MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2020
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Monument Mining Limited ("Monument" or the "Company") as of November 16, 2020 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and the notes related thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") , as well as the annual audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020.

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" and should be read in conjunction with the *Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements* at the end of this MD&A. Non-IFRS performance measures referred under the section "*Non-IFRS Performance Measures"* in the MD&A are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein. All amounts 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 First Quarter of Fiscal 2021 Highlights

- 3,100 ounces ("oz") of gold sold for $5.92 million (Q1 2020: 4,323oz for $6.34 million);
- Average quarterly gold price realized at $1,909/oz (Q1 2020: $1,475/oz);
- Cash cost per ounce sold was $923/oz (Q1 2020: $855/oz);
- Gross margin increased by 16% to $3.06 million (Q1 2020: $2.65 million);
- 3,504oz of gold produced (Q1 2020: 4,852oz);
- All-in sustaining cost ("AISC") decreased to $1,055/oz (Q1 2020: $1,158/oz);
- Peranggih grade control drilling after positive trial mining results identified 58,662 tonnes at 0.93g/t Au materials;
- Production fully resumed at Selinsing after lifting eight weeks mining ban in last quarter during COVID-19 pandemic;
- Entering into a Tuckanarra JV arrangement with Odyssey subsequent to the quarter opens corporate development opportunities in WA region.

1.2 Company Overview

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

Monument's primary business activities include advancing its mineral projects from exploration stage to production stage and conducting mining and processing operations to generate profit from sustainable precious metal production. Its business strategy consists of four perspectives. The shareholder perspective is to provide a satisfactory return to shareholders. The growth perspective is to increase its mineral resource inventory to achieve higher sustainable production. The operations process perspective is to maximize production performance and efficiency and enhance exploration success. The financial performance perspective is to have effective budgetary control, maintain efficient operational excellence and improve the quality of assets by advancing exploration and evaluation projects to producing mines. The Company's long-term goal is to become a sustainable dividend paying, mid-tier gold and base metals producer.

Monument has an experienced management team with demonstrated ability to effectively build profitable operations. The Company employs approximately 205 people and is committed to the highest standards of environmental management, social responsibility, and health and safety for its employees as well as for its neighboring communities. Monument's Head Office is located at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. It operates through its subsidiaries in Pahang State, Malaysia and Western Australia, Australia.

1.3 Review of Operations

Fiscal 2021 started with new challenging as a global -COVID-19 pandemic carried forward from fiscal 2020. Monument gold production resumed gradually from mining ban at its Selinsing gold mine during the first quarter of the new fiscal year. The pandemics had adverse impact on the Company's cash flow and corporate financing. As a result, its Selinsing Sulphide Gold Project is still pending for construction. On the other hand, gold price surged to record high and the gold mining sector was very active in Western Australia, gold mining producers enjoyed high production margins, and investment is flowing into that region for gold explorations. The Company continue its effort in financing, and it is very closely monitoring the market and looking for divesting of certain portfolio to focus on primary gold asset development, as well as new corporate development opportunities to lift up market value for the best interest of its shareholders.

In the meantime, its Selinsing operations have kept generating positive cash mainly attributed to high gold price. Production during the three months ended September 30, 2020 delivered 3,504oz (Q1 2020: 4,852oz), and continuously generated positive cash flow from operations in amount of $0.75 million (Q1 2020: $1.21 million), offset by $0.69 million (Q1 2020: $3.07 million) spent mainly on project maintenance and development. This resulted in a net increase in cash of $0.06 million before escrow deposit of $3.75 million Q1 2020: ($1.86) million).

Mining was focused on transitional sulphide ore at Selinsing Pit 5/6, blended with oxide materials from old tailings, Buffalo Reef pits and Peranggih trial mining pit. Further infill and step out drilling are planned to be carried out at pit 5/6, aiming to lift up potential mineable gold materials. The transitional sulphide production decision resulted from metallurgical test work that indicated potential positive cash flow generation might be expected by processing the underlying leachable sulphides ore at the above pits through the current oxide treatment plant. However, the reader shall not use this production decision when considering investment alternatives. A cut back was carried out at Selinsing Pit 4 and Block 7 to gain access to additional oxide material.

At Peranggih, the oxide production continued following up a positive result of trial mining in last year. During the first quarter, further grade control (GC) drill program (PGC_1) was completed with additional 1,466 meters bringing total new drilling to 5,002m. Since January 2020, 23,915t of material was mined at 1.03g/t Au with 22,226t being processed at 1.04g/t Au and 90% recovered through the mill. The remaining materials were planned to be mined in the second quarter. A further 7,000 meters GC drill program was planned subsequent to the end of the first quarter.

At Murchison, the Company look for development of Murchison upside potential for gold discoveries and cash generation taking advantage of the gold price surge. The economic review started and was planned to be completed by the second quarter with engagement of SRK's review ("SRK Consulting Australasia Pty Ltd"). In parallel geophysics from historical surveys (predominantly magnetics and EM) for both Gabanintha and Tuckanarra were reviewed and exploration target shapes, rankings and explanations were refined.

The Company's development is dependent on cash generated by its gold production from remaining oxide ore and leachable sulphide ore inventory at the Selinsing Gold Mine, its success in obtaining funding to convert the Selinsing Gold Plant from an oxide process plant to a sulphide process plant and to develop its Murchison Gold Project into a second cash generating operation. In management's opinion both projects are highly prospective. However, there are no guarantees that the Company can obtain the necessary funding due to uncontrollable factors, including a volatile global economic environment.

1.3.1 *Project Development*

During the three months ended September 30, 2020, project development work include research and development ("R&D") of gold treatment, underground mining desktop study, TSF development/mining cutback and test work for oxide mining assessment at Peranggih.

<u>R&D Work:</u>

R&D work include (1) improvement of the sulphide treatment performance through the projected sulphide treatment plant; (2) maximize recoveries of leachable sulphide ore in transition and oxide ore from Selinsing Deep, Buffalo Reef, Felda land, and (3) test third party gold concentrates to increase production grade.

The Q1 2021 development continued with the bioleach adaptation testwork on flotation concentrates from Selinsing and Buffalo Reef ore in order to enhance the bacterial oxidation rate. Propagation of the bioleach inoculum were continued on local bacteria. Testwork to improve the gold recovery at Selinsing, Peranggih and Felda were also carried out to increase productivity. Gravity concentration and carbon in leach ("CIL") bottle roll tests on external third party concentrates were conducted for potential purchase and subsequent processing through the existing oxide plant.

<u>TSF Development</u>: The TSF construction lift to 535.5mRL continued through the quarter. It is aimed at meeting fiscal 2021 production requirements through the current oxide processing plant. Planning for the final stage TSF lift to 540mRL continued during the quarter, aimed to meet sulphide gold production capacity, which was withheld until completion of funding.

<u>Peranggih Bulk Mining</u>:

Following the success of trial mining completed in fiscal 2020, 5,002 meters of grade control ("GC") drilling was commenced and completed at Peranggih by Q1, 2021, producing 2,493 samples. The full assay report was received in early August. A total of 58,662 tonnes @ 0.93g/t Au containing 1,747oz Au were estimated from the completed GC assay, it would potentially increase a combined mining inventory to 72,111 tonnes @ 0.88g/t Au with 2,040oz contained Au. Comparing to the initial assay results from 2007 GC drilling program at the same area, the new GC delineated indicates 54.2% higher contained ounces, 63% higher gold grade, and 5.2% less tonnage gold materials to be extracted.

The mining program was scheduled in the second quarter upon completion of metallurgical test work. A further 7,000 meters GC drill program was planned, of which 5,000m was designed to target shallow mineralisation on the topography surface while the remaining 2,000m was allocated to continue to drill down dip from previous drilling at the bottom of the pit. 200m was also planned to sterilise the waste dump area for mining purposes.

1.3.2 *Production*

Gold production for the three months ended September 30, 2020 was mainly from oxide ore from Selinsing Pit 5 and Buffalo Reef, old tailing materials and transitional leachable sulphide ore from Selinsing Pit 5 and low-grade stockpile.

Gold production of 3,504oz, a 28% decrease as compared to 4,852oz of the same quarter of the previous year. The decrease was mainly resulted from reduction in mill feed caused by shortage of crushed ore and lower recovery rate brought about by gold locked in leachable sulphide ore.

Ore processed decreased to 166,432t from 234,030t of the same quarter of last year. The decreased mill feed was mainly due to crushed ore shortage from low mining output, which was in turn caused by shortage of explosive supply, and lack of stockpiled super low-grade oxide ore.

Gold recovered for the three months ended September 30, 2020 decreased by 37% to 3,343oz as compared to 5,327oz recovered in the same quarter of prior year.

During the three months ended September 30, 2020, mining operations at Selinsing generated a gross margin of $3.06 million as compared to $2.65 million of the same quarter of last year, before non-cash depreciation and accretion expenses of $0.76 million (Q1 2020: $1.24 million). Gold production decreased by 28% to 3,504oz (Q1 2020: 4,852). The Company sold a total of 3,100oz (Q1 2020: 4,323oz) of gold for gross revenue of $5.92 million (Q1 2020: 6.34 million) comprised of 3,100oz (Q1 2020: 3,600oz) at an average realized price of $1,909 per ounce (Q1 2020: $1,475 per ounce) from production. There was no gold prepaid delivery for the three months ended September 30, 2020 (Q1 2020: 723oz at a realized price of $1,429 per ounce) from delivered gold prepaid sales.

Cash cost per ounce increased by 8% to $923 per ounce for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from $855 per ounce of the same quarter of last year primarily due to additional reagents, processing time and energy required in leaching sulphide materials and lower mining rate with relatively fixed overheads.

Ore stockpile has significantly reduced mainly due to adverse impact from shortage of explosive supply resulting in lower mining rate that has yet be caught up. COVID-19 pandemic has not helped in achieving the target. The Company has devoted its effort to improve the stockpile balance.

Production and financial results for the three months ended September 30, 2020 are summarized in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Operating and Financial Results

Selinsing, Felda Block 7, Buffalo Reef		Three months ended	
		September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Operating results	Unit		
Ore mined	t	81,576	46,797
Waste removed (1)	t	1,058,157	833,800
Stripping ratio		12.97	17.82
Ore stockpiled	t	98,606	493,769
Ore processed	t	166,432	234,030
Average ore head grade	g/t Au	0.98	0.99
Process recovery rate	%	63.6	71.4
Gold recovery	oz	3,343	5,327
Gold production	oz	3,504	4,852
Gold sold	oz	3,100	4,323
Financial results			
Gold sales	US$'000	5,919	6,343
Gross margin	US$'000	3,059	2,646
Weighted average gold price			
London Fix PM	US$/oz	1,907	1,477
Monument realized (2)(5)	US$/oz	1,909	1,475
Cash costs per ounce sold (3)(5)			
Total cash cost per ounce	US$/oz	923	855
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (4)(5)			
Total all-in sustaining cost per ounce	US$/oz	1,055	1,158

(1) Waste removed of 1,058,157t for the three months ended September 30, 2020 includes 962,952t operating waste, 48,272t for TSF construction fill and 46,933t used for cutback (For the three months ended September 30, 2019, waste removed of 833,800t included 720,003t operating waste, 5,486t for cutback and 108,311t for TSF construction fill). The cost of waste removed for TSF construction was capitalized and not included in mining operations.

(2) Monument realized a weighted average gold price of 1,909US$/oz for the three months ended September 30, 2020. There was no gold prepaid delivery for the three months ended September 30, 2020. For comparison purposes, Monument realized a weighted average gold price of 1,475US$/oz for the three months ended September 30, 2019. Readers should refer to section 14 "Non-IFRS Performance Measures".

(3) Total cash cost per ounce sold includes production costs such as mining, processing, TSF maintenance, camp administration, royalties, 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-IFRS Performance Measures".

(4) All-in sustaining cost per ounce includes total cash costs, operation expenses, sustaining capital expenditures, corporate administrative expenses for the Selinsing Gold Mine including share-based compensation, exploration and evaluation costs, and accretion of asset retirement obligations. Certain other cash expenditures, including tax payments and acquisition costs, are not included. Readers refer to section 14 "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for detailed descriptions of each calculation.

(5) Average gold price realized, cash cost per ounce sold and all-in sustaining cost are non-GAAP measures; for a reconciliation from this measure to the most directly comparable measure specified, defined or determined under IFRS and presented in our financial statements. Readers should refer to section 14 "Non-IFRS Performance Measures"

Figure 2: Gold production and cash costs per ounce

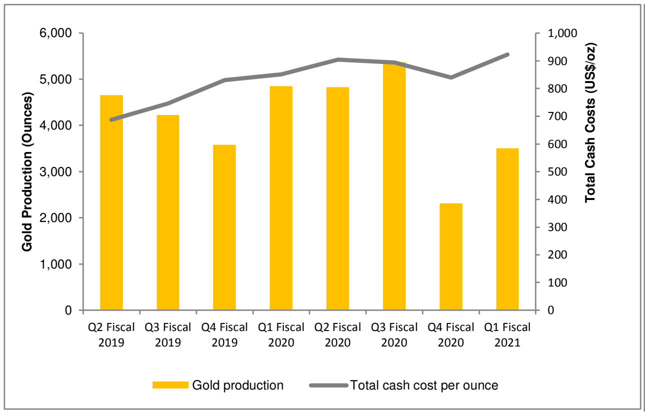
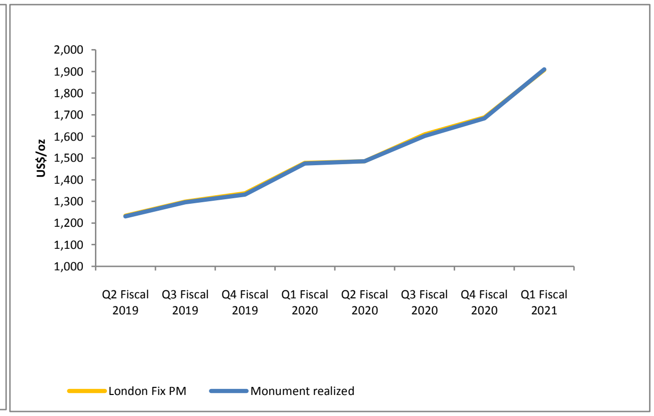


Figure 3: Quarterly Average Gold Price



1.3.3 *Exploration*

Malaysia

Sulphide: The sulphide mineralization at both Selinsing and Buffalo Reef deposits is still open down dip, down plunge, and along strike. Monument plans to perform follow-up drill programs that will focus on adding resources and defining sulphide mineralization preferentially at depth below and around the existing pits within gap zones, in between the known resources that contain little drill hole information, through extension drilling for Buffalo Reef and to investigate underground opportunities with deep drilling at Selinsing Pits and extensions to the south. The main programs include down-dip and strike/plunge extension sulphide drilling programs plus resource definition drilling for Buffalo Reef Central ("BRC") and Felda Block 7; and Selinsing Deep's high-grade sulphide gold resource definition/extension drilling. The drill program at Felda Block 7 will also enable the Buffalo Reef South ("BRS") open pits to be extended at depth. Other than metallurgical drilling conducted in the first quarter (see Section 2.1.3), no-drill program was carried out during the three months ended September 30, 2020.

Oxide: The Selinsing short-term exploration program is focused on existing mine areas, such as Selinsing, BRS, BRC, and Buffalo Reef North ("BRN"), to locate more oxide and leachable sulphide ore through extensional drilling in order to increase mill feed. Opportunities for infill and extension drilling have also been verified on and around Selinsing Pits, in particular Pit 5 and Pit 6, aiming to intercept oxide shallow high-grade mineralization and using current understanding from structural information and interpretation, including historical underground developments.

An exploration drill program consisting of 700m over 13 holes at Pits 5 and 6 was under review. The program's main objective is to delineate resource extensions that could be mined as immediate feed to the current CIL plant. The main drilling target is the shallow dipping structure extension close to the east flank of the pits. In June 2020, Elizabeth Haren from Snowden consulting group reviewed the proposed drilling program and recommended extending some of the drill holes to investigate the extension of the mineralised structure at depth that could be mined by way of the underground. Additional holes were also proposed to be drilled to investigate the Pit 4 mineralisation's southern extension, bringing a total proposed drilling meter to 1,570m. This program is scheduled to be conducted in Q2 2021.

In the short run, the drill programs aim to identify mineralization areas with average grades that can be mined economically. Once those areas are defined, materials will be mined to feed into the processing plant.

Regional Exploration

A soil sampling campaign was conducted at the Peranggih area between December 2018 and March 2019 covering a total area of 16 km². The main objective was to identify additional oxide exploration targets to the northeast and southwest of the existing Peranggih mineralization. The soil sample lines were spaced at 50x200m to the southwest of Peranggih and 50x400m to the northeast of Peranggih. A total of 506 samples were collected during this campaign and the results were received during fiscal 2020, and were analyzed at Intertek, Perth using Terraleach Partial Digest Geochemistry.

A total of 5 different gold anomalous zones have been identified in the study area and two zone strikes along more than 1.5km in a north west-south easterly direction and are up to 0.3km wide. Zone 1 (Peranggih) and Zone 2 (Mentique) are the most significant anomalies discovered to date.

Peranggih Prospect: The gold in Peranggih was hosted in hydrothermal breccia related to the northwest-trending shear zone with a deep weathering profile. Less than 10% of the total of 1.5km mineralization strike structure length was drilled to date at Peranggih, and the gold mineralization is still open along strike and down-dip. The extensive nature of the brecciation events indicates a high potential for a significant gold discovery within the Peranggih tenement. It is a major regional exploration target.

A grade control drilling recommenced in May 2020 to detail the geological and assay data through close space drilling (5mx5m) at 10m maximum target depth. This method was proved to be effective in defining near-surface mineralisation, as demonstrated by a previous campaign conducted at Peranggih Central, thus continuing to aid the exploration at Peranggih and the nearby area. In addition, the area covered with GC drilling could be mined immediately, following the current practice in Peranggih Central.

Mentique Prospect: A soil sampling campaign that was conducted in the Peranggih area between December 2018 and March 2019 had delineated 1.8km by 0.8km gold soil anomaly located 1 km west of the Peranggih deposit on a parallel north west- south east trending structure, with a peak value of 103ppb. This discovery has been named the Mentique Prospect. Infill soil sampling, trenching, and geological mapping are planned to be carried at Mentique to assist in creating a drill target and to determine the nature of mineralization in this area.

Western Australia

Exploration was focused on the generation of regional targets for the Murchison Project as well as the commencement of detailed deposit reviews that will be included in the updated life of mine plan.

The regional targets were generated from all available datasets including drilling, geophysics, geochemistry, geological as well as previously defined exploration targets. Each target was given a priority as well as a description justifying the targets priority. Even though the project areas have had considerable exploration completed over them through various stages of exploration, there are still a substantial number of high quality exploration targets.

In preparation for updated life of mine planning, available data is being reviewed in detail for the individual deposits so that risks can be identified and work plans can be designed to help mitigate these risks. Various aspects, including collar surveys, specific gravity, weathering surfaces as well as models including geological, structural and mineralization were assessed. In general, the data available for the Burnakura deposits is relatively robust but the datasets for Gabanintha and Tuckanarra will need more substantial additional work completed to ensure that risk is minimized.

1.3.4 *Tuckanarra Transaction*

Tuckanarra is currently 100% owned by Monument through its Australian subsidiary Monument Murchison Pty. Ltd. ("Monument Murchison"), which also holds 100% of the Burnakura and Gabanintha Gold Projects ("Murchison Gold Projects") as its primary high-grade gold development projects in the Meekatharra District. Tuckanarra is directly adjacent to the Stakewell high grade gold project that was recently acquired by Odyssey (Odyssey Energy Ltd, proposed to be renamed Odyssey Gold Ltd; ASX: ODY), having similar geological setting.

During the quarter, the Company reviewed its Murchison gold portfolio and development strategy. The decision was that it would be best interest for Monument to divest Tuckanarra Gold Project, allowing it to be advanced faster; and focus on the primary highly prospective gold projects Burnakura and Gabanintha, former mining centers in Meekatharra and Cue region, and move these two projects closer to production through the existing infrastructure. This strategy will complement the Company's Selinsing Gold Project in Malaysia, which has been in production since 2010 and has produced over 315,000 ounces of gold to date.

On October 19, 2020, subsequent to the end of the first quarter, a joint venture arrangement was entered with Odyssey, under which ODY will own 80% of the Tuckanarra interest. Monument will hold 20% free carry interest till mining with consideration of a total AUD$5 million cash payments and 1% royalty on Odyssey shared interest. After closing of the Transaction, will own tenements covering 25km of strike of highly fertile banded iron formation ("BIF") and greenstones with extensive gold mining history. The ore produced shall be preferentially processed by Burnakurra mill subject to commercial terms.

The Odyssey team, a part of Apollo Group in Perth has a long and successful history of exploring and developing mining assets around the world. Apollo Group collectively has financed in excess of $1bn of mining projects. Establishment of an alliance with Odyssey owning additional high-grade gold projects, will open up more opportunities to advance Murchison Gold Project.

1.3.5 The Mengapur Copper-Iron Project

The Mengapur Project is a large economic scale copper-iron project in the East Coast region of Malaysia within Pahang State. Significant exploration programs and metallurgical studies were carried out from 2011 to 2015. A geological and resource modelling study was carried out in 2018 and in fiscal 2019 a NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate Technical Report was completed by Snowden and SEDAR filed in October 2018.

The major mining lease for the Mengapur Project tenements was renewed by the Pahang state land and mine department for a period of 5 years from June 1, 2020 till May 31, 2025. The exploration license extension and mining lease applications to renew and convert the exploration license to mining licenses 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 expedite this process.

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

1.4 2021 Activity Highlights

- On July 7, 2020, the Company announced positive drilling results at Murchison Gold Project at Burnakura and Gabanintha. The drill program that commenced in late February 2020 was completed in early May 2020. The results confirmed the continuity of gold mineralization within identified structures and favorable lithology from existing mineral resources.
- On August 21, 2020, the Company provided updates on Selinsing Gold Mine in Malaysia and moved to the second stage to focus on the gold portfolio, include Selinsing Gold Sulphide Project development and Murchison Gold Project.
- On October 19, 2020, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Arrangement (the "Transaction") with Odyssey Energy Ltd (proposed to be renamed Odyssey Gold Ltd) ("ODY") to advance the Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra") located in the Murchison Goldfield.
- On October 28, 2020, the Company announced results of Annual General Meeting of shareholders. Resolutions of auditors and board members and each nominee of the board of directors have been approved by a vast majority of the shares voted.
- On November 10, 2020, the Company announced to continues to keep tight control over the second wave of COVID-19 Pandemic to minimize production risk and the adverse impact on financial performance.

2. PROJECT UPDATE

2.1 Selinsing Gold Portfolio

The Selinsing Gold Portfolio is located in Pahang State, Malaysia. It includes the Selinsing Gold property ("Selinsing"), the Buffalo Reef property ("Buffalo Reef"), the Felda Land ("Felda") and the 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 are located east and north of the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef properties.

Among those properties, Selinsing and Buffalo Reef are primary gold properties acquired on June 25, 2007 and are at the development and production stage while others are at the exploration and evaluation stage. The 1.00 million tonne per annum gold processing plant is situated at the Selinsing site, which provides easy access to all of the Company's gold properties. Felda is gazetted as a group settlement area covering 3,920 acres owned by local individuals ("Settlers").

The Company acquired exclusive irrevocable exploration licenses over 896 acres of Felda through its subsidiary Able Return Sdn Bhd from the Settlers, with consent from the Federal Land Development Authority. Pursuant to these agreements with the Settlers, and subject to regulatory approval, certain portions of Felda can be converted to mining leases upon exploration success at the Company's discretion. The exclusive mining permits are automatically assigned for mining to the Company in the event of approval of the mining leases obtained by those Settlers. In October 2017, a portion of Felda ("Felda Block 7") was converted into proprietary mining leases.

Famehub was acquired in September 2010. Famehub is an area with approximately 32,000 acres of prospective exploration land to the north of Buffalo Reef along the trend and east of the Selinsing Gold Mine. Snowden completed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Famehub dated August 2010. The Company targets the consolidation of Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Famehub, which are all situated around the Selinsing Gold Mine, as a long-term exploration strategic portfolio in order to extend the life of the mine.

2.1.1 Resources and Reserves and Results of the Feasibility Study

According to the Snowden 2019 NI43-101 Report dated January 31, 2019, the Company has Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves at Selinsing Gold Mine, including the Selinsing and the adjacent Buffalo Reef and Felda Block 7 deposits in Pahang State, Malaysia. All Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources were updated by Snowden as Independent Qualified Person defined under NI 43-101 standards.

The tables below summarize the estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources by classification and ore type, all expressed in metric tonnes and Troy ounces (1 ounce = 31.1035 g). The updated mineral reserves are estimated using an average gold price of $1,300 per ounce.

Selinsing-Buffalo Reef/Felda Reserves as of March 31, 2018 (Snowden)												
Category	OXIDE (above approx. 0.4 g/t Au cut-off)			TRANSITION (above approx. 0.75 g/t Au cut-off)			SULPHIDE (above approx. 0.75 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$1,300/oz gold price)												
Proven*	1,265	0.47	19	-	-	-	45	1.53	2	**1,310**	**0.51**	**21**
Probable**	991	0.91	29	757	1.72	41.9	2,680	2.03	175.1	**4,428**	**1.73**	**246**
P+P	2,256	0.67	48	757	1.72	42	2,725	2.02	177	**5,738**	**1.45**	**267**

*Proven Reserve is entirely stockpile material;

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

**Probable Oxide Reserve comprises oxide ore in Selinsing, Buffalo Reef, Felda deposits, and in Selinsing old tailings; Probable Transition and Sulphide Reserves comprise ore in Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda deposits.

Selinsing-Buffalo Reef/Felda Resources as of March 31, 2018 (Snowden)												
Category	OXIDE (above 0.3 g/t Au cut-off)			TRANSITION (above 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)			SULPHIDE (above 0.5 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 potential US$2,400/oz gold price)												
Measured*	1,265	0.47	19	-	-	-	45	1.53	2	**1,310**	**0.51**	**21**
Indicated**	1,533	0.85	42	1,086	1.49	52	8,052	1.60	415	**10,671**	**1.48**	**509**
M+I	2,798	0.68	61	1,086	1.49	52	8,097	1.60	417	**11,981**	**1.38**	**530**
Inferred***	349	1.05	11.8	485	1.22	19	5,563	1.79	319	**6,397**	**1.70**	**350**

*Measured Resource is entirely stockpile material;
**Indicated Oxide Resource is a combination of oxide mineralization occurring in Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda deposits plus Selinsing old tailings material; Indicated Transition and Sulphide Resources comprise mineralization occurring in Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda deposits;
***Inferred Resource comprises mineralization occurring in Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda deposits.

Based on these reserves, the 2019 Feasibility Study has demonstrated an approximately six-year life of mine (LOM) with an NPV of $27.56 million based on reported oxide and sulphide ore reserves as of March 2018. Over the six-year LOM, a total 5.7 million tonnes of ore would be treated at an average grade of 1.45g/t for 223koz at a cost of $863.67 per ounce. At a gold price of $1,300 per ounce, the Selinsing Gold Mine Project would generate net cash flow after tax of $97.00 million from operations, or $45.00 million net of capital expenditure.

The opportunity to consider Inferred Resources was discussed in the Feasibility Study. The inferred mineral resource inside the reserve open pit designs potentially contains an additional 20koz of gold. The Inferred Mineral Resource external to the open pit design contains 130koz of gold. Recommendations have been made to initiate further exploration programs, aimed at the conversion of inferred mineral resources into indicated mineral resources. Should those conversions be successful, the mineral reserves could potentially be significantly increased. The Selinsing Gold Mine has a proven record in converting oxide inferred mineral resources to recovered ounces, even though historical records should not be used as an indicator of future performance.

2.1.2 Production

Mining: The mining of transitional leachable sulphide ore has increased over the same period of the prior year. This increase was due to reduced availability of oxide ore and depleting oxide stockpile levels. Additional waste was mined for TSF construction in the quarter. Cut-back as well as pre-stripping activities were carried out during the period at Selinsing Pit 4 and Block 7 and Buffalo Reef.

A combination of factors, such as increased mining rates related to waste, lower mining rate to ore, and increase in mining leachable sulphide material at a higher cost due to blasting requirements, led to the increase in mining costs by 10% to $0.85 million during Q1 2021 (Q1 2020 2020: $0.77 million). The Company continues to implement grade control drilling practices to manage mining cost increases during ramp up of mining rates to access additional ore and replenish stockpile levels.

Processing: Referring to Figure 1 Operating and Financial Results, processing throughput tonnage was 29% lower for the three months ended September 30, 2020, as compared with the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. This reduction was due to ore shortages caused by low mining output and lack of super low-grade stockpile to support crusher feed. Overall mill availability, utilization and efficiency were 94.4%, 99.4% and 93.9% respectively. The process recovery rate for the three months ended September 30, 2020 was lower than the first quarter of the previous year due to higher percentage of leachable sulphide with related gold locked in sulphides in tailings.

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, processing costs decreased by 36% to $1.49 million as compared to $2.32 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease was mainly due to less ore processed.

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

Figure 4: Gold production and cash costs per ounce

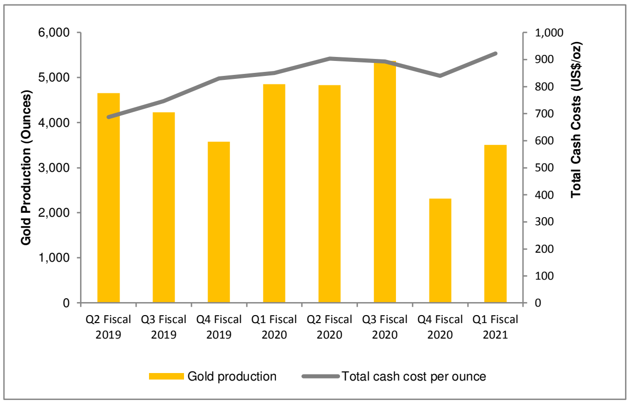
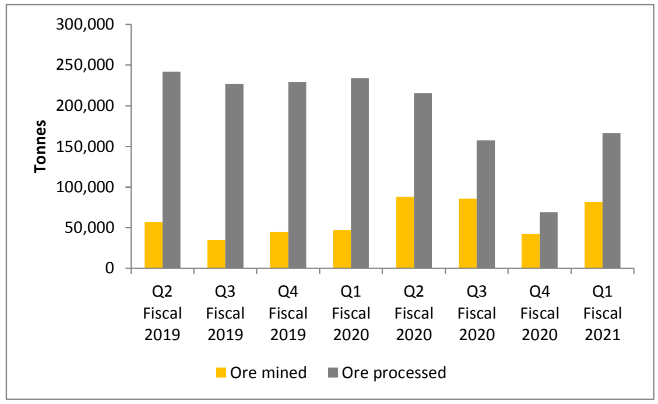


Figure 5: Selinsing Gold Mine: Operating Metrics



2.1.3 Development

Project development work include research and development ("R&D") of gold treatment, underground mining desktop study, TSF development/mining cutback and test work for oxide mining assessment at Peranggih.

As of September 30, 2020, development expenditures totaling $1.96 million have been incurred for research and development work of $0.88 million to improve the performance of the oxide plant to treat sulphide ore and an addition of non-leachable sulphide stockpile of $1.08 million. During the three months ended September 30, 2020, $0.40 million reduction was related to stockpiled non-leachable sulphide ore being assessed as leachable and transferred to plant for processing.

<u>R&D Work</u> include (1) improvement of the sulphide treatment performance through the projected sulphide treatment plant; (2) maximize recoveries of leachable sulphide ore in transition and oxide ore from Selinsing Deep, Buffalo Reef, Felda land, and (3) test third party gold concentrates to increase production grade.

The major development activities during Q1 2021 were to: continue the bioleach adaptation testwork on flotation concentrates; continue propagation of the bioleach inoculum; carry out testwork to improve the gold recovery from Selinsing, Peranggih and Felda ore samples; conduct gravity concentration and carbon in leach ("CIL") bottle roll tests on external third party concentrates; conduct testwork to improve lead and manganese remediation in the detox circuit.

Bioleach inoculum adaptation was conducted on flotation concentrates from Selinsing and Buffalo Reef sulphide ores in order to enhance the bacterial oxidation rate. Propagation of the bioleach inoculum continued using flotation concentrate from Buffalo Reef Central sulphide ore.

Samples of Selinsing, Peranggih and Felda stockpiled ore and drill samples were tested by gravity concentration and CIL with lead nitrate. Gravity concentration tests were carried out using a laboratory Knelson concentrator followed by intensive leach of the gravity concentrate. Gravity tailings were subjected to a conventional CIL bottle roll test with lead nitrate added to enhance the cyanide leach recovery.

Samples of third party concentrates were tested for potential purchase and subsequent processing through the existing oxide plant. Samples from Zambia and Columbia were among those tested with varying results.

Improvements to the operation of the detox circuit were implemented following testwork to reduce the lead and manganese content of the waste water discharge, without affecting cyanide destruction or arsenic remediation.

<u>A Potential Underground Desktop Study</u> was carried out at Selinisng, indicating potential in the Selinsing area, but more inventories over a 3g/t Au cut-off grade and sourcing an available and cost-effective contractor arrangement are both required. Major follow-up work will be undertaken for additional resource definition and conversion of the Inferred open pit potential into an Indicated Mineral Resource, as well as mineralisation extensions for potential underground mining. The main emphasis will be in the Buffalo Reef area for fresh/sulphide material.

<u>TSF Development/Pit 4 South-West Cutback</u>: During the three months ended September 30, 2020, construction of the second stage TSF lift to 535.5 mRL continued. This stage is aimed at meeting fiscal 2021 production requirements. During the three months ended September 30, 2020, total expenditures allocated to the completed TSF expansion were $0.14 million, including 48,272 tonnes of mining waste used as upgrade material. The cutback at Pit 4 continued during the year to gain access to additional mineable ore. Expenditures for the cutback amounted to $0.07 million, including 46,933 tonnes of mining waste.

Peranggih Bulk Mining: Following the success of trial mining completed in fiscal 2020, 5,002 meters of grade control (“GC”) drilling was commenced and completed at Peranggih by Q1, 2021, producing 2,493 samples. The full assay report was received in early August. A total of 58,662 tonnes @ 0.93g/t Au containing 1,747oz Au were estimated from the completed GC assay, it would potentially increase a combined mining inventory to 72,111 tonnes @ 0.88g/t Au with 2,040oz contained Au, of which 4,401 tonnes was mined in the quarter at 0.68g/t Au for 97 contained ounces. Comparing to the initial assay results from 2007 GC drilling program at the same area, the new GC delineated indicates 54.2% higher contained ounces, 63% higher gold grade, and 5.2% less tonnage gold materials to be extracted.

Based on the new GC delineated block, trial mining at Peranggih resumed in late September 2020, with 4 401 tonnes of ore hauled to Selinsing ROM Pad. The widening and gradient improvement of the hauled road from Peranggih to Pantos Stockpile was undertaken to increase ore transportation efficiency. Site clearing and sterilisation of the waste dump, stockpiling of topsoil, and siltation pond construction were carried out to facilitate the site's ongoing trial mining work. The Mineral and Geosciences Department had approved the operational mining scheme to allow the mining activity at Peranggih to be conducted in more sustainable manners.

2.1.4 Exploration

Total exploration expenditures excluding development activities at the Selinsing Gold Portfolio for the three months ended September 30, 2020, were $0.04 million and were attributable to tenement renewal at Buffalo Reef.

No major exploration drill programs have been initiated during the three months ended September 30, 2020 due to ongoing sulphide development work, the main exploration activity during the quarter related to grade control drilling at Peranggih and geological assessment at Selinsing pits 4, 5 and 6.

Peranggih Prospect: The Peranggih deposit hosted adjacent to the north of Buffalo Reef is a highly prospective, new oxide exploration target. Geological evidence and modelling indicate that it occurs in the same regional shearing structure hosting Selinsing and Buffalo Reef gold deposits, and has a potential mineralised hydrothermal breccia system containing oxide materials suitable to provide immediate mineable/leachable oxide feed for sustainable production at the current oxide plant at Selinsing.

Less than 10% of the total of 1.5km mineralization strike structure length was drilled to date at Peranggih, and the gold mineralization is still open along strike and down-dip. The extensive nature of the brecciation events indicates a high potential for a significant gold discovery within the Peranggih tenement. It is a major regional exploration target.

Pit 4, Pit 5 and Pit 6: An exploration drill program consisting of 1,570m over 20 holes at Pits 4, 5 and 6 was approved and scheduled to be implemented in Q2 2021. The main objective of this program is to delineate resource extensions at Pit 4, 5 and 6 that could be mined as immediate feed to the current CIL plant. The main drilling target is the shallow dipping structure extension close to the east flank of the pit. There are shallow dipping quartz veins and quartz stockwork occurrences exposed at the target zone, cutting the highly deformed lithic tuff and phyllite bedding with an intense chlorite-sericite-carbonate alteration. The quartz stockwork system is the characteristic of the Selinsing mineralization and indicates that the targeted zone could potentially host significant gold mineralization extended down dip.

2.1.5 Environment, Safety and Health

The Company is committed to comply with Malaysia’s environmental laws within the mandates of three government authorities:

- The Department of Minerals and Geosciences (“JMG”) for mining and processing activities including environmental jurisdiction inside the Company’s project tenements;
- The Department of the Environment (“DOE”), whose jurisdiction lies outside of the Company’s tenements, regarding quality of air and water 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 three months ended September 30, 2020, there were no lost time accidents recorded at the Selinsing operation. All reported incidents were shared among 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 sent out to various departments for any immediate corrective action. Third party environmental compliance audits were conducted by accredited independent consultants and laboratories on environmental audits, ambient air quality and environmental noise monitoring.

2.2 Murchison Gold Portfolio

The Murchison Gold Portfolio is 100% owned by the Company and was 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 40km southeast of Meekatharra, WA and 765 km northeast of Perth, WA. Tuckanarra is located approximately 40 km southwest of Burnakura.

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

The Murchison Gold Portfolio includes a number of mining and exploration tenements and lease applications covering approximately 230 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 necessary infrastructure. Underground mining was carried out by the previous owner of the Burnakura gold processing plant for several months and shortly thereafter it was placed in administration.

2.2.1 Resources

The Murchison Gold Project consists of a historical resource of 300koz Au of Indicated Resource and 344koz Au of Inferred Resource reported to a 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off, at the time of the acquisition in 2014, within a number of previously operated open pits and an underground mine. The Company believes that the quality of the data supporting the resources meets industry standards and considers this historical resource estimate to be relevant to its ongoing review of the Murchison Gold Project. The historical resources were reported in line with the JORC guidelines, and resource confidence categories and the reliability of the estimate are consistent with this standard, however they are not yet in full compliance with NI43-101 standards.

The current updated mineral resource estimation at Burnakura reported in the SRK NI43-101 Report dated July 2018, comprised of an Indicated Mineral Resource of 4.043mt@2.3g/t Au for 293koz and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.551mt@1.8g/t Au for 88koz at a 0.5g/t Au grade cut-off for open pit and 3.0 g/t Au for underground. The Company continued to improve its internal mining studies which will contribute towards the preparation of a preliminary economic assessment in respect of the Burnakura deposits. The Company is planning to continue a confirmation program over the remainder of the historical resources combined with exploration programs to add new resources.

Figure 6: 2018 Mineral Resource estimate breakdown for Burnakura Project

Updated Mineral Resources, Burnakura Gold Project (SRK, July 2018)					
Deposit	**Category**	**Lower cut-off (Au g/t)**	**Tonnes (Kt)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Gold (Koz)**
NOA1-6	Indicated	0.5	1,030	2.1	68
	Inferred	0.5	609	2.3	44
ANA	Indicated	0.5	2,141	1.6	107
	Inferred	0.5	92	1.5	4
Authaal	Indicated	0.5	-	-	-
	Inferred	0.5	556	1.4	25
Federal City	Indicated	0.5	96	1.3	4
	Inferred	0.5	259	1.3	11
TOTAL*	**Indicated**	**0.5**	**3,267**	**1.7**	**179**
	Inferred	**0.5**	**1,516**	**1.8**	**84**
NOA7-8**	Indicated	3.0	776	4.6	114
	Inferred	3.0	35	3.9	4
GRAND-TOTAL	**Indicated**		**4,043**	**2.3**	**293**
	Inferred		**1,551**	**1.8**	**88**

Notes:
(1) Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.
(2) All Mineral Resources have been reported on a dry tonnage basis.
(3) SRK is unaware of any issues that materially affect the Mineral Resources in a detrimental sense.
(4) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
(5) Mineral Resources estimated by David Slater (Principal Consultant, SRK), QP.
(6) *Open pit Resources (NOA1-6, ANA, Authaal, Federal City) are constrained in a Lerchs Grossman pit shell
**Underground Resources (NOA7-8) are constrained to >3g/t and 200m vertical depth.

2.2.2 Exploration

Exploration was focused on the generation of regional targets for the three main project areas as well as the commencement of detailed deposit reviews that will be included in the updated life of mine plan. The regional targets were generated from all available datasets including drilling, geophysics, geochemistry, geological as well as previously defined exploration targets. In preparation for updated life of mine planning, available data is being reviewed in detail for the individual deposits so that risks can be identified, and work plans can be designed to help mitigate these risks.

The generation of regional targets for the three main projects from all existing datasets will allow for more efficient planning and focused exploration and will also assist in managing Monument's tenement holdings. Although some targets had previously been identified, they did not necessarily consider all available datasets. Each target was given a priority as well as a description justifying the targets priority. Comments were also made on the regolith at the target area as well as the size potential of any mineralisation. Even though the project areas have had considerable exploration completed over them through various stages of exploration, there are still a substantial number of high quality exploration targets.

Detailed reviews of all of the geological data for deposits in the recently updated life of mine plans commenced during the quarter. Various aspects, including collar surveys, specific gravity, weathering surfaces as well as models including geological, structural and mineralization were assessed. The information was organized into a table for easy reference. A 'work required' table will be generated from the deposit review table in the next reporting period so that a plan of work can be generated that corresponds with the mine planning timeline. In general, the data available for the Burnakura deposits is relatively robust but the datasets for Gabanintha and Tuckanarra will need more substantial additional work completed to ensure that risk is minimized.

The historical and GIS Compilation database refinement work and upgrades continued to realize improved efficiencies. As this refinement work continues, improved interpretation of data will assist in identifying additional drilling targets to supplement drilling programs.

Burnakura: A total of 30 regional exploration targets were identified at the Burnakura Project. High potential exploration targets that were identified includes greenfield style targets with no known first pass sampling with potential strike lengths of over 3km, and brownfields style targets along strike and adjacent to known deposits such as New Alliance and the NOA group of deposits.

There are at least six deposits from Burnakura that are included in the life of mine plan and five of these contain Resources that have been classified as Indicated or Inferred Resources under NI43-101 standards. Some of the main tasks will include updating existing mineralization wireframes and corresponding block models for an evaluation of potential underground mining at Alliance.

Gabanintha:

A total of 30 regional exploration targets were identified at the Gabanintha Project. High potential targets along strike to the north and south of Tumblegum South were identified as well as along strike to the south of the Kavanagh pit and north of the Golden Hope trend. There is a general lack of first pass sampling data for the Gabanintha project which creates opportunity to discover substantial new deposits.

The portions of the resource inventory that are included in the life of mine plan were reviewed which is composed predominantly of mineralization around the existing pit areas including Yagahong, Canterbury and Terrells. Some of the work that may need to be completed includes confirmation drilling, updating mineralization wireframes, drill hole collar checking, specific gravity measurements, and relogging of holes.

Tuckanarra: A total of 18 regional exploration targets were identified at the Tuckanarra Project. The targets are focused on underexplored magnetic BIF units along strike direction, from known gold occurrences.

The Cable deposit is currently included in the life of mine plan, and generally has a similar level of work completed as for Gabanintha.

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, exploration at Murchison incurred expenditure of $0.32 million (Q1 2020: $0.14 million) on geological work.

2.2.3 Development

The Company continues to ensure that the plant and other facilities are operationally ready through its care and maintenance program to ensure efficient commissioning in the future. Site accommodations and catering are fully functional in readiness for the Company's personnel and mining contractors to commence on site.

2.3 Mengapur Copper-Iron Project

The Mengapur project is located in Pahang State, Malaysia, approximately 130 kilometers from Monument's wholly owned Selinsing Gold Mine near Sri Jaya, 12 kilometers from a highway and 75 kilometers from the Malaysian port of Kuantan. The Mengapur Project includes a mining tenement held by Cermat Aman Sdn. Bhd. ("CASB") and an exploration tenement held by Star Destiny Sdn. Bhd. ("Star Destiny"). Following significant exploration programs and metallurgical studies carried out from 2011 to 2015, a geological and resource modelling study had been carried out in 2018 and a NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate Technical Report was released in October 2018.

2.3.1 Resources

The technical report titled "Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mengapur Cu-Au Deposit, NI43-101 Technical Report" and dated October 29, 2018 was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects by John Graindorge

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

BSc (Hons); Grad. Cert. Geostatistics, MAusIMM(CP), Principal Consultant, Resources, Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd., the Qualified Person.

The project has been drilled using mostly diamond core drilling down to a nominal spacing of approximately 40m by 40m in a significant portion of the project area. The 2018 mineral resource estimate has incorporated a total of approximately 112,000m completed to date, of which nearly 53,000m were completed by Monument between 2011 and 2014. Drilling primarily comprised of diamond core drilling with some minor RC drilling. The geological interpretation has considered all known material items and represents an accurate reflection of current geological understanding, of copper oxide, transition and sulphide skarn type mineralization.

Figure 7 presents the 2018 mineral resource estimate for the Mengapur project, reported above a 0.3% Cu cut-off grade. To establish the requirement for the grade, quantity and quality of mineralization to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, a cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu was selected. This represented an assumption of an open-pit mining approach with limited selectivity and is based on values used at other similar deposits along with consideration of the continuity above the cut-off grade. The cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu is considered by Monument to be the base case scenario at this stage; however, further study is required to assess mining and processing options along with costs.

Figure 7: Mengapur August 2018 Mineral Resource estimate (0.3% Cu lower cut-off)

Indicated Mineral Resource							
Material type	**Tonnes**	**Cu**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Contained Cu**	**Contained Au**	**Contained Ag**
	Mt	**%**	**g/t**	**g/t**	**t**	**oz**	**oz**
Oxide	6.3	0.45	0.17	9.7	28,300	34,000	1,960,000
Transitional	9.7	0.48	0.15	9.8	46,800	47,000	3,060,000
Fresh	23.5	0.41	0.21	4.5	96,400	159,000	3,400,000
Total Indicated	**39.5**	**0.43**	**0.18**	**6.6**	**170,000**	**229,000**	**8,380,000**
Inferred Mineral Resource							
Type	**Tonnes**	**Cu**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Contained Cu**	**Contained Au**	**Contained Ag**
	Mt	**%**	**g/t**	**g/t**	**t**	**oz**	**oz**
Oxide	15.5	0.41	0.06	19.1	63,600	29,900	9,520,000
Transitional	12	0.5	0.1	17	60,000	38,600	6,560,000
Fresh	23.4	0.43	0.14	6.9	100,600	105,300	5,190,000
Total Inferred	**50.9**	**0.44**	**0.11**	**13**	**224,000**	**180,000**	**21,270,000**

(1) Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.
(2) All Mineral resources have been reported on a dry tonnage basis.
(3) Snowden is unaware of any issues that materially affect the mineral resources in a detrimental sense.
(4) Mineral resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
(5) Mineral resources estimated by John Graindorge (Principal Consultant, Snowden), QP.
(6) The majority of the interpreted mineralization is within 200m of the surface and as such considered by Snowden to be within the limits of extraction by open-pit mining.

2.3.2 Development

The Mengapur Project is a large economic scale project in the Company's pipeline of projects. Since acquisition of Mengapur, the Company has carried out extensive exploration programs to confirm historical resources and metallurgical test work to study downstream products. The resource confirmation and definition drilling were largely completed in fiscal 2014.

During fiscal 2018, geological and resource modelling work was resumed and in fiscal 2019 a NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation Technical Report was SEDAR filed in October 2018. As copper prices rise, the Company intends to carry out further assessment of the opportunity for copper production.

Harmonization Agreement: Monument Mengapur Sdn. Bhd. ("MMSB"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a Harmonization Agreement with Phoenix Lake Sdn. Bhd. ("PLSB") and ZCM Minerals Sdn. Bhd. ("ZCM"), (together the "Third Parties"). Pursuant to the Harmonization Agreement, the Third Parties have exclusive rights to mine free digging oxide magnetite iron materials (the "Third Party Interest") contained in top soil overburden at Area A and Area B under certain conditions, and to purchase the those materials once mined from MMSB for RM28 per tonne. In May 2019, ZCM had assigned its right to the Area A to PLSB. MMSB, being the exclusive operator, carried out grade control and supervision over the mining operation, including collecting proceeds from Iron Ore sales on behalf of Malaco, the owner of the Third Party Interest, with all operating costs incurred by MMSB to maintain iron ore operation being charged back to Malaco with additional fees.

Intec Interim License: In February 2015, Monument and Intec International Projects Pty Ltd ("Intec") entered the Heads of Agreement which was amended in August 2017 (together the "Intec Agreements"). Pursuant to the Intec Agreements, the Company was granted an interim license with an expiry date of January 16, 2017, which was subsequently extended to January 16, 2022, to exploit the Intec patented technology at the Company's alpha sites in Malaysia, including Mengapur. Subject to the success of staged test-work and certain conditions, Monument will obtain a full license to treat sulphide gold or copper materials using Intec technology across designated territories including Australia and South East Asia countries.

Tenements: The major mining lease for the Mengapur Project, ML 8/2011 tenements was renewed by the Pahang state land and mine department for a period of 5 years from June 1, 2020 till May 31, 2025. 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. The Company also submitted additional mining lease applications in 2009, 2010 and 2012 covering sections of the same area, and yet to receive an official notification from the authority. Management continues its dialogue with the Pahang State authority to expedite the approval process. According to the Mining Enactment 2001 of Malaysia, until receipt of official notification with the Company's consent, the exploration rights remain intact.

The scientific and technical information in Section 2 has been prepared, reviewed and approved by Mr. Roger Stangler, B.Sc., MEng, FAusIMM, MAIG, a Qualified Person defined in accordance with National Policy 43-101, retained by Golder Associates Pty Ltd.

3. OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PEFORMANCE

3.1 SUMMARY

During the three months ended September 30, 2020, mill operations included processing Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Block 7 leachable sulphide ore, oxide ore, super low-grade oxide ore, Peranggih oxide ore, and old tailings through the Selinsing Gold Plant. Processing was 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 8: Financial Highlights

	Fiscal 2019			Fiscal 2020				Fiscal 2021
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues (000's)	5,663	4,590	5,210	6,343	6,606	11,618	5,404	5,919
Weighted average gold price								
London Fix PM (per ounce)	1,233	1,299	1,338	1,477	1,485	1,609	1,688	1,907
Monument realized (per ounce)	1,231	1,295	1,332	1,475	1,485	1,602	1,684	1,909
Net earnings (loss) before other items and tax (000's)	768	269	759	745	757	2,303	704	1,943
Earnings (loss) per share before other items and tax:								
- Basic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
- Diluted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Net earnings (loss) after other items and tax (000's)	469	(914)	(1,116)	208	(1,076)	1,866	(1,273)	138
Earnings (loss) per share:								
- Basic	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.01	(0.00)	0.00
- Diluted	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.01	(0.00)	0.00

The quarterly financial results of the Company are outlined for the past eight quarters in Figure 9 above. The overall financial 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 three months ended September 30, 2020 net income was $0.14 million, or $0.00 per share (basic) compared to net income of $0.21 million or $0.00 per share (basic) of Q1 2020.

The decrease in net income was attributable to the following factors:

- A decrease in income from mining operations.
- An increase in foreign exchange loss.
- An increase in tax expenses.

Offset by:

- A decrease in corporate expenses.

3.2 Operating Results: Sales and Production Costs

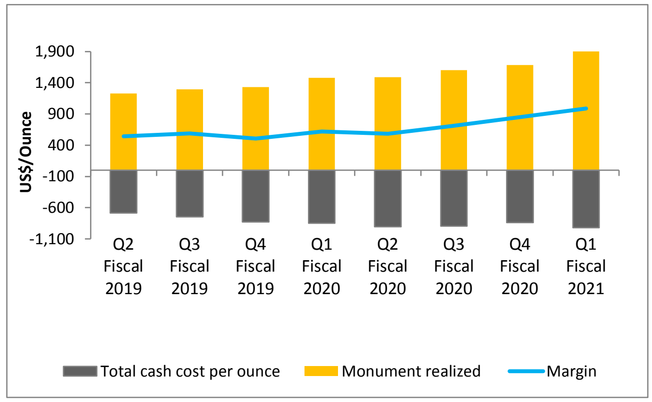
Three months ended September 30, 2020

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, mining operations before non-cash amortization and depreciation generated a gross margin of $3.06 million, an increase of 16% from $2.65 million of the same period last year.

After deducting non-cash depletion and accretion of $0.76 million (Q1 2020: $1.24 million) and operation expenses of $0.30 million (Q1 2020: nil), income from mining operations was $2.27 million as compared to $1.40 million of the same period last year.

Gold recovery decreased by 37% for the three months ended September 30, 2020 to 3,343oz (three months ended September 30, 2019: 5,327oz) due to reduction in ore processed (166,432t for the three months ended September 30, 2020 as compared to 234,030t for the three months ended September 30, 2019) and lower recovery rates of 63.6% (three months ended September 30, 2019: 71.4%). Total cash cost per ounce sold increased to $923/oz for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from $855/oz of the same period last year due to increases in mining and processing costs caused by harder leachable sulphide material as well as higher repair and maintenance costs, increase in mining rates related to waste and lower mining rate to ore also contributed to the increase in production costs.

Figure 9: Gross margin

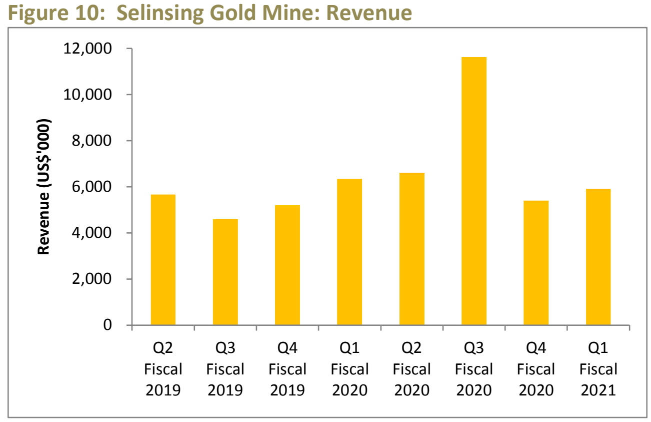


Sales

Gold sales generated revenue of $5.92 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 as compared to $6.34 million of the same period last year.

Gold sales revenue was derived from the sale of 3,100oz (three months ended September 30, 2019: 4,323oz) of gold at an average realized gold price of $1,909 per ounce (three months ended September 30, 2019: $1,475 per ounce). There was no gold prepaid delivery for the three months ended September 30, 2020(three months ended September 30, 2019: 723oz) at an average London Fix PM gold price of ($1,429 per ounce).

Figure 10: Selinsing Gold Mine: Revenue



Production Costs

Total production costs for the three months ended September 30, 2020 were $2.86 million as compared to $3.70 million of the same period last year. The decrease is in line with the decrease in gold sales revenue and reflected timing difference of gold sold and higher mining and processing costs as compared to last year.

Cash cost per ounce increased by 8% to $923/oz during the three months ended September 30, 2020 as compared to $855/oz of the same period last year. The increase was attributable to the increase in harder leachable sulphide material being processed which led to increases in mining and processing costs and increase in repairs and maintenance costs.

Mill feed head grade was 0.98g/t Au for the three months ended September 30, 2020 which was comparable to 0.99g/t Au of the same period last year.

Figure 11: Cash production costs by quarter

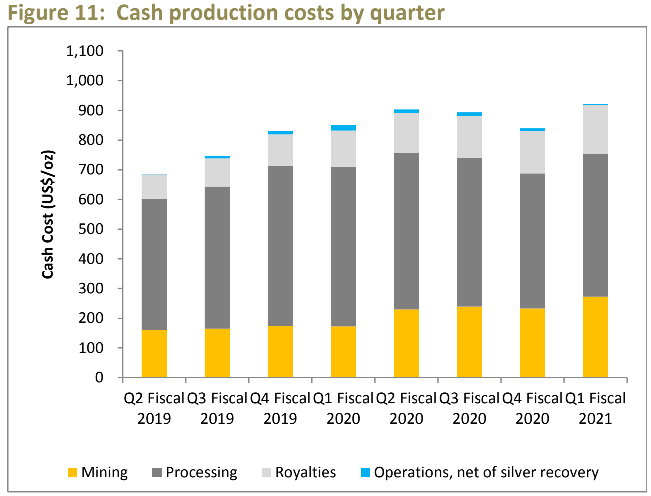


Figure 12: Production costs

	Three months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Production cost breakdown ('000s)	$	$
Mining	850	771
Processing	1,492	2,324
Royalties	504	524
Operations, net of silver recovery	14	78
Total production costs	**2,860**	**3,697**

Mining

Mining activities continued to focus on Selinsing Pit 5/6, Buffalo Reef, Felda Block 7 as well as the Selinsing Pit 4 south west cutback where mining began in December 2019, and also Peranggih trial mining. During the three months ended September 30, 2020, five open pits supplied ore to the Selinsing Plant – Selinsing Pit 5/6 (Oxide + Transition), BRC2 (Oxide) and BRC3 (Oxide) in Buffalo Reef, Felda Block 7, and Peranggih (Oxide). The Selinsing Transition ore feed to the CIL plant is continually being evaluated based on ongoing lead nitrate leaching tests.

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, cash cost per ounce of mining operations increased by 54% to $274/oz from $178/oz of last year, mainly due to increased tonnage of ore mined. The mining of harder leachable sulphide ore materials in transition zones for mill feed to supplement current processing also contributed to the increased cost. Mining production included 81,576t of ore (three months ended September 30, 2019: 46,797t) and 1,058,157t of waste (three months ended September 30, 2019: 833,800t). Waste mined for the three months ended September 30, 2020 included 962,952t of operating waste, 46,933t of waste cutback at Selinsing and 48,272t of waste fill related to the TSF upgrade, as compared to 720,003t of operating waste, 5,486t of waste cutback at Selinsing and 108,311t of waste removed for the TSF upgrade for the same period last year. Based on the current fiscal years mining sequence, the stripping ratio reduced to 12.97 for the three months ended September 30, 2020 as compared to 17.82 of the same period last year. The cost of waste fill related to TSF upgrade is capital in nature and is not included in mining operating costs. Cost per tonne mined increased by 11% from $1.44/t to $1.60/t.

Processing

For the three months ended September 30, 2020 total processing cash costs were $1.49 million as compared to $2.32 million of the same period last year. Processing cost per tonne was $13.39/t for the three months ended September 30, 2020; a 24% increase from $10.77/t of the same period last year. The increase was primarily due to more consumables and power costs used to process harder leachable sulphide ore from Selinsing, additional maintenance and higher detoxification consumable costs for reducing the TSF water levels from heavy rain. Total ore processed decreased by 29% to 166,432t from 234,030t of the same period last year. Mill feed for the three months ended September 30, 2020 comprised of 28,395t super low grade oxide, 39,415t oxide, 50,664t old tailings and 45,738t leachable sulphide as compared to those of the same period last year of 147,792t super low grade oxide, 6,011t oxide, 56,642t old tailings and 20,744t leachable sulphide.

Royalties

For the three months ended September 30, 2020 total royalties cost decreased 4% to $0.50 million as compared to $0.52 million of last year, due to decreased production of gold. Royalties paid are affected by average gold spot prices and the amount of gold produced and sold in the period.

Operation expenses

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Selinsing gold production was suspended from March 18, 2020 to May 12, 2020 in compliance with the Movement Control Order ("MCO") issued by the Malaysian government.

Subsequent to May 12, 2020, production resumed gradually. Mining activities with blasting were not initiated until July 2020, when explosives supplier became available.

Costs incurred during the production suspension and transition period to maintain normal production capacity were recorded under operation expenses, which comprised $0.03 million for maintaining idle capacity during the three months ended September 30, 2020.

Non-cash Costs

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, non-cash production expenses amounted to $0.76 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: $1.24 million). Included therein are depreciation and amortization of $0.72 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: $1.19 million) and accretion of asset retirement obligations of $0.04 million three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.05 million).

3.3 Corporate General and Administrative

Figure 13: Corporate Costs (000's)

	Three months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	$	$
General and administration	178	373
Stock-based compensation	0	1
Legal, accounting and audit	96	81
Shareholder communications	28	52
Travel	2	34
Regulatory compliance and filing	13	4
Project investigation and financing	0	103
Amortization	11	11
Total Corporate Costs	**328**	**659**

Corporate expenditures for the three months ended September 30, 2020 were $0.33 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.66 million), $0.33 million less than the same period last year. The decrease was mainly attributable to $0.10 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: nil) incurred for project investigation and financing, and decrease in general and administration for $0.20 million due to reduction in directors' compensation and rent credits.

3.4 Other (Loss) Income

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, loss from other items amounted to $1.09 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: loss of $0.14 million). The increase was mainly due to increase in foreign exchange loss to $0.69 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: foreign exchange gain of $0.31 million).

3.5 Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2020 was $0.71 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.40 million) comprising of current tax expense of $0.39 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.10 million) and deferred tax expense of $0.32 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.30 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 gold treatment plant expansions, production operations at Selinsing and exploration. The Company's cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2020 was $13.94 million, an increase of $3.81 million from June 30, 2020. The Company's cash and cash equivalents primarily comprised of cash held with reputable financial institutions and is invested in cash accounts. The funds are not exposed to liquidity risk and there are no restrictions on the ability of the Company to use these funds to meet its obligations. The Company's restricted cash of $4.06 million (June 30, 2020: $0.30 million) represented issued letters of credit and fixed deposits as guarantees for utilities, custom duties and certain equipment of $0.30 million (June 30, 2020: $0.30 million) and a refundable deposit in escrow for commencement of a due diligence for a potential transaction of $3.75 million (June 30, 2020: nil).

The Company's cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2020 are summarized as follows:

Figure 14: Cash Flows from Operating, Investing and Financing Activities (000s)

In US' 000s	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	$	$
Cash provided from operating activities	**747**	**1,212**
Financing activities		
Payment of finance lease obligations	(7)	(7)
Cash used in financing activities	**(7)**	**(7)**
Investing activities		
Selinsing Gold Portfolio	(389)	(1,257)
Murchison Gold Portfolio	(258)	(273)
Mengapur Project	(33)	(38)
Deposit received for due diligence	3,750	-
Cash (used in) /provided from investing activities	**3,070**	**(3,068)**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,810	(1,863)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	10,125	9,341
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**13,935**	**7,478**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash	9,872	7,177
Restricted cash	4,063	301
	13,935	**7,478**

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, the Selinsing Gold Mine generated net cash from operating activities of $0.75 million, a decrease of $0.46 million as compared to $1.21 million of the same period prior year. Net cash provided from investing activities for the three months ended September 30, 2020 amounted to $3.07 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: net cash used of $3.07 million). Cash and cash equivalents increased by $3.81 million as compared to a decrease of $1.86 million in the same quarter of the prior year.

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, cash used in investing activities represented $0.39 million invested in Selinsing for sulphide project development and tailings storage facility upgrades (three months ended September 30, 2019: $1.26 million), $0.26 million and $0.03 million invested in Murchison exploration and evaluation projects and Mengapur exploration and evaluation projects, respectively (three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.27 million and $0.04 million, respectively).

Currents assets on September 30, 2020 were $30.33 million (June 30, 2020: $25.12 million). The increase of $5.21 million was primarily due to increase in cash and cash equivalents of $3.81 million, increase in inventory work in progress of $0.88 million, and increase in prepayments of $0.53 million mainly for Buffalo Reef tenement renewal for 5 years.

Total assets on September 30, 2020 were $253.12 million (June 30, 2020: $247.58 million). The increase of $5.54 million was primarily due to increase in current assets of $5.21 million.

Current liabilities on September 30, 2020 were $11.85 million (June 30, 2020: $6.34 million). The increase of $5.51 million was primarily due to increase in deferred liabilities of $3.75 million for the refundable deposit received for a potential transaction accounted, and increase in deferred revenue of $1.33 million for gold prepaid delivery.

Total liabilities on September 30, 2020 were $26.56 million (June 30, 2020: $21.16 million). The increase of $5.40 million was primarily due to increase in current liabilities of $0.51 million.

On September 30, 2020, current assets exceeded current liabilities by $18.48 million (June 30, 2020: $18.79 million). The Company believes that this is sufficient to provide funding for shorter term items such as general administration, property care and maintenance and day-to-day production at Selinsing.

With respect to longer term capital expenditure funding requirements, the Company considers the equity market as its primary source of funding for major capital projects. Another possible source of capital could be proceeds from the sale of non-core assets. These capital sources together with operating cash flow and the Company's active management of its operations and development activities will enable the Company to maintain an appropriate overall liquidity position.

5. CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's capital resources as at September 30, 2020 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, 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.

In January 2018, the Company entered into a $7.00 million gold prepaid sale agreement with Concept Capital Management ("CCM" or the "Purchaser"). Pursuant to that agreement, the Company's Australian subsidiary, Monument Murchison Pty Ltd (the "Seller") received a $7.00 million prepayment and committed to deliver a total 8,676 ounces of gold to the Purchaser, after a twelve month grace period effective January 23, 2018, over a 36-month period commencing February 28, 2019 to January 31, 2022. Due to postponed gold production at the Burnakura Gold Project, the gold delivery obligation has been taken over by the Company's Malaysian subsidiary, Able Return Sdn Bhd, as a guarantor.

In August 2019, the Company provided a $1.5 million loan to CCM. On February 26, 2020, 983 ounces of gold at $1,635 per ounce pursuant to London Fix PM was deducted from the gold forward delivery obligation to fully settle the loan principal plus interest of $0.11 million.

As at September 30, 2020, the Company has delivered 3,856 ounces of physical gold to CCM out of the total 8,676 ounces of gold delivery obligation. After deducting the 983 ounces of gold used to offset the $1.5 million loan, the balance of gold delivery obligation was 3,837 ounces as of September 30, 2020 which are to be delivered at 222 ounces of gold in October 2020 and 241 ounces of gold monthly thereafter until January 31, 2022.

In conjunction with the above transaction, the Company continues to seek additional funding to place its Selinsing Sulphide Project into production. The Company continues to assess the Burnakura early stage production decision. Upon success, this would potentially allow the Company to generate a second source of cash flow from Australian operations.

Figure15: Commitments and Contingencies (000's)

	2021 $	2022 $	2023 $	2024 $	2025 $	Total $
Lease commitments	26	22	-	-	-	48
Mineral property obligations	502	810	639	583	644	3,178
Purchase commitments	1,875	36	7	4	4	1,926
Total	**2,403**	**868**	**646**	**587**	**648**	**5,152**

Lease commitments relate to future contractually obligated payments of a long-term office lease recognized as a right-of-use asset. Mineral property obligations include exploration expenditures and levies mandated by relevant government authorities to keep tenements in good standing. Purchase commitments are mainly related to operations carried out in Malaysia and Western Australia.

In addition to commitments outlined in the table above, the Company is obligated to deliver 3,837 ounces of gold related to the gold prepaid sale at 222 ounces of gold in October 2020 and 241 ounces of gold monthly thereafter until January 31, 2022.

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. Members of key management include five directors (executive and non-executive), the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer and the Vice President of Business Development who report directly to the CEO.

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

Figure 16: Key management compensation (000's)

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	$	$
Salaries	155	238
Directors' fees	36	34
Share-based payments	-	1
Total compensation	**191**	**273**

During the three months ended September 30, 2020, $nil (Three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.80 million) was paid out in relation to legacy payments expensed in previous periods.

Amount due to related parties as at September 30, 2020 was $0.04 million (June 30, 2020: $0.04 million) relating to director fees. Directors' fees are paid on a quarterly basis. Any unpaid amounts due to directors are recorded in accrued liabilities and are unsecured and bear no interest.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 19, 2020, the Company announced that it entered into a Joint Venture Arrangement (the "Transaction") with Odyssey Energy Ltd (ASX: "ODY", "Odyssey", proposed to be renamed Odyssey Gold Ltd). After closing of the Transaction, Odyssey and Monument will jointly develop the Tuckanarra Gold Project through an unincorporated joint venture to advance the Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra") located in the Murchison Goldfield.

Pursuant to the JV arrangement, the Company sells 80% of its interest in Tuckanarra to Odyssey for an aggregated consideration of AUD$5.00 million cash (or equivalent $3.58 million), retains a 1% net smelter return royalty over ODY's percentage share, and a 20% interest in the Tuckanarra Project free carried until a decision to mine, provided preferentially ODY's gold ore will be processed through Monument's Burnakura gold plant subject to commercial terms.

The aggregated cash consideration of AUD$5.00 million consists of AUD$0.15 million deposit payable on signing of agreement, AUD$1.85 million payable on the completion of the Transaction, AUD$2.00 million payable within 6 months of the completion of the Transaction, and AUD$1.00 million payable within 36 months of the completion of the Transaction.

The conditions to close the Transaction include regulatory approval, due diligence, capital raising, and shareholder approval. The completion of the Transaction is projected by December 9, 2020. The cash proceeds will be used for Murchison Gold Projects development and working capital.

Subsequent to the three months ended September 30, 2020, the AUD$0.15 million deposit has been received under an escrow account and due diligence has been completed with full satisfaction by Odyssey.

9. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Refer to Note 3 of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2020. 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 amounts reported. Significant estimates and areas where judgment is applied include: accounting for gold prepaid sale arrangements, purchase price allocation and valuation of deferred exploration assets, ore reserve and mineral resource estimates, determination of useful lives for property, plant and equipment, 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

None.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK EXPOSURE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost and include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Refer to the consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2020 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 strengthened slightly during the second quarter compared with the USD and CAD. A stronger Malaysian Ringgit increases costs in US dollar terms at the Company's Malaysian operations.

Based on the above net exposures as at September 30, 2020 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 $0.13 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: $0.10 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 $0.01 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: increase/decrease $0.06 million) 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 million (three months ended September 30, 2019: increase/decrease $0.01 million) in net income.

Figure 18: Monthly USD to CAD Exchange Rates

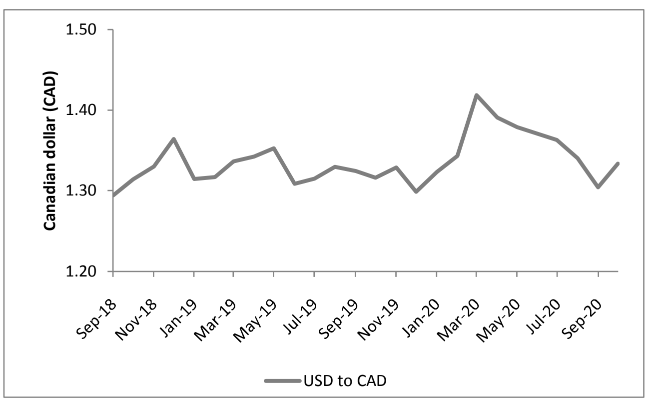
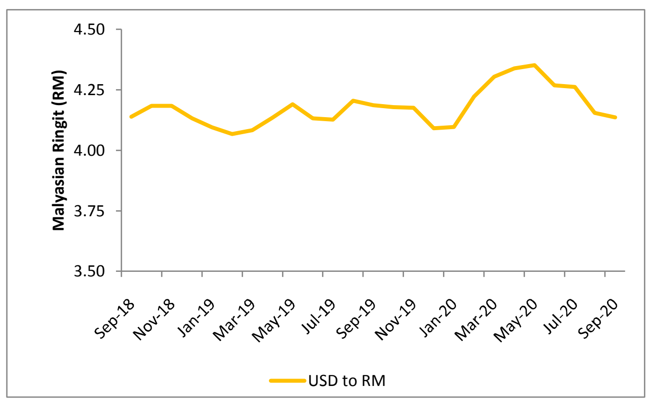


Figure 19: Monthly USD to RM Exchange Rates



Commodity price risk

For the three months ended September 30, 2020, the Company's revenues and cash flows were impacted by fluctuation in gold prices. For the three months ended September 30, 2020, gold prices fluctuate within the range of $1,771 to $2,067 per ounce (fiscal 2020: $1,389 to $1,772 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.

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

To limit interest rate risk, the Company uses a restrictive investment policy. The fair value of investments of financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents is relatively unaffected by changes in short-term interest rates. 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's credit risk on trade receivables is negligible.

The Company is exposed to concentration of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts as at September 30, 2020. An amount of $4.50 million (June 30, 2020: $1.00 million) is held with a Malaysian financial institution, $0.11 million (June 30, 2020: $0.15 million) with an Australian financial institution and $9.33 million (June 30, 2020: $8.98 million) is held with Canadian financial institutions. 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 November 16, 2020, the date of this MD&A.

Figure 20: Share capital structure

Common shares (1)	Quantity
Issued and outstanding	328,971,563

Restricted share units	Quantity
	14,623,466

(1) 7,000,000 common shares are held in escrow in relation to the Intec Transaction. The terms of the escrow period have been extended to January 16, 2022.

13. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Monument Mining Limited is a mineral exploration, development and gold production company. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even with a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not be eliminated. While the discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into production. Significant 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 mineability and recoverability as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical. Government regulations are significant factor to consider, 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 production is dependent on various factors that may not be controllable by the Company.

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

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 permits, compliance with governmental requirements, potential aboriginal claims as well as achieving profitable 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 mineral reserves and mineral resources and the corresponding grades. Mineral 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 mineral deposit and may require the Company to reduce its estimates. Changes in gold recovery rates during milling and especially the impact of 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 as well as the ultimate operating cost of relevant projects. 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 the 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 that are relevant to the Company’s operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on mineral properties, potential for a commercially viable production may diminish or be 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. Environmental liability may still exist for properties that the Company had a prior ownership or participating 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 provide funding for acquisitions and development in order to carry out 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 global 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 in 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 within the control of the Company.

The Company's mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by 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 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 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 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-IFRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This Management's Discussion and Analysis refers to cash costs per ounce sold, weighted average gold price, all-in sustaining costs per ounce sold ("AISC"), sustaining capital expenditures and exploration and evaluation expenditures included in AISC calculations. These are measures with no standardized meaning under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), i.e. they are non-IFRS measures, and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Their measurement and presentation are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Cash cost per ounce sold

The Company has included the non-IFRS performance measure "cash cost per ounce sold". This non-IFRS performance measure does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS 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 performance measures prepared in accordance with 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 performance benchmark 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, and excludes amortization, depletion, reclamation, idle production costs, capital costs, exploration costs and corporate administration costs.

The following tables provides a reconciliation for the cash cost per ounce sold for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019:

(In thousands of US dollars, except where noted)	Three months ended September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Production costs	2,860	3,697
Divided by ounces of gold sold (oz)	3,100	4,323
Total cash cost (US$/oz)	**923**	**855**

Weighted average gold price

The Company reports realized weighted average gold price and also London Fix PM weighted average gold price on a gold ounce sold basis. These non-IFRS performance measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Realized weighted average gold price is computed gross revenue divided by ounces of gold sold excluding the revenue and ounces of gold deliveries to fulfill the obligation of gold prepaid sale. London Fix PM weighted average gold price is calculated weighted average London Fix PM gold price on gold sales. The Company believes that realized weighted average gold price provides additional information of gross revenue on a gold ounce sold basis, which is compared to London Fix PM weighted average gold price as market benchmark.

All-in sustaining cost per ounce sold

The Company reports all-in sustaining costs ("AISC") on a gold ounce sold basis. This performance measure has no standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers or used as a substitute for performance measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Company follows the guidance announced by the World Gold Council ("WGC") in September 2013 and updated in November 2018. The WGC is a non-profit association of the world's leading gold mining companies established in 1987 to promote the use of gold to industry, consumers and investors. The WGC is not a regulatory body and does not have the authority to develop accounting standards or disclosure requirements. The WGC has worked with its member companies to develop a measure that expands on IFRS measures such as operating expenses and non-IFRS measures to provide visibility into the economics of a gold mining company. All-in sustaining costs are calculated by taking total cash costs and adding sustaining capital expenditures, corporate administrative expenses at the Selinsing Gold Mine including share-based compensation, exploration and evaluation costs, and accretion of asset retirement obligations. Sustaining capital expenditures are defined as those expenditures which do not increase annual gold ounce production at the Selinsing Gold Mine and exclude all expenditures for major growth or infrastructure projects and non-producing projects. Certain other cash expenditures, including tax payments and acquisition costs, are also excluded. The Company believes that this measure represents the total costs of producing gold from current operations and provides the Company and other stakeholders of the Company with additional information of the Company's operational performance and ability to generate cash flows.

The following tables provides a reconciliation for AISC for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019:

	Three months ended	
(In thousands of US dollars, except where noted)	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Production costs	2,860	3,697
By-product silver recovery	4	4
Operation expenses	29	0
Corporate expenses	28	66
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	35	48
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	32	211
Sustaining capital expenditures	284	982
All-in sustaining costs	**3,272**	**5,008**
Divided by ounces of gold sold (oz)	3,100	4,323
All-in sustaining costs per gold ounce sold (US$/oz)	**1,055**	**1,158**

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 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 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's current expectations; (4) the viability, permitting and exploration of Mengapur project being consistent with Monument's 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 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 occurrence of 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.