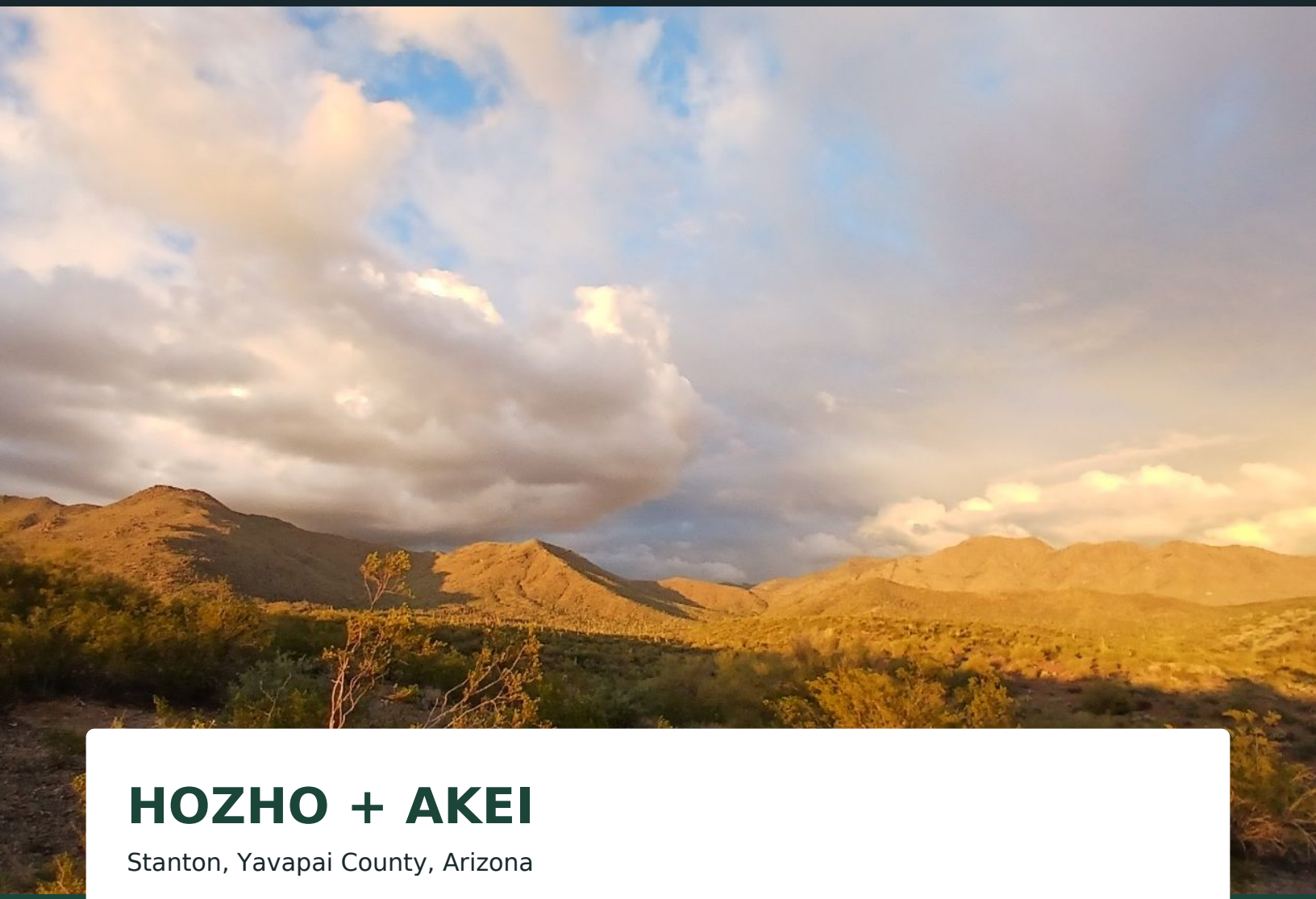
VENA AURUM

HISTORICAL MINING & EXPLORATION REPORT



HOZHO + AKEI

Stanton, Yavapai County, Arizona

Two adjoining lode claims | approximately 41.32 acres recorded | historic Leviathan-Germanic mining district

Compiled 04 November 2026 | For buyers and Vena Aurum company records

Historical evidence is not a mineral reserve estimate, land survey, title opinion, or investment appraisal.

Photograph: landscape provided by the seller; claim-specific location not independently georeferenced.

The opportunity, in evidence

A concise explanation of what the records support - and what they do not

Buyer thesis. Hozho and Akei offer contiguous exploration ground near the historic Leviathan-Germanic gold-vein system. The neighboring mine is documented in archival surveys, geologic reports, historical assay records and 1980s exploration correspondence. The records provide context for exploration, not proof that ore or reserves extend beneath either modern claim.

RECORDED CLAIMS

Hozho	AZ106748919	20.6600 ac	**$14,900**
Akei	AZ106748920	20.6612 ac	**$11,900**
Combined offering	Two adjoining claims	41.3212 ac	**$23,900**

WHY A BUYER MAY BE INTERESTED

- Historical gold mine and workings immediately within the surrounding mining area [W1, A3].
- Original 1977 Iron King gold-and-silver assays, with a matching surface sample map [A1].
- Mapped southwest-trending Leviathan structure and historical exploration hypotheses [A2].
- Actual BLM case identifiers and a seller-supplied claim location record [B1].

Important limitations: No verified resource or reserve on Hozho or Akei; seller-reported ~3 g/t placer results lack a supplied independent assay certificate; the old vein has not been surveyed into the modern claim boundaries.

Hozho and Akei | recorded particulars

Figures transcribed from BLM MLRS screenshots supplied 04 November 2026

PROPERTY	HOZHO	AKEI
BLM serial	AZ106748919	AZ106748920
Administrative status	**Active**	**Active**
Claim type	Lode claim	Lode claim
Location date	09 Sep 2025	09 Sep 2025
Recorded acreage	**20.6600 ac**	**20.6612 ac**
Recorded dimensions	1,500 x 600 ft	1,500 x 600 ft
Next fee due	01 Sep 2027	01 Sep 2027

Location context. The seller identifies both claims as adjoining, with Akei staked immediately below Hozho and near the historic Leviathan-Germanic patented properties. Current corners were not independently resurveyed for this report.

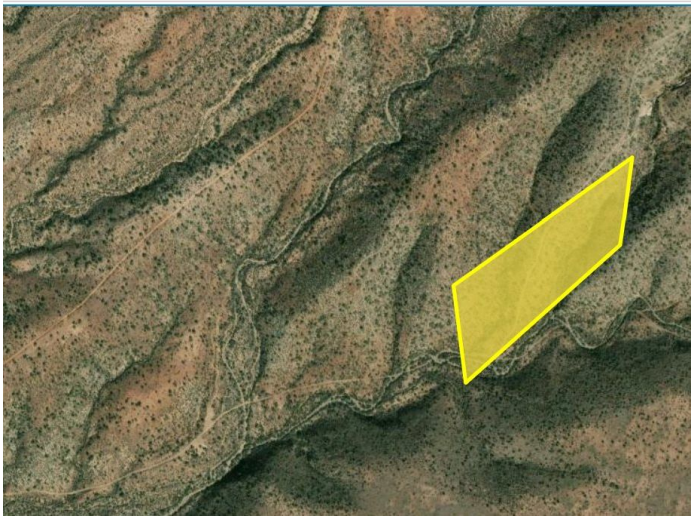
BLM polygon caution. The public MLRS display shows an unusual shape for Akei. BLM explains that public claim polygons are commonly derived from PLSS legal-land-description mapping, not from a surveyed depiction of staked and monumented claim corners. The filed notices and field monuments control boundary verification [B2].

Recorded acreage is an administrative figure. It is not a finding of surface ownership, exclusive placer rights, mineral resources, or validated legal title.

Modern claim depiction | mapping limits

Illustrative BLM screenshots; not surveys or proof of exact line placement

HOZHO



AKEI



Reading the images. Hozho appears as a conventional rectangle while Akei is rendered as a stepped, irregular polygon. The difference does not by itself establish different staked boundaries, overlapping claims, or extra acreage. Both case records still describe 1,500 x 600-foot lode claims.

Seller layout. The seller reports staking two matching adjoining rectangles. We therefore use the seller-reported layout as an exploration hypothesis and refrain from treating either yellow public polygon as an authoritative survey.

Buyer verification. Obtain the filed claim-location notices, survey/monument positions, maintenance records, and any assignment documentation. If the offering includes only unpatented lode claim interests, clarify land and mineral rights before a purchase agreement [B1-B2].

The map screenshots were supplied by the seller; current BLM status may change. Verify at signing.

Over a century of mining documentation

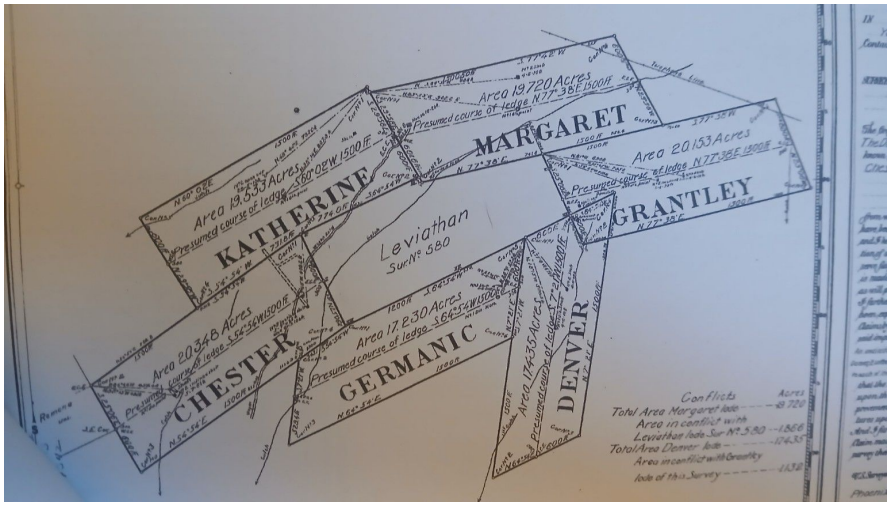
Dates and descriptions are historical; they do not demonstrate current mineral inventory

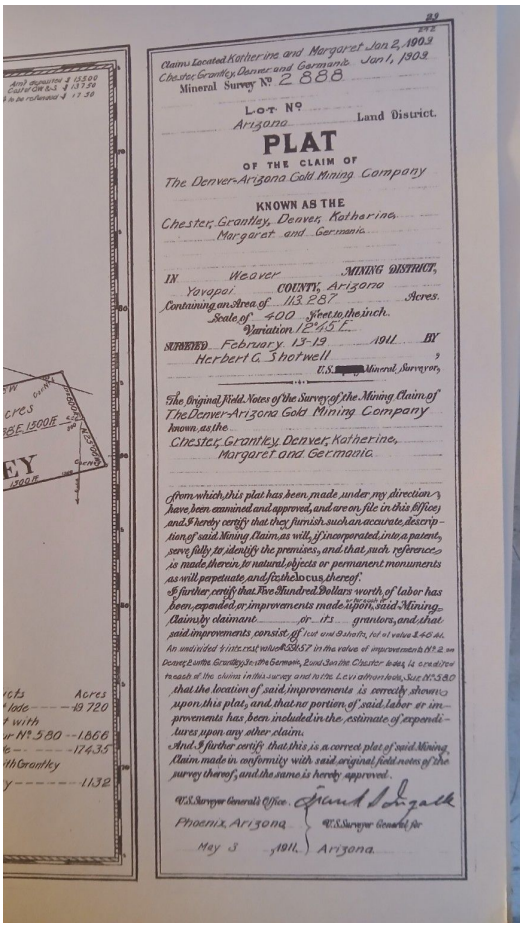
1883	Mineral Survey 580 documents the original Leviathan survey and mining history [A4].
1909-11	Germanic location recorded in 1909-era papers; Mineral Survey 2888 covers Germanic and adjoining historic claims, surveyed in 1911 [A4].
1912	Butler (1984) reports patenting of the historic claim group; the patent/modern boundaries need independent title review [A2].
1937	Engineer J. W. Neill described the Leviathan vein, step-faults, northward dip and intersecting Germanic/Denver veins [A2].
1977	Richard E. Mieritz commissioned five Iron King gold-and-silver assays and mapped their sample sites [A1].
1983-84	Los Suertes correspondence reports geophysics/drilling; Butler describes Homestake surface sampling and proposes further drilling [A2, A3].
2025-26	The seller supplied MLRS screenshots showing active Hozho and Akei cases [B1].

Production caveat: A USGS-derived mine database lists first production in 1934 and last production in 1941, but does not provide a mine-specific total. Federal wartime gold-mining restrictions began in 1942; the archive does not prove those restrictions directly closed Leviathan [W1].

Historic Germanic and Leviathan claim group

Seller-supplied photographs of early federal mineral-survey plat and title material [A4]





Survey relationship: The 1911 plat lists Germanic, Chester, Grantley, Denver, Katherine and Margaret adjoining or near the original Leviathan survey. These records substantiate the age and historic arrangement of the mining group. They do not independently show that Hozho or Akei encompass patented Germanic mineral rights.

Primary federal identifiers referenced in the older documents: Mineral Survey 580 (Leviathan, 1883) and Mineral Survey 2888 (Germanic and adjoining claims, surveyed 1911). The claim boundaries visible in these photographs are historical, not modern certified survey overlays.

Why the historical setting warrants exploration

Documented structure and an untested extension onto the modern claims are different statements

DOCUMENTED HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS

- Main Leviathan vein strike approximately N65 E / S65 W in historical reports [A2-A3].
- Reported dips generally northward, about 24-37 degrees along different historic claim areas [A2].
- Narrower north-south veins were described around Germanic/Denver; intersections were proposed targets [A2].
- Step-faulting, quartz veining, iron oxides and sulfides were discussed by earlier engineers [A2].
- The 1984 regional map distinguishes observed vein outcrop from dotted probable projections [A2].

The working hypothesis. The historical southwest-trending structure, with possible offsets and intersecting veins, may continue toward the seller-reported claim area. The position, gold content and mineral rights of such a continuation remain unverified. Neither a regional bearing nor proximity alone establishes an orebody on Hozho or Akei.

NEARBY INDEPENDENT STUDY

Anne Marie Fischer's University of Arizona (1984) study mapped gold-bearing quartz veins near Stanton, in Section 25 of T10N R5W. Hozho/Akei are reported in the Section 35 area; Section 25 lies northeast of Section 35. The thesis supports regional interest, not direct continuity [W2].

No georeferenced vein-to-claim overlay has been completed; published mine coordinates differ and the old figures have map-scale and outcrop-versus-underground uncertainty.

Original 1977 gold-and-silver assays

Iron King Assay Office, Humboldt, Arizona | certificate dated 14 Jan 1977 [A1]

Five selected surface quartz samples were tested on the historic Leviathan claim. Richard E. Mieritz also prepared a surface plan plotting those five sample identifiers. These results are meaningful historical evidence, but they cannot be represented as average grades for the modern Hozho/Akei properties.

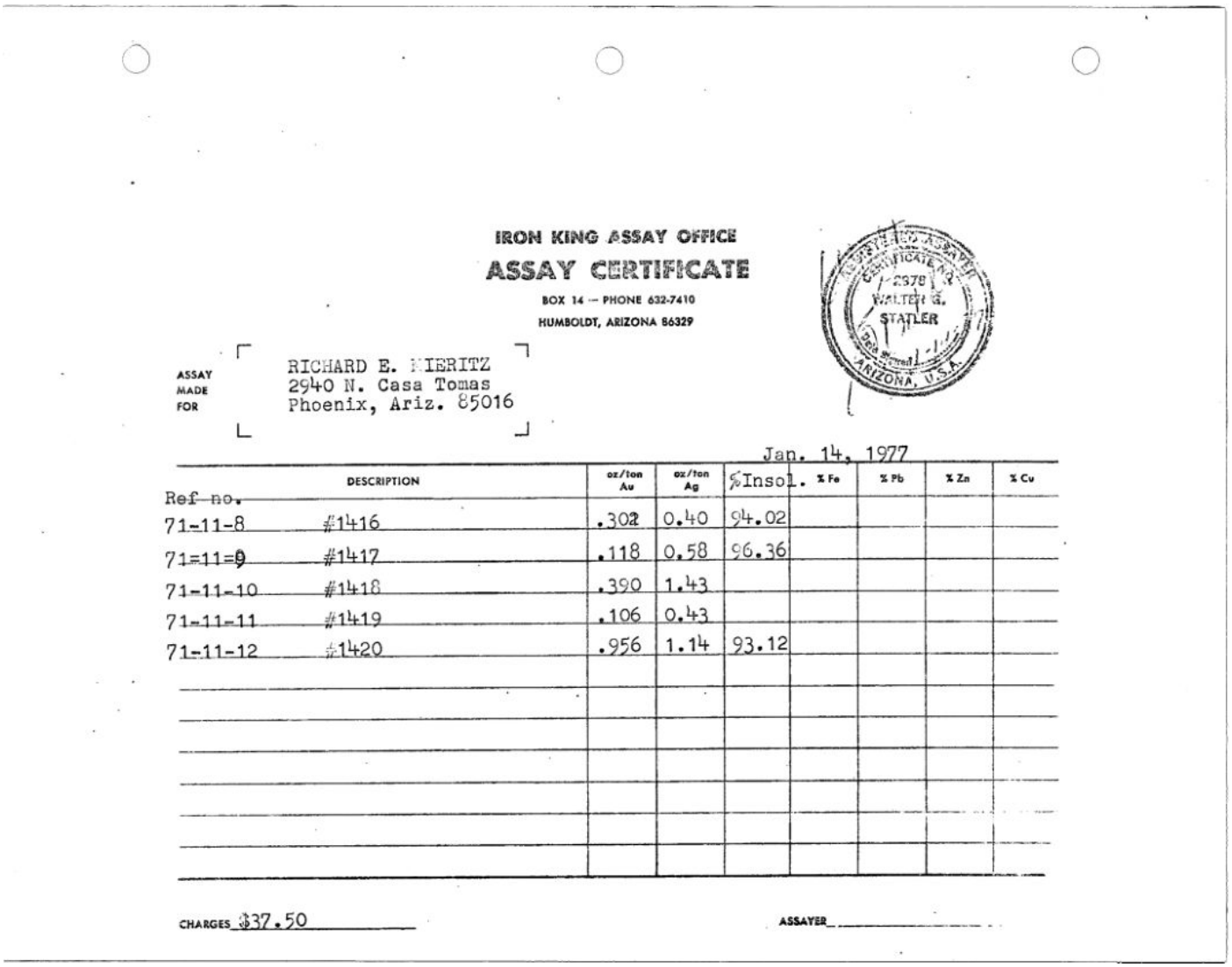
SAMPLE	GOLD - oz/ton	SILVER - oz/ton
1416	**0.302**	0.40
1417	**0.118**	0.58
1418	**0.390**	1.43
1419	**0.106**	0.43
1420	**0.956**	1.14

Interpretation limits. The sample map places 1420, the highest gold result, toward the southwestern part of the historic Leviathan survey. It does not locate a mineralized intersection within Hozho or Akei. Sampling was selective; no documented statistically representative resource, continuity, density or tonnage basis accompanies this certificate.

Important: Mieritz suggested an approximate overall gold grade based on these five samples. That historical opinion is not a modern reserve or resource calculation and is not adopted in this report.

1977 assay certificate | reproduced

Primary document from Richard E. Mieritz/Leviathan claim archive [A1, PDF p.8]



IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 14 — PHONE 632-7410

HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329

CERTIFIED ASSAYER 2378 WALTER G. STATLER ARIZONA, U.S.A.

ASSAY MADE FOR

RICHARD E. MIERITZ
2940 N. Casa Tomas
Phoenix, Ariz. 85016

Jan. 14, 1977

Ref no.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	%Insol.	% Fe	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
71-11-8	#1416	.302	0.40	94.02				
71-11-9	#1417	.118	0.58	96.36				
71-11-10	#1418	.390	1.43					
71-11-11	#1419	.106	0.43					
71-11-12	#1420	.956	1.14	93.12				

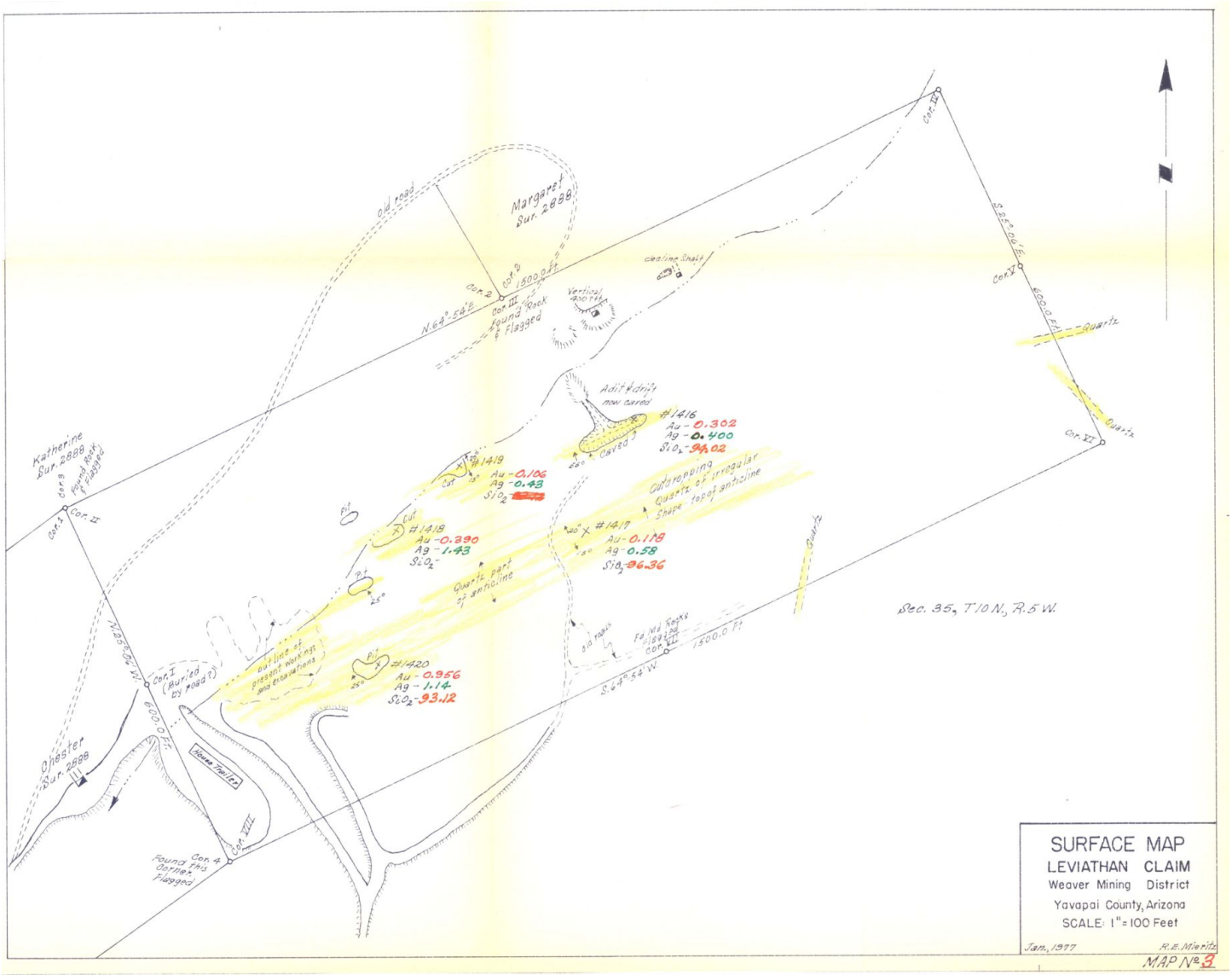
CHARGES $37.50

ASSAYER

Certified values in original units (ounces per ton), not an estimate of the average mineral grade. The document is preserved here for independent buyer inspection.

1977 sample-location map | reproduced

Historic Leviathan claim - source map, not aligned to modern claim corners [A1, PDF p.9]



How to use this map: It shows the selected assays in the context of the historic Leviathan claim. Sample 1420 (0.956 oz/ton Au) is depicted near the southwestern part of the old map. The drawing is not evidence that a vein extends into Hozho or Akei.

1937 observations and the 1984 reassessment

Historical engineering interpretations are not modern drilling validation

1937 - JAMES WILSON NEILL

- Described a major Leviathan quartz-vein strike near S65 W, dipping northward.
- Described western step-faulting and interpreted the main vein as continuing through offsets.
- Associated smaller Germanic/Denver veins with potential intersections and localized ore shoots.
- His underground workings sketch is not a surveyed surface outcrop trace.

1984 - CHARLES R. BUTLER

- Called the Leviathan a conspicuous vein outcrop extending several thousand feet.
- Identified wall gouge, variable dip, rock contacts and vein intersections as exploration targets.
- Reported Los Suertes had apparently not found significant ore-grade mineralization.
- Described Homestake mapping and sampling (1983-84); proposed 14 future drill holes.
- Discussed possible ore tonnages and capital scenarios as assumptions, not reserves.

Takeaway: Gold occurrence and geological interest are documented, while the economic significance and continuity of mineralization remain uncertain. The favorable and unfavorable historic evidence must be read together [A2-A3].

1937 engineer report | geology and faulting

J. W. Neill, 17 Aug 1937, page 2 of cited report [A2, PDF p.28]

The Alvarado is opened to the 1100, the Congress to the 4000 and the Octave to the 2300 ft. levels; thus demonstrating the persistency of the mineralization to depth. These known facts regarding the habit of the ore deposits give us assurance that the values in the Leviathon group will also persist. On none of these other properties is the outcrop as strong as at the Leviathon.

LOCAL DETAILS: The main vein has a strike of closely S 65° W and dips to the North at about 25 degrees from the horizontal. It outcrops along and forms the crest of a ridge of the same course. The north slope of this ridge is covered by the vein itself, practically all overburden having been eroded. This condition gives this hill the appearance of a solid mass of ore: Into this many openings have been made, in form of quarries, shafts and tunnels, and considerable ore has been extracted for shipment to the smelters or for testing purposes. Near the east end of the Chester claim a shaft has been sunk on the vein to a (stated) depth of 438 feet, on an incline of 24 degrees. At the 300 level there is a drift 125 ft. long to the east. This shaft is now full of water to within 175 ft. of the surface. It follows down a well defined vein of quartz from 6 to 10 ft. in thickness, under a hanging wall of granite. There is no equipment on hand.

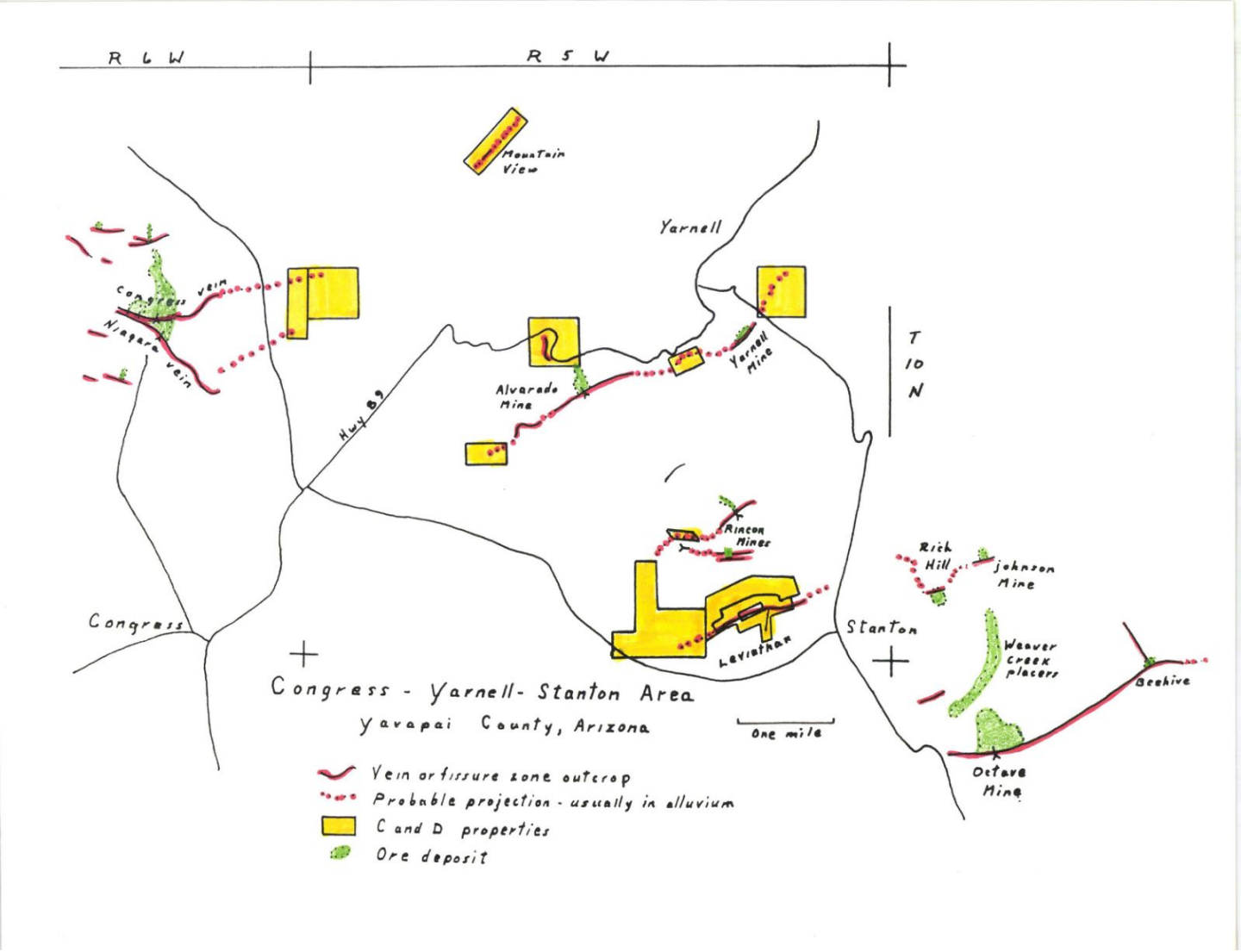
In all the openings visited the conditions are alike: the vein-mass is a white glassy quartz, carrying in spots and seams sulphides of iron and some lead. These are found right at the outcrop. There has been considerable oxidation, but to what depth or what effect on values is not disclosed. There has apparently been some step-faulting of the vein, the west side going down, but not sufficiently to break the continuity of the vein. These faults may have altered the values somewhat, by dilution and breakage, with subsequent leaching, etc.

VALUES AND TONNAGE: As it was obviously impracticable to cut a sufficient number of samples by hand from this large ore body in the limited time to establish the values of the mass, I did not attempt to do so. You already have reports by Mr. J.D. Sayer, Mr. J.H. Haynes, Mr. Holbert and others, which give you results of many samples and test mill runs of materials from this ground. Mr. Sayer is

Neill describes a main strike close to S65 W, northward dip around 25 degrees and western step-faulting. His view that continuity persists is an interpretive historical assessment, not a drilled confirmation of ore on the modern claims.

Butler 1984 | regional vein-and-prospect map

Solid red = outcrop; dotted red = probable projection. Not a modern location survey [A2, PDF p.3]



The yellow outlines represent historical project properties, while green symbols identify recorded regional ore deposits. This figure was not made to define the boundaries of Hozho or Akei. Its dotted vein segments are explicitly interpretive projections, not confirmed gold intersections.

Butler 1984 | proposed drilling figure

Indicative exploration concept - drill-depth markers were not proof of completed holes [A2, PDF p.32]

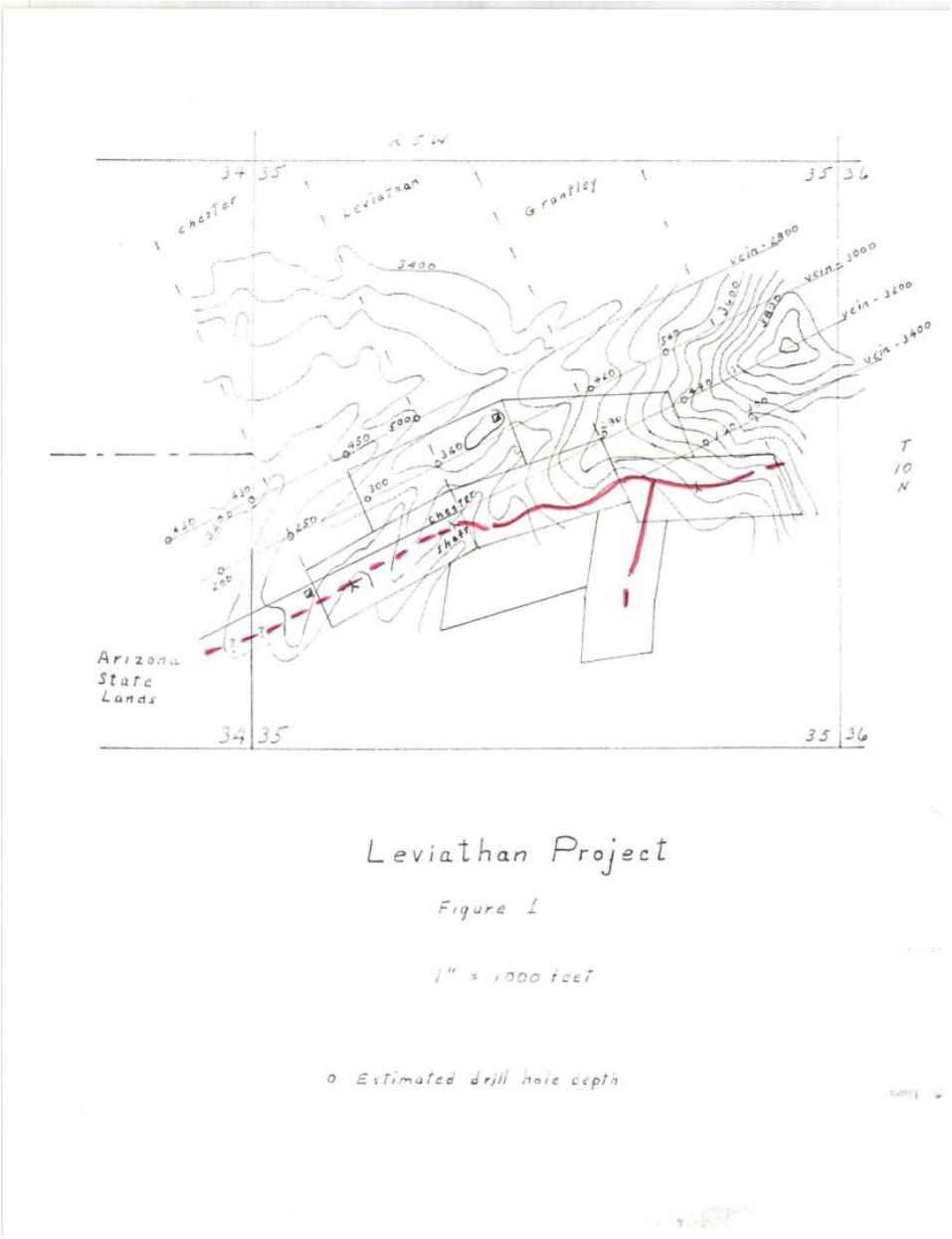


Figure 1 places proposed target areas near the historic vein and related structures. Butler called for approximately 14 holes between 150 and 500 feet in a planned program; this map is not a completed drill-hole log or assay compilation.

Modern prospecting and on-the-ground context

Seller descriptions and photographs - not independently audited assays



Prospecting photograph



Claim-area landscape

Reported by the seller: Prospecting was conducted at multiple locations, with roughly 3 grams per ton reported from placer material (ton unit not specified) and a possible underground mineralized structure described. The sample locations, analytical certificates, preparation method, recovery basis and independent geological verification were not supplied.

Buyer-facing qualification: The pan photograph shows bright yellow-colored particles among dark concentrates, but the image alone cannot establish their mineral identity or grade. An asserted subsurface orebody is not a proved resource. Lode and placer rights should not be conflated.

What a prospective buyer receives

Price indications are seller asking prices, not an appraisal or assurance of return

HOZHO	**$14,900**
AKEI	**$11,900**
COMBINED (INDICATIVE ASK)	**$23,900**

DOCUMENTS INCLUDED / AVAILABLE

- Historic Leviathan archive and dated engineering correspondence.
- Original gold-and-silver certificate paired with the 1977 surface sampling map.
- 1883/1911 survey documentation and historical claim-group descriptions.
- BLM case screenshots, seller ground photographs and proposed price schedule.

BUYER VERIFICATION PRIOR TO PURCHASE

- Confirm current claim status, annual filings, assignment rights, fees and seller authority.
- Review recorded locations, actual corner monuments, access rights and neighboring patents.
- If relying on 3 g/t, inspect sample method, original assays and individual collection points.
- Independently assess mapped geology, vein projection, historical assays and mineral rights.
- Budget for field due diligence; neither the old assays nor this report is a reserve statement.

Company contact: Vena Aurum LLC - inquire through the company Facebook page or the seller's established sales channel. No phone or email address was invented for this report.

Source register and claims checklist

Primary archives supplied during the conversation; external resources linked as context

[A1] 1977 LEVIATHAN FILE

Richard E. Mieritz / Iron King Assay Certificate (14 Jan 1977) and surface map, 102-page ADMMR PDF. Primary certificate p.8; sample map p.9.

[A2] BUTLER / MARTIN FILE

Doug K. Martin ADMMR PDF (34 pp). Charles R. Butler, Leviathan Project (Mar 1984): regional map p.3, project narrative pp.5-9, drill proposal figure p.32; 1937 Neill material near pp.27-30.

[A3] ADMMR LEVIATHAN YAVAPAI FILE

Leviathan AzMILS No. 283, 41-page ADMMR scan. Includes 1980-era field observations and 29 Jun 1984 Los Suertes report; a page expressly differentiates another Leviathan / Maximillian designation.

[A4] ORIGINAL MINERAL SURVEYS

Seller-supplied photographs of 1911 plat; federal Mineral Survey 580 (Leviathan, 1883) and Mineral Survey 2888 (Germanic et al., 1911).

[B1] MODERN CLAIM RECORD

BLM MLRS case screenshots supplied 04 Nov 2026, Hozho AZ106748919; Akei AZ106748920. Status and acres are a dated snapshot.

[B2] BLM MAP METADATA

BLM Mining Claims Not Closed ArcGIS FeatureServer metadata and 2026 Mining Claims Packet; public polygons not surveyed staked boundaries.

[W1] HISTORIC MINE COMPILATION

Western Mining History, Leviathan Mine / USGS-derived record (mine 10048174): past producer; database production dates 1934-1941; total unlisted.

[W2] NEARBY ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Anne Marie Fischer, 1984, University of Arizona thesis near Stanton, Section 25; not a claim-specific map of Section 35.

Provenance rule: Original documents are reproduced in this report; map alignment, assay sampling context, modern legal title and reserves remain subject to independent due diligence.

Evidence status | conclusion

A decision-useful record for the company and prospective buyers

CONFIRMED

Leviathan historical workings, 1977 lab assays and mapped sampling sites; 1984 Butler proposal.

SUPPORTED / HISTORICAL

A northeast-southwest main vein trend and documented discussions of western offsets and vein intersections.

SELLER-REPORTED

Approximately 3 g/t placer indications, subsurface mineralization, claim corner placement and photographs.

NOT ESTABLISHED

Commercial reserves, continuous economic gold grades, specific vein crossing into Hozho/Akei, exact modern-to-patent georeferencing.

PUBLIC SOURCES

BLM MLRS - Hozho	**Open source**
BLM MLRS - Akei	**Open source**
BLM public-map data	**Open source**
Historic Leviathan mine record	**Open source**
Arizona Geological Survey mining files	**Open source**

Conclusion: Hozho and Akei are offered as documented historic-district exploration claims, not as producing mines or established gold reserves. Their value to a buyer is the combination of location, archival evidence and the opportunity to test modern geological hypotheses.