilling program in the NI 43-101 report prepared and signed off by OreQuest Consultants of Vancouver, B.C. OreQuest visited the Damar site during in the course of preparing the NI 43-101 report for the acquisition of the project. The report contained a recommended program of exploration work including a total of 1,400 meters of diamond drilling and 11,000 meters of reverse circulation drilling.

During the second quarter, the Company carried out the Phase I drill program announced in the first quarter. The Phase II Exploration Program was also commenced in the second quarter following the completion of the Phase I RC Drilling. The total 3,230m of reverse circulation drilling from 54 RC holes were drilled during the second quarter.

Subsequent to the second quarter ended December 31, 2008, the drill result for the first 1,000m was announced confirming previous drill results on Buffalo Reef Project. The first assay results have been reported in January, 2008 by Ultratrace Pty Ltd Analytical Laboratories of Perth, Western Australia, a NATA accredited laboratory which complies with requirements of ISO/IEC 1725:2005. The assay results are summarized in Table 1.

Table1. Assay Results Summary

HOLE	FROM	TO	Downhole Thickness (m)	Average Grade (g/t)
MBRRC0003	41	54	13m	5.76
Includes	46	48	2m	26.9
MBRRC0004	43	45	2m	7.77
Includes	43	44	1m	14.3
MBRRC0004	50	54	4m	1.46
MBRRC0004	59	61	2m	6.34
MBRRC0004	63	64	1m	4.62
MBRRC0005	25	28	3m	3.09
MBRRC0005	29	30	1m	8.74
MBRRC0005	32	36	4m	3.61
MBRRC0006	32	35	3m	5.5
MBRRC0007	24	26	2m	1.35
HOLE	FROM	TO	Downhole Thickness (m)	Average Grade (g/t)
MBRRC0007	35	42	7m	2.43
MBRRC0008	48	55	6m	1.3
Includes	54	55	1m	4.96
MBRRC0009	7	14	7m	3.99
Includes	9	13	4m	6.13
MBRRC0009	48	49	1m	2.79
MBRRC0010	4	8	4m	3.28



MBRRC0011	19	26	7m	5.51
Includes	24	25	1m	17.6
MBRRC0012	23	27	4m	5.48
MBRRC0013	5	9	4m	2.58
MBRRC0014	5	12	7m	1.29
MBRRC0015	16	19	3m	5.48
MBRRC0016	16	27	11m	5.91
Includes	21	23	2m	16.85
MBRRC0017	29	36	7m	4.11
MBRRC0017	30	33	3m	7.6

The first 1000m of the RC confirmation drilling program was conducted toward the south end of the southern zone of the Buffalo Reef gold mineralization zone. The program was carried out at a nominal 20m x 20m drill pattern that covers a strike length of approximately 200m. Michael Andrew AusIMM, of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd, a qualified person under National Instrument 43-101, is overseeing the drilling program and quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC") programs on behalf of Monument Mining Limited and has reviewed the contents of the announcement released to the market in a news release on February 4, 2008.

The Phase II Drilling program involves 10,000m of RC Drilling which is planned to be carried out at a nominal 20m x 20m drill pattern that will cover a broadly defined 1.5 km strike length of the Southern and Central ore body and 800m of mineralization at the Northern ore body. This exercise will also test the dip extension of the ore body at all three discrete mineralization areas as well as a possible extension of the ore body along the strike length.

**1.3 Selected Annual Financial Information**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and are expressed in Canadian dollars except common shares outstanding.

BALANCE SHEET	Period Ended June 30, 2007	Year Ended February 28, 2007	Year Ended February 28, 2006
Current assets	\$ 4,746,428	\$ 304,174	\$ 95
Other assets	40,946,999	401,622	-
Assets of discontinued operations	-	256,367	133,526
Total assets	45,693,427	962,163	133,621
Current liabilities	9,949,582	278,556	27,250
Liabilities of discontinued business	-	1,187,222	1,024,409
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	35,743,845	(503,615)	(918,038)
Total shareholders' liabilities and equity	45,693,427	962,163	133,621
Working capital (deficiency)	\$ (5,203,154)	\$ 25,618	\$ (27,155)

OPERATIONS	Four- month Ended June 30, 2007	Year Ended February 28, 2007	Year Ended February 28, 2006
Gross profit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
General and administrative expenses	(114,004)	(173,786)	(50,858)
Amortization	(892)	(259)	-
Other expenses	(33,627)	(5,716)	-
Future income tax recovery	222,000	-	-
Earnings (loss) from continued operations	73,477	(179,761)	(50,858)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	704,811	(50,236)	(158,110)
Net earnings (loss) for the period	\$ 778,288	\$ (229,997)	\$ (208,968)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from continued business	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued business	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	12,864,329	8,803,582	6,677,438

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## 1.4 Result of Operations

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The following analysis compares the three months and six months periods operating result ended December 31, 2007 to the closest three months and six months reporting periods ended November 30, 2006 as the Company has changed its fiscal period from February 28 to June 30.

### Three months results

Loss from continued operations was \$376,614 for the quarter ended December 31, 2007, an increase by \$351,099 compared to \$25,515 in the quarter ended December 31, 2006. It was primarily due to the change of business type with significant increased business activities and some initial costs to commence the new business, and the share purchase options granted to the directors and officers, consultants and employees during the period.

The operational expenses of \$390,966 for the three months period ended December 31, 2007 are comprised of salaries, office and administration costs, shareholder communications, conference and travel, regulatory compliance and stock-based compensation. Excluding stock-based compensation expenses of \$17,825 for the three months period, the Company incurred operating expenses from continued business totaled \$373,141 for the three months period, compared to \$32,012 in the three months period ended November 30, 2006. Increased costs reflect the post-acquisition activities carried out by the Company; increased administrative, shareholder communication and business development capacities to fulfill its commitment on exploration and development programs.

General and administration expenses totaling \$166,782 for the second quarter was comprised of salary expenses of \$101,500 and office rent, office services and others of \$65,282, compared to \$21,398 in three months ended November 30, 2006 comprised of salary expenses of \$15,202 and other general and administrative expenses of \$6,196. Shareholder communications and conference and travel expenses totaled \$143,108 compared to nil in the three months period ended November 30, 2006. The regulatory and filing expense was \$7,223 compared to \$8,614 in the three months period ended November 30, 2006.

During the three months ended December 31, 2007, the Company received \$34,806 interest income generated from a cash balance, a 100% increase compare to \$84 for the same period of the last year. The Company incurred a foreign exchange loss of \$20,454 compared to \$1,296 in the similar period last year.

The Company debited \$17,825 stock-based compensation expenses to operations in the third quarter. No stock purchase option was granted during the three months period.

### Six months results

Loss from continued operations was \$1,991,833 for the six months ended November 31, 2007, an increase by \$1,924,398 compared to \$67,435 in the six months ended November 30, 2006.

The operations expenses of \$2,011,135 for the six months ended December 31, 2007 are comprised of salaries, office and administration, shareholder communications, conference and travel, regulatory compliance and stock-based compensation. Excluding stock-based compensation expenses of \$1,311,423 for the six months period, the Company incurred operating expenses from continued business totaled \$699,711 for the six months period, compared to \$66,256 for the six months period ended November 30, 2006.

During the six months ended December 31, 2007, the Company received \$67,721 interest income generated from a cash balance. The Company incurred a foreign exchange loss of \$20,454 compared to \$1,296 in the similar period last year. Stamp duty of \$27,068 was assessed by and paid to Malaysian government resulting from acquisition of 100% of the Damar shares in June 2007.

During the six months period, the Company granted 4,600,000 share purchase options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants during the current quarter, a fair value of stock-compensation estimated using a Black-Sholes pricing model totaled \$1,442,271 was credited to contributed surplus, and \$1,311,423 was debited to operations, \$130,948 was debited to deferred mineral exploration and development cost.

### *Summary of Quarterly Results*

The following is selected quarterly financial information about the Company, for its most recent eight quarters:

	<b>Feb. 28, 2006</b>	<b>May., 31, 2006</b>	<b>Aug. 31, 2006</b>	<b>Nov. 30, 2006</b>	<b>Feb. 28, 2007</b>	<b>Jun. 30, 2007</b>	<b>Sep. 30, 2007</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2007</b>
<b>From Continued Operations</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net loss (earnings)	40,075	29,146	34,212	33,224	83,179	(73,477)	1,615,219	376,614
Loss(earnings) per share	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	(0.01)	0.02	0.00
<b>From discontinued operations for sale</b>								
Revenue	52,002	48,096	70,904	102,330	44,360	324,487	—	—
Net loss (earnings)	54,047	27,510	8,269	(7,709)	22,166	(62,239)	—	—
Loss (earnings) per share	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	(0.01)	—	—

### *1.6 Liquidity and Financial Condition*

The Company's principal cash requirements are for working capital used to develop and explore mineral properties, capital expenditures and principal and interest payments on the Company's debt.

The Company's cash balance as at December 31, 2007 was \$2,359,087, decreased from \$4,496,222 at the year ending June 30, 2007. During the six months ended December 31, 2007, the Company incurred cash outflow totaled \$2,137,135. Of which \$866,989 was paid out from operations; \$1,244,346 was used to fund exploration programs, mineral property activities, plant equipment and business development; and \$28,800 was expensed on financing, offset by \$3,000 proceeds from exercise of the Agent options.

The Company's working capital as at December 31, 2007 was (\$7,149,667) compared to (\$5,203,154) as at June 30, 2007. Working capital decreased by \$1,946,513 mainly due to cash consumed by exploration and development expenditures and related administrative expenses.

As at December 31, 2007, the Company had a GST receivable of \$44,000, prepayments and deposits totaling \$118,000 reflecting mainly caused by remaining retainers paid for consulting services. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$9,670,000 were mainly due to a debenture payable of \$9,000,000 resulting from the major transaction (note 6). The current accounts payable reflects the unpaid balances which result from the variety of operational and development programs carried out during the second quarter such as exploration, plant design and property development.

Shareholders' equity has decreased by \$546,000 due to an operating deficit resulting from the six months operations and offset partially by exercise of Agent's options.

### ***1.7 Capital Resources***

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The Company's capital resources as at December 31, 2007 included cash and cash equivalents. The Company's primary sources of funding are through equity financing by issuance of its stocks and debt financing, or both.

The Company has no material commitments for capital expenditures.

The Company has no other lines of credit or sources of financing which have been arranged but are as yet unused.

The Company needs to raise further capital to meet its exploration and mineral property development and debt obligations. Due to consistently changing economic conditions, which are not under the control of the Company, there can be no assurance that additional financing will be available when needed or, if available, that it can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms.

### ***1.8 Off Balance Sheet Arrangements***

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Not applicable.

### ***1.9 Transactions with Related Parties***

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As at the six months ended December 31, 2007, the related party transaction included in the Company's balance sheet was a promissory note payable of \$9,000,000 to Wira Mas Unit Trust, which has a common director with the Company after closing of the major transaction.

### ***1.10 Fourth Quarter***

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Not applicable due to a short fiscal period.

### *1.11 Proposed Transactions*

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Not applicable.

### *1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates*

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The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Significant estimates made in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements include determining accrued liabilities, valuation of mineral properties, value of assets and liabilities of disposed operations, assumptions used in calculating fair-value of Agents' options and share purchase warrants, and valuation of allowance for future income tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

### *1.13 Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption*

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The Company has adopted the following CICA guidance effective January 1, 2007. These standards have been adopted on a prospective basis with no restatement to prior period financial statements.

#### Financial Instrument

Under Section 3855 - Financial Instruments, Recognition and Measurement, all financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments are measured in the balance sheet either at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification, as follows: held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the instrument is removed from the balance sheet.

As a result of the adoption of these new standards, the Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments as held-for-trading. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Accounts payable, certain accrued liabilities and long-term debt are classified as other liabilities, all of which are measured at amortized cost.

The adoption of these new standards had no impact on the Company's deficit position as at July 1, 2007.

#### Comprehensive Income

Under Section 1530 - Comprehensive Income, comprehensive income is the change in shareholders' equity during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Under this section, the Company is required to present comprehensive income and its components in a financial statement showing (a) net income for the period; (b) each component of revenue, expense, gain and loss that is recognized in other comprehensive income and (c) the total of (a) and (b). As at the end of December 31, 2007, the Company has no other comprehensive income, and as such, a statement of

comprehensive income has not been included in these financial statements.

As a consequence of adopting Section 1530 and 3855, the Company has also adopted the Section 3861, "Financial Instrument — Disclosure and Presentation", and Section 3865, "Hedges".

### 1.14 Financial Instruments and Other instruments

None.

### 1.15 Outstanding Share Data

The following details the share capital structure as at February 29, 2008:

	Remaining life / Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of securities	Total
Common shares				77,395,025
Share purchase options				
	5 years	\$0.50	4,600,000	
	3 years	\$0.58	<u>70,000</u>	4,670,000
Warrants	March 15, 2009	\$0.65	500,000	
	June 25, 2009	\$0.65	<u>22,544,500</u>	23,044,500
Agents' options	June 25, 2007	\$0.50		1,994,800

### 1.16 Risks and Uncertainties

Monument Mining Limited (formerly Moncoa Corporation) is a gold exploration and development company. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of a mineralized deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately reach production. Major expenses may be required to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Resulting Issuer will result in the discovery of an ore body or a profitable commercial mining operation, and, on an industry statistical basis, it is unlikely that an economic operation will be developed.

Whether a mineral deposit, if ever discovered, will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Resulting Issuer not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Company has no producing mines and has no source of operating cash flow other than through debt and/or equity financing. Any further significant work would likely require additional equity or debt financing. The Resulting Issuer has very limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to allow the Resulting Issuer to proceed with any plans for exploration and development of its mineral properties.

### 1.17 Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

#### **DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures was conducted as of June, 2007, by and under the supervision of the CEO and CFO. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Canada by Multilateral Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings are effective to ensure that (i) information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation and the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in those rules and forms; and (ii) material information relating to the Company is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, or persons performing similar functions.

#### **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting for the Company.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting. Based on this reevaluation, management has concluded that internal controls over financial reporting were designed effectively as of December 31, 2007.

As a result of this review it was determined that there were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal controls over financial reporting, except the internal control has been extended to include the subsidiaries located in Malaysia.

While the Company's CEO and CFO believe that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.