Geology and Economic Potential of the Monumental (aka Continental) Mine
Del Norte County, California

James Ebisch – Geologist
SME Registered Geologist #4066489 (NI 43-101 QP)
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HIGH-GRADE GOLD SPECIMENS FROM MONUMENTAL MINE AVERAGING 2.1 OUNCES OF GOLD PER TON OF ROCK

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Summary

The Monumental (aka Continental) Mine is located in Del Norte County, California on about 165 acres of private land consisting of 8 patented claims. Historic records indicate there may be as much as 5,000 feet of underground workings, but the amount of dump material present suggests a lesser degree of development. Most of the underground mine workings are currently inaccessible. There is no reliable record of historic gold production available, but one historic report (Appendix B) mentions that some of the ore mined was treated by a mill in the nearby valley of Shelley Creek with only a 20% recovery of the gold, and an 80% loss of the gold in slimes, which suggests that the gold was indeed within sulfide-rich material as seen in Figure 2. Mineralization observed during the initial May 2013 exam suggests that the mine is a VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide) deposit as shown in the model seen in Figure 1. Evidence for this, which is not absolutely conclusive, is as follows:

- The mineralization lies near a volcanic/sediment contact
- Probable rhyolite clasts are found within the mineralized material
- Siliceous exhalite seen on the Figure 4 map (aka QSP) is found locally on the property

QSP is short for quartz/sericite/pyrite. QSP is often found laterally away from VMS deposits in the same stratigraphic interval. During the initial visit in 2013, 11 rock samples were taken from the mine dump and adit portal areas. The primary purpose of this was to determine which material contained the high-grade mineralization. The samples were select grab samples and should not be construed to represent the average grade of mineralization on the property. Most of the mineralization sampled from the mine dump consisted of robust, siliceous, massive, fine crystalline pyrite/arsenopyrite. Historic reports suggest that this mineralization locally contains > 1.0 opt (troy ounces per tonne) gold, equivalent to 31.1 g/t gold. The samples taken by the author in 2013 contained up to 2.1 opt (64.5 g/t) gold (Figure 2). In 2015, one sample taken by the miners (from the 38 Level) that de-watered and rehabilitated the 38 Level in the mine contained 0.86 opt (26.9 g/t) gold. For clarity, the g/t nomenclature means grams per metric tonne (a metric tonne is about 2204 pounds while a standard ton is 2000 pounds). This is how gold grades are currently reported from most assay labs. This is done to eliminate the confusion between troy ounces and avoirdupois ounces, and to stick with the metric system. There are 1 million grams in a metric tonne.

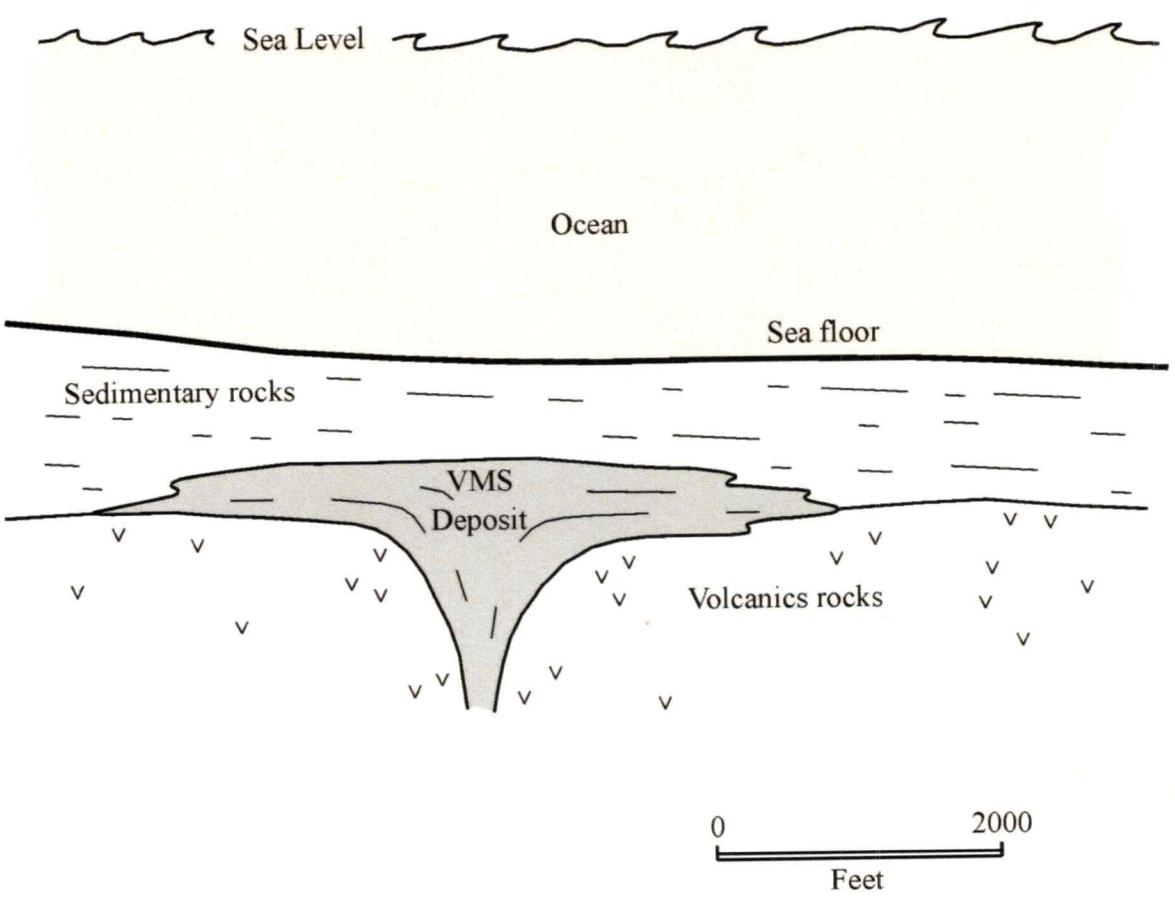

Figure 1. VMS Model.

FIGURE 2: VMS (?) Mineralization on mine dump (80% sulfides) This sample contained 2.1 opt (64 g/t) gold. Silver dollar for scale.

Previous drilling undertaken in 1981 and 1982 encountered gold mineralization in 17 of the 19 holes drilled by Standard Metals. Given the fine crystalline nature of the sulfide minerals, it is likely that the 19 preliminary drill holes produced results that were reasonably representative. Two holes were not completed. Five of those seventeen holes contained significant gold mineralization. Significant gold mineralization is defined for this project as greater than ten feet averaging more than 0.10 opt (3.1 g/t) gold. The best hole contained 22 feet averaging 0.24 opt (8.2 g/t) gold. The true width of that mineralization is unknown. Additional drilling of another six holes was undertaken by Westmont Minerals in 1987, but the location of those drill holes is uncertain and they intercepted only very low grades of gold overall.

FIGURE 3: Typical mineralization seen in drill hole M-15
10% sulfides and 90% quartz. Silver dollar for scale.

Preliminary geological mapping suggests some degree of structural discontinuity to the south, perhaps due to faulting or folding of the stratigraphy. However, detailed mapping will be necessary to determine the exact nature of that discontinuity. Overall, the lower-grade mineralized horizon and adjacent rock packages reportedly strike northeasterly and dip about 45 degrees to the southeast.

The robust VMS (?) mineralization that was sampled from the mine dump (Figure 2) and the 38 Level may not have been intercepted by the historic drilling. This conclusion was reached after examination of historic core samples in January 2025. The core samples from the mineralized zone in drill hole M-15 (Figure 3) look much different from the mineralization that came from

the underground workings (Figure 2). The mineralization seen in drill hole M-15 (Figure 3) consists of a silicified breccia zone while the mineralization taken from the mine dump (Figure 2) is massive sulfide (>50% sulfide minerals). It might be from a bedded massive sulfide occurrence. To reiterate, the rock seen in Figure 2 is clearly different from the rock seen in Figure 3. The mineralized breccia zone may simply be remobilized mineralization along a fault while the massive pyrite/arsenopyrite mineralization may be from a primary VMS occurrence (Figure 1) with greater tonnage (size) potential.

It would be beneficial to de-water, rehabilitate, and map/sample those mine workings if possible. Historic reports indicate that better gold grades are found on the 200 level. Alternatively, if de-watering and re-habilitation of the mine workings should be too expensive or unfeasible, several drill holes could be planned to test the robust mineralization that reportedly exists at depth in the mine.

More work is warranted on this property based upon three simple factors. First of all, any drilling or other mechanized work (short of actual mining) can be undertaken with only a minor amount of permitting because it lies on private land, not regulated by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Secondly, the high-grade nature of the historic mineralization taken from the underground workings (Figure 2) suggests that a mill to concentrate mineralization prior to shipping may not be required for the high-grade gold ore. Building a mill is very expensive, and would take considerable time to permit. The high-grade gold mineralization is called Direct-shipping ore (DSO). Tentatively, at current gold prices (US$2700 per troy ounce), any mineralized material that has gold contents greater than about 0.4 opt (12.5 g/t) might be economically shipped as far as 600 miles to an existing mill at a profit. Finally, stratabound VMS mineralization (Figure 1), in general, has greater lateral continuity and tonnage potential than that of the fault/breccia mineralization observed in drill hole M-15 (Figure 3).

Introduction

The Mounumental (aka Continental) Mine lies in Township 18 North, Range 3 East, Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11, Del Norte County, California. That land patent was granted in 1916. The 8 patented claims changed hands several times since then. They are currently owned by Rick Soderlind of Comptche, California. Gold Mineralization on the patented claims was first discovered in 1898 on Falls Creek, which is a tributary to Shelley Creek. The property lies about one mile south of the California-Oregon border.

Regional Geology

The Monumental Mine lies in the Klamath Mountains. That mountain range consists primarily of several allochthonous terranes which document a Late Paleozoic through Early Jurassic Age history of sea-floor spreading, island arc volcanism, and subsequent thrusting of the accumulated rocks onto the North American continent. The geologic terranes occur as regional imbricate thrust sheets. According to a report by Westmont Minerals, the Monumental Mine lies on one of these thrust sheets which is named the Josephine Ophiolite.

Local Geology

According to Westmont geologists, the local stratigraphy of the Monumental Mine area can be divided into six principal rock units. From youngest to oldest, these are:

1) Chert and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Galice Formation
2) Evolved basaltic flows
3) Primitive basaltic flows
4) Diabase sheeted dike complex
5) Cumulate gabbro
6) Peridotite and serpentinized peridotite

Westmont geologists (1987 work) thought that the gold mineralization occurred within the Diabase sheeted dike complex where it is occurs along a fault zone. That may be true of the mineralization intercepted by drilling (seen in drill hole M-15, Figure 3, and Appendix A), but the massive pyrite/arsenopyrite seen on the mine dump looks much different (Figure 2). Even a baby panda could tell that the rocks seen in Figure 2 are far different from the core sample shown in Figure 3. It is quite possible, but not certain, that historic drilling targeted the lower-grade fault breccia mineralization and never did intercept the massive sulfide body. Further evidence for this is the disparity in gold grades. Only one of the drill holes intercepted the very high-grades of gold that exist in the massive sulfide dump samples, and that 1 foot interval contained only 1.0 opt (31.1 g/t) gold. Plus, a quick glance at the map shown in Figure 4 shows that mineralization dipping 72 degrees (from the historic report shown in Appendix B, page 1, paragraph 2) to the east at the tops of the mine shafts may not have been intercepted by any of the Standard Metals drill holes.

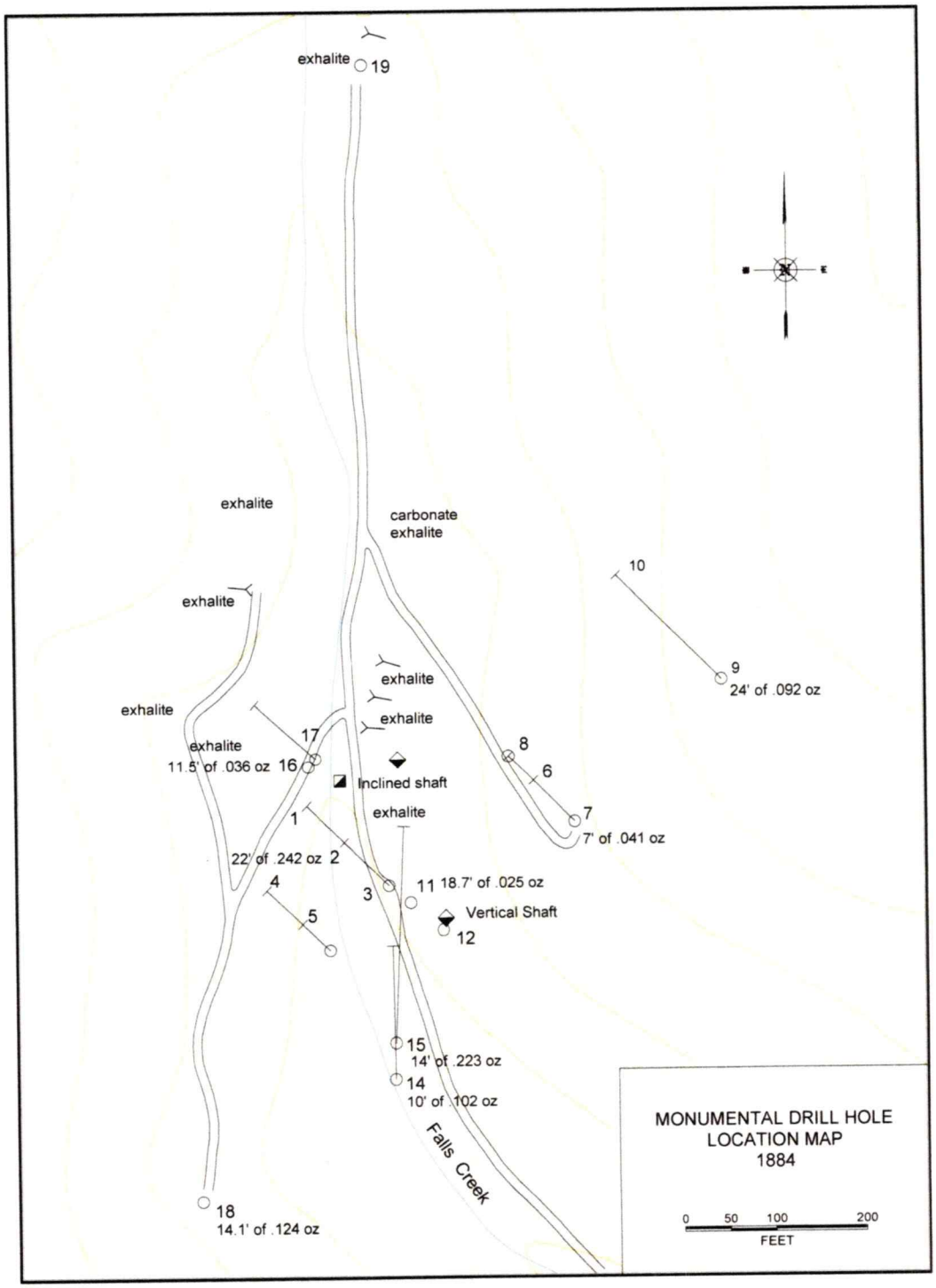

FIGURE 4: Standard Metals Drill Hole Map

Historic Drilling

According to available records, which are admittedly incomplete, drilling was done by at least 3 entities on the property. At least four drill holes were completed by Gold Horizons in 1980. Standard Metals completed nineteen drill holes on the property in 1981 or 1982. In 1987, Westmont completed six drill holes on the property. The drilling completed by Standard Metals was the most successful in intercepting significant gold mineralization. However, the highest grade gold intercept contained 1.0 opt (31.1 g/t) gold over only a 1 foot interval (Drill hole M-3 at a depth of about 115 feet). Many other holes contained lesser, but significant gold mineralization. It seems possible that the best mineralization (Figure 2) on the property (that which was encountered in the underground mine workings over a century ago) was part of a separate ore body **OR** that the mineralization simply became better to the east side (in the mine workings) of the area that was drilled by Standard Metals. However, several drill holes near the mine workings did intercept only moderate gold grades. Drill results from Standard Metals include the following:

Table 1 –Drill Hole Results

DDH	Depth	Angle	Bearing	Interval	Gold opt
M-1	198 ft	-50	315	82-100.4 ft	0.114
M-2	201	-70	315	86.5-114.0	0.217
M-3	160.5	-90	NA	110.0-122.8	0.191
M-4	146	-50	315	62.5-92.9	0.01
M-5	154	-75	315	63-64	0.01
				98-101.4	0.01
M-6	97	-50	315	Hole Not Completed	
M-7	345	-90	NA	141.7-146.4	0.058
				161.0-163.5	0.014
				252-272	0.012
				282-286	0.010
M-8	290.3	-70	315	202-209.5	0.014
				230-231.2	0.033
M-9	531	-90	NA	430-460	0.073
M-10	491	-70	315	Numerous	0.01-0.12
M-11	174.5	-90	NA	121-135.7	0.028
M-12	244	-90	NA	107-111.5	0.033
M-13	288	-50		No gold intercepted	
M-14	291.5	-60	000	159-169	0.102

M-15	243	?	000	214.8-228.8	0.223
M-16	177	-90	NA	21.5-33.0	0.037
M-17	140	-50	315	32.0-40.2	0.008
M-18	502	-90	NA	417.5-431.6	0.128
M-19	412	-90	NA	No Data	

The holes drilled by Gold Horizons and Westmont were not included in the above table because their location is uncertain, but we do have partial information on those drill holes in the historic database.

Verification Sampling

As part of a due diligence study, verification sampling of old core samples is a normal procedure. On January 5, 2025, we examined some of the surviving historic core samples. Although many of the boxes of drill core were missing, we did find one gold-bearing interval that was intact for sampling. Due to the small core size, the entire remainder of the core was sent for analysis after being photographed (Appendix A). Splitting the core again would have greatly compromised sample integrity. The remainder of that sample was sent to ALS Global (ALS) in Reno, Nevada for analysis.

ALS is an international company that is often used by many mining companies. Both ALS and the author are independent of any interest in the Monumental Property. ALS has developed and implemented, at each of its facilities, a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. Perhaps the most important aspect of the QMS is the process of external auditing of recognized organizations and the maintenance of ISO registrations and accreditations. The QMS operates under global and regional quality control (QC) teams that are responsible for the execution and monitoring of the Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) programs on a regular basis in each department. ALS is ISO 9001:2008 accredited (sample preparation) and ISO 17025 accredited (analytical methods). These accreditations provide independent verification for a client that a QMS is in place at each facility.

To further ensure analytical precision and accuracy, ALS also implements a rigorous protocol that includes the use of un-mineralized material to clean sample preparation equipment between samples and insertion of reagent blanks, reference standards, and replicate samples. A blank is inserted at the beginning, standards are inserted at random intervals, and duplicates are analyzed at the end of the sample batch. For every 50 samples, a duplicate is prepared. If necessary, additional quality control samples can be added. All data gathered for quality control

samples is automatically, captured, sorted, and retained in the QC database. If any data for reference materials, duplicates, or blanks falls beyond established control limits, that data is automatically flagged. The department manager conducting the final review of the Certificate is then made aware that a problem with the database may exist. Every batch of samples analyzed has a dual approval and review process. The final work order has a second and very detailed review prior to final work order approval and Certification.

The results of the 2025 core sample analyses were reviewed by the author. In his opinion, no unusual, suspect, or spurious analytical results have been reported. In short, the reported results are reliable. QA and QC documents were not included in this report for the sake of brevity, but they will be on file at the author's office for the next few years.

The interval sampled was from drill hole M-15 from 214.8 feet to 228.8 feet (Appendix A). That interval was divided into six consecutive core samples. The weighted average result will be compared below to the historic result listed in Table 1. The results are as follows:

Table 2 – Verification Sample Results (2025)

Drill Hole M-15 Sample List and Gold Content:

Sample Interval (Feet)	Gold Content g/t
214.8-217.7	**>10**
217.7-220.0	**3.13**
220.0-224.0	**6.37**
224.0-226.7	**5.36**
226.7-227.7	**6.01**
227.7-228.8	**2.30**

The weighted average gold content of the six samples above was 0.196 opt (6.10 g/t) gold over the 14 feet analyzed, comparing reasonably well with the same sample interval gold content from 1982 in drill hole M-15 (shown in Table 1 as 0.223 opt gold or 6.93 g/t gold). The small difference in average gold content over the 14 feet analyzed could be a result of the small sample size of each sample, or the fact that one 2025 sample contained >10 g/t gold. It was only averaged in with the rest of the samples as 10 g/t gold. In the future, the problem with small core size can be ameliorated by drilling NQ size core (1.875 inch diameter) or HQ size core (2.5 inch diameter).

Mineralization

The known mineralization on the property is of two kinds. The higher-grade gold mineralization may be part of a VMS Occurrence (Figure2). It consists of massive to semi-massive sulfides with sparse rhyolite clasts. The sulfides are mostly pyrite and arsenopyrite. These VMS deposits are generated on the sea floor when faults emit very hot waters that are under much higher pressure than normal. When the very hot waters encounter cold seawater at or near the ocean floor, the solubility of dissolved minerals in those hot waters drops rapidly, and metals that were in solution are deposited. If that hydrothermal system operates continuously over many thousands of years, an economic ore deposit may result. It is that simple. The VMS is referred to as a syngenetic deposit since it occurs at about the same time the rocks are being formed. The exhalite noted on the Standard Metals map is commonly a lateral facies change of the VMS. The mineralization noted in drill hole M-15 (Appendix A and Figure 3) contains no exhalite, further supporting the possibility that many of the drill holes did not intercept the high-grade VMS sampled on the mine dump during the initial visit in 2013.

The lower-grade gold mineralization that was intercepted in the majority of drill holes is a fault breccia with sparse andesite clasts (Figure 3) and a silica matrix. The sulfides in the matrix average about 10% of the rock. They also consist primarily of pyrite and arsenopyrite. Most of the mineralization drilled thus far seems to be of the fault breccia. The fault breccia is referred to as an epigenetic deposit because it is created much later, well after the rocks are deposited on the ocean floor.

To reiterate, the fault breccia seen in Figure 3 looks nothing like the massive sulfide seen in Figure 2. Historic reports (Appendix B) state that the mineralization in the mine workings dips to the east at an angle of 72 degrees, close to vertical. When the map of the drill holes is examined (Figure 4), it can be seen that there is a good possibility that none of the drill holes ever reached the high-grade gold mineralization in the mine workings if that high-grade mineralization actually does dip to the east at 72 degrees. Plus, the drill holes in Figure 4 are plotted as straight lines. However, they were never subject to a downhole directional survey. It is well known that those small drill holes are often not straight. They tend to wander due to the flexibility of the small diameter drill rods. Thus, the exact location of all the mineralized intervals is uncertain.

Preliminary Project Economic Estimate

The economics of this project are currently uncertain, but a very rough estimate of project economics is shown below. It should be noted that, due to many variables, project economics are uncertain and should not be absolutely relied upon. It is only a best guess estimate based upon the information available at this time.

Trucking (600 miles)	$130/ton
Mining	$370/ton
Milling	$200/ton
Contingency/Management	$400/ton
TOTAL	$1100/ton

By the preceding preliminary estimate, at a gold price of US$2700 per troy ounce, gold grades averaging as little as 0.4 opt (12.5 g/t) could be economic. This would allow trucking to a mill located in Nevada which could possibly process that massive sulfide ore. That possibility needs to be further investigated prior to any production decision. Further, a substantial amount of ore will be needed to make this work. At a minimum, we would probably need 10,000-20,000 tons of high-grade material for a custom milling job at an existing mill..

Recommendations

The following work program is recommended. A budget for this work which includes field expenses and geochemistry follows the recommendations:

1) Re-open roads and scrape roadcuts for geological mapping
2) Geological outcrop mapping at 1:3000 scale
3) Quick log existing core samples
4) GPS rectify drill hole locations (if possible)
5) De-water and rehabilitate adit and mine workings (if feasible)
6) Underground geology and sampling

Proposed Approximate Budget (US$)

PHASE ONE

1) Re-open roads	$ 10,000.00
2) Surface Geology	$ 10,000.00
3) Examine old core	$ 5,000.00
4) GPS drill holes (might not be necessary)	$ 2,000.00
5) Field expenses	$ 3,000.00
Phase One Total	$ 30,000.00

PHASE TWO

1) De-water/rehab mine workings	$120,000.00
2) Underground geology/sampling	$ 15,000.00
3) 20% Contingency + field expenses	$ 35,000.00
Phase Two Total	$170,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	**$200,000.00**

Alternatively, if further drilling is planned instead of de-watering and sampling the mine workings, new drill holes should initially be located to the east of the mine workings and drilled from east to west at -45 degrees so that they pass under the mine workings at a depth of about 250 feet below surface. That core drilling should be done with equipment that can produce NQ (1.875 inch diameter) or HQ (2.5 inch diameter) size core to ameliorate drill hole deviation and provide a more representative sample for analysis. The AX size cores that were drilled by Standard Metals may have been of inadequate size for a truly representative sample, especially after they were split. The NQ size cores drilled by Westmont in 1987 were of adequate size, but we do not know the location of those drill sites.

Conclusion

It is entirely possible (but by no means certain), based upon a historic report (Appendix B), that none of the drilling ever intercepted the high-grade gold mineralization that lies down-dip in the mine workings (Figure 2). This becomes apparent when a map with the drill holes and the mine shaft locations is examined (Figure 4). The geology of the project needs to be re-examined since it now seems possible that drilling targeted the lower-grade fault zone and may not have intercepted the massive sulfide mineralization that came from the mine and can be seen on the

mine dump (Figure 2). The fault that created a gold-bearing breccia that was intercepted by Standard Metals drill holes lies near Falls Creek. It's orientation is uncertain at this point, but cross-sections could help determine that.

Alternatively, the high-grade material found on the mine dump (Figure 2) could be just part of the same fault zone that is less-mineralized where drilled. Mapping of the mine workings at depth would resolve the structural situation and permit examination of the high-grade gold in situ to help determine the origin and abundance of that. Systematic sampling of the high-grade gold mineralization alleged to be on the 212 Level in the historic report (Appendix B) would help provide a better idea of the amount of high-grade gold ore present. It may be that the mineralization intercepted by Standard Metals was actually the lower grade material on the property.

The high-grade mineralization seen occasionally on the mine dump could constitute direct-shipping ore (DSO) if a mill within several hundred miles could be found to process it. It is likely that much of that high-grade ore was processed in the mill that was built in Shelley Creek over a hundred years ago. The lower grade material that was encountered by previous drilling might not be economic as DSO. We need to determine the source of the high-grade material that came from the underground mine workings. Tentatively, that could be a separate body of mineralization.

If ore that averages 1.0 opt (31.1 g/t) could be mined, shipped, and processed for a total of US$1100/ton while the gold price is US$2700 per troy ounce, this would be a very profitable enterprise. At 1.0 opt gold, with a total cost of US$1100 per ton, each ton of ore would yield a $1600 profit at $2700 per ounce gold, the per ton profit would be US$1600.00. Hypothetically, each truck leaving the property with 35 tons of high-grade ore would, at a one troy ounce per ton average, would provide a gross profit of around US$56,000. A minimum tonnage needed for custom milling might range from around 10,000 – 20,000 tons of mineralized high-grade material. There is no guarantee that the minimum amount necessary for custom milling exists on the property. And, keep in mind that gold values and mining/shipping/processing costs may change over time. Gold prices are currently well above US$2700 per troy ounce, and many analysts predict that gold prices will continue to move higher as the US Dollar continues to devalue.

Should the mine rehabilitation to the two hundred foot level not be possible or cost-effective, the alternate plan would be some additional drilling. In that case, some deeper holes should also be planned to test for stacked horizons that may exist at a greater depth (if the mineralization is found to be stratiform VMS mineralization), along with the proposed holes

collared east of the mine workings intended to test the steeply-dipping mineralization noted in the historic reports.

If a large amount of high-grade gold ore is discovered in the mine workings, a decline could be driven to intersect the gold ore so that modern mechanized equipment could be used to extract the ore on a cost-effective basis, rather than using the traditional vertical shafts. This leads to an overall savings in mining costs.

APPENDIX A
M-15 CORE SAMPLE PHOTOS
(ARROW POINTS DOWNHOLE)


M-15
213.5-223'
216


M-15
223-232.8'

APPENDIX B
HISTORIC REPORT

gold price $18 - to $20.00 per oz. in this era

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MONUMENTAL MINE

In the Spring of 1898 two prospectors, Baker and Fletcher by name, were grubstaked by a gentelman of Medford, Oregon, named Hamilton, were sent into the Oregon Mountain country on a prospecti trip and finally landed across the line in Del Norte County, Cal. on Falls Creek, a tributary of Shelly Creek and less than a half mile from the old Crescent City highway where the now named "Monumental" mine is located.

These men established their camp and started in to sink a shaft. They followed the ore body down which has a dip from the vertical of 18 degrees, or in other words the ore body dips East and stands at an angle of 72 degrees. They had reached a depth of 30 feet when Col. Draper of Takilma, Oregon, heard of the work being done, visited the property which resulted in a Lease and Bond being given him for $30,000. covering a period of 90 days.

Col. Draper put two men at work at once in the incline shaft which these discoverers had under way and sunk ten feet deeper. Assays of the ore showed it to be more than anticipated and the price of $30,000. was paid in cash. Because of the promising outlook he at once began the construction of a road up the Creek to the mine less than a half a mile. While this was being accomplis ten tons of ore was stoped from the 40 foot level for a Smelter test, was shipped to the Selby Smelter and the returns showed a gold value of $80.00 per ton.gold

More men were put to work, a large bunkhouse and cookhouse was constructed for the augmented force as well as an assay office. After the report was received from the Smelter the incline shaft was sunk to the 100 foot level. A drift was run Westerly for 100 feet or more following the ore body then upraised 60 feet No

from the 100 foot level for a distance of about 75 feet. For a distance of 40 feet in this drift the ore was stoped to the 40 foot level, shipped to the Smelter and averaged $60,00 per ton. From the 40 foot level a drift was run Westerly for a distance of 30 feet and a winze was sunk to a depth of 16 feet. Samples of this ore taken from this drift and winze averaged five ounces of gold p per ton. No ore has been removed from the mine below the 100 foot level. Total amount of ore shipped amounted to $50,000.

It is well to state here that the ore was in evidence in the banks along the Creek into which several prospecting tunnels were driven. The ore body which was followed down in the incline shaft is in evidence in the tunnel but a few feet up the Creek. This tunnel shows ore at the portal, a ten pound sample of which was shipped to the Selby Smelter giving a return of 2,12 ounces gold. The same sample was shipped by the Selby Smelter to the Tacoma Smelter and the returns from there showed 2.22 ounces of gold per ton. This shipment was made October 1930.

At a short distance above this opening another tunnel was driven in on the ore body for a distance of 100 feet and the ore stoped to the surface and shipped to the Smelter. Smelter receipt showed an average value of $32.00 per ton gold.

Prior to the driving of this tunnel which was just above water level, a six foot Huntington mill was ordered, mill building constructed and the mill imstalled, believing the ore could be concentrated. A test was made with ten tons of ore from the tunnel above mentioned and failure was the result, 80% of the values were carried away in the slimes. Not satisfied with their first attempt they took lean surface ore, ore from open cuts and hillsides and endeavored to make a shipping grade of concentrates, but as before

About this time a vertical shaft was contemplated and after the necessary preliminary work had been arranged the shaft was started 65 feet East of what was determined to be the hanging wall. This is a three compartment shaft, perfectly timbered and timbers in a fine state of preservation. At a depth of 70 feet the hanging wall was cut showing very highgrade ore. Original intention, when shaft was started, was to reach a depth of 1000 feet but work stopped at 240 feet as funds were dwindling, and, instead of going deeper, drifts were run.

The drift from the incline shaft intersects the vertical shaft immediately below the 100 foot level. At the 140 foot level a drift was run, another drift was run at an undetermined level and again at the 212 foot level. As no ore was ever removed from the vertical shaft it goes to prove the assertions of the men who worked in the drifts that " the ore was so hard that we difted alongside". (Be it known here that the harder the ore the greater values are contained.)

Each day that work was carried on in the workings the foreman with the assayer drilled the ore body for assay samples. A map of the underground workings was in evidence and each drill hole with assay values was chronicled on the map. (This map has been destroyed.)

High grade ore was encountered when the 40 foot level was reached in the incline shaft ranging from $40.00 to $100.00 per ton. From this level downwards values steadily increased until results of drilling on the 212 foot level showed values from $80.00 to $200.00 per ton.

Work was carried on in a small way until May 1905 when a ten Stamp mill was asked for, funds not forthcoming, work ceased.

Soon thereafter a Lease and Bond was taken by a French

was operated every other day for four hours and was finally pulled in the summer of 1910, the French, losing their Chief Engineer on his way to America, forfeited their Lease and Bond. Thus the mine was closed.

The owner, Dr. J.O.B.Gunn, President of the Union Works of San Francisco, died, and the mine went to the heirs. During his life the Monumental Mine Company was organized and when death took him the entire stock was in the hands of the surviving heirs. They, knowing nothing of mines and mining and being engaged in other businesses refused to finance the project further. Application for patent was applied for while for while Dr. Gunn was alive but patent did not issue until 1916. The estate has kept the taxes paid and a care taker has looked after the property. As no funds for upkeep have ever been tendered the representative the buildings have become in such shape that repairs are badly needed.

The question is often asked why this mine is idle and why it ever should have reverted to this state and the answer is this-- Col. Draper, who had charge of the mine was an eccentric individual and without common knowledge of the ethics of the mining profession, he being a Civil Engineer. His blunders were numerous, the first serious mistake was the installation ofnthe Huntington mill. When this failed a Stamp mill was requested. Again, he stocked the store building with supplies aggregating a value of ten thousand dollars, and a greater portion of this stock was farming implements when the nearest ranch was at a distance of 40 miles. Indiscriminate use of the funds supplied him from which no appreciable value was obtained was, in a measure, why failure resulted. Failure to keep the shafts free from water after the closing of the mine is the

APPENDIX C

M-15 VERIFICATION SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY

ALS USA Inc.
4977 Energy Way
Reno NV 89502
Phone: +1 775 356 5395 Fax: +1 775 355 0179
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: RICK SODERLIND
P.O. BOX 341
COMPTCHE CA 95427

Project: MONUMENTAL

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE25013339

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2
M-15 214.8-217.7		1.28	>10.0	3.8
M-15 217.7-220.0		0.72	3.13	1.5
M-15 220.0-224.0		1.49	6.37	2.0
M-15 224.0-226.7		0.30	5.36	1.5
M-15 226.7-227.7		0.20	6.01	1.3
M-15 227.7-228.6		0.28	2.30	1.1

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****