MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Monument Mining Limited ("Monument" or the "Company") as of May 29, 2018 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The readers are also recommended to read this MD&A in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017 and related notes for additional details.

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" and the non-GAAP performance measure "unit cash cost per ounce sold" that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein. All figures are in United States dollars unless otherwise noted. References to "C$" or "CAD" are to Canadian dollars, "RM" are to Malaysian Ringgits and "AUD" are to Australian dollars.

Additional information relating to the Company's activities may be found on the Company's website at www.monumentmining.com and at www.sedar.com.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Third Quarter of Fiscal 2018 Highlights

- 4,700oz of gold sold for gross revenue of $6.28 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: 3,359oz of gold sold for gross revenue of $3.99 million);
- 6,664oz of gold produced (Q3 fiscal 2017: 3,442oz);
- Cash cost per ounce ("oz") of $656/oz (Q3 fiscal 2017: $857/oz);
- Gross margin of $3.19 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1.00 million)
- Entered $7.00 million gold forward sale transaction with $5 million payment received;
- Commenced drilling program at Peranggih;
- A FEED study being carried out on Selinsing to deliver an Implementation Execution Plan for the Sulphide Project; and
- Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") being carried out on Burnakura.

1.2 Business Overview

Monument Mining Limited (TSX-V: MMY, FSE: D7Q1) is an established Canadian gold producer and mining asset developer. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Selinsing Gold Mine, and the Selinsing and Murchison gold project portfolios**.** Selinsing is located in Pahang State, within the Central Gold Belt of Western Malaysia, and is comprised of the Selinsing, Buffalo Reef, Felda Land and Famehub projects. Murchison is located in the Murchison region, Western Australia ("WA"), and is comprised of the Burnakura, Tuckanarra and Gabanintha projects. The Company also owns 100% of the Mengapur Copper and Iron Portfolio (the "Mengapur Project") in Pahang State, Malaysia.

Monument's primary business activities include advancing its mineral projects from the exploration stage to production stage and conducting mining and processing operations to generate profit from sustainable precious metal and base metal production. Its main business objective is to increase shareholder value by building up a mineral property pipeline through acquisitions, exploration, development and production while mitigating associated business risks. The Company's long-term goal is to become a sustainable dividend paying, mid-tier gold, base metals and industrial mineral producer.

Monument has an experienced management team with a demonstrated ability to quickly build profitable operations. The Company employs approximately 195 people and is committed to the highest standards of environmental management, social responsibility, and health and safety for its employees and neighboring communities. Monument's Head Office is located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. It operates through its subsidiaries in Pahang State, Malaysia and Western Australia.

1.3 Review of Operations

In fiscal 2018, the Company followed up the previous year's focus to build its development foundation at its Malaysian and Western Australian gold portfolios, including placing the Burnakura Gold Mine in early stage production in West Australia, to generate a second cash flow; and further updating the prefeasibility study in order to deliver an execution plan to add additional flotation and BIOX® plants to the existing oxide processing plant at Selinsing Gold Mine in Malaysia, and place it into construction. The success of these two projects would allow the Company to have years of gold production to come.

In parallel to the above focus, the Company accelerated exploration progress at Peranggih that was established last year through close spaced drilling at Peranggih North, targeting for future trial mining. The Peranggih deposit hosted to the North of Buffalo Reef is a highly prospective oxide exploration target. Geological evidence and modeling indicate that the Peranggih deposit is located in a similar shearing structure to the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef gold deposits and may have the potential to contain significant oxide feed materials. A further drilling program was commenced during the third quarter.

In the third quarter and year to date of fiscal 2018, Selinsing Gold Mine continued generating free cash. The capital resources of the Company have been supported for years by free cash generated from the Selinsing Gold Mine production, which have been used to build its strong balance sheet with gold and other metals portfolio in multiple jurisdictions. The available free cash generation is declining over the past couple of years primarily due to transition from oxide mining to the sulphide mining stage. Once transitioned to sulphide mining, the Selinsing Gold Mine is expected to provide a six year life of mine as reported in the most recent prefeasibility study (the 2016 "PFS") (Sedar filed December 2016 under "NI43-101 Technical Report on Selinsing Gold Mine and Buffalo Reef Project", prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd). Felda Block 7 mining has improved cash flow during the quarter, however, cash on hand and free cash flow are inadequate to support the planned capital required for growth and the Company is seeking disciplined external financing for its on-going business development.

During the third quarter, the development and exploration has consumed $1.57 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1.05 million) of internal cash resources, comprised of $1.11 million (Q2 fiscal 2017: $0.57 million) at Selinsing for mainly exploration at Peranggih, tailings storage facilities upgrades and the Sulphide Project; $0.42 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.39 million) at Murchison on development of early stage production, and $0.05 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.08 million) at Mengapur on care and maintenance.

In the same period, gold production at Selinsing Gold Mine generated a gross margin of $3.19 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1.00 million) before non-cash depletion and accretion expenses of $1.20 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1.18 million). Free cash generated from operating activities was $3.19 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.57 million cash used). The Company continued Block 7 mining at Felda Land in the third quarter of fiscal 2018 which has provided oxide ore mill feed, increasing income from mining operations. The Company has closely managed production and improved productivity with full commitment from its operation team to sustain positive cash flow. However, there is no guarantee that positive cash flow will continue, and readers should not use the positive cash flow as an indicator for future performance.

The Company's operation and development is dependent on its gold production from remaining oxide ore inventory at the Selinsing Gold Mine, its success in obtaining funding to place its Burnakura Project into production and to develop its Selinsing Sulphide Project, which in Management's opinion are both highly prospective projects. There is no guarantee that the Company can obtain funding as required due to uncontrollable factors, including a volatile global economic environment.

1.3.1 *Development*

Selinsing Gold Mine

During fiscal 2018 the Company continued to advance the internal Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") for the Sulphide Project. This study is based on the 2016 PFS and is focused on delivery of a detailed front end engineering design ("FEED") by applying BIOX® processing technology and an execution plan for construction of additional flotation and BIOX® processing circuits and appropriate upgrade of the existing processing plant. It includes a basic processing design package, a FEED, a further mine optimization and an economic analysis at a higher confidence level.

Orway Mineral Consultants Pty Ltd ("Orway") has been engaged to produce an overall plant design package; the technology owners Outotec (Finland) Oy ("Outotec") for the basic BIOX® processing design, and Contromation Energy Services ("CES") for Front End Engineering Design including the flotation plant and the BIOX® process plant using their experience from the successful design of the Runruno BIOX® plant in the Philippines.

In January 2018, the beginning of the third quarter, Outotec issued the BIOX® Process Design Package. The design is based on BIOX® testwork, showing that Selinsing/Buffalo sulphide ore are amenable to BIOX® process: over 90% sulphide oxidation occurred after 9 days, 98% after 15 days and 99% after the full 24 days. The BIOX® testwork was conducted at the SGS laboratory in Johannesburg under the Outotec's management and guidance, testing sulphide oxidation level and amenability to BIOX® process of concentrates from representable samples of Selinsing/Buffalo Reef sulphide ore materials.

Orway has reviewed, evaluated the existing comminution circuit and laboratory flotation on site test work while CES has developed a 3D model of the proposed new flotation, BIOX® plant and downstream processes, providing a set of comprehensive data sheets, equipment specifications that form the basis for tendering documents. Procurement process was in turn progressed by the Company to identify potential suppliers, tender documentation and generate quotations for cost estimation. The strategies of power supply and water management have been studied and developed during the quarter.

The mine development was also moving forward to prioritize the geotechnical study on slope stability in the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef open pits, lead by Peter O'Bryan and Associates Pty Ltd ("Peter O'Bryan"). SRK Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd ("SRK") has performed an audit on the existing tailings storage facility ("TSF") and carried out a scoping study on the TSF design and spring water review, early in the third quarter. The audit report and scoping study were issued with the main embankment design that features a two stage construction to a final elevation of 540m RL. During the quarter, the TSF development was commenced at upstream to raise the main embankment up to 529.4m RL and the Saddle Dam to 531.0m RL.

The mine planning, optimization and scheduling will commence in the fourth quarter and preparation of the execution plan has commenced subsequent to the third quarter. The preliminary assessment of economics was studied and discussed by management from time to time based on work in progress in assisting with risk assessment and the project management, supporting the decision making process.

Burnakura Project

During the third quarter, the Company progressed mine optimization work at Burnakura working towards a Preliminary Economic Assessment Study ("PEA") including Burnakura life of mine areas and investigation of underground potential. During the quarter SRK completed a site visit and commenced independent resource re-modeling of all geological resources. The NOA 7_8 resources estimations have been completed, allowing underground assessment works to continue. In the meantime, all available metallurgical data were sent to Orway for an independent review of process recoveries for oxide and fresh materials. A preliminary underground mine study of the NOA 7_8 was carried out by an external mining contractor to assess mining methods and costs. Como Engineers Pty Ltd ("COMO") has commenced the scoping study on a 500ktpa upgrade for the Burnakura gold processing plant, the draft report was submitted after the quarter. A further follow up metallurgical and extension drilling program commenced at NOA 7/8 subsequent to the quarter resulted from the PEA study; additional study has also been carried out to identify opportunity to optimize and significantly enhance the financial outcome by increase in production rate without the need to increase mill size.

The Company's production decision is not based on a feasibility study of mineral reserves to demonstrate economic and technical viability. Therefore, there is some uncertainty with economic and technical risks associated with this project, including but not limited to the risk that mineral quantities and grades might be lower than expected, and construction or ongoing mining and milling operational outcomes may be different than expected; also, production and economic variables may vary considerably due to the absence of detailed economic and technical analysis prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. There is no guarantee that production will begin as anticipated or that the production will be able to generate positive cash flow as anticipated in returning the Company's capital investment.

1.3.2 *Production*

The third quarter gold production generated income at Selinsing Gold Mine, and total gold produced net of gold doré in transit and refinery adjustment, was 6,664oz (defined as good delivery gold bullion according to the London Bullion Market Association), a 94% increase compared to 3,442oz in the corresponding period of the previous year. Profit margin is dependent on quantities of gold sold, gold prices and the costs of gold sold and not gold production in the period.

Production included stockpiled super low grade oxide ore, old tailing materials and oxide ore from production at Felda Block 7 during the third quarter, the oxidized ore and higher feed grade resulted in an improved processing recovery rate compared to the same quarter last year. Further, total mill feed increased by 2% to 214,431t from 210,518t in the same period last year.

The production and financial results for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are summarized in the following table:

Figure 1: Operating and Financial Results

Selinsing, Felda Block 7, Buffalo Reef		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Operating results	Unit				
Ore mined	t	72,403	68,568	189,189	148,655
Waste removed [(1)]	t	279,943	199,487	769,423	912,852
Stripping ratio		3.87	2.91	4.07	6.14
Ore stockpiled	t	1,311,717	1,881,046	1,311,717	1,881,046
Ore processed	t	214,431	210,518	655,515	648,115
Average ore head grade	g/t Au	1.38	0.79	0.99	0.82
Process recovery rate	%	78.0	51.3	73.1	56.8
Gold recovery	oz	7,402	2,755	15,305	9,642
Gold production	oz	6,664	3,442	14,199	9,621
Gold sold	oz	4,700	3,359	12,100	9,550
Financial results					
Gold sales	US$'000	6,275	3,986	15,751	11,765
Gross margin	US$'000	3,193	1,003	6,210	3,246
Weighted average gold price					
London Fix PM	US$/oz	1,337	1,188	1,302	1,232
Monument realized	US$/oz	1,335	1,187	1,302	1,232
Cash costs per ounce [(2)]					
Mining	US$/oz	134	147	153	158
Processing	US$/oz	410	635	540	651
Royalties	US$/oz	108	69	92	68
Operations, net of silver recovery	US$/oz	4	6	4	4
Total cash cost per ounce	US$/oz	656	857	789	881

(1) Included in Waste Removed for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018 was nil and 158,664t, respectively, for the TSF construction material and for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2017, 8,284t and 299,525t respectively were for TSF construction and cutback at Buffalo Reef North. The cost of which were capitalized and not included in the mining operations.

(2) Total cash cost per ounce includes production costs such as mining, processing, tailing facility maintenance and camp administration, royalties and operating costs such as storage, temporary mine production closure, community development cost and property fees, net of by-product credits. Cash cost excludes amortization, depletion, accretion expenses, idle production costs, capital costs, exploration costs and corporate administration costs. Readers should refer to section 14 "Non-GAAP Measures".

Three months ended March 31, 2018

During the third quarter, mining operations at Selinsing generated a gross margin of $3.19 million for the quarter compared to $1.00 million in the same period last year, before non-cash depreciation and accretion expenses of $1.20 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1.18 million). Gold production increased by 94% or 3,222oz to 6,664oz during the quarter from 3,442oz in the same period last year. The Company sold a total of 4,700oz of gold at an average realized price of $1,335 per ounce for gross revenue of $6.28 million compared to a total of 3,359oz of gold at an average realized price of $1,187 per ounce for gross revenue of $3.99 million in the third quarter last year. The weighted average London Fix PM gold price for the third quarter was $1,337 per ounce (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1,188 per ounce).

Cash cost per ounce decreased by 23% to $656/oz in the third quarter from $857/oz in third quarter fiscal 2017. Mining costs per tonne decreased by 15% with softer oxide materials mined during the quarter compared to mainly leachable sulphide materials mined in the same period last year. Processing cost per tonne decreased by 8% primarily due to lower costs on grinding media and reagents from processing softer oxide ore from Felda Block 7 and improvements on tailings reclaim process.

Nine months ended March 31, 2018

During the nine months ended March 31, 2018, mining operations at Selinsing generated a gross margin $6.21 million for the nine month period compared to $3.25 million in the same period last year, before non-cash depreciation and accretion expenses of $4.02 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $3.48 million). Gold production increased by 48% or 4,578oz to 14,199oz during the nine month period from 9,621oz in the same period last year. The Company sold a total of 12,100oz of gold at an average realized price of $1,281 per ounce for gross revenue of $15.75 million compared to a total of 9,550oz of gold at an average realized price of $1,232 per ounce for gross revenue of $11.77 million in the same period last year. The weighted average London Fix PM gold price for the nine month period was $1,320 per ounce (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $1,231 per ounce).

Cash cost per ounce decreased by 10% to $789/oz in the nine month period from $881/oz in same period last year. Mining costs per tonne decreased by 11% with oxide materials mined during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to leachable sulphide materials mined in the same period last year. Processing costs per tonne decreased by 7% primarily due to lower costs on grinding media and reagents from processing softer, highly oxidized ore from stockpile and Felda Block 7 oxide ore.

Figure 2: Gold production and cash costs per ounce

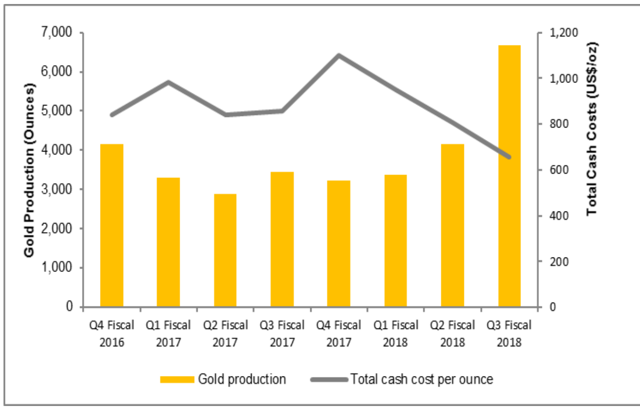
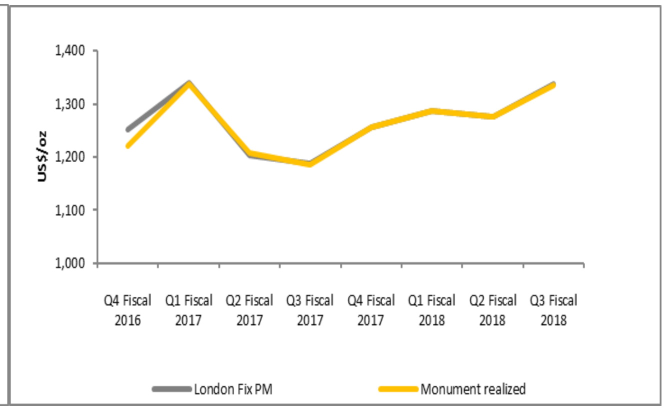


Figure 3: Quarterly Average Gold Price



1.3.3 *Exploration*

<u>*Malaysia*</u>

Sulphide: The Selinsing long-term exploration potential is on sulphide resources. At both Selinsing and Buffalo Reef deposits the sulphide mineralization is still open down dip and also along strike. Monument plans to follow-up with diamond drilling programs at the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef deposits focused on converting Inferred Resources into Indicated and/or Measured Resources to increase life of mine and define preferentially sulphide mineralization at depth below and around the existing pits within gap zones in between the known resources that contain little drill hole information. The main programs include: infill/resource definition and down dip extension sulphide drilling program for Buffalo Reef Central ("BRC") and Felda Block 7; and Selinsing Deeps sulphide gold high grade confirmation/extension drilling. The drilling program at Felda Block 7 will also enable the BRC and Buffalo Reef South ("BRS") open pits to be extended at depth.

Oxide: The Selinsing short-term exploration program is focused on locating more oxide and leachable sulphide ore to increase mill feed. During the quarter, exploration activities were concentrated at Peranggih prospect, where gold mineralization occurs in the same regional shearing structure hosting Selinsing and Buffalo Reef deposits. The Peranggih North Diamond Drilling ("DD") drilling program was completed with a total of 956m for 20 holes. The Peranggih South Reverse Circulation ("RC") Program was commenced in the North part of the areas, with a total of 390m completed for 8 holes during the quarter. The drilling program includes resource definition infill and extension drilling. At Peranggih North the exploration program is focused on high grade areas and adjacencies.

The Peranggih Prospect has been identified as a new Gold Field that has the potential to host a significant mineralized hydrothermal breccia system. The most significant geological aspect of the location of the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef mineralization is their proximity to a regional crustal suture – an unconformity between Devonian and Permian age sequences named the Raub-Bentong Suture, within which a significant number of economic gold deposits is associated. Gold mineralization is thought to be structurally controlled and associated with Permian sediments and volcaniclastics proximal to granitic intrusives. The mineralization of Peranggih is likely to be similar to the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef mineralization in terms of both geological and structural setting. There is evidence of brecciated quartz-sulphide veining in weathered outcrops along the access tracks and roads in the area, also exposures in historical illegal mining developments. A grid soil analysis conducted in the past showed that the high anomalies are trending same direction with faults which is controlling by the major fault and strike to NNW-SSE.

<u>*Western Australia*</u>

Geological activities in the third quarter focused on developing a drill program at Burnakura with a view of increasing its gold resources in both the near surface oxide and underground fresh material. Historical geological data was compiled, and several targets were identified.

The drilling program commenced subsequent to the quarter and is initially focused on extending the NOA 7_8 known mineralization down plunge and providing additional samples to further progress metallurgical testwork. Other additional drilling is planned targeting high grade shallow oxide gold occurrences and the depth potential of several previously operated pits within the Burnakura Mining leases. The drilling contract has been awarded to Mitchell Operations Pty Ltd, to perform both RC and DDH drilling totalling 80 holes for 5,075m. Success of those drill holes may assist in further understanding of mineralization and underground potential at Burnakura which can potentially be included into a preliminary economic assessment study, or an early stage production should it be economically viable. Drilling is expected to be completed early to mid-June 2018.

1.3.4 *The Mengapur Project*

Since acquisition of the Mengapur Project, the Company has carried out extensive exploration programs to confirm historical resources and metallurgical testwork in studying downstream products. The results when completed will be included in a preliminary economic assessment study. The resource confirmation drilling was largely completed in 2014 while metallurgical test work is pending completion. The Mengapur site has been placed into care and maintenance since fiscal 2015 due to a decrease in metal prices.

The Mengapur Project is a long -term potential project in the Company's pipeline of projects. The Company intends to apply Intec Technology in testing sulphide copper recovery and produce copper metal in-country at the Mengapur Project as Malaysia is a net importer of copper metal to feed its copper metal products manufacturing and fabrication industries.

On August 26, 2017, the Company announced that a Deed of Variation Agreement was signed with Intec International Projects Pty Ltd to the Heads of Agreement dated in January 2015 to exploit the Intec Technology for the sulphide copper process. The testwork going forward with Intec will be focused on production of copper metal at the Mengapur Project. Pursuant to the Deed, the term of the interim Intec license granted to Monument has been extended to January 16, 2022.

The major mining license for the Mengapur Project tenement was renewed in June 2016; exploration and mining license applications are pending approval by Pahang State for Star Destiny Sdn. Bhd. ("SDSB"), a 100% owned subsidiary of Monument. Management continues its dialogue with the Pahang State authority to advance this process.

1.3.5 *Acquisitions and Financing*

The Company's primary strategy remains to build on its current mineral portfolio, and to obtain and build high quality gold portfolios through acquisitions and development. It has continued looking for new acquisition opportunities based on risk profiles. It has also continued to reinvest free cash in exploration and development to increase value of its owned assets. These efforts would form a foundation to support sustainable production and future growth.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2018, the Company closed the Block 7 transaction at Felda Land. Pursuant to the Contract to Mine Agreement, the Company paid $1.62 million comprised of $1.39 million to the Block 7 owners and $0.23 million incidental costs to close the acquisition of the exclusive mining right for all Proprietary Mining Leases (the "PML") at Block 7, covering a total 39.12 acres adjacent and east of the Buffalo Reef property. The Company has commenced Felda Block 7 production. Block 7 contains the extension of the BRC oxide ore body which is readily mined and processed through the existing gold processing plant. It also allows the pit shell to be fully developed across the boundary to access the entire sulphide ore beneath the BRC and Block 7 once the Sulphide Gold Project is in production.

During the quarter the Company announced a $7.00 million gold forward sale transaction by receipt of a $5.00 million prepayment, with a further $2.00 million received subsequent to the quarter in April 2018. The transaction is non-dilutive to shareholders and the funds will be primarily used for development of the Burnakura Gold Mine and for general working capital.

1.4 Fiscal 2018 Activity Highlights

- On July 31, 2017, the Company announced that a Motion for Leave to Appeal to the Federal Court filed by Defendants regarding Mersing Case was dismissed with costs on July 17, 2017. The Federal Court is the highest court and the final appellate court in Malaysia. The Judgment awarded to the Company is therefore final as there is no further avenue for the Defendants to appeal. The Mersing suit is now closed.
- On August 26, 2017, the Company announced the Deed of Variation to the "Heads of Agreement" dated January 2015 with Intec International Projects Pty Ltd to exploit the Intec Technology for the sulphide copper process at the Mengapur Project and as a result, 7 million shares were released from escrow.
- On October 9, 2017, the Company announced that it closed the Felda Block 7 transaction that allows mining and processing of oxide material through the existing processing plant. Mining commenced in the second quarter of fiscal 2018.
- On November 28, 2017, the Company announced significant results from its recently completed drilling program at the Peranggih Prospect. Highlights included 6.6m @ 3.14g/t, 6.7m @ 2.94g/t and 4.3m @ 3.07g/t.
- On December 15, 2017, the Company announced the results from its Annual General Meeting. All of management's nominees for directors being Robert F. Baldock, Cathy Zhai, Zaidi Harun, Graham Dickson, and Michael John Kitney were approved by shareholders. All resolutions were approved as proposed by more than 99% of the shares voted.

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

- On January 2, 2018, the Company announced the appointments of Robert Baldock as Executive Chairman, Cathy Zhai as President and CEO, and Kelvin Lee as Interim CFO.
- On January 3, 2018, the Company announced a $7.00 million gold forward sale transaction by receipt of a $5.00 million prepayment, with a further $2.00 million received subsequent to the quarter in April 2018.
- On February 27, 2018, the Company announced results from the successful completion of a third programme of bioleaching testwork on flotation concentrate produced from the Buffalo Reef deposit for the Selinsing Sulphide Gold Project.
- On March 5, 2018, the Company announced that an infill and extension drilling program commenced at the Peranggih Gold Prospect.
- On April 3, 2018, subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced settlement of all litigation on the Selinsing Property during the full trial held in March 2018. As result, the plaintiff affirms that the JV 5% Agreement is not valid. Subsequently in April 2018, $9.44 million restricted cash was released by the court order. Of which $6.44 million was returned to Monument and the remaining $3.00 million was paid to the Plaintiff.
- On May 8, 2018, subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced the commencement of a drilling program at Burnakura in both near surface oxide and underground fresh materials.

2. PROJECT UPDATE

2.1 Selinsing Gold Portfolio

The Selinsing Gold Portfolio is located in Pahang State, Malaysia, including Selinsing Gold property ("Selinsing"), Buffalo Reef property ("Buffalo Reef"), Felda Land ("Felda") and Famehub properties ("Famehub"). Buffalo Reef lies continuously and contiguously along the gold trend upon which the Selinsing Gold Property is located. Both Felda and Famehub properties are located east and north of Selinsing and Buffalo Reef properties.

Among those properties, Selinsing and Buffalo Reef are primary gold properties acquired on June 25, 2007 and are at development and production stage while others are at exploration and evaluation stage. The 1.00 million tpa gold processing plant is situated on the Selinsing site, easily accessible by all of its owned properties.

The Federal Land Development Authority ("FELDA") Land is gazetted as a group settlement area covering 3,920 acres owned by local individual "Settlers". Monument signed agreements with Settlers with consent from FELDA allowing exploration to be carried out at the FELDA Land where exploration rights have been acquired from Settlers.

Famehub Properties were acquired in September 2010, containing approximately 32,000 acres of prospective exploration land to the north of Buffalo Reef along the trend and east of the Selinsing Gold Mine. The Company has reviewed the exploration programs at all of these properties, targeting the consolidation of its Selinsing and Buffalo Reef properties together with the Famehub Properties around the Selinsing Gold Mine as a long term exploration strategic portfolio in order to extend the life of the mine. Snowden completed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Famehub area dated August 2010 that may be found on Monument's website.

2.1.1 Resources and Reserves

On December 14, 2016, the Company filed a report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report -- Selinsing Gold Mine and Buffalo Reef Project" (the 2016 PFS") at www.sedar.com.

The 2016 PFS has reported Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves at Selinsing, including the adjacent Buffalo Reef deposit in Pahang State, Malaysia. All Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources were estimated by Snowden as Independent qualified person defined under NI 43-101 standards.

The tables below summarize the newly estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources by area and ore type, all expressed in metric tonnes and Troy ounces (1 ounce = 31.1035 g).

Selinsing-Buffalo Reef/Felda Reserves as of June 30, 2016 (Snowden)												
Category	OXIDE (above approx. 0.3 g/t Au cut-off)			TRANSITION (above approx. 0.7 g/t Au cut-off)			SULPHIDE (above approx. 0.7 g/t Au cut-off)			**OXIDE + TRANSITION + SULPHIDE**		
	kTonnes	g/t	Au (kOz)	kTonnes	g/t	Au (kOz)	kTonnes	g/t	Au (kOz)	**kTonnes**	**g/t**	**Au (kOz)**
Mineral Reserves (based on a US$1,255/oz gold price)												
Proven*	2,171	0.52	36	-	-	-	165	1.45	8	**2,335**	**0.59**	**44**
Probable	565	1.31	24	698	1.8	40	2,619	2.03	171	**3,882**	**1.88**	**235**
P+P	2,736	0.68	60	698	1.8	40	2,784	2	179	**6,217**	**1.4**	**279**

*Proven Reserve is entirely stockpile material; Probable Reserve comprises in situ material occurring in Selinsing and Buffalo Reef/Felda deposits

The updated Mineral Reserve was estimated using an average gold price of $1,255 per ounce. To identify the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef Ore Reserve a process of: ore dilution application, Whittle pit optimization, staged pit design, production scheduling and mine cost analysis was undertaken. Significant sulphide Mineral Reserves were identified following a metallurgical engineering investigation by Lycopodium Minerals Pty Ltd. The mining method is conventional open pit drill and blast, load and haul on a 2.5 m mining flitch with a 10 m high blasting bench, reflective of semi-selective mining. The excavator bucket size of 2.3 m^3 is matched to this selectivity. A waste ore stripping ratio of approximately 6 was identified for mining. Overall, block dilution has reduced the recovered ounces by approximately 10% and marginally increased the ore tonnage processed.

Selinsing-Buffalo Reef/Felda Resources as of June 30, 2016 (Snowden)												
Category	OXIDE (above 0.3 g/t Au cut-off)			TRANSITION (above 0.7 g/t Au cut-off)			SULPHIDE (above 0.7 g/t Au cut-off)			**OXIDE + TRANSITION + SULPHIDE**		
	kTonnes	g/t	Au (kOz)	kTonnes	g/t	Au (kOz)	kTonnes	g/t	Au (kOz)	**kTonnes**	**g/t**	**Au (kOz)**
Mineral Resources, reported inclusive of Reserves (based on a US$1,776/oz gold price)												
Measured*	2,171	0.52	36	-	-	-	165	1.45	8	**2,336**	**0.59**	**44**
Indicated	790	1.17	30	950	1.66	51	5,830	1.93	361	**7,570**	**1.81**	**441**
M+I	2,961	0.69	66	950	1.66	51	5,995	1.91	369	**9,906**	**1.52**	**485**
Inferred	380	1.03	13	353	1.46	17	3,640	2.13	249	**4,373**	**1.98**	**279**

*Measured Resource is entirely stockpile material; Indicated and Inferred Resource comprises in situ material occurring in Selinsing and Buffalo Reef/Felda deposits

The updated mineral resource estimate incorporates a new property-wide resource block model, which includes a total of 126 new surface diamond and RC drilling results for 18,639.8m at Selinsing since the last resource estimate completed in 2012. In the same period, a total of 522 drill holes were completed for 47,673.4m at the Buffalo Reef deposit, including the Felda area. Drill hole assays received as of February 24, 2016 were used in this Resource and Reserve update along with the June 30, 2016 mine face positions as surveyed by Monument.

Exploration has continued at Selinsing and Buffalo Reef after June 2016, focused on defining mineralization at depth below the existing pits, within gap zones in between the known resources that contain little drill hole information, and to convert inferred materials to indicated and/or measured materials. Also metallurgical drilling has been completed, aiming to obtain sulphide material to be used in metallurgical testwork.

The 2016 Selinsing and Buffalo Reef/Felda Mineral Resources were estimated by John Graindorge, an employee of Snowden, who is the independent Qualified Person for the June 30, 2016 Mineral Resources as defined by NI 43-101. The 2016 Selinsing and Buffalo Reef Mineral Reserves were estimated by Frank Blanchfield, an employee of Snowden, who is the independent Qualified Person for the June 30, 2016 Mineral Reserves as defined by NI 43-101.

2.1.2 Production

Mining has improved with the commencement of production from Felda Block 7 in fiscal 2018, increasing the available oxide ore materials to mine.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2018 the Selinsing gold plant processed a total of 214,431t (Q3 fiscal 2017: 210,518t) and gold recovery was 7,402oz (Q3 fiscal 2017: 2,755oz). The process recovery increased to 78.0% for the third quarter with the addition of Felda Block 7 production from 51.3% in the same period last year. For the third quarter, mill feed comprised of 52% SLG oxide, 34% oxide and 13% old tailings compared to the prior year third quarter of 49% SLG oxide, 2% oxide, 7% old tailings and 43% leachable sulphide ore.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2018 the Selinsing gold plant processed a total of 655,515t (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: 648,115t) and gold recovery was 15,305oz (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: 9,642oz). The process recovery increased to 73.1% for the nine month period from 56.8% in the same period last year. For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, mill feed comprised of 71% SLG oxide, 18% oxide and 11% old tailings compared to the same period last year of 56% SLG oxide, 6% oxide, 8% old tailings and 30% leachable sulphide ore. Total materials mined during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 included 113,620t from tailing pond mining and 158,664t of waste removed from Buffalo Reef pits for the tailings storage facility upgrade, compared the same period last year that included 210,304t waste cutback at Buffalo Reef and 89,221t for tailings storage facility construction.

The figures below illustrate production results on a consolidated basis including Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda Block 7 operations.

Figure 7: Selinsing Gold Mine: Revenue

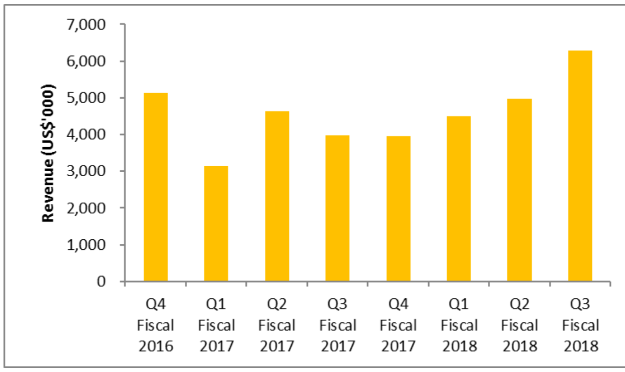
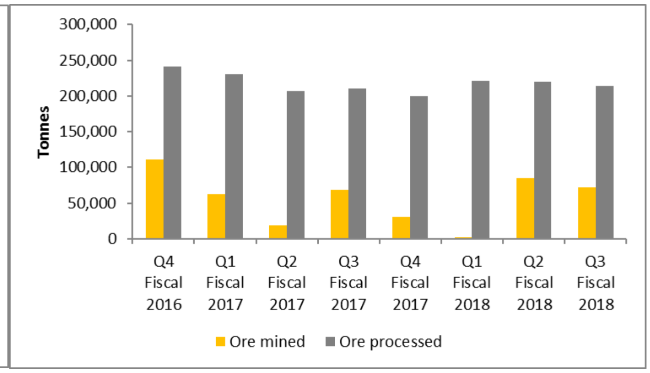


Figure 8: Selinsing Gold Mine: Operating Metrics



The Company commenced mining at the southern area of the Buffalo Reef project in January 2013 and the northern area in July 2014. The oxide ore mined is sold under commercial terms to Able, the owner of the Selinsing processing plant. Production output is consolidated with the Selinsing gold mine. During the quarter total ore mined from Buffalo Reef was 20,944t (Q3 fiscal 2017: 17,820t).

2.1.3 Development

As of March 31, 2018, development expenditure of $2.61 million was incurred in relation to construction in progress under Plant, Property and Equipment for the Selinsing Sulphide Project. The internal Definitive Feasibility Study for the Sulphide Project was commenced in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017 and continued during the current fiscal year. This study is based on the 2016 PFS and is focused on delivery of a detailed front end engineering design by applying BIOX® processing technology and an execution plan for construction of additional flotation and BIOX® processing circuits and appropriate upgrade of the existing processing plant. It includes a basic processing design package, FEED, further mine optimization and an economic analysis at a higher confidence level. As a result, the Company incurred total $0.81 million year-to-date, of which $0.47 million was attributed to this quarter.

The BIOX® processing testwork was conducted at the SGS laboratory in Johannesburg under the management of Outotec BIOX® specialists. The batch testwork programme results have been reported in January 2018, the beginning of the third quarter, showing that over 90% sulphide oxidation occurred after 9 days, 98% after 15 days and 99% after the full 24 days. The sulphide oxidation levels proved that representative samples of Selinsing/Buffalo Reef concentrates are amenable to the BIOX® process. No deleterious elements were found in the concentrate analysis and the batch tests confirmed that the sulphide to carbonate ratio was sufficient to be net acid generating. Cyanide leach tests on the 24-day BIOX® residues achieved between 88% and 92% gold dissolution within 24 hours.

During the quarter the BIOX® Process Design Package was issued by Outotec and forwarded to the process designers, Orway, and to design engineers, CES. In addition to the BIOX® Process Design review, Orway also evaluated the existing comminution circuit and laboratory flotation testwork while CES developed a 3D model of the proposed new flotation, BIOX® plant and downstream processes, providing a set of comprehensive data sheets, equipment specifications that form the basis for tendering document. Procurement process was in turn progressed by the Company to identify potential suppliers, tender documentation and generate quotations for cost estimation. The strategies of power supply and water management were also studied and developed during the quarter.

Most of the flotation testwork and project management is being carried out internally by Monument's experienced technical team. The FEED and a construction execution plan are scheduled to be completed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018.

The mine development also moved forward during the third quarter to prioritize the geotechnical study on slope stability in the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef open pits, lead by Peter O'Bryan Peter O'Bryan. SRK performed audit on the existing TSF and carried out a scoping study on the TSF design and spring water review, early in the third quarter. The audit report and scoping study were issued with the main embankment design that features a two stage construction to a final elevation of 540m RL. During the quarter, the TSF development was commenced at upstream to raise the main embankment up to 529.4m RL and the Saddle Dam to 531.0m RL.

The mine planning, optimization and scheduling will commence in the fourth quarter and preparation of the execution plan has commenced subsequent to the third quarter. The preliminary assessment of economics were studied and discussed by management from time to time based on work in progress, assisting with risk assessment, project management and supporting the decision making process.

2.1.4 Exploration

Total exploration expenditure at the Selinsing Gold Portfolio of $0.61 million (Fiscal 2017: $1.78 million) was incurred for the nine months ended March 31, 2018, comprised of $0.53 million (Fiscal 2017: $0.25 million) at Peranggih, $0.06 million (Fiscal 2017: $0.87 million) at Buffalo Reef and, $0.02 million (Fiscal 2017: $0.27 million) at Selinsing Deep.

Peranggih: During the quarter, the Company commenced an infill and extension drilling program at the Peranggih Gold Prospect. The 2018 drilling program is designed to follow up a recently completed 5m x 5m close spaced RAB drilling program at an historic mining site ("the 2017 drilling program"), of which encouraging drill results were announced in November 2017.

The 2018 drilling program includes 960m DD from 20 drill holes for infill drilling and 2,540m RC drilling from 48 drill holes for extension drilling. All designed exploration drill holes are inclined and dipping 60 degrees to the west (azimuth 270 degrees), aiming to intercept the mineralization as close as possible of a perpendicular intercept. Drill depths are ranging from 20m to 90m.

The infill drilling with spacing of 20m x 20m to 20m x 40m, or locally 10m x 10m in an identified high grade gold area, is designed to further test strike and down dip extensions of the identified high grade mineralization at Peranggih North, to test continuity of the mineralization, and to verify extension down dip and along the strike for other zones being trenched and drilled previously including Peranggih South, North 114 and NW.

Through these detailing works, the infill drilling is targeting to delineate Indicated Resources at the areas where the initial internal interpretation has been completed based on sparse regional drilling and trenching. The extension drilling with spacing of 50m x 100m is planned to understand mineralization structure and to identify regional exploration targets on and between the four areas within the same Peranggih oxide system based on previous exploration work.

Peranggih North DD drilling program was completed in March 2018, working in two shifts, with a total of 956m for 20 drill holes. There were 1,131 samples submitted for sample preparation at the SGS laboratory in Raub, Pahang and assaying at SGS laboratories at Bau, Sarawak and Port Klang SGS laboratories in Malaysia. The Peranggih South RC Program was commenced in the North part of the areas, with a total of 390m completed for 8 holes during the third quarter.

2.1.5 Environment, Safety and Health

The Company's commitment to comply with Malaysia's environmental laws follows three main government authorities:

- The Department of Minerals and Geosciences ("JMG") with mining and processing activities including environmental jurisdiction inside the Company's project tenements;
- The Department of the Environment ("DOE"), whose jurisdiction lies outside the Company's tenements regarding air and water quality discharge; and
- The Department of Safety and Health ("DOSH"), primarily concerned with occupational safety and health, lifting equipment, pressurized vessels, storage and handling of hazardous chemicals.

During the quarter, Selinsing operations recorded one Lost Time Accident when a field assistant injured his right hand. All reported accidents and incidents were shared among supervisors and staff at safety toolbox meetings and new safety topics were raised at each of these meetings. Regular safety inspections were carried out by the HSE department and notices of improvement send out to various departments for any immediate corrective action required on HSE issues. Third party environmental compliance audits were conducted by accredited independent consultants and laboratories on drinking water quality, environmental audits, scheduled waste, and chemical storage, in addition to borehole water quality, ambient air quality and environmental noise monitoring.

The DOSH visited the site to inspect and certify a new pressurized vessel for regulatory compliance. JMG visited site during the quarter for discussions on best mining practices and standard operating procedures that are being developed by JMG for the mining industry in Malaysia. DOE also visited site accompanied by various NGOs to evaluate the Company's EIA compliances and knowledge sharing of how mining operations should be carried. The Company's Health, Safety and Environment compliance committee met during the quarter to ensure the requirements of JMG, DOE and DOSH are adhered to in a timely manner.

2.1.6 Litigation

Total Settlement for Selinsing Litigation Matters

The 5% JV interest claim against certain tenements at the Selinsing Gold Mine had been filed by Selinsing Mining Sdn Bhd ("SMSB") in 2012 against Monument and two of its Malaysian subsidiaries (the "5% JV suit"). Monument denied that SMSB has any joint venture interest in the Selinsing Gold Mine and vigorously defended this claim which has no merit. Subsequently the claim for 100% shares of SMSB was filed by Monument against Summer Empire Sdn. Bhd. ("Summer"), Kesit Pty Ltd ("Kesit") and Peter Kestel in 2015.

A full trial was held on March 22 and 23, 2018 for the 5% JV suit, during which a total settlement was reached, and a Consent Order subsequently recorded in the Shah Alam High Court in Malaysia. The terms of the settlement are, among others:

- SMSB affirms that the Joint Venture Agreement dated 2.7.2007 is not valid and enforceable against Monument and its related subsidiaries;
- SMSB, Kesit Pty Ltd. and Peter Kestel along with their agents, employees and successors will not in any way interfere or lodge any complaints with any local or foreign authorities regarding management and/or the business of Monument or its

subsidiaries and agents;

- The parties shall have no further claims against each other or their respective past, current and future directors, officers and employees in Malaysia or outside Malaysia;
- The $9.44 million deposited in a custodian bank account will be released to Monument; and
- Monument will pay $3.00 million (Note 14) to SMSB in consideration for the settlement.

Subsequent to March 31, 2018, all conditions to the settlement were met and the cases have now been closed.

The Arci Suit

On July 30, 2015, the Company announced that former partners of ARCI have filed a suit against TRA Mining (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. ("TRA"), SMSB (the Plaintiff in the 5% JV Suit), Monument and two of its subsidiaries in the Shah Alam High Court, Malaysia alleges, among other things, that ARCI continued to hold title to MC 1/113, one of the mining leases that Monument acquired from SMSB (the holder of the sublease of MC 1/113) in June 2007 and the ownership of such lease gives ARCI the rights to the profits generated under the claimed mining lease. Monument denies any liability with respect to the ARCI Claim. The ARCI Suit had been struck out by the Shah Alam High Court on August 24, 2016. The Plaintiffs continues appealing the court decision.

The mining lease claimed by ARCI was forfeited by Pahang State Government in 2008. SMSB has confirmed and acknowledged that the Mining Lease held by Monument through its subsidiary is not related to MC 1/113 in the ARCI suit and SMSB has no JV interest in Monument Selinsing property.

2.2 Murchison Gold Portfolio

The Murchison Gold Portfolio is 100% owned by the Company and acquired in 2014, consisting of the Burnakura, Gabanintha, and Tuckanarra gold properties, located in the Murchison Mineral Field, a highly prospective historical gold province within the Murchison District of Western Australia. Burnakura and Gabanintha are located 40 km southeast of Meekatharra, WA and 765 km northeast of Perth, WA. Tuckanarra is located approximately 40 km southwest of Burnakura.

The Murchison Gold Portfolio includes a number of mining and exploration tenements and lease applications covering approximately 514 square kilometres of mining land prospective for resource extension, and a fully operational gold processing plant at the Burnakura site, a newly developed camp site and all necessary infrastructure. Underground mining was carried by the previous owner of the Burnakura gold processing plant for several months and shortly after it was placed in administration.

2.2.1 Resources

The Murchison Gold Project consists of a historical resource as at October 2013 of 6.41 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.7g/t containing 546,000 ounces of gold within a number of previously operated open pits and an underground mine, which was determined by BM Geological Services in the report Murchison Gold Project: Burnakura and Gabanintha resource inventory (December 2013). The Company believes that the quality of the data supporting the resources meets industry standards. The historical resources have been reported in line with the JORC guidelines, and resource confidence categories and the reliability of the estimate are consistent with this standard. Monument considers this historical resource estimate to be relevant to its ongoing review of the Murchison Gold Project.

A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate on the property as current mineral resources under NI 43-101 and Monument is not treating the historical resource estimate on the property as current mineral resources except Alliance and New Alliance which is described below.

The technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Alliance and New Alliance Gold Deposits, Burnakura, Western Australia" was filed on SEDAR describing the mineral resource estimate for the Alliance and New Alliance gold deposit on its Murchison Property in Western Australia, dated April 2, 2015 and amended August 7, 2015, indicating that the total contained gold ounces have been increased compared to the historical inventory estimate. The NI 43-101 report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and is authored by Darryl Mapleson (MAIG, FAusIMM) of BM Geological Services, the primary Qualified Person and other independent Qualified Persons.

An Indicated Mineral Resource of 1.88mt@1.6g/t Au for 98,400oz and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.10mt@1.5g/t Au for 4,400oz was reported at a 0.5g/t Au grade cut-off. This represents a very positive initial outcome toward the preparation of a preliminary economic assessment in respect of the Alliance/New Alliance deposits. The company is now undertaking a program of ongoing exploration over the remainder of the historical resources that were acquired in February 2014.

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

Figure 9: Mineral Resource for Alliance and New Alliance at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off

Deposit	Indicated				Inferred			
	Density (g/cm^3)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (Koz)	Density (g/cm^3)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (Koz)
Alliance	2.3	0.64	2.5	50.8	2.5	0.02	1.4	0.7
New Alliance	2.3	1.24	1.2	47.6	2.7	0.08	1.5	3.7
Total	**2.3**	**1.88**	**1.6**	**98.4**	**2.6**	**0.10**	**1.5**	**4.4**

Notes:
(1) Mineral Resources that are not mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability; and
(2) Mineral Resources determined by Adrian Shepherd, B.App.Sc., MAusIMM CP(Geo), Cube Consulting Pty. Ltd.

Significant work has been done since the NI 43-101 report was released, as summarized in this MD&A. The Company continued to improve its internal economic study to optimize the economic viability for an early stage production. The further drilling programs were proposed to pursue a Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Burnakura Gold Project under NI 43-101 standards.

2.2.2 Exploration

Geological study in the third quarter included the planning for a 5,000m drill program that was developed on the Burnakura Leases with a view to increasing both surface oxide and underground fresh material, and completion of the Heritage survey on Burnakura Mining Leases which will clear the way for the mining and exploration needs at the Burnakura Project.

Burnakura: The NOA1_2 and NOA 7_8 internal geological models were re-estimated by SRK while the ANA, Authaal, and Federal City internal model updates were completed just after the quarter end.

Tuckanarra: Geological modelling continued to support a potential open pit operation at Tuckanarra. The Cable and Bollard deposits are in the process of being re-modelled for internal mine optimization studies. Further, a study of the exploration potential was completed, highlighting there is potential for further discoveries along untested prospective strike.

Gabanintha: A review of the geological resources is ongoing. Internal mine optimization studies have outlined a potential open pit operation, with underground potential. The review has highlighted that the deposits are open at depth.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, exploration incurred expenditure of $0.34 million at Murchison that included $0.11 million on geological work and $0.22 million on property fees.

Subsequent to the quarter ended March 31, 2018, three exploration drilling programs were commenced:

NOA 7/8 Deep Exploration: Nine deep holes (2,500m in total) are planned to extend the high grade northerly plunge of the mineralization. In addition, two diamond holes will be drilled, to provide representative core sample which will undergo metallurgical test work.

Burnakura Shallow Oxide: The purpose of the Burnakura shallow oxide program is to delineate high grade shallow oxide pit material which would form the basis of the first three to six months of the proposed start-up operation. The planned drilling targets previously identified high grade gold occurrences typically within 20m from the surface on the Burnakura leases.

Burnakura Deeper Pit: The deeper pit program aims to extend mineralization under previously operated pits within the Burnakura leases. Three pits have been selected to be tested at depth: ANA, Authaal and Banderol.

2.2.3 Development

During the third quarter the mine plan including recommissioning the existing CIL plant and constructing a new heap leach facility in the second year of the life of mine was further reviewed with potential improvement in replacement of the heap leach process by an additional mill. The Company has also taken a proactive approach in analyzing its critical risk path in order to eliminate possible bottle necks that would cause delay of initiating the CIL plant operations.

Mine development

The Company has commenced a PEA on the Burnakura life of mine areas and SRK was engaged to compile the PEA report. During the third quarter, SRK conducted a site visit and carried out geological model review including re-estimation to NI43-101 accepted practice. In the PEA study, the open pit optimizations used in previous scoping study work, comprising of several cut backs on existing pits mined by previous owners, will be reworked with updated cost and recovery assumptions. In addition, the underground mining potential at NOA 7_8 was re-estimated during the quarter by a third party underground specialist. Extended mine production areas potentially allow the existing CIL plant to be upgraded to a 500KTPA mill from the existing 260KTPA mill, with replacement of the proposed heap leach facility, to achieve much better reliability and higher production performance. An investigation of an upgraded plant is being carried out by COMO. During the quarter, Deswik mining consultants were engaged to conduct mine design work, including open pit optimization and scheduling.

Site preparation and development for early stage production is on-going. During the quarter, clean-up of site ramps and minor works at the workshop were completed. The Company has ensured that the plant and other facilities are being kept in good condition through proper care and maintenance with a view to ensure efficient commissioning in the future, and the site accommodation and catering are fully functional in readiness for Company personnel and mining contractors to commence on site.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2018, the Company incurred expenditures of $0.46 million on site activities, $0.30 million on mine development and $0.14 million on plant maintenance at Murchison.

2.3 Mengapur

Mengapur was previously owned by Malaysian Mining Corporation in the 1980's and early 1990's which defined the historical Polymetallic resources in a full bankable feasibility study. The title of Mengapur was subsequently divided and distributed to different owners.

Monument acquired 100% of Mengapur from those owners, in fiscal 2012 and 2013 through strategic steps aimed to maximize economic value of the project, except for the oxide magnetite materials in the top soil at Cermat Aman Sdn Bhd ("CASB") that were not included in the historical resources in the full bankable feasibility study.

2.3.1 Resources

The Mengapur deposit contains a historical Copper ("Cu"), Sulphur ("S"), Gold ("Au"), Silver ("Ag") oxide and sulphide Resource from a drilling campaign conducted in the 1980's as previously reported in the Snowden report (January 2012). The historical resource consisted of 224 million tonnes ("mt") averaging 0.597% Cu equivalent ("eqv") (6.54% S, 0.25% Cu, 0.16g/t Au, and 8.86g/t Ag) at a cut-off grade of 0.336% Cu eqv from geologic Zones A, B, and C. A historical sulphide reserve from Zone A consists of 64.8mt averaging 0.737% Cu eqv (8.63% S, 0.27% Cu, 0.21g/t Au, and 2.59g/t Ag) at the same 0.336% Cu eqv cut-off grade (Snowden, 2012). The Company completed 59,000 meters of exploration drilling verifying these historic resources and is now in the process of advancing them to NI 43-101 compliance and is awaiting issue of an ML title over the Star Destiny ML application.

2.3.2 Development

Since acquisition of Mengapur, the Company has carried out extensive exploration programs to confirm historical resources and metallurgical testwork in studying downstream products. The results when completed will be included in a preliminary economic assessment study. The resource confirmation was largely completed in 2014 while metallurgical work is pending completion. The Mengapur site was placed into care and maintenance since fiscal 2015 due to decrease in metal prices.

The Mengapur Project is a long-term potential project in the Company's pipeline of projects. The Company intends to apply Intec Technology in testing sulphide copper recovery and produce copper metal in-country at the Mengapur Project as Malaysia is a net importer of copper metal to feed its copper metal products manufacturing and fabrication industries.

According to the Mining Enactment 2001 of Malaysia, until receipt of official notification with the Company's consent, the exploration rights remain intact. During fiscal 2016, the Company renewed the mining lease ("ML") through its 100% owned subsidiary CASB. The prospecting exploration permit of SDSB expired on September 23, 2012. The Company submitted an application of renewal in November 2011 to the Pahang State authority; it also submitted two applications for mining licenses in 2009 and 2010 over sections of the same area. Another application for a mining lease over the prospecting land was also submitted in August 2012. The Company has yet to receive an official notification from the Pahang State authority in response to its applications.

The Company has evaluated the production alternatives for the Mengapur Project including copper and made progress in refurbishing and upgrading its 1,000tpd beneficiation copper flotation and iron magnetite recovery pilot plant. The plant is considered to be a 1,000tpd pilot plant to demonstrate economics of in-house copper metal production with potential iron and other metal by-products. Due to the decline in iron ore price and volatility in copper and iron prices, the pilot plant development and early stage production has been placed on hold since 2015.

The Company intends to apply Intec Technology to carry out testwork on copper metal recovery. This will entail confirmation testwork programs using copper ore feed from the Mengapur site and pilot plant programs using Intec. The technology has successfully produced copper and other base metals for more than seven years in Tasmania, Australia treating waste dumps and producing base metal products, including copper, as a commercial project.

On August 26, 2017, the Company announced that a Deed of Variation Agreement was signed with Intec International Projects Pty Ltd to the Heads of Agreement dated in January 2015 to exploit the Intec Technology for the sulphide copper process. The testwork going forward with Intec will be focused on production of copper metal at the Mengapur Project. Pursuant to the Deed, the term of the interim Intec license granted to Monument has been extended to January 16, 2022.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2018, the Company incurred expenditure of $0.45 million (Fiscal 2017: $0.72 million) on site activities and infrastructure at Mengapur, which includes $0.23 million of amortization. Site activities at Mengapur included environmental compliance, erosion and sediment control. Care and maintenance activities were carried out to ensure the facility and assets are kept in good condition.

The scientific and technical information in Section 2 has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Roger Stangler, B.S.c, MEng, MAusIMM, MAIG, a Qualified Person defined in accordance to National Policy 43-101, and Chief Managing Geologist of the Company.

3. FINANCIAL RESULTS

3.1 Summary

During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, operations processed Felda Block 7 oxide ore, super low grade oxide ore and old tailings through the Selinsing Gold Plant in transition from oxide ore production to sulphide ore production. The production gross margin is expected to vary from time to time due to recovery rates and volatile gold prices.

Figure 10: Financial highlights

	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017				Fiscal 2018		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues (000's)	5,128	3,142	4,637	3,986	3,954	4,502	4,975	6,275
Weighted average gold price								
London Fix PM (per ounce)	1,252	1,339	1,203	1,188	1,257	1,286	1,275	1,337
Monument realized (per ounce)	1,221	1,337	1,207	1,187	1,255	1,286	1,276	1,335
Net earnings (loss) before other items Attributable to common shareholders (000's)	(965)	(824)	(890)	(1,133)	(2,442)	(1,060)	(423)	1,093
Earnings (loss) per share before other items:								
- Basic	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00
- Diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00
Net earnings (loss) after other items and tax Attributable to common shareholders (000's)	288	(1,442)	(65)	(1,789)	(3,909)	(1,504)	(1,820)	(1,491)
Earnings (loss) per share:								
- Basic	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
- Diluted	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)

The quarterly operating results of the Company are outlined for the past eight quarters in Figure 10 above. The overall operating results of the Company reflect its income from gold mining operations, on-going corporate business development, administrative costs and other income or expenses such as foreign currency exchange gains or losses.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2018 net loss was $1.49 million, or $0.00 per share (basic) compared to $1.79 million or $0.01 per share (basic) in the prior year. The decrease in loss was mainly due to higher income from mining operations, lower corporate expenses, lower foreign currency exchange loss and higher tax recovery, offset by legal settlement expense. Mining operations generated income of $1.99 million compared to a loss of $0.18 million in the same period last year, and corporate expenses were $0.90 million which decreased by 6% or $0.06 million from $0.96 million in the same period last year. Loss from other items was $3.29 million comprised of legal settlement expense of $3.00 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $nil) and foreign currency exchange loss of $0.31 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.84 million) offset by $0.01 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.01 million) of interest income compared to the same period last of $0.84 million.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2018 net loss was $4.82 million, or $0.02 per share (basic) compared to $3.30 million or $0.01 per share (basic) in the prior year. The increase in loss was mainly due to legal settlement expense and increased foreign currency exchange loss, offset by higher income from mining operations and lower corporate expenses. Mining operations generated income of $2.19 million compared to a loss of $0.23 million in the same period last year, and corporate expenses was $2.58 million which decreased by 1% or $0.03 million from $2.61 million in the same period last year. Loss from other items was $4.36 million comprised of legal settlement expense of $3.00 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $nil) and foreign currency exchange loss of $1.41 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $0.43 million) offset by $0.03 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $0.03 million) of interest income compared to the same period last year of $0.40 million.

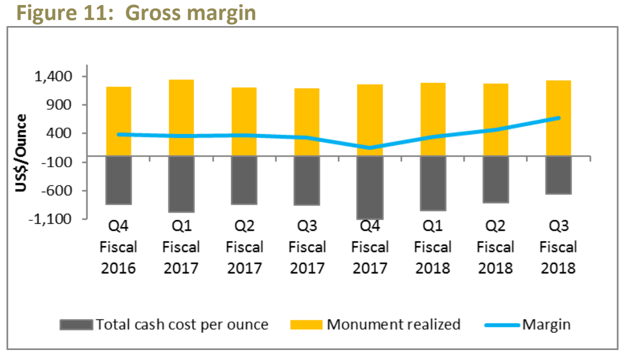
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

3.2 Operating Results: Sales and Production Costs

Three months ended March 31, 2018

For the quarter ended March 31, 2018, mining operations before non-cash amortization and depreciation generated a gross margin of $3.19 million, increased by 218% or $2.19 million from $1.00 million in the same quarter last year. Income from mining operations was $1.99 million compared to a loss of $0.18 million in the same quarter last year after non-cash depletion and accretion of $1.20 million compared to $1.18 million in the same period last year.

Figure 11: Gross margin



Gold recovery increased by 169% during the third quarter to 7,402oz (Q3 fiscal 2017: 2,755oz) compared to the prior year third quarter on higher process recovery rate and ore head grade that increased to 78% (Q3 fiscal 2017: 51.3%) and to 1.38g/t (Q3 fiscal 2017: 0.79g/t), respectively. Total ore processed also increased by 2% to 214,431t (Q3 fiscal 2017: 210,518t). Total cash cost per ounce sold decreased to $656/oz in the third quarter from $857/oz in the same quarter last year, together with increased ounces sold has raised the profit margin before non-cash items to $3.19 million in the quarter from $1.00 million in the same quarter last year.

Sales

The price of gold is a significant factor affecting the Company's profitability and operating cash flows, revenue for the quarter has increased on increased gold production and gold sold and by a higher realized gold price compared to the same quarter last year. Gold sales generated $6.28 million for quarter ended March 31, 2018 compared to $3.99 million in the same period last year. The revenue resulted from 4,700oz of gold sold (Q3 fiscal 2017: 3,359oz) at an average realized gold price of $1,335 per ounce (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1,187 per ounce) for the third quarter. The weighted average London Fix PM gold price was $1,337 per ounce for the quarter compared to $1,188 per ounce for the previous year third quarter.

Production Costs

Total production costs increased by 7% in the third quarter to $3.08 million, compared to $2.88 million in the same period last year, reflecting higher amount of gold produced and sold in the current quarter, offset by lower production costs. Cash cost per ounce decreased by 23% to $656/oz in the quarter from $857/oz in the same period last year resulted from an increase in the gold recovery rate by 52% and feed grade by 74%. Process recovery rates increased over the third quarter last year, primarily due to oxide ore production at Felda Block 7 and highly oxidized mill feed from the Selinsing ore stockpiles compared to leachable sulphide ore materials in the prior year.

A breakdown and further analysis of the cash cost components is provided below, and Figure 12 shows a historical graphical summary demonstrating the breakdown by quarter.

Figure 12: Cash production costs by quarter

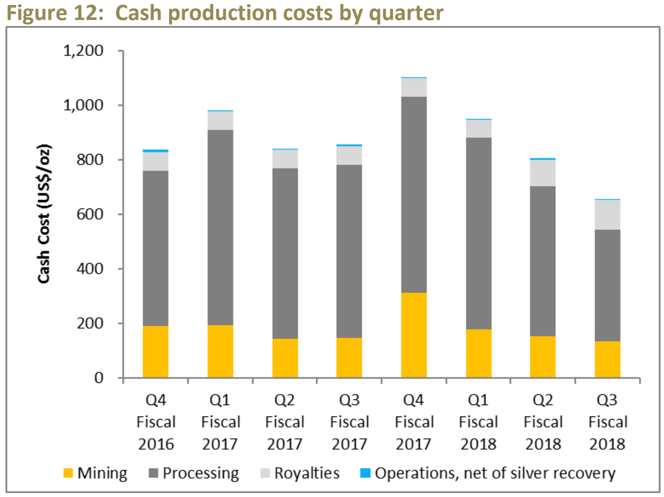


Figure 13: Production costs

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash cost breakdown	US$/oz	US$/oz	US$/oz	US$/oz
Mining	134	147	153	158
Processing	410	635	540	651
Royalties	108	69	92	68
Operations, net of silver recovery	4	6	4	4
Total cash cost	**656**	**857**	**789**	**881**

Mining

Total operation mining cash cost increased due to an increase in gold production and sales in the quarter and offset by an decrease in cash cost per ounce of mining operations by 9% or $13/oz to $134/oz from $147/oz in the same period last year and an decrease in production cost per tonne. Mining production of 72,403t of ore for the quarter compared to 68,568t of ore mined in the same period last year, cost per tonne mined decreased by 28% from $2.13/t to $1.54g/t from mining softer oxide ore from Felda Block 7 and Buffalo Reef.

Processing

Total processing cash costs for the quarter were $1.93 million compared to $2.13 million in the same quarter last year with more gold produced and sold in the current period and higher gold recovery and feed grade.

Processing cost per tonne decreased by 18% in the current quarter primarily due to processing softer oxide ore from Felda Block 7 and Selinsing super low grade stockpiles compared to the third quarter last year when much harder leachable sulphide ore was processed requiring increased grinding media and reagents. Total ore processed increased by 2% to 214,431t from 210,518t in the prior year third quarter. Mill feed comprised of 112,277t from stockpiled super low grade oxide ore, 73,366t oxide ore and 28,789t from old tailings compared to the same period last year of 102,289t super low grade oxide ore, 3,291t oxide ore, 91,147t leachable sulphide ore and 13,791t old tailings. The Company continues improving mill feed and utilization efficiency, closely controlling reagent consumption, adequately blending old tailings and other types of ore to minimize cost per tonne and maximize future gold production.

Royalties

The Company pays royalties to the Malaysian Government, and an additional 2% to the PKNP (Pahang State Development Corporation) for gold produced from Buffalo Reef tenements. Total royalties cost increased by 119% to $0.51 million in the third quarter compared to $0.23 million in the same quarter last year, due to increase in gold sold and produced and production at Felda Block 7. Royalties paid are affected by average gold spot prices and the amount of gold produced and sold in the period.

Non-cash Costs

For the third quarter fiscal 2018, non-cash production expenses included depreciation and amortization of $1.15 million and accretion of asset retirement obligations in the amount of $0.05 million, compared to $1.13 million and $0.05 million in the same period last year, respectively. The increase in total non-cash production expenses is mainly due to the increase gold ounces sold. During fiscal 2017, the Selinsing mineral property balance was mainly depleted as a resulting in higher depreciation in inventory.

Nine months ended March 31, 2018

For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, mining operations before non-cash amortization and depreciation generated a gross margin of $6.21 million, increased by 91% or $2.96 million from $3.25 million in the same period last year. Income from mining operations was $2.19 million compared to a loss of $0.23 million in the same period last year after non-cash depletion and accretion of $4.02 million compared to $3.48 million, respectively.

Gold recovery increased by 59% during the nine month period to 15,305oz (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: 9,642oz) compared to the prior year nine month period on higher process recovery rate and feed grade. Ore processed that increased to 655,515t (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: 648,115t). Total cash cost per ounce sold decreased to $789/oz in the nine month period from $881/oz in the same period last year, together with increased ounces sold the profit margin has raised before non-cash items to $6.21 million from $3.25 million in the same period last year.

Sales

Gold sales generated $15.75 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to $11.77 million in the same period last year. The revenue resulted from 12,100oz of gold sold (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: 9,550oz) at an average realized gold price of $1,302 per ounce (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $1,232 per ounce) for the nine month period. The weighted average London Fix PM gold price was $1,302 per ounce for the nine months period compared to $1,232 per ounce for the previous year same period.

Production Costs

Total production costs increased by 12% in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 to $9.54 million, compared to $8.52 million in the same period last year, reflecting higher amount of gold produced and sold in the current period, offset by lower production costs. Cash cost per ounce decreased by 10% to $789/oz in the nine month period from $881/oz in the same period last year that resulted from increases in the gold recovery rate by 21% and feed grade by 29%. Process recovery rates increased over the nine month period last year, primarily due to the oxide ore production at Felda Block 7 and highly oxidized mill feed from the Selinsing ore stockpiles compared to the prior year that included processing of leachable sulphide ore.

Mining

Total operation mining cash cost increased due to an increase in gold production and sales in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and the cash cost per ounce of mining operations was $153/oz from $158/oz in the same period last year and an increase in production cost per tonne. Mining production was 189,189t of ore for the nine months period compared to 148,655t of ore mined in the same period last year when mining was stopped for seven weeks over November 2016 and December 2016 and mill feed was generated from a stockpile reclaim campaign. As a result, cost per tonne mined increased by 15% from $1.71/t to $2.02/t.

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

The stripping ratio presented in Figure 1 of 4.07 for the nine month period and 6.14 in the same period last year, accounted for waste mined from both operations and development. There was 158,664t removed for the TSF construction in this nine month period compared to 210,304t for cutback at Buffalo Reef North and 89,221t for TSF construction in the same period last year, the cost of which were capitalized and not included in the mining operations.

Processing

Total processing cash costs for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 were $6.53 million compared to $6.22 million in the same period last year with more gold produced and sold in the current period and higher gold recovery.

Processing cost per tonne decreased by 6% in the nine month period primarily due to processing softer oxide ore from Felda Block 7 and Selinsing super low grade stockpiles compared to the same period last year when a stockpile reclaim program included much harder leachable sulphide ore, requiring increased grinding media and reagents. Total ore processed increased by 1% to 655,515t from 648,115t in the prior year. Mill feed comprised of 466,954t from stockpiled super low grade oxide ore, 118,754t from oxide ore and 69,808t from old tailings compared to the same period last year of 360,815t super low grade oxide ore, 40,891t oxide ore, 194,350t leachable sulphide ore and 52,059t old tailings.

Royalties

The Company pays royalties to the Malaysian Government, and an additional 2% to the PKNP (Pahang State Development Corporation) for gold produced from the Buffalo Reef tenements. Total royalties cost increased by 71% to $1.11 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to $0.65 million in the same period last year, due to the commencement of production at Felda Block 7 and increase in gold sold and produced. Royalties paid are affected by average gold spot prices and the amount of gold produced and sold in the period.

Non-cash Costs

For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, non-cash production expenses included depreciation and amortization of $3.87 million and accretion of asset retirement obligations in the amount of $0.15 million, compared to $3.35 million and $0.13 million in the same period last year, respectively. The increase in total non-cash production expenses is mainly due to the increase gold ounces sold.

3.3 Corporate General and Administrative

Figure 14: Corporate Costs

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
	$	$	$	$
General and administration	380	405	1,195	1,347
Stock-based compensation	241	-	358	-
Legal, accounting and audit	220	238	766	690
Shareholder communications	32	60	110	179
Travel	13	42	91	115
Regulatory compliance and filing	12	15	55	59
Project investigation and financing	-	194	-	216
Amortization	2	3	6	8
Total Corporate Costs	**900**	**957**	**2,581**	**2,614**

Corporate expenditure for the third quarter of $0.90 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.96 million) decreased by $0.06 million or 6% compared to the prior year third quarter. General and administration costs were $0.38 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.41 million), or 6% lower for the quarter, primarily due to finance consulting fees in the prior year period and $0.04 million, or a 12% decrease in salaries and wages expenses to $0.32 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.36 million) from a reduction in staff. Legal, accounting and audit expenses decreased by $0.02 million, or 8%, to $0.22 million in the quarter compared to $0.24 million in the same period last year due to increased litigation costs. Travel expenses decreased by $0.03 million to $0.01 million compared to $0.04 million in the prior year third quarter. The decrease in corporate expenses was mainly from project investigation and financing costs in the prior year of $0.19 million, offset by an increase in shared based compensation to $0.24 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $nil) that was a result of restricted share units.

Corporate expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 of $2.58 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $2.61 million) decreased by $0.21 million or 8% compared to the same period last year. The decrease was mainly due to projection investigation expenses in the prior year or $0.21 million. The increase in shared based compensation to $0.36 million from $nil in the same period last year was result of restricted share units. General and administration costs were $1.20 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $1.35 million), or 11% lower for the nine month period, primarily due to a $0.12 million, or 10% decrease in salaries and wages expenses to $1.03 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $1.15 million) from a reduction in staff. Legal, accounting and audit expenses increased by $0.08 million, or 11%, to $0.77 million in the nine month period compared to $0.69 million in the same period last year due to increased litigation costs.

3.4 Other Income (Loss)

Loss from other items for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 was $3.29 million compared to $0.83 million in the same period last year. The change for the quarter was mainly due to a $3.00 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.84 million) legal settlement expense offset by a $0.53 million decrease in foreign currency exchange loss to $0.31 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.84 million) due to a stronger US dollar.

Loss from other items for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 was $4.36 million compared to $0.40 million in the same period last year. The change for the period was mainly due to a $3.00 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $nil) legal settlement expense and an increase of $0.98 million in foreign currency exchange loss to $1.41 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $0.43 million) due to a lower US dollar.

3.5 Income Taxes

Income tax recovery for the quarter was $0.71 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.18 million) consisting of current tax recovery of $0.74 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.15 million tax expense) and offset by deferred tax expense of $0.03 million (Q3 fiscal 2017: $0.33 million tax recovery). The Company's taxable income from gold production in Malaysia is offset by available tax allowances and carryforwards.

Income tax expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 was $0.06 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $0.05 million) consisting of current tax expense of $0.21 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $0.48 million) and offset by deferred tax recovery of $0.15 million (Nine months ended March 31, 2017: $0.43 million).

4. LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Company's principal cash requirements are working capital used for business development, general administration, property maintenance and development, construction of the gold treatment plant expansions, production operations at Selinsing and exploration. The Company's cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2018 was $19.63 million including $9.66 million restricted cash, $4.75 million gold prepaid net of financing fees, and remaining cash balance of $4.97 million in comparison with $13.70 million reported at June 30, 2017 that included $9.64 million restricted cash and $4.06 million remaining cash.

For the third quarter, total cash generated was $1.62 million from $3.44 million provided from operations and $1.57 million used for investing activities for exploration at Peranggih, the PEA for Burnakura, tailings storage facility upgrades and the Sulphide Project for Selinsing and care and maintenance for the Mengapur Project. In comparison, the third quarter last year consumed total cash of $1.64 million from $0.57 million used for operations, $0.02 million used in financing activities for the on-site SGS Laboratory at Mengapur and $1.05 million used for investing activities.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, total cash generated was $5.93 million from $6.09 million provided from operations, $4.75 million provided from financing activities from a gold forward sale transaction net of financing fees and $5.16 million used for investing activities for the acquisition of mining rights over Felda Block 7 PMLs, exploration at Peranggih, the PEA for Burnakura, tailings storage facility upgrades and the Sulphide Project for Selinsing and care and maintenance for the Mengapur Project. In comparison, the nine month period last year consumed total cash of $7.20 million from $1.13 million used in operations, $0.14 million used in financing activities for the on-site SGS Laboratory at Mengapur and $5.94 million used for investing activities.

The Company had positive working capital of $24.19 million at March 31, 2018, compared to $24.45 million at June 30, 2017, including restricted cash of $9.66 million and $9.64 million, respectively. The decrease in working capital during the nine months is mainly resulted from increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, offset by $4.75 million cash received from a gold forward sale transaction net of financing fees.

5. CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's capital resources as at March 31, 2018 included cash and cash equivalents. The Company's primary sources of funding are cash flow generated from the sale of gold, debt, equity financing through the issuance of stock, and other financial arrangements that can be reasonably considered and available to provide financial resources to the Company. The Company exercises its best effort to seek and utilize its capital resources in an efficient manner in order to meet its business commitments including exploration and mineral property development, acquisitions, capital asset upgrades and working capital.

The Company entered into a $7.00 million Gold Forward Sale Transaction with Concept Capital Management ("CCM" or the "Purchaser"). Pursuant to the Sale of Gold Agreement, the Company's Australian subsidiary, Monument Murchison Pty Ltd (the "Seller") shall receive a $7.00 million prepayment by March 31, 2018 and commit to deliver a total 8,676 ounces of gold to the Purchaser over a 36 month period commencing January 23, 2018. In addition, on the same pro-rata delivery terms, CCM has the option to purchase additional ounces of gold at 620 ounces per unit for $0.50 million up to 3,720 ounces for a total $3.00 million to be prepaid to the Seller, by October 31, 2018 or, with the written agreement of the seller, at any time up to and including January 28, 2019.

The gold forward sale is guaranteed by the Company and its Malaysian subsidiary, Able Return Sdn Bhd, and is secured by certain of the Company's assets.

As of March 31, 2018, included in deferred revenue is $4.75 million comprised of the $5.00 million gold prepayment, net of $0.25 million Agent fees. Revenue will be recognized on deliveries of the gold ounces to CCM. The $2.00 million prepayment was delayed but received on April 26, 2018, subsequent to the quarter.

In conjunction with the above transaction, the Company continues to seek additional funding in order to place its Burnakura Gold Project into production in Western Australia. Upon success, this would potentially allow the Company to generate a second source of cash flow from the Australian operations.

Figure 15: Commitment and Contingencies (000's)

	2018 $	2019 $	2020 $	2021 $	2022 $	Total $
Operating leases	32	115	119	125	121	512
Mineral property obligations	604	1,069	776	1,278	797	4,524
Purchase commitments	1,115	-	-	-	-	1,115
Total	**1,751**	**1,184**	**895**	**1,403**	**918**	**6,151**

Operating leases relate to premise leases including offices and accommodations for both administration and operations. Mineral property obligations include compulsory exploration expenditures and levies pursuant to relevant government regulations to keep tenements in good standing. Purchase commitments are mainly related to operations carried out at the mine sites in Malaysia and Western Australia.

In addition to commitments outlined in the above table, subsequent to March 31, 2018 the Company has committed to deliver 8,676 ounces of gold over a 36 month period commencing on January 23, 2019 relating to the gold forward sale (Note 16 and Note 28).

6. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None.

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company's related parties include key management, who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly: five directors (executive and non-executive), the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Interim Chief Financial Officer and the Vice President of Business Development who directly reports to the CEO.

The remuneration of the key management of the Company as defined above including salaries, director fees and stock-based compensation is as follows:

Figure 16: Key management compensation (000's)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Salaries	247	249	768	747
Directors' fees	36	38	110	156
Share-based payments	62	-	183	-
Total compensation	**345**	**287**	**1,061**	**903**

Amounts due to related parties as at March 31, 2018 were a $1.60 million (March 31, 2017: $nil million) legacy payment that has been accrued and charged to deferred costs, due to the CEO change announced January 2, 2018, and $0.04 million (March 31, 2017: $nil million) relating to director fees. The directors' fees are paid on a quarterly basis. The unpaid amounts due to directors are recorded against accrued liabilities, unsecured and bear no interest.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Refer to note 28 of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at March 31, 2018.

9. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Refer to note 3 of the consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2017. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. Significant estimates and areas where judgment is applied include: purchase price allocation and valuation of deferred consideration assets, ore reserves and mineral resource estimates, depreciation and amortization and determination of useful lives, inventory valuation, exploration and evaluation expenditures, impairment of non-current assets, provision for reclamation and remediation obligations, deferred taxes, share-based payments, derivative assets and liabilities, determination of commencement of commercial production, title to mineral properties, realization of assets, functional currency, business combinations and own use contracts. Actual results could differ from the Company's use of estimates and judgements.

10. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Refer to note 3 of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at March 31, 2018.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK EXPOSURE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are classified as loans and receivables (cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and trade and other receivables, and other financial liabilities (accounts payable and accrued liabilities). Refer to the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2018 for the details of the financial statement classification and amounts of income, expenses, gains and losses associated with the relevant instruments. Details provided include a discussion of the significant assumptions made in determining the fair value of financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk as outlined below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk. The Company mitigates market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

Foreign Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent financial instruments held by the Company are not denominated in US dollars. The Company operates in Canada, Australia and Malaysia whereby operations sell commodities and incur costs in different currencies. This creates exposure at the operational level, which may affect the Company's profitability as exchange rates fluctuate. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Exposure to the Canadian dollar is through corporate administration costs. The Company has exposure to the Australian dollar through the Company's Australian operations. The Company has exposure to the Malaysian Ringgit through the Company's Malaysian operations. The Malaysian Ringgit weakened slightly during the quarter compared with the USD and CAD. A weaker Malaysian Ringgit reduces costs in US dollar terms at the Company's Malaysian operations.

Based on the above net exposures as at March 31, 2018 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the RM against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $0.14 million (June 30, 2017: $0.15 million) in the Company's net income, a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the CAD against US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $0.08 million (June 30, 2017: $nil) in net income and a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the AUD against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $0.01 (June 30, 2017: $nil) in net income.

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

Figure 17: Monthly USD to CAD Exchange Rates

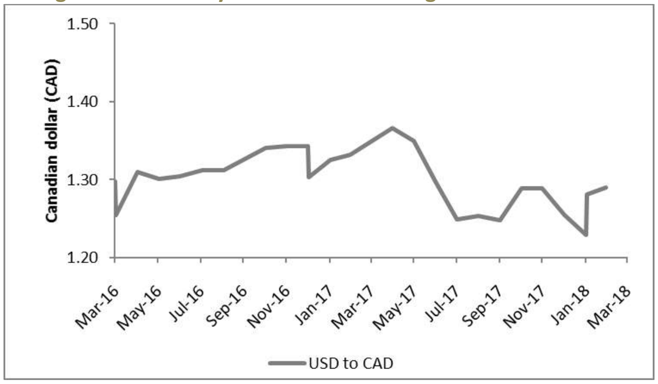
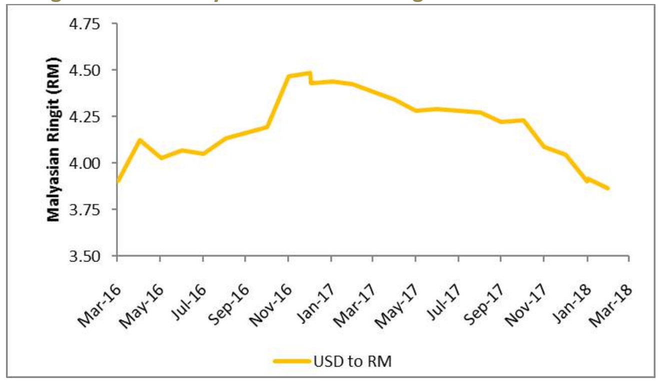


Figure 18: Monthly USD to RM Exchange Rates



Commodity price risk

For the quarter, the Company's revenues and cash flows were impacted by gold prices in the range of $1,308 to $1,355 per ounce (Q3 fiscal 2017: $1,193 to $1,260 per ounce) based on London Fix PM prices. The Company has not hedged its exposure to commodity price fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Generally, the Company's interest income will be reduced during sustained periods of lower interest rates as higher yielding cash equivalents and short-term investments mature and the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates. The converse situation will have a positive impact on interest income.

To limit interest rate risk, the Company uses a restrictive investment policy. The fair value of the investments of financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents is relatively unaffected by changes in short-term interest rates. The investments are generally held to maturity and changes in short-term interest rates do not have a material effect on the Company's operations.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to concentration of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents. As at March 31, 2018, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts with $10.40 million (June 30, 2017: $10.06 million) held with a Malaysian financial institution, $0.12 million with an Australian financial institution (June 30, 2017: $0.11 million) and $9.10 million (June 30, 2017: $3.52 million) held with a Canadian financial institution. To mitigate exposure to credit risk, the Company has established policies to limit the concentration of credit risk, to ensure counterparties demonstrate minimum acceptable credit worthiness, and to ensure liquidity of available funds.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through effective management of its capital structure, together with budgeting and forecasting cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its short-term requirements for operations, business development and other contractual obligations. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid and immediately available on demand for the Company's use.

12. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following details the share capital structure as at May 28 2018, the date of this MD&A (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Share capital structure

Common shares (1)	Quantity
Issued and outstanding	322,718,030

Restricted share units	Quantity
	21,043,666

Stock options	Exercise Price	Expiry date	Quantity
	CAD$0.33	04-Sep-18	200,000

(1) 7,000,000 common shares are held in escrow in relation to the Intec Transaction. The terms of escrow period have been extended to January 18, 2022.

13. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Monument Mining Limited is an exploration, development and gold production company which explores for gold resources. 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 mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into production. Major expenses may be required after initial acquisition investment 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 Company will result in the discovery of mineral resources 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 together with the impact on mine-ability and recoverability, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical. Government regulations are also a significant factor 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 Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Company has gold production at its Selinsing gold mine. The profitability of the production is dependent on various factors that may not be controllable by the Company.

Some major risks associated with the business are, but are not limited to, the following:

Litigation

The Company is subject to the litigation described herein and may in the future be subject to other legal proceedings related to its projects. Given the uncertain nature of these actions, the Company cannot reasonably predict the outcome of the ongoing litigation. If the Company is unable to resolve these matters favourably it may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Title to mineral property interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to its mineral property interests, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to administrative delays common in Malaysia, unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defect or litigation.

To the Company's best knowledge, title to its mineral properties is in good standing.

Realization of assets

Mineral property interests comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, obtaining of permits, satisfaction of governmental requirements and possible aboriginal claims, attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Reserves and resource estimates

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the estimation of Reserves and Resources and the corresponding grades. Reserve and Resource estimates are dependent partially on statistical information drawn from drilling, sampling and other data. Reserve and Resource figures set forth by the Company are estimates, and there is no certainty that the mineral deposits would yield the production of metals indicated by Reserve and Resource estimates. Declines in the market price for metals may adversely affect the economics of a deposit and may require the Company to reduce its estimates. Changes in gold recovery rates during milling and especially the impact of the Intec Technology on treatment of gold sulphides may also adversely affect the viability of reserves and resources.

Profitability from production

The profitability of mining companies depends, in part, on the actual costs of developing and operating mines, which may differ significantly from estimates determined at the time a relevant mining project was approved or ongoing projections. The development of mining projects may also be subject to unexpected problems and delays that could increase the cost of development and the ultimate operating cost of the relevant project. Monument's decision to acquire, develop a mineral property and operate for production is based on estimates made as to the expected or anticipated project economic returns. These estimates are based on assumptions regarding:

- future gold prices;
- anticipated tonnage, grades and metallurgical characteristics of ore to be mined and processed;
- anticipated recovery rates of gold extracted from the ore;
- anticipated material and spares cost associated with production, and
- anticipated capital expenditure and cash operating costs.

Actual cash operating costs, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those anticipated by such estimates.

Environmental

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral properties, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current properties.

Additional funding for mineral property pipelines

The Company will continue to assess targets to increase its mineral resource base. Additional capital may be required from time to time to fund such acquisitions and development in order to fulfill its business strategy. The additional capital may come from public markets, debt financing and cash flows generated from current production, which are largely influenced by integrated world and regional economies which are out of the Company's control. Management has successfully mitigated those risks in the past through exercise of due care, experience and knowledge; however, those factors do not guarantee such risks will be successfully mitigated into the future.

Foreign operations

The Company's properties are located in Malaysia and Western Australia. The Company has historically received strong support from the local, state and federal governments for its gold mine development and operation. However, the political risk is considered external and not at the control of the Company.

The Company's mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by certain risks associated with foreign ownership including inflation, political instability, political conditions and government regulations. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the Company's control and may adversely affect the Company's business. Operations may be affected by government regulations with respect to restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, price controls, export controls, restriction of earnings distribution, taxation laws, expropriation of property, environmental legislation, water use, mine safety and renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits, and contracts.

The regulations the Company shall comply with in Malaysia include, but are not limited to, the Mineral Enactment Act 2001, Mineral Development Act 2004, Environmental Quality Regulations 1978, The Planning Guideline for Environmental Noise Limit and Controls, Factories and Machinery Act 1967, Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994, Income Tax Act 1967, Finance Act 2017, the Goods and Services Tax Act 2014 and Employment Act 1955.

The regulations the Company shall comply with in Western Australia include, but are not limited to, Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994, Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection Act 1986, Corporations Act – Corporations (Western Australia) Acts 1961 and 1981, Income Tax – Income Tax Act 1962, Fringe Benefit Tax Assessment Act 1986, Payroll Tax Assessment 2002, Goods & Services Act 1999 and Fair Work Act 2009.

Failure to strictly comply with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral rights applications and tenure could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or closure of operations. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or profitability.

14. NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Cash cost per ounce sold

The Company has included the non-GAAP performance measure "cash cost per ounce sold". This non-GAAP performance measure does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. This measure is used by management to identify profitability trends and to assess cash generating capability from the sale of gold on a consolidated basis in each reporting period, expressed on a per unit basis. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance. Accordingly, unit cash cost per ounce of gold sold is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared using IFRS. More specifically, management believes that these figures are a useful indicator to investors and management of a mine's performance as they provide: (i) a measure of the mine's cash margin per ounce, by comparison of the cash operating costs per ounce to the price of gold, (ii) the trend in costs as the mine matures and, (iii) an internal benchmark of performance to allow for comparison against other mines. Total cash cost includes mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration and royalties, offset by sales of silver by-product, but is exclusive of amortization, depletion, reclamation, idle production costs, capital costs, exploration costs and corporate administration costs.

15. 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 Interim Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

CAUTION ON FORWARD LOOKING STATMENTS

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, but not limited to, any information as to the future financial or operating performance of Monument, constitute ''forward-looking information'' within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and ''forward-looking statements'' within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). These statements are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this Management's Discussion and Analysis. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements with respect to: possible events; estimates of construction, commissioning and production of the gold treatment plant at Selinsing Gold Mine Project; exploration results and budgets; mineral reserve and resource estimates; capital expenditures; strategic plans; proposed financing transactions; the timing and amount of estimated future production; costs of production; mine life; success of exploration, development and mining activities; permitting timelines; estimates of fair value of financial instruments; currency fluctuations; requirements for additional capital; government regulation and permitting of mining operations and development projects; environmental risks; unanticipated reclamation expenses; litigation, title disputes or other claims; and limitations on insurance coverage. The words ''plans'', ''expects'' or ''does not expect'', ''is expected'', ''budget'', ''scheduled'', ''estimates'', ''forecasts'', ''guidance'', ''targets'', ''models'', ''intends'', ''anticipates'', or ''does not anticipate'', or ''believes'', or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results ''may'', ''could'', ''would'', ''should'', ''might'', or ''will be taken'', ''occur'' or ''be achieved'' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Monument as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, political, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The estimates and assumptions of Monument contained or incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the various assumptions set forth herein, or as otherwise expressly incorporated herein by reference as well as: (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (2) permitting, development, operations, expansion and acquisitions at Malaysia (including, without limitation, land acquisitions for and permitting and construction of new tailings facilities) being consistent with our current expectations; (3) development of the Phase IV plant expansion on a basis consistent with Monument' current expectations; (4) the viability, permitting and exploration of Mengapur project being consistent with Monument' current expectations; (5) political developments in Malaysian jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations;(6) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Malaysian ringgit, Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (7) certain price assumptions for gold;(8) prices for natural gas, fuel oil, electricity and other key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels;(9) production and cost of sales forecasts for Selinsing operations meeting expectations; (10) the accuracy of current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates for the Company and any entity in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an interest; (11) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Monument's current expectations; (12) outcomes and costs of ongoing litigation. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as diesel fuel and electricity); changes in interest rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, Malaysia, Australia or other countries in which the Company conducts business or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; the Company's ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; and expected costs, developments and outcomes of ongoing litigation and other contests over title to properties,. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or the inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect, and could cause, Monument's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Monument. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Management's Discussion and Analysis are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the ''Risk Factors'' section. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect Monument.

Monument disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and such forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable law.

Other information

Where we say ''we'', ''us'', ''our'', the ''Company'', or ''Monument'' in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, we mean Monument Mining Limited and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as may be applicable.