

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Monument Mining Limited ("Monument" or the "Company") as of September 23, 2021 should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2021 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").

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](http://www.monumentmining.com) and at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Fiscal 2021 Highlights

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- Restructured assets to a gold focused portfolio by spinning out Mengapur copper and iron ore project;
- Two staged Selinsing gold plant conversion with the flotation plant construction commenced and fully funded;
- Murchison Project exploration strategized to test upside potential for new gold;
- Tuckanarra Joint ventured with Odyssey fast tracking exploration and development;
- Selinsing Gold Mine continued with leachable sulphide ore production transitioning to new life of mine
  - 12,850 ounces ("oz") of gold sold for \$23.24 million (2020: 19,401oz for \$29.97 million);
  - Average annual gold price realized at \$1,864/oz (2020: \$1,563/oz);
  - Cash cost per ounce sold was \$1,178/oz (2020: \$878/oz);
  - Gross margin decreased by 37% to \$8.10 million (2020: \$12.94 million);
  - 10,282oz of gold produced (2020: 17,360oz);
  - All-in sustaining cost ("AISC") increased to \$1,425/oz (2020: \$1,136/oz) (section 15 "Non-IFRS Performance Measures");
  - Six weeks production suspension due to Covid 19 MCO by Malaysia authority. (2020: Eight weeks)

### 1.2 Company Overview

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Monument Mining Limited (TSX-V: MMY, FSE: D7Q1) is an established Canadian gold producer and mining asset developer. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Selinsing Gold Mine and the Murchison Gold Project portfolios, and a 20% ownership in the Tuckanarra project joint venture interest as of June 30, 2021. The Selinsing Gold Mine is located in Pahang State, within the Central Gold Belt of Western Malaysia, comprised of the Selinsing, Buffalo Reef, Felda Land, Peranggih and Famehub projects. Murchison, comprised of the Burnakura and Gabanintha projects, and Tuckanarra are located in the Murchison region, Western Australia ("WA"), Australia.

Monument's primary business activities include advancing its mineral projects from exploration to production and conducting mining and processing operations to generate profit from sustainable precious metal production. The 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 production. The Company's long-term goal is to become a sustainable dividend paying gold producer.

Monument has an experienced management team with the demonstrated ability to progress projects from exploration to production and, effectively and profitably operates producing mines. The Company employs approximately 200 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

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During the fiscal year 2021, the Company focused on consolidating its asset portfolio. It has placed the Tuckanarra Gold Project into a Joint-Venture (JV) on December 24, 2020, and streamlined its project portfolio with spinning off the Mengapur copper and iron ore project on April 8, 2021. Those milestone achievements have unblocked value sitting in its balance sheet for years, the proceeds enable the Company move forward to development Murchison Project and place Selinsing Gold Mine into second life of mine production. Thereafter the closing, the Company announced the commencement of Flotation Plant work at Selinsing. The market reacted favorably to this news

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with a year-high share price of CAD\$0.21 in May 2021 and closed at CAD\$0.14 on June 30, 2021 in comparison to CAD\$0.09 on July 2, 2020.

### Strategy Highlights

As a junior gold producer, Monument's overall strategy is to build incremental gold resources and reserves through exploration, production expansion and disciplined acquisitions, as well as build up market awareness for the market to reflect the Company's value thus transforming the Company's upside potential to benefit our shareholders. The Company grows its value by developing gold assets and building up gold reserves that provide sustainable cash flow therefore lifting the market cap of the Company. Our strategy is to focus on these three areas. In February 2021, the Company announced its value creation strategy to increase gold resources and reserves through exploration, expansion, and disciplined acquisitions.

The Company's tactical goals are summarized as follows:

- Convert the current oxide plant to a sulphide plant into two phases: flotation plant and Biox<sup>®</sup> plant. Place the flotation plant into production in 2022;
- Establish the Murchison Gold Project as a potential cornerstone gold development project by completing a two-year exploration program;
- Proceed with a disciplined acquisition to build larger scale of gold production profile.

The achievement of the above goals relies on available financial resources and other conditions. In the past ten years the Company's development has been primarily dependent on cash generated by its oxide gold production at the Selinsing Gold Mine. As oxide materials are being depleted, it is critical for the Company to launch the Selinsing Sulphide Flotation Project in order to resume its historical production levels through the new life of mine. It is also critical for the Company to develop its Murchison Gold Project into the Company's cornerstone producing property which will reduce its reliance on a single cash generating operation: success in exploration for new gold is the most economical way to increase shareholder value. In management's opinion the Murchison Project is highly prospective. The exploration has commenced subsequent to the year end.

The proceeds from the divestiture of Monument's base metal assets have provided financing to implement the corporate strategy. However, there are no guarantees that the Company can be successful due to uncontrollable risk factors, including change of market conditions, operation risks, the volatility of gold prices and demand of gold related products, a volatile global economic environment, the Covid-19 pandemic and so on.

### General Operations

Fiscal 2021 opened with the continued challenges of the global Covid-19 pandemic when Monument gold production at its Selinsing gold mine resumed gradually in the first quarter after the eight week mining ban from March to May 2020 in fiscal 2020; and it has ended with additional seven weeks mine shut down from May 18 to June 28, 2021 compliant with the movement control order by Malaysia Government due to second wave of Covid pandemics. The risks have been continuously monitored and mitigated according to the Company's plan. The Covid pandemic has and may continue to have adverse impact on the Company's operations, cash flow and corporate development.

Monument puts employee's well-being as first priority. The business sustaining plan has been executed since. The screening, isolation and quarantine and social distancing procedures are undertaken in accordance with the Company's COVID-19 preventive policies and health authority requirement across all its operating sites and offices in Vancouver, Malaysia, and Western Australia. The regular reporting and educational workshops are open to employees under a well-established communication channel. In the supply chain area, mitigation measures have been implemented including initiating a process to increase stocks of key consumables, ordering additional critical spares, assessing potential disruptions, and identifying alternative sources of supply.

Gross revenue for fiscal 2021 ("2021") was \$23.24 million with net profit from Selinsing gold production of \$3.57 million comparing to gross revenue for fiscal 2020 ("2020") of \$29.97 million with net profit from Selinsing gold production of \$6.48 million. Due to spinning off the Mengapur Project which caused impairment loss of \$94.92 million, 2021 produced a net loss of \$99.32 million, or \$0.31 per share, in comparison to 2020 net loss of \$0.28 million or \$0.00 per share.

Fiscal 2021 continued to generate positive cash from operations even though was marginal, which self-funded in large the other gold projects and corporate development. Cash from operations were totaled \$1.65 million compared to the prior year of \$6.27 million primarily due to significant reduction in Selinsing production to 10,282oz from 17,360oz in 2020. It was expected when oxide ore has almost been depleted and the production was mainly on transitional sulphide ore which provided much lower head grade in the mill feed, and resulted in lower recovery rates, especially the leachability of Pit 4 transitional sulphide ore was lower than anticipated, despite the mining rate was higher up to 427,528 tonnes of ore mined in 2021 compared to 263,074 tonnes of ore mined in fiscal 2020; this was however partially offset by stronger gold selling prices at 1,864 per ounces in 2021 (2020: \$1,563/oz) and less corporate expenditure. Regardless the additional seven weeks mine shut down caused by Covid pandemic, the quarter fourth operations generated \$2.21 million in fiscal 2021 compared to \$0.66 net cash generated from operations in fiscal 2020, gold production were down to 1,838 oz in Q4, 2021

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from 2,311 oz in the same period of 2020. Due to higher gold price, gross revenue - up to \$6.09million in Q4, 2021 from \$5.40million in Q4, 2020, but net margin - down to \$1.27 million from \$2.65 in the same period of Q4, 2020.

As the transitional sulphide production continues in fiscal 2022, the economics are conditional upon ongoing metallurgical test work. Therefore, past production cannot be used as indicators of future performance through the current mill and the investors and potential investors should not use the historical production results in their considerations. The new life of mine production will commence upon completion of the flotation plant to supply marketable sulphide gold concentrates and upon completion of the bioleaching plant to produce gold bullion.

A total cash spent on project development during 2021 was \$4.95 million (2020: \$5.47 million) of which \$2.80 million (Q4, 2021: \$0.96 million) on Selinsing Gold Mine to sustain the production, \$0.59 million (Q4, 2021: \$0.34 million) for Sulphide Project development, and \$1.15 million (Q4, 2021: \$0.47 million) on Murchison including \$0.74 million for care and maintenance, \$nil for development and \$0.41 million for exploration. During the year, the Company also spent \$0.04 million on office leasing (2020: \$ 0.04 million), partially offset by government none-interest bearing loan to assist business during the Covid pandemics.

Murchison Gold Project development, costing \$0.41 million during fiscal 2021 (Q4, 2021: \$0.14 million), has performed further economic review for early-stage production, which was reviewed by SRK ("SRK Consulting Australasia Pty Ltd"). The recommendations on further works were proposed in order to increase the confidence level of the production have been submitted to management and the board for consideration. The decision was derived by the board to focus on exploration to maximize potential for gold discoveries along with further work to be completed as recommended. The exploration plan was reviewed based on exploration targets generation, and revised during the year, and the drilling program has commenced subsequently after the year end in July, 2021.

The mineral portfolio restructure has generated net proceeds of \$31.82 million, including gross proceed of \$30 million, offset by \$0.84 million transaction fees and incidental costs from Mengapur transaction, and gross proceed of \$2.69 million, offset by \$0.03 million transaction incidental costs from Tuckanarra transaction.

During 2021, the Company completed a sale of 80% interest in its Tuckanarra Gold Project to Odyssey Gold Ltd. ("Odyssey") on December 23, 2020, leaving Monument with a 20% free carried interest and a 1% net smelter return royalty. An unincorporated joint venture was formed with Odyssey to further the exploration of Tuckanarra. Odyssey will be solely responsible for funding the exploration and evaluation activities at Tuckanarra.

The Company entered into a definitive Purchase and Sale Agreement ("Sale Agreement") with Fortress Minerals Limited ("Fortress") on January 8, 2021, pursuant to which, sold to Fortress a 100% of the shares in Monument Mengapur Sdn Bhd ("MMSB"), in turn the 100% Mengapur Project on April 8, 2021 for \$30 million cash. In conjunction with the Sale Agreement, Monument also entered into a royalty agreement with Fortress which has entitled Monument to a royalty of 1.25% of gross revenue on all products produced at the Mengapur Project.

### 1.3.1 Project Development

As part of the company's value creation strategy, in 2021, project development had commenced Phase I of sulphide gold project development – flotation construction, as well completed Murchison project assessment, phase one exploration target generation and planning and preparation.

#### Selinsing sulphide project development

Commenced in February 2021, the Company has decided to develop the Selinsing Sulphide Project into production through a two stages de-risking process in order to reduce the initial upfront investment required. Stage 1: the construction of a flotation plant aimed to produce saleable gold concentrates; Stage 2: the construction of a BIOX<sup>®</sup> leaching plant to treat sulphide concentrates should a potential niche market can be established successfully.

Selinsing Flotation construction will take approximately 15 months to be completed for an estimated \$20 million, including flotation plant optimization and engineering, procurement, construction and commissioning, and securing off-take agreements.

During the fourth quarter of 2021, flotation test work was completed at the Selinsing on-site lab to determine the optimum concentrate gold grade and recovery for maximizing revenue. The positive results were independently tested at Bureau Veritas Laboratory ("BV Lab") under Orway Mineral Consultants ("OMC")'s supervision. The Selinsing on-site lab also completed variability testing which allowed for benchmarking of both the site and BV Lab composite results against the projected weighted average.

OMC completed the process plant design in early June 2021, and has submitted the flotation process engineering design including the process design criteria, major equipment summary, flowsheet, mass balance and consumables estimates, as a modification to the flotation conceptual engineering design that reported in the Snowden feasibility study in February 2019. The new set of design criteria would allow Selinsing to produce gold concentrates as a final product for sale instead of a mid-product for further bio-leach treatment to accommodate a two stage approach Sulphide treatment plant expansion strategy.

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Further development work was carried out including: an underground mining desktop study, Tailings Storage Facility ("TSF") development, and mining cutback and test work for oxide mining assessment at Peranggih in order to sustain Selinsing gold production.

### Murchison project development

Development work at Murchison was aimed to optimize regional exploration targets, assess early production opportunity. The mine plan was completed by management and the independent review conducted by SRK and the recommendations have been received by the board in May 2021. The scope of the SRK review had been extended to cover geotechnics, hydrology, environmental compliance, etc. in addition to resource modelling, mining optimization and scheduling, metallurgical recoveries.

The geological data been further investigated and integrated to the database. The additional geological study has been conducted to develop exploration strategies, and to identify exploration targets.

### **1.3.2 Production**

Gold production for the year ended June 30, 2021 was mainly from transitional leachable sulphide ore from Selinsing Pit 4 & Pit 5, oxide ore from Peranggih and old tailing materials. Production was 10,282oz during this year, which was a 41% decrease as compared to 17,360oz for the previous year. Gold recovered for the year ended June 30, 2021 decreased by 44% to 9,517oz as compared to 17,107oz recovered in prior year.

2021 mining activities delivered 427,528 tonnes of ore from Selinsing (259,459 tonnes), Buffalo Reef (27,642 tonnes), Felda (13,022 tonnes) and Peranggih (127,405 tonnes). Mining costs for Peranggih were inventoried for 127,405 tonnes during the year. of which 118,688 tonnes were fed into the mill.

2021 production were transitional leachable sulphide ore at Selinsing pits, blended with oxide ore from old tailings and Peranggih. Even though ore mined increased to 427,528 tonnes on 2021 from 263,074 tonnes in 2020, ore processed however decreased to 579,569 tonnes in 2021 from 675,708 tonnes of last year, it was caused by reduction of stockpiled ore carried forward from 2020. Ore stockpile has significantly reduced mainly due to the adverse impact of the shortage of explosive supplies in the first quarter resulting in a lower mining rate. The situation has been reviewed for improvement. The Covid-19 pandemic has also hindered the achievement of target. The Company has redoubled its effort to improve its stockpiles.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, mining operations at Selinsing generated a gross margin of \$23.24 million as compared to \$29.97 million of last year, before non-cash depreciation and accretion expenses of \$3.94 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$5.69 million). Gold production decreased by 41% to 10,282oz (year ended June 30, 2020: 17,360oz). The Company sold a total of 12,850oz (year ended June 30, 2020: 19,401oz) of gold for gross revenue of \$23.24 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$29.97 million) which comprised of 10,700oz (year ended June 30, 2020: 16,750oz) at an average realized price of \$1,864 per ounce (year ended June 30, 2020: \$1,563 per ounce) from production. There was gold prepaid delivery of 2,150oz at \$1,525 per ounce (year ended June 30, 2020: 2,651oz at a realized price of \$1,429 per ounce).

Cash cost per ounce increased by 34% to \$1,178 per ounce for the year ended June 30, 2021 from \$878 per ounce of last year. This increase was primarily due to a significant reduction in the mill feed grade from 1.11g/t Au to 0.84g/t Au and a decrease in recovery to 60.8% (2020: 70.9%) as a result of processing significantly more low-grade leachable sulphide ore and low-grade Peranggih ore and less old tailing materials, and also higher Peranggih mining unit cost per tonne from expensing grade control drilling costs and longer haulage distance.

Production and financial results for the year ended June 30, 2021, are summarized in Figure 1 below:

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**Figure 1: Operating and Financial Results**

Selinsing, Felda Block 7, Buffalo Reef		Three months ended		Year ended	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Operating results</b>	Unit				
Ore mined	t	72,074	42,331	427,528	263,074
Waste removed <sup>(1)</sup>	t	687,255	463,228	3,639,490	2,887,441
Stripping ratio		9.54	10.94	8.51	10.98
Ore stockpiled	t	127,095	131,285	127,095	131,285
Ore processed	t	94,940	68,961	579,569	675,708
Average ore head grade	g/t Au	0.72	1.06	0.84	1.11
Process recovery rate	%	64.3	67.2	60.8	70.9
Gold recovery	oz	1,404	1,578	9,517	17,107
Gold production	oz	1,838	2,311	10,282	17,360
Gold sold	oz	3,473	3,282	12,850	19,401
<b>Financial results</b>					
Gold sales	US\$'000	6,085	5,404	23,236	29,971
Gross margin	US\$'000	1,270	2,652	8,103	12,944
<i><u>Weighted average gold price</u></i>					
London Fix PM	US\$/oz	1,811	1,688	1,866	1,563
Monument realized <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	US\$/oz	1,812	1,684	1,864	1,563
<i><u>Cash costs per ounce sold</u></i> <sup>(3)(5)</sup>					
Total cash cost per ounce	US\$/oz	1,386	838	1,178	878
<i><u>All-in sustaining costs per ounce</u></i> <sup>(4)(5)</sup>					
Total all-in sustaining cost per ounce	US\$/oz	1,647	1,255	1,425	1,136

- (1) Waste removed of 3,639,490t for the year ended June 30, 2021 includes 2,909,035t operating waste, 417,918t for TSF construction fill and 312,537t used for cutback (For the year ended June 30, 2020, waste removed of 2,887,441t included 1,964,268t operating waste, 779,524t for cutback and 143,649t 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 1,864US\$/oz for the year ended June 30, 2021, excluding 2,150oz gold prepaid delivery during the period. For comparison purposes, Monument realized a weighted average gold price of 1,563US\$/oz for the year ended June 30, 2020, excluding 2,651 oz gold prepaid delivery during the period. Readers should refer to section 15 "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 15 "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 15 "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 15 "Non-IFRS Performance Measures".

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Figure 2: Gold production and cash costs per ounce

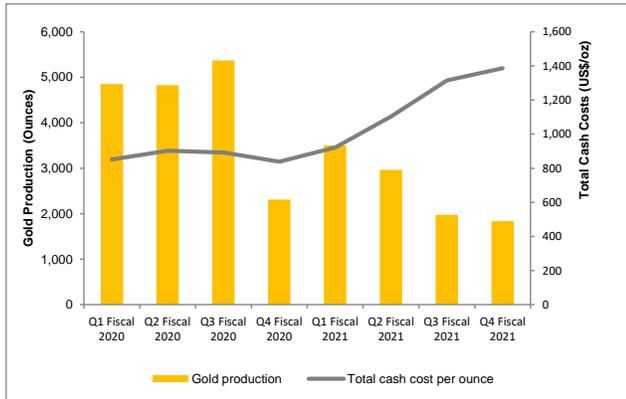
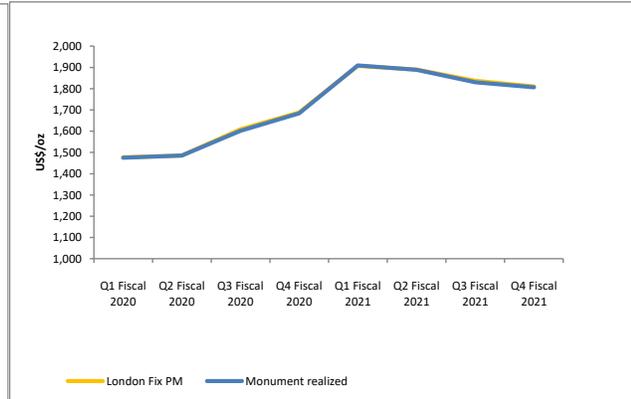


Figure 3: Quarterly Average Gold Price



### 1.3.3 Exploration

#### Malaysia

Drilling in fiscal year 2021 was carried out by in-house drill rigs conducted at Peranggih central, south and north mineralized areas, Selinsing Mine and Buffalo Reef down deep or surrounding open pit areas mainly looking for additional mill feed, and metallurgical drilling to test leachable sulphide recoveries.

Resource extension drilling at Selinsing Pit was completed in early of the reporting period with total meter drilled of 1,128m. The drilling had returned with several high-grade interceptions. However, the ore body intercepted is narrow and deep and may not be suitable for current open pit development.

A metallurgical drilling programme was conducted at Buffalo Reef to generate samples from transition and fresh ore at the Buffalo Reef deposit BRC2, BRC3, BRC4 and BRN for flotation test work. The independent BV Lab test results have achieved repeatability of the on-site testwork and all flotation tests were carried out in duplicate.

Drilling at Peranggih is aimed to locate additional mineralizable materials to top up the mill feed. The Revers Circulation (RC) drilling 1st Phase campaign was completed in Q4 while the 2nd Phase campaign was still in progress subsequent to the year end, delay was caused by interruption of the mine closure and nationwide lockdown due to second wave of the Covid-19 in Malaysia. A total of 2,117m over 43 holes was drilled during the reporting period with 68% of project completion. The drilling assays which were received from Selinsing mine lab returned with moderate to high grade interceptions.

#### Western Australia

In July 2020, the beginning of fiscal 2021, Monument announced the results of the drilling program carried out from February to May 2020, that have confirmed the continuity of gold mineralization within identified structures and favorable lithology from existing mineral resources. According to knowledge obtained from this drill program the Company revisited and reprioritized high potential drill ready targets. In the quarter three the Company has decided to commence regional exploration potential assessment to capitalize on Monument's large land holding over its Murchison projects including Burnakura Gabanintha, and fast track Tuckanarra exploration under the Joint venture arrangement.

As part of the company's value creation strategy, the objective of the regional exploration is to establish Murchison as its cornerstone gold project should the Murchison Project be potentially developed into a large scale gold producing mine. Work continued during and subsequent to the 2021 on a 2-year exploration strategy and associated budget which will be aiming to add significant additional resources to the current resource base.

The exploration programs include: (1) testing down dip of high-grade mineralization generally underneath existing pits; (2) testing some of the high priority regional targets through greenfield exploration of the current land package at Burnakura and Gabanintha targeting the discovery of shallow stand alone or satellite gold deposits.

Field work permitting activities have continued with ground preparation activities during the fourth quarter, and the phase one drilling started in July 2021, subsequent to the end of the year. The assay results may not be delivered until late of the second quarter due to limited availability of laboratories in WA. The entire exploration program is expected to take in the vicinity of six months to complete with results becoming available for evaluation throughout this period.

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### 1.3.4 Tuckanarra Transaction

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company reviewed its Murchison gold portfolio and development strategy. The decision was made that it would be in the best interest for Monument to divest the Tuckanarra Gold Project, allowing it to be advanced faster; and focus on the key gold projects of Burnakura and Gabanintha. These two projects are located in the former mining centers of Meekatharra and Cue and the focus will now be on moving these projects into production, using 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 325,000 ounces of gold to June 30, 2021.

Pursuant to the decision to divest of the Tuckanarra Gold Project, 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 located in the Murchison Goldfield. The Company sold 80% of its interest in Tuckanarra Gold Project to Odyssey for an aggregated consideration of AUD\$5.00 million cash (or equivalent \$3.81 million), retained a 1% net smelter return royalty over ODY's percentage share, and a 20% interest in the Tuckanarra Gold 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 transaction was closed on December 23, 2020, upon which AUD\$2.00 million (or equivalent \$1.52 million) was received and AUD\$2.00 million (or equivalent \$1.52 million) became receivable included AUD\$1.50 million (or equivalent \$1.14 million) due within 6 months of the completion of the Transaction and AUD\$0.50 million (or equivalent \$0.38 million) due upon the completion of transfer of the tenements to ODY. The remaining AUD\$1.00 million (or equivalent \$0.76 million) may become receivable within 36 months of the completion of the Transaction contingent on exploration success with an additional 100,000 ounces of gold being discovered.

Odyssey has full control over exploration programs including bearing all expenditure. Readers shall go to their website to follow up the progress.

### 1.3.5 The Mengapur Transaction

The Mengapur Project copper-iron project was acquired through out 2012 owned by Monument Mengapur Sdn Bhd. It was spined off during 2021 as a part of Monument business plan in restructuring mineral assets.

On January 8, 2021, Monument entered into a definitive Purchase and Sale Agreement ("Sale Agreement") with Fortress Minerals Limited ("Fortress") to sell to Fortress 100% of the shares in Monument Mengapur Sdn Bhd ("MMSB"). On the same date, Monument also entered into a royalty agreement with Fortress and a supplemental escrow agreement with Fortress and Madison Pacific PTE. Limited. The total consideration to be paid is \$30.00 million. Under the terms of the Sale and Purchase Agreement Monument is also entitled to a royalty of 1.25% of gross revenue on all products produced at the Mengapur Project. The sale of Mengapur closed on April 8, 2021.

## 1.4 2021 Activity Highlights

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- 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 December 24, 2020, the Company completed the sale of 80% interests in Tuckanarra Gold Project and closed the Joint Venture Arrangement.
- On January 8, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive Sale and Purchase Agreement with Fortress Minerals Limited to sell a 100% interest in its Malaysian subsidiary, Monument Mengapur Sdn Bhd ("MMSB"), which owns a 100% interest in the Mengapur Project for \$30 million.
- On February 16, 2021, the Company announced the corporate strategy following consultation with the Company's board, management, and advisors. The strategy highlights are to establish the Murchison Gold Project as a cornerstone gold development project, to place the Selinsing Sulphide Project into production by implementing a two-stage approach, and to build the production profile of the Company through additional targeted acquisitions in the gold sector.
- On April 8, 2021, the Company announced the closing of the Transaction to sell a 100% interest in the Mengapur Copper and Iron Project to Fortress. The Company received \$30.00 million cash consideration in full and paid out a finder's fee in the amount of \$600,000 from the gross proceeds.
- On April 27, 2021, the Company announced commencement of the phase 1 Selinsing Sulphide Gold Project by adding a flotation plant to the existing processing plant, which will produce marketable gold concentrates from the sulphide ore at Selinsing Gold Mine in Pahang State, Malaysia.
- On June 14, 2021, the Company announced the commencement of an extensive exploration program including a planned 15,000 metres of aircore ("AC") drilling. This program is designed to test beneath cover for potential mineralization that is expected to

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lead to the discovery of shallow stand alone or satellite gold deposits to supplement the current resource base at the 100% owned Burnakura and Gabanintha gold projects.

- On July 6, 2021, the Company announced that the independent flotation testwork undertaken at Bureau Veritas Laboratory ("BV") in Perth has successfully replicated the positive results achieved by the on-site metallurgical laboratory to produce a marketable gold concentrate at the Selinsing Gold Mine.
- On July 20, 2021, the Company announced the commencement of a planned exploration drilling program at the Murchison Gold Project in Western Australia. The first stage of the drill program planned for 18,000 metres and combines aircore and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling, and is designed to test new high quality structural targets beneath cover for potential mineralization that may lead to the identification of shallow stand alone or satellite gold deposits to supplement the current resource base at the 100% owned Burnakura gold project.
- On September 20, 2021, the Company announced the successful completion of an upscaled Phase 1 18,000 metre air core ("AC") and reverse circulation ("RC") drill program at its Murchison Gold Project in Western Australia. All samples have been dispatched from site and have been received by ALS Geochemistry, Perth, Western Australia.

## 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. 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.

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 except Felda Block 7.

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 NI43-101 standards.

The tables below summarize the estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources reported 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)
<b>Mineral Reserves (based on a US\$1,300/oz gold price)</b>												
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;

\*\*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.

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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)
<b>Mineral Resources, reported inclusive of Reserves (based on a potential US\$2,400/oz gold price)</b>												
Measured*	1,265	0.47	19	-	-	-	45	1.53	2	<b>1,310</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>21</b>
Indicated**	1,533	0.85	42	1,086	1.49	52	8,052	1.60	415	<b>10,671</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>509</b>
M+I	2,798	0.68	61	1,086	1.49	52	8,097	1.60	417	<b>11,981</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>530</b>
Inferred***	349	1.05	11.8	485	1.22	19	5,563	1.79	319	<b>6,397</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>350</b>

\*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 a net present value (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 Au 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:

2021 mining activities were carried out during the year at Selinsing Pit 4, Pit 5/6, Felda Bloack 7 and Buffalo Reef and Peranggih. Ore production was from transitional leachable sulphide ore at Selinsing pits, blended with oxide ore from old tailings and Peranggih. Additional waste was mined for TSF to maintain the freeboard requirement.

The mining rate was increased in 2021 compared to 2020 by 29% to 4,067,018 tonnes from 3,150,514 tonnes, of which ore mined increased by 63% to 427,528 tonne from 263,074 tonne, the stripping ratio decreased by 22% to 8.51 from 10.98. As a result, total mining costs increased by 18% to \$5.10 million during 2021 (2020: \$4.32 million). The increase in total cost also reflects the higher mining cost per tonne which was increased to \$1.81/tonne from \$1.73/tonne due to higher blasting cost, fleet break down, and longer haulage distance of Peranggih ore to process. Grade Control (GC) mining costs have been added to inventory costs. Ore fed into the mill was recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Total ore mined was at an average of 0.82 g/t Au as compared to 1.95 g/t Au. As a result, contained gold was significantly lower at 11,266 oz as compared to 16,493 oz for last year.

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. In addition, the mining contractor will be upgrading their mining fleet in order to meet the Company's mining and development plan efficiently.

Ore stockpiles had significantly fallen mainly due to the adverse impact of the shortage of explosive supplies in the first quarter of 2021 resulting in a lower mining rate. The Covid-19 pandemic has hindered the achievement of target and the Company has redoubled its efforts to improve its stockpiles.

During the fourth quarter, Peranggih supplied 30,298 tonnes of the mill feed containing 0.68g/t of gold as a source of immediate oxide feed to the existing plant despite not having an established resource. The mineralized materials are extracted and fed into the mill when the grade control results are confirmed as satisfactory. Mining focuses on a free digging shallow oxide ore that is immediately available from the ground level down to several benches defined by shallow drilling programs along the 540m strike, 35m wide mineralization zone. This layer comprises saprolitic and highly weathered material. Peranggih mineralization is known to have very deep weathering up to 50m down dip.

Processing: Referring to Figure 1 Operating and Financial Results, processing throughput tonnage was 14% lower in 2021 compared to 2020 to 579,569 tonne from 675,708 tonne. This caused by a significant reduction of stockpiled ore carried forward from 2020. Overall mill availability, utilization and efficiency were 98.2%, 74.8% and 73.4% respectively in 2021 compared to 96.9%, 83.5% and 80.9% in 2020.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

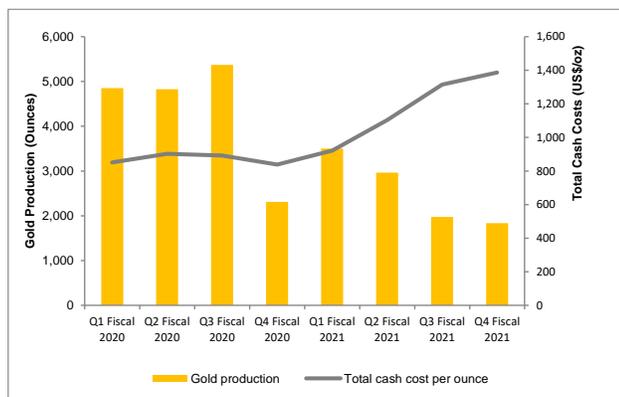
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Total processing costs were \$7.73 million as compared to \$9.84 million in fiscal 2020 as results of lower mill feed although cost per tonne processed increased to \$13.27/t from \$13.18/t in line with the previous year. The process recovery rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was lower than the previous year due to higher percentage of low-grade leachable sulphide ore with related gold locked in sulphides in tailings and old stockpiles. The higher volume of leachable sulphide ore from Selinsing (2021: 224,307t vs 2020: 226,519t) at a much lower grade (2021: 0.88 g/t Au vs 2020: 1.31 g/t Au) resulted lower recovery (2021: 45.6% vs 2020: 64.4%) but higher consumables and power therefore the processing cost per tonne increased.

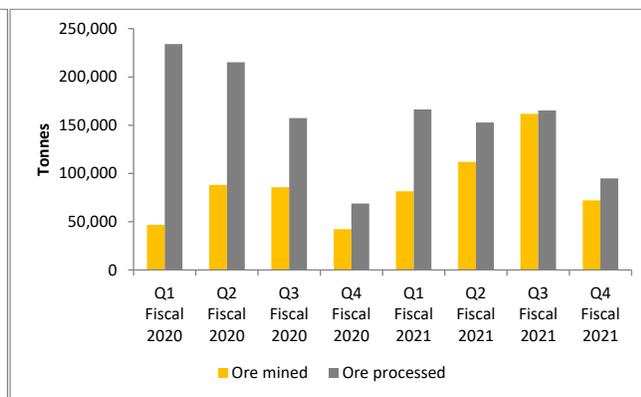
During the fourth quarter, 30,298t of ore from Peranggih was processed at a recovery of 82.2% (2020: 860t at 81.1% recovery) and 25,326t of ore processed from Old Tailings at 79.3% recovery (2020: 22,946t at 74.6% recovery). The feed grade and recoveries were significantly reduced from 1.06g/t Au in the same period of the last year to 0.72g/t Au, the recoveries from 67.2% for the same quarter of last year to 64.3%.

Figures 4 and 5 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 at Selinsing includes the Sulphide project, research and development (“R&D”) of gold treatment, underground mining desktop study and TSF development. .

#### Selinsing sulphide project development

As part of the company’s value creation strategy, announced on February 16, 2021, project development had commenced Stage I of sulphide gold project development – flotation construction. Stage 2 is the construction of a BIOX<sup>®</sup> leaching plant to treat sulphide concentrates.

Selinsing has been the flagship project for Monument over the last decade, with low operating costs, a dedicated operations team and resources to underpin an additional six-year life of mine. The completion of the plant upgrade and startup of production for the new life of mine will provide significant future cash flows which can be used to fund the second stage of development as well as further exploration to increase the current resource base and support growth in other areas of the business.

Selinsing is invaluable to de-risked cash resources to support Monument’s corporate development and operations. Cash would be generated at Selinsing from (1) Gold production cash flow from Selinsing Gold Mine, (2) Development of a niche market through bio-leaching process with third party sulphide concentrates, and (3) Potential underground mining.

During the fourth quarter of 2021, flotation test work was completed at the Selinsing on-site lab to determine the optimum concentrate gold grade and recovery for maximizing revenue. The positive results were independently tested at Bureau Veritas Laboratory (“BV Lab”) under Orway Mineral Consultants (“OMC”)’s supervision. The Selinsing on-site lab also completed variability testing which allowed for benchmarking of both the site and BV Lab composite results against the projected weighted average.

OMC completed the process plant design in early June 2021, and submitted the flotation process engineering design including the process design criteria, major equipment summary, flowsheet, mass balance and consumables estimates, as a modification to the flotation conceptual engineering design that reported in the Snowden feasibility study in February 2019. The new set of design criteria would allow Selinsing to produce gold concentrates as a final product for sale instead of a mid-product for further bio-leach treatment to accommodate a two stage approach Sulphide treatment plant expansion strategy.

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As of June 30, 2021, total expenditures of \$5.04 million comprised \$3.51 million (June 30, 2020: \$2.95 million) for the Selinsing Sulphide Plant upgrade at Selinsing Gold Mine, which included drilling and lab testing to support flotation detailed engineering design in producing marketable gold concentrates.

R&D Work during the year ended June 30, 2021 focused on improvement of performance of flotation recoveries and optimization of the flotation plant conceptual design. Other work included: (1) bioleach inoculum adaptation and propagation stage on flotation concentrate; (2) gravity recoverable gold (GRG) and carbon in leach (CIL) tests on samples of external concentrates; (3) bioleach batch amenability tests (BAT) on selected samples of external concentrate and CIL bottle roll tests on the bioleach solid residues; (4) diagnostic leach tests on selected samples; (5) rougher-cleaner flotation test program on BRC2, BRC3, BRC4 and BRN transition/fresh ore; and (6) routine GRG and CIL testing of Selinsing grade control samples. External test work has been completed by Orway in May pending final report to be issued.

Test work on external concentrates continued through the current oxide processing plant. Samples were collected from South America, Southern Africa, and Europe. Successful test work on a Colombian gold concentrate culminated in an agreement to purchase a trial lot. A 100-tonne trial lot of concentrate was processed at the Selinsing plant in March 2021. The test results were obtained subsequent to the quarter. The analysis on the independent metallurgical results shows that the feed grades need to be further improved to be economically feasible. Further search for proper concentrates has continued subsequent to the quarter.

A Potential Underground Desktop Study was carried out at Selinsing, 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.

TSF Development/Pit 4 South-West Cutback: During the year ended June 30, 2021, construction of the next stage TSF lift to 540m RL commenced, to achieve Sulphide Plant production requirements. Total expenditures for the TSF expansion in this year were \$0.82 million, including 417,918 tonnes of mining waste used as fill material. The cutback at Pit 4 continued during the period to gain access to additional mineable ore, costing \$0.28 million including 271,225 tonnes of mining waste.

### 2.1.4 Exploration

Total exploration expenditures excluding development activities at the Selinsing Gold Portfolio for the year ended June 30, 2021, were \$0.28 million, in which \$0.10 million were attributable to tenement renewal at Buffalo Reef.

During the fiscal year 2021, the main exploration activity was carried out by in-house drill rigs conducted at Peranggih central, south and north mineralized areas, Selinsing Mine and Buffalo Reef down deep or surrounding open pit areas mainly looking for additional mill feed, and metallurgical drilling to test leachable sulphide recoveries.

#### Peranggih Prospect:

Peranggih drilling programs are aimed to locate additional mineralized materials that can be economically mined in order to top up the mill feed. Associated exploration expenditure at the underlined area for mining are transferred to mineral properties and amortized over production period. The mined materials are stockpiled and costs are recorded against inventory.

An RC drilling program was undertaken during Q3 and Q4 of fiscal 2021 to upgrade Peranggih grade and ounces of mineralised material estimate using closed space drilling. The program consisted of 2 phases in which the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the campaign was completed in April 2021 with total meter drilled of 1,697m over 34 holes.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Phase campaign was completed in Q4 while the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase campaign was still in progress subsequent to the year end. The delay was caused by the mine closure as part of a nationwide lockdown due to a second wave of Covid-19 in Malaysia in May and June. Only 420m over 9 holes were managed to be drilled prior to the lockdown for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase RC drilling at Peranggih.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase was completed after year-end with a total of 2,117m over 43 holes drilled during the reporting period with 68% of project completion. The drilling assays received from Selinsing mine laboratory returned with moderate to high grade interceptions. A total of 2,220 samples including 368 QAQC samples were dispatched to the Selinsing assay laboratory and 18 batches for 876 samples returned with assay results. CRM assay values reported were 91% within 3 standard deviation range. Reported Au value for most of the blanks were below the recommended top value. The assay repeatability shows linear trend between original samples and field duplicates. RC drilling costs were recorded under Exploration and Evaluation assets.

The geology of all holes was consistently composed of dominant quartz breccia, tuff breccia and argillite with some inter-bedding shale. Some black shale was also identified and suspected to be localized. Sulphide minerals, mainly pyrite, are very common within the black shale lithology. Silicification and argillic alteration are the major alteration types, mainly found across all lithologies. The main mineral products of the alteration are typically kaolinite and clay. Oxidized zone is also found to be quite deep, sometimes over 50m depth from the current surface. Mostly oxide and transition weathering horizons were intercepted during the campaign while fresh rock was rare to no intercepted at all. Mineralization mainly took place within brecciation zone such as in matrix supported quartz breccia. There is some minor mineralization also intercepted within tuff breccia, argillite and black shale. The drilling had delineated low grade mineralization

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trending North-Northwest direction with moderate to steep dipping to the east. However, several high grade zones localized along the trend were identified as well.

**Selinsing Pits:** Resource extension drilling at Selinsing Pits was completed early in the reporting period with total meters drilled of 1,128m. The drilling had returned with several high-grade interceptions. However, the ore body intercepts are narrow and deep and may not be suitable for current open pit development.

**Buffalo Reef:** A metallurgical drilling programme was conducted at Buffalo Reef deposits BRC2, BRC3, BRC4 and BRN, to generate samples from transition and fresh ore, for flotation test work. The independent BV Lab test results have achieved repeatability of the on-site testwork and all flotation tests were carried out in duplicate.

**Pit 4, Pit 5, and Pit 6:** Selinsing RC drilling campaign completed during Q2 and Q3 fiscal year at Selinsing Pits 4 and 5&6 and old tailing area totalised 1,128m for 19 holes. The program objective was to define resource extension mainly in Pit 5 East Wall, Pit 4 South area and at the old tailing area. The total of 1,335 samples including 225 QAQC samples were assayed over 37 batches. A total of 41 CRMs, 73 blanks and 13 field duplicates were inserted. CRM assay values reported 95% within 3 standard deviation range. Reported Au value for most of the blanks were below the top recommended value. The assay repeatability shows linear trend between original samples and field duplicates.

The drilling program had several significant intercepts. The majority of the intercepts at the Pit 5&6 east wall down dip extension were very deep and thin (less than 4 meters) despite several interval reported super high grade Au value ( $\geq 3.5\text{g/t}$ ). Significant block model changes and additional resources at Pit 5 were not expected resulting from this drilling. After analysis, it was decided that further study and follow up is necessary before future underground resource development.

### 2.1.5 Environment, Safety and Health

The Company is committed to comply with Malaysia's environmental laws within the mandates of 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 year ended June 30, 2021, there was one lost time accident recorded at the Selinsing operation when a contractor fell off the back of an excavator he was repairing. 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

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### Western Australia

The Murchison Gold Portfolio was acquired in 2014 and consists of the 100% owned Burnakura and Gabanintha projects as well as the Tuckanarra gold property in which Monument has a 20% free carry interest. The portfolio is 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. The Murchison Gold Portfolio includes a number of mining and exploration tenements and lease applications covering approximately 230 square kilometres of mining land prospective (including the whole area of Tuckanarra which Monument has a 20% free carry interest) 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. The Murchison Gold Portfolio includes a number of mining and exploration tenements and lease applications, a fully operational gold processing plant at the Burnakura site, a newly developed camp site and associated infrastructure.

Also part of the company's value creation strategy, announced in 2021 the objective of exploration is to establish Murchison as another cornerstone gold project should the Murchison Project be potentially developed into a large scale gold producing mine. Work continued during and subsequent to the 2021 on a 2-year exploration strategy and associated budget which will be aiming to add significant additional resources to the current resource base.

In July 2020, the beginning of fiscal 2021, Monument announced the results of the drilling program carried out from February to May 2020, that have confirmed the continuity of gold mineralization within identified structures and favorable lithology from existing mineral

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resources. According to knowledge obtained from this drill program the Company revisited and reprioritized high potential drill ready targets.

Field work permitting activities have continued with ground preparation activities during the fourth quarter, and the phase one drilling started in July 2021, subsequent to the end of the year. The first stage of the drill program planned for 18,000 metres and combining aircore ("AC") and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling, is designed to test new high quality structural targets beneath cover for potential mineralization that may lead to the identification of shallow stand alone or satellite gold deposits to supplement the current resource base at the 100% owned Burnakura gold project.

The progressive nature of the exploration program at Burnakura and Gabanintha will see work continue for the next six to eight months as new targets are identified and evaluated for their potential to develop into a new satellite gold deposit. At the conclusion of this exploration program, Monument will be in a position to evaluate the entire 170km<sup>2</sup> land package of the Murchison Gold Project and determine, in an informed manner, the most logical approach in which to advance the project.

The assay results may not be delivered until late of the second quarter due to limited availability of laboratories in WA. The entire exploration program is expected to take in the vicinity of six months to be completed, with results becoming available for evaluation throughout this period.

### 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 Tuckanarra JV contained a total of 81koz of this historical resource. 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 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 grade cut-off for underground. The Company has 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 undertake significant exploration programs in the near future to add new resources to improve the overall economics of the project and 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
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>Indicated</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>179</b>
	<b>Inferred</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>84</b>
NOA7-8**	Indicated	3.0	776	4.6	114
	Inferred	3.0	35	3.9	4
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>	<b>Indicated</b>		<b>4,043</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>293</b>
	<b>Inferred</b>		<b>1,551</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>88</b>

- (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 Au and 200m vertical depth.

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### 2.2.2 Development

Development work at Murchison was aimed to optimize regional exploration targets and assess early production opportunity. The mine plan was completed by management and an independent review was conducted by SRK. The recommendations had been received by the board in May 2021. The scope of the SRK review had been extended to cover geotechnics, hydrology, environmental compliance, etc. in addition to resource modelling, mining optimization and scheduling, metallurgical recoveries. From this, it was decided to find further exploration targets and extend exploration.

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.

### 2.2.3 Exploration

Murchison including Burnakura and Gabanintha together holds a substantial land package covering 170km<sup>2</sup> over highly prospective gold bearing Archean Greenstone terrane. In comparison, a significant standalone greenfield discovery would change the landscape of the Murchison Gold Project. A number of smaller shallow satellite deposits trucking distance to the Burnakura plant within the land holding may also provide additional resources to support to current Resource base at Gabanintha and Burnakura. Initial greenfield targets have been identified within the landholding by in-house Monument personnel and external consultants based on geophysical, geological and structural interpretations. These remain to be effectively explored for potential to host gold mineralization.

In the third quarter, as part of the company's value creation strategy the Company decided to commence regional exploration potential assessment to capitalize on Monument's large land holding over its Murchison projects including Burnakura Gabanintha, and fast track Tuckanarra exploration under the Joint venture arrangement. The objective of the regional exploration is to establish Murchison as its cornerstone gold project should the Murchison Project be potentially developed into a large scale gold producing mine. Work continued during and subsequent to the 2021 on a 2-year exploration strategy and associated budget which will be aiming to add significant additional resources to the current resource base.

The regional drilling programs are aimed to discover potential new gold and add significant potential additional resources to the current resource base: (1) testing down dip of high-grade mineralization generally underneath existing pits; (2) testing the selected high priority regional targets through greenfield exploration targeting the discovery of shallow stand alone or satellite gold deposits, utilizing soil, RAB and AC as appropriate to collect geochemistry samples to ascertain the presence of gold mineralization of economic interest.

The first phase of AC/RC drilling has completed subsequent to the end of the fiscal year. All samples were sent to ALS Geochemistry, Perth. Field work permitting activities have been completed and ground preparation activities are underway including sump digging and line clearing.

The entire exploration program is expected to take in the vicinity of six months to be completed with results becoming available for evaluation throughout this period. Again, the goal is to establish Murchison as another one of the company's cornerstone gold projects should the Murchison Project be potentially developed into a large scale gold producing mine.

Odyssey Gold Ltd (ODY) and Monument are joined joint venture partners for the Tuckanarra Project development. ODY has control over exploration by 80% and Monument has 20% free carried interest. Reader shall visit ODY's website for update of the Tuckanarra Project.

## 2.3 Mengapur Copper-Iron Project

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Mengapur 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 was carried out in 2018 and a NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate Technical Report was released in October 2018.

The Mengapur Project copper-iron project was acquired through out 2012 owned by Monument Mengapur Sdn Bhd. The Mengapur project was held for sale during the third quarter as part of the Monument business plan to restructure mineral assets and focus on the company's gold assets. On January 8, 2021, Monument entered into a definitive Purchase and Sale Agreement ("Sale Agreement") with Fortress Minerals Limited ("Fortress") to sell to Fortress 100% of the shares in Monument Mengapur Sdn Bhd ("MMSB"). On the same date, Monument also entered into a royalty agreement with Fortress and a supplemental escrow agreement with Fortress and Madison Pacific PTE. Limited. Monument has received US\$30 million cash consideration in full and under the terms of the royalty agreement is entitled to a royalty of 1.25% of gross revenue on all products produced at the Mengapur project. The finders fee in the amount of US\$600,000 was paid out from gross proceeds. The Transaction was closed on April 8, 2021.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

### 3. OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 SUMMARY

During the year ended June 30, 2021, mill operations included processing Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda 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 leachable sulphide ore production. The production gross margin is expected to vary from time to time due to ore grade, recovery rates and volatile gold prices.

**Figure 7: Selected Annual Information**

Balance Sheet (in thousands of US dollars)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
	\$	\$	\$
Current assets	54,522	25,121	31,497
Non-current assets	87,254	222,458	219,781
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>141,776</b>	<b>247,579</b>	<b>251,278</b>
Current liabilities	5,983	6,335	6,978
Non-current liabilities	8,915	14,823	17,610
Equity attributable to shareholders	126,878	226,421	226,690
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>141,776</b>	<b>247,579</b>	<b>251,278</b>
<b>Working capital (including restricted cash)</b>	<b>48,539</b>	<b>18,786</b>	<b>24,519</b>
Income Statement (in thousands of US dollars)	For the year ended June 30, 2021	For the year ended June 30, 2020	For the year ended June 30, 2019
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	23,236	29,971	20,993
Production costs	(15,133)	(17,027)	(11,766)
Operation Expenses	(593)	(770)	-
Accretion, depletion and amortization	(3,943)	(5,691)	(4,436)
Corporate expenses	(1,871)	(1,974)	(1,884)
Loss from other items	(99,734)	(1,955)	(2,360)
Income tax expense	(1,280)	(2,829)	(1,046)
<b>Net Loss</b>	<b>(99,318)</b>	<b>(275)</b>	<b>(499)</b>
<b>Loss per share (basic)</b>	<b>(\$0.31)</b>	<b>(\$0.00)</b>	<b>(\$0.00)</b>
<b>Loss per share (diluted)</b>	<b>(\$0.31)</b>	<b>(\$0.00)</b>	<b>(\$0.00)</b>

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

**Figure 8: Financial Highlights**

	Fiscal 2020				Fiscal 2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues (000's)	6,343	6,606	11,618	5,404	5,919	6,835	4,397	6,085
<i>Weighted average gold price</i>								
London Fix PM (per ounce)	1,477	1,485	1,609	1,688	1,907	1,890	1,837	1,811
Monument realized (per ounce)	1,475	1,485	1,602	1,684	1,909	1,889	1,830	1,807
Net earnings (loss) before other items and tax (000's)	746	756	2,303	704	1,943	1,159	(396)	(1,009)
Earnings per share before other items and tax:								
- Basic	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)
- Diluted	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)
Net earnings (loss) after other items and tax (000's)	208	(1,076)	1,866	(1,273)	138	(649)	(96,104)	(2,702)
Earnings (loss) per share:								
- Basic	0.00	(0.00)	0.01	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.30)	(0.01)
- Diluted	0.00	(0.00)	0.01	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.30)	(0.01)

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 year ended June 30, 2021, net loss was \$99.32 million, or \$0.31 per share (basic) compared to net loss of \$0.28 million or \$0.00 per share (basic) of 2020.

The change in net loss was attributable to the following factors:

- An impairment loss on the MMSB net assets
- A loss on disposal of assets
- A foreign currency exchange loss
- A decrease in income from mining operations
- A decrease in interest income

Offset by:

- A decrease in interest expenses
- A decrease in tax expenses

### 3.2 Operating Results: Sales and Production Costs

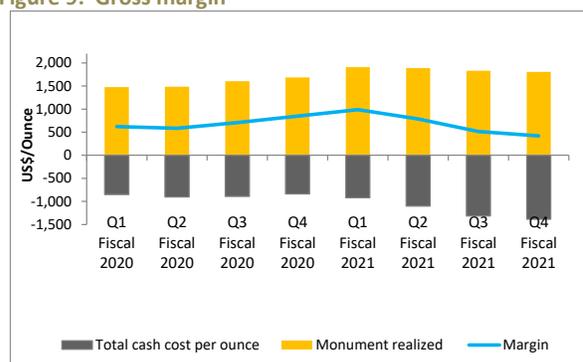
#### **Year ended June 30, 2021**

For the year ended June 30, 2021, mining operations before non-cash amortization and depreciation generated a gross margin of \$8.10 million, a decrease of 37% from \$12.94 million of last year.

After deducting non-cash depletion and accretion of \$3.94 million (2020: \$5.69 million) and operation expenses of \$0.59 million (2020: \$0.77 million), income from mining operations was \$3.57 million as compared to \$6.48 million of last year.

Gold recovery decreased by 44% to 9,517oz (2020: 17,107oz) due to a lower ore grade and recovery rate of 0.84 g/t and 60.8% (2020: 1.11 g/t and 70.9%) and a decrease in ore processed (579,569 tonnes as compared to 675,708 tonnes for 2020).

**Figure 9: Gross margin**



## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

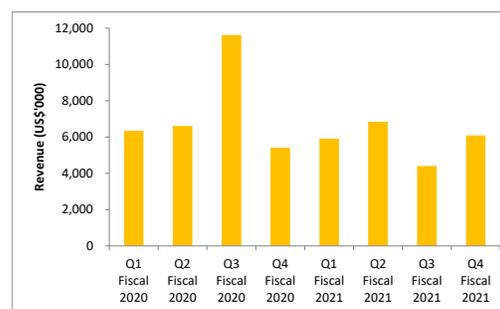
For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

### Sales

Gold sales generated revenue of \$23.24 million as compared to \$29.97 million of last year.

Gold sales revenue was derived from the sale of 12,850oz (2020: 19,401oz) of gold at an average realized gold price of \$1,864 per ounce (2020: \$1,563 per ounce) excluding gold prepaid delivery. There were 2,150oz gold prepaid delivery in this year (2020: 2,651oz) at an average gold prepaid sale price of \$1,525 per ounce (2020: \$1,429 per ounce)

Figure 10: Selinsing Gold Mine: Revenue



### Production Costs

Total production costs \$15.13 million as compared to \$17.03 million of last year. Cash cost per ounce increased by 34% to \$1,178/oz as compared to \$878/oz of last year. The increase was attributable to a 24% decrease in the mill feed grade from 1.11g/t to 0.84g/t and a decrease in recovery to 60.8% (2020: 70.9%) as a result of processing significantly more leachable sulphide ore and other low recovery ores and longer haulage distance of Peranggih oxide ore.

Figure 11: Cash production costs by quarter

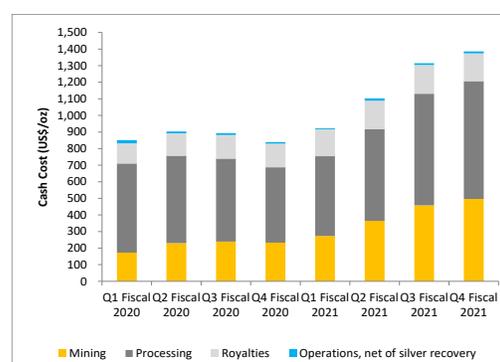


Figure 12: Production costs

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Production cost breakdown ('000s)</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining	1,725	764	5,103	4,318
Processing	2,469	1,491	7,730	9,836
Royalties	579	469	2,166	2,639
Operations, net of silver recovery	42	28	134	234
<b>Total production costs</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>15,133</b>	<b>17,027</b>

### Year ended June 30, 2021

For the year ended June 30, 2021, mining operations before non-cash amortization and depreciation generated a gross margin of \$8.10 million, a decrease of 37% from \$12.94 million from the previous year. After deducting non-cash depletion and accretion of \$3.94 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$5.69 million) and operation expenses of \$0.59 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$0.77 million), income from mining operations was \$3.57 million as compared to \$6.48 million of last year.

Gold recovery decreased by 44% to 9,517oz (year ended June 30, 2020: 17,107oz) due to reduction in ore processed (579,569 tonnes as compared to 675,708 tonnes for the year ended June 30, 2020), less oxide ore from Selinsing pits and Felda Block 7, more lower grade leachable sulphide ore and lower recovery rates of 60.8% (year ended June 30, 2020: 70.9%).

### Mining

Mining activities focused on the Selinsing Pit 4 south west cutback where mining began in December 2019 and Peranggih mining, and continued at Selinsing Pit 5/6, Buffalo Reef and Felda Block 7. During the year ended June 30, 2021, five open pits supplied ore to the Selinsing Plant – Selinsing Pit 4 (transitional), Selinsing Pit 5/6 (Oxide + Transition), BRC2 (Oxide), BRN and BRC3 (Oxide) in Buffalo Reef,

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

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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 year ended June 30, 2021 total mining cash costs were \$5.10 million as compared to \$4.32 million for last year. Mining production included: 427,528t of ore (year ended June 30, 2020: 263,074) at an average of 0.82 g/t as compared to 1.95 g/t. As a result, contained gold was significantly lower at 11,266 oz as compared to 16,493 oz for last year; and 3,639,490t of waste (year ended June 30, 2020: 2,887,441t). Waste mined for the year ended June 30, 2021 included 2,909,035t of operating waste, 312,537t of waste cutback at Selinsing and 417,918t of waste fill related to the TSF upgrade, as compared to 1,964,268t of operating waste, 779,524t of waste cutback at Selinsing and Felda and 143,649t of waste removed for the TSF upgrade for last year. Based on the current fiscal year's mining sequence, the stripping ratio reduced to 8.51 for the year ended June 30, 2021, as compared to 10.98 of last year. The cost of waste fill related to TSF upgrade is capital in nature and is not included in mining operating costs. The mining of harder leachable sulphide ore materials in transition zones for mill feed to supplement current processing contributed to increasing mining costs, however the lower volume of contained gold resulted in a reduction of costs being moved from inventory to production costs.

### Processing

For the year ended June 30, 2021, total processing cash costs were \$7.73 million as compared to \$9.84 million of last year. The decrease was partly due to more efficient operation with reduced running hours and less personnel. In addition, the lower recovery rates resulted in lower volume of recovered gold being available for production and subsequent sale. Total ore processed decreased by 14% to 579,569 tonnes from 675,708 tonnes of last year. Mill feed for the year ended June 30, 2021 comprised of leachable sulphide ore from Selinsing (224,307t vs 226,519t) at a much lower recovery (45.6% vs 64.4%), In addition, 118,688t of ore from Peranggih was processed at a recovery of 77.6% (year ended June 2020: 19,513t at 90.7% recovery) and 144,804t of ore processed from Old Tailings at 79.0% recovery (year ended June 2020: 201,185t at 78.6% recovery). The contained gold in the mill feed and recoveries for the year to date of fiscal 2021 were significantly reduced: mill feed grade from 1.11g/t to 0.84g/t; the recoveries from 70.9% to 60.8% for fiscal 2021.

### Royalties

For the year ended June 30, 2021, total royalty cost decreased 18% to \$2.17 million as compared to \$2.64 million for last year, due to decreased production of gold but higher gold price. 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.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the milling capacity was reduced from time to time by running the primary mill or secondary mill alone at Selinsing gold mine mainly caused by shortage of the ore. Mining production was interrupted by an 8 week mining ban during March to May 2020; the temporary explosives shortage in Malaysia in quarter one of fiscal 2021 further reduced ore supplies to the mill; and another mining ban from May 18 to 28 and from June 1 to 30, 2021 for only essential services. The costs of maintaining idle capacity of \$0.59 million were expensed against the operations account for the year ended June 30, 2021 (\$0.77 million for last year).

### Non-cash Costs

For the year ended June 30, 2021, non-cash production expenses amounted to \$3.94 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$5.69 million). Included therein are depreciation and amortization of \$3.81 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$5.51 million) and accretion of asset retirement obligations of \$0.13 million year ended June 30, 2020: \$0.18 million).

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

### 3.3 Corporate General and Administrative

Figure 13: Corporate Costs (000's)

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
General and administration	86	251	854	1,254
Stock-based compensation	155	-	277	(4)
Legal, accounting and audit	27	108	301	302
Consulting fees	148	-	211	-
Shareholder communications	22	17	93	137
Travel	-	0	2	88
Regulatory compliance and filing	4	2	88	51
Project investigation and financing	-	103	-	103
Amortization	12	9	45	43
<b>Total Corporate Costs</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,974</b>

Corporate expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2021 were \$1.87 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$1.97 million), \$0.10 million less than last year. The decrease was mainly attributable to the decrease in general and administration for \$0.40 million due to reduction in compensation and rent credits, \$0.04 million due to a reduction in shareholders communication, \$0.09 million from a reduction in travel offset by an increase in stock-based compensation by \$0.28 million, increase of \$0.21 million in consulting fees.

### 3.4 Other (Loss) Income

For the year ended June 30, 2021, loss from other items amounted to \$99.73 million (year ended June 30, 2020: loss of \$1.96 million). The increase was mainly due to the impairment loss of \$94.92 as a result of the sale of Mengapur, loss on disposal of assets written-off of \$1.67 million for Mengapur transaction costs and Intec licence cancellation and the foreign exchange loss of \$2.06 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$0.41 million) but offset by decrease in interest expense to \$1.15 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$1.80 million).

### 3.5 Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the year ended June 30, 2021 was \$1.28 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$2.83 million) comprising of current tax expense of \$1.38 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$2.24 million) and deferred tax recoveries of \$0.10 million (year ended June 30, 2020: expenses of \$0.59 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 June 30, 2021 was \$38.62 million an increase of \$28.50 million from June 30, 2020. The Company's cash and cash equivalents primarily comprised of cash held with reputable financial institutions and are 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 \$0.31 million (June 30, 2020: \$0.30 million) represented issued letters of credit and fixed deposits as guarantees for utilities, custom duties, and certain equipment.

The Company's cash flows from operating, financing, and investing activities during the year ended June 30, 2021 are summarized as follows:

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

**Figure 14: Cash Flows from Operating, Investing and Financing Activities**

In US' 000s	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
	\$	\$
<b>Cash provided from operating activities</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>6,273</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Payment of finance lease obligations	(43)	(40)
Transaction costs for gold prepaid sale	-	(8)
Borrowings	18	29
<b>Cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Selinsing Gold Portfolio	(3,681)	(4,060)
Murchison Gold Portfolio	(1,154)	(1,263)
Mengapur Project	(114)	(147)
Corporate Office	(4)	-
Proceeds from sale of 80% interests in Tuckanarra project	2,664	-
Net proceeds from sale of 100% interests in Mengapur project	29,158	-
<b>Cash provided from (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>26,869</b>	<b>(5,470)</b>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	28,498	784
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	10,125	9,341
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>38,623</b>	<b>10,125</b>
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash	38,311	9,821
Restricted cash	312	304
	<b>38,623</b>	<b>10,125</b>

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Selinsing Gold Mine generated net cash in operating activities of \$1.65 million, a decrease of \$4.62 million as compared to a generation of \$6.27 million in prior year. Net cash provided from investing activities for the year ended June 30, 2021 amounted to \$26.87 million (year ended June 30, 2020: net cash used of \$5.47 million). Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$28.50 million as compared to an increase of \$0.78 million in the prior year.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, cash used in investing activities represented \$3.68 million invested in Selinsing for sulphide project development (including phase 1 of the Flotation Plant construction) and tailings storage facility upgrades and cutbacks (year ended June 30, 2020: \$4.06 million), \$1.15 million and \$0.11 million invested in Murchison and Mengapur exploration and evaluation projects respectively (year ended June 30, 2020: \$1.26 million and \$0.15 million, respectively). Net proceeds of \$29.16 million (year ended June 30, 2020: nil) were received for the sale of the Mengapur project with gross proceeds of \$30.00 million reduced by transaction costs of \$0.84 million. Also, \$2.66 million (year ended June 30, 2020: nil) was received as part of the proceeds for the sale of 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project.

Current assets on June 30, 2021 were \$54.52 million (June 30, 2020: \$25.12 million). The increase of \$29.40 million was primarily due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents for \$28.5 million, inventory work in progress of \$0.92 million, and prepayments of \$0.71 million mainly for Buffalo Reef tenement renewal for 10 years.

Total assets on June 30, 2021 were \$141.78 million (June 30, 2020: \$247.58 million). The decrease of \$105.80 million was primarily due to the decrease in property, plant, and equipment of \$9.95 million and exploration and evaluation of \$125.10 million as a result of the impairment loss and the reclassification to assets held for sale related to the Mengapur Project sale.

Current liabilities on June 30, 2021 were \$5.98 million (June 30, 2020: \$6.34 million). The decrease of \$0.36 million was primarily due to the decrease in accounts payable and income tax payable of \$0.55 million, offset by an increase in deferred revenue of \$0.18 million for gold prepaid delivery in the next 7 months.

Total liabilities on June 30, 2021 were \$14.90 million (June 30, 2020: \$21.16 million). The decrease of \$6.26 million was primarily due to decrease in Asset retirement obligations of \$3.26 million, deferred revenue of \$2.32 million and current liabilities of \$0.36 million.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

On June 30, 2021, current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$48.54 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, planned exploration, and day-to-day production at Selinsing as well as funding the Phase 1 of the Sulphide project that is now underway.

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 June 30, 2021 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. As at June 30, 2021 the balance of gold delivery obligation was 1,687 ounces as of June 30, 2021 which is to be delivered at 241 ounces of gold monthly until January 31, 2022.

On December 24, 2020, the Company sold an 80% interest of the Tukanarra Gold Project for cash of \$2.66 million and another \$0.38 million to be received by completion of 80% of title transfer to the Purchaser, Odyssey Gold Pty Ltd. The remaining AUD\$1.00 million (or equivalent \$0.76 million) may become receivable within 36 months of the completion of the Transaction contingent on exploration success with an additional 100,000 ounces of gold being discovered.

On January 8, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive Sale and Purchase Agreement with Fortress Minerals Limited to sell a 100% interest in its Malaysian subsidiary, Monument Mengapur Sdn Bhd ("MMSB"), which owns a 100% interest in the Mengapur Project for \$30.00 million. Under the terms of the Sale and Purchase Agreement Monument is also entitled to a royalty of 1.25% of gross revenue on all products produced at the Mengapur Project. The fund will be used for the first phase of flotation construction, Murchison exploration and corporate development.

7 million common shares which were held in escrow since February 2015 according to the Head Agreement entered between Monument Mining Ltd and Intec International Pty Ltd. ("Intec"), gave Intec an interim license for Monument to carry out sulphide test work at Mengapur site. The Head Agreement was terminated on March 18, 2021 based on the Ore body test results at the Mengapur site, and the 7 million shares in escrow were canceled and returned to treasury.

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)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease commitments	24	-	-	-	-	24
Mineral property obligations	397	577	611	581	616	2,782
Purchase commitments	2,493	7	4	4	4	2,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>5,318</b>

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 1,687 ounces of gold related to the gold prepaid sale at 241 ounces of gold monthly until January 31, 2022.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

### 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, including salaries, director fees and share-based payments is as follows:

Figure 16: Key management compensation (000's)

	Three Months Ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries	177	255	648	945
Directors' fees	33	35	145	138
Share-based payments	194	0	307	(4)
<b>Total compensation</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,079</b>

During the year ended June 30, 2021, nil (year ended June 30, 2020: \$0.80 million) was paid out in relation to legacy payments expensed in previous periods.

Amount due to related parties as at June 30, 2021 was \$0.03 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

None

### 9. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

None

### 10. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Refer to Note 3 of the audited consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2021. 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.

### 11. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

None.

### 12. 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 June 30, 2021 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.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

### 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 third 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 June 30, 2021 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 \$0.09 million (year ended June 30, 2020: \$0.11 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 (year ended June 30, 2020: increase/decrease \$0.03 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 \$0.11 million (year ended June 30, 2020: increase/decrease \$0.01 million) in net income.

Figure 17: Monthly USD to CAD Exchange Rates

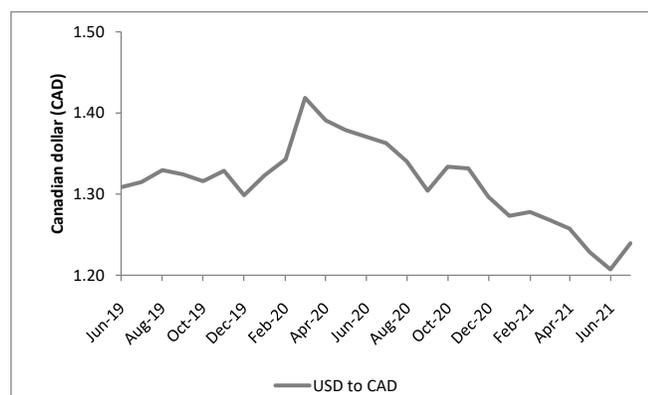
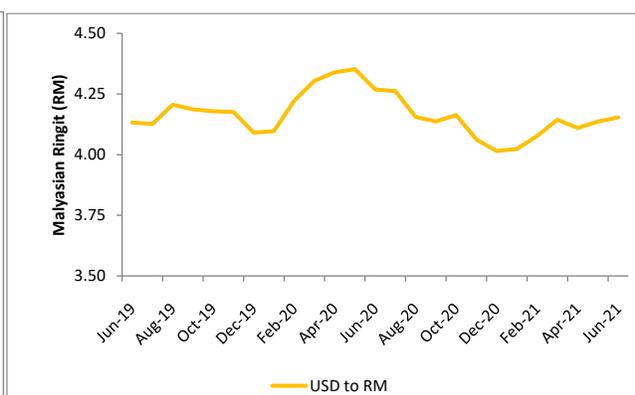


Figure 18: Monthly USD to RM Exchange Rates



#### Commodity price risk

The Company's revenues and cash flows were impacted by the fluctuation of gold prices. For the year ended June 30, 2021, gold prices fluctuated within the range of \$1,684 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.

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.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
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### 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, cash equivalents and cash held for sale of assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts as at June 30, 2021. An amount of \$1.09 million (June 30, 2020: \$1.00 million) is held with a Malaysian financial institution, \$1.96 million (June 30, 2020: \$0.15 million) with an Australian financial institution and \$35.57 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.

## 13. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following details the share capital structure as at September 23, 2021, the date of this MD&A.

Figure 19: Share capital structure

Common shares	Quantity
Issued and outstanding	325,971,563

Restricted share units <sup>(1)</sup>	Quantity
	14,523,466

- (1) On April 8, 2021, the Company granted 1.7 million performance RSU to its directors, officers pursuant to the RSU plan, and has brought up the total outstanding RSU to 14.5 million from 12.8 million, leaving 7.6 million shares reserved available for grant under the plan.

## 14. 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. In addition, changes to mining laws in Malaysia could affect the Company's ability to hold and re-new its mining licenses.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

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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, expropriations, changes to mining laws and government royalty regimes and government regulations. Any such 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,

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended June 30, 2021  
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government royalty regimes, 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.

### 15. 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 table provides a reconciliation for the cash cost per ounce sold for the year ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020:

(In thousands of US dollars, except where noted)	Three months ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Production costs	4,815	2,752	15,134	17,028
Divided by ounces of gold sold (oz)	3,473	3,282	12,850	19,401
<b>Total cash cost (US\$/oz)</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>878</b>

#### 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

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For the year ended June 30, 2021  
(in United States dollars, except where noted)

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 table provides reconciliation for AISC of production at the Selinsing Gold Mine for the year ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020:

(In thousands of US dollars, except where noted)	Three months ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Production costs	4,815	2,751	15,133	17,027
By-product silver recovery	3	2	13	16
Operation expenses	414	586	593	771
Corporate expenses	11	19	74	107
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	31	41	130	177
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	86	149	285	619
Sustaining capital expenditures	362	572	2,081	3,323
<b>All-in sustaining costs</b>	<b>5,722</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>18,309</b>	<b>22,040</b>
Divided by ounces of gold sold (oz)	3,473	3,282	12,850	19,401
<b>All-in sustaining costs per gold ounce sold (US\$/oz)</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,136</b>

### 16. 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.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

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### CAUTION ON FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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) political developments in Malaysian jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations; (5) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Malaysian ringgit, Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (6) certain price assumptions for gold; (7) prices for natural gas, fuel oil, electricity and other key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels; (8) production and cost of sales forecasts for Selinsing operations meeting expectations; (9) 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; (10) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Monument's current expectations; (11) 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.