

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Monument Mining Limited ("Monument" or the "Company") as of November 28, 2018 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The readers are also recommended to read this MD&A in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018 and related notes for additional details

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

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

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 First Quarter of Fiscal 2019 Highlights

- 4,550oz of gold sold for gross revenue of \$5.53 million (Q1 2018: 3,500oz of gold sold for gross revenue of \$4.50 million);
- 3,308oz of gold produced (Q1 2018: 3,384oz);
- Cash cost per ounce ("oz") of \$617/oz (Q1 2018: \$948/oz);
- Gross margin of \$2.72 million (Q1 2018: \$1.18 million);
- Selinsing Sulphide FEED study completed;
- Mineral Resources increased by 275% at Burnakura reported in a NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation Technical Report; and
- A NI43-101 Technical Report completed at Mengapur subsequent to the quarter that included a copper, gold and silver mineral resource estimation.

1.2 Business Overview

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

Monument's primary business activities include advancing its mineral projects from the exploration stage to production stage and conducting mining and processing operations to generate profit from sustainable precious metal and base metal production. Its business strategy consists of four perspectives. The shareholder perspective is to satisfy a return to shareholders. The growth perspective is to increase our resource inventory for higher sustainable production. The internal operations process perspective is to maximize performance and enhance the exploration success and recovery of our resources. The financial performance perspective is to sustain low costs, maintain efficient operations, and increase the quality of the assets by converting exploration and evaluation projects to producing mines. The Company's long-term goal is to become a sustainable dividend paying, mid-tier gold, base metals and industrial mineral producer.

Monument has an experienced management team with a demonstrated ability to quickly build profitable operations. The Company employs approximately 190 people and is committed to the highest standards of environmental management, social responsibility, and health and safety for its employees and neighboring communities. Monument's Head Office is located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. It operates through its subsidiaries in Pahang State, Malaysia and Western Australia.

1.3 Review of Operations

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019 ended September 30, 2018, the Company continued to focus on unlocking value in its development assets by progressing studies towards financing, construction and production. The Selinsing Gold Sulphide Project continued the feasibility study anticipating completion in December 2018 with delivery of an execution plan to commence construction subject project funding and plans to carry out exploration on sulphide targets that are open in all directions at depth of the current mining areas. At the Murchison Gold Project, following completion of the NI43-101 Resource Estimation Report in July 2018 for Burnakura, the Company completed the initial economic assessment for underground mining opportunities subsequent to the first quarter, plans to further progress exploration and mine optimization including underground mining to deliver a PEA study, which will drive potential Burnakura gold production. The success of these two projects would allow the Company to have years of future gold production. At the Mengapur Copper-Iron Project, following

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completion of the NI43-101 Resource Technical Report subsequent to the quarter in October 2018, the Company is seeking funding partnership for a feasibility study with the opportunity for copper production.

The Company is also strategizing its regional exploration programs for new discoveries based on its structural geology interpretation. The future of the Company is dependent on increasing mineral resources and reserves to realize the value that has been built in the past on its mineral assets. It is also actively looking for acquisition of new gold assets.

Selinsing Gold Mine had an original five-year life of mine starting in September 2009 and is still in production to date from remaining oxide ore inventory. Over the years, the cash flow from the Selinsing Gold Mine has supported the strong balance sheet growth with gold and copper-iron portfolios in multiple jurisdictions. The reserves and resource have been fully replaced according to NI 43-101 Technical Report -- Selinsing Gold Mine and Buffalo Reef Project" issued by Snowden on December 14, 2016 (the "2016 NI43-101 Snowden PFS Report"), and sulphide gold production is pending the plant upgrade to treat sulphide gold materials.

The first quarter gold production at the Selinsing Gold Mine continued to generate free cash of \$0.77 million from gold sold, compared to \$1.97 million in the same period last year. This was offset by \$2.04 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: 2.37 million) spent on development and exploration, resulting reduction of total cash by \$1.27 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: increase of \$2.61 million after \$3.00 million received from a gold forward sale).

The \$2.04 million was amounted from \$1.11 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$1.90 million) at Selinsing for Sulphide project development including pre-stripping, tailings storage facilities upgrade and the feasibility study; and \$0.92 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.47 million) for exploration expenditures, including \$0.21 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.15 million) at Selinsing for metallurgical drilling and soil sampling at Buffalo Reef and Peranggih, \$0.64 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.29 million) at Murchison for regional geological study, and \$0.07 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.03 million) at Mengapur for resource evaluation study and care and maintenance.

The Company has closely managed production and improved productivity with full commitment from its operation team to sustain positive cash flow, however, cash on hand and free cash flow are inadequate to support the planned capital required for growth and the Company is seeking disciplined external financing for its on-going business development.

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

1.3.1 Development

Selinsing Gold Mine

During the quarter, the Company continued to advance the Feasibility Study ("FS") for the Selinsing Gold Sulphide Project ("SGSP"), which was initiated in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017. The FS includes a basic processing design package, a conceptual front-end engineering design ("FEED"), a further mine design and scheduling optimization and an economic analysis at a higher confidence level. Based on the FS, a Project Execution Plan will follow to provide implement guidance for construction of additional flotation and BIOX[®] processing circuits and appropriate upgrade of the existing processing plant by applying BIOX[®] processing technology. The targeted completion is December 2018, delayed from August 2018 due to additional metallurgical testwork required for the flotation process.

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

During the quarter, flotation testwork continued at the on-site metallurgical laboratory with recoveries achieving over 90% for samples of fresh ore from Buffalo Reef. A 213kg sample of Buffalo Reef fresh ore was delivered to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth, Western Australia for validation flotation testwork, aiming to confirm the results achieved at site. For the tailings storage facility ("TSF") development, GET Services Sdn Bhd completed the geotechnical investigation as well as follow-up laboratory testwork, construction of the spring water management system commenced and SRK Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd ("SRK") worked on detailed design for the next expansion. The project team also continued to optimize costs for the sulphide plant upgrade including expected maintenance and reagent consumptions to lower operating cost estimates and sourcing local equipment to lower capital cost estimates.

Murchison Gold Project

Murchison project development was primarily focused at Burnakura. During the quarter, SRK completed a mineral resource estimate update, which was included in the "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Updated Mineral Resources, Burnakura Gold Project, Western Australia, Australia" dated July 17, 2018 (the "2018 SRK NI43-101 Resource Estimation Report"). A total of 293koz Indicated Gold Mineral Resources at 2.3 g/t Au for 4,043kt and 88koz of Inferred Gold Mineral Resources at 1.8 g/t Au for 1,551kt was reported and has more than tripled

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from the previous reported resource estimates in 2015. The deposits included were: Alliance and New Alliance; North of Alliance 1 to 8; Federal City; and Authaal.

After updating the mineral resource estimation at Burnakura Gold Project, the planned gold production was postponed until completion of the PEA to include underground mining opportunities that would potentially allow for a better return on investment and reduction of operation risks. The PEA program is designed to identify the economic potential in a large scale at Burnakura, Tuckanarra and Gabanintha (together the "Murchison Gold Project") including open pit and underground mining opportunities. The NOA 7/8 resource estimates form a significant part of the Indicated Resources at Burnakura, resulting in an initial internal economic assessment being carried out and completed in October 2018, subsequent to the quarter, on the underground mining potential with a corresponding increase in the existing mill capacity to 500ktpa from 260ktpa, based on which staged mining alternatives have been evaluated as a part of the ongoing PEA study.

The Company intends to place the Burnakura Project into production. Its production decision is reviewed from time to time and is not currently based on a feasibility study of mineral reserves to demonstrate economic and technical viability. Therefore, there is some uncertainty with economic and technical risks associated with this project, including but not limited to the risk that mineral quantities and grades might be lower than expected, and construction or ongoing mining and milling operational outcomes may be different than expected; also, production and economic variables may vary considerably due to the absence of detailed economic and technical analysis prepared in accordance with NI43-101. There is no guarantee that production will begin as anticipated or that the production will be able to generate positive cash flow as anticipated in returning the Company's capital investment.

1.3.2 Production

The first quarter gold recovered increased by 41% to 3,951oz as a result of higher feed grade and ore processed, compared to 2,802oz recovered in the same quarter last year. Due to timing, gold produced, net of gold doré in transit and refinery adjustment, was 3,308oz (defined as good delivery gold bullion according to the London Bullion Market Association), a 2% decrease compared to 3,384oz in the same period last year. Profit margin is dependent on quantities of gold sold that may vary from gold production in the period, gold prices and the costs of gold sold. During the quarter, mill feed included stockpiled super low-grade oxide ore, old tailing materials and oxide ore from production at Felda Block 7, that resulted in a higher feed grade compared to the same quarter last year. Total mill feed increased by 7% to 236,805t from 221,536t last year (refer to Figure 1: Operating and Financial Results).

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, mining operations at Selinsing generated a gross margin of \$2.72 million compared to \$1.18 million in the same period last year, before non-cash depreciation and accretion expenses of \$1.13 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$1.43 million). Gold production decreased by 2% or 76oz to 3,308oz during the quarter from 3,384oz last year. The Company sold a total of 4,550oz of gold at an average realized price of \$1,215 per ounce for gross revenue of \$5.53 million compared to a total of 3,500oz of gold at an average realized price of \$1,286 per ounce for gross revenue of \$4.50 million last year. The weighted average London Fix PM gold price for the quarter was \$1,214 per ounce (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$1,287 per ounce). Finished gold in inventory at September 30, 2018, totaled 7,020oz (September 30, 2017: 42oz).

Cash cost per ounce decreased by 35% to \$617/oz in the first quarter from \$948/oz in the same period last year primarily due to an increase in the feed grade by more selectively adding ore and reclaimed old tailings, combined with lower mining and processing cost per tonne compared last year from processing softer, highly oxidized ore from stockpile, improvements on tailings reclaim process and Felda Block 7 oxide ore.

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The production and financial results for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 are summarized in the following table:

Figure 1: Operating and Financial Results

Selinsing, Felda Block 7, Buffalo Reef		Three months ended	
		September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Operating results	Unit		
Ore mined	t	30,305	30,694
Waste removed ⁽¹⁾	t	766,879	258,659
Stripping ratio		25.31	8.43
Ore stockpiled	t	1,041,414	1,541,675
Ore processed	t	236,805	221,536
Average ore head grade	g/t Au	0.81	0.61
Process recovery rate	%	64.2	64.3
Gold recovery	oz	3,951	2,802
Gold production	oz	3,308	3,384
Gold sold	oz	4,550	3,500
Financial results			
Gold sales	US\$'000	5,530	4,502
Gross margin	US\$'000	2,721	1,184
<u>Weighted average gold price</u>			
London Fix PM	US\$/oz	1,214	1,286
Monument realized	US\$/oz	1,215	1,286
<u>Cash costs per ounce</u> ⁽²⁾			
Mining	US\$/oz	139	178
Processing	US\$/oz	386	703
Royalties	US\$/oz	90	64
Operations, net of silver recovery	US\$/oz	2	2
Total cash cost per ounce	US\$/oz	617	948

(1) Included in Waste Removed for the three months ended September 30, 2018, was 37,094t for the TSF construction material and 321,085t for cutback. For the three months ended September 30, 2017, there was 144,161t for TSF construction. The costs of which were capitalized and not included in the mining operations.

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

Figure 2: Gold production and cash costs per ounce

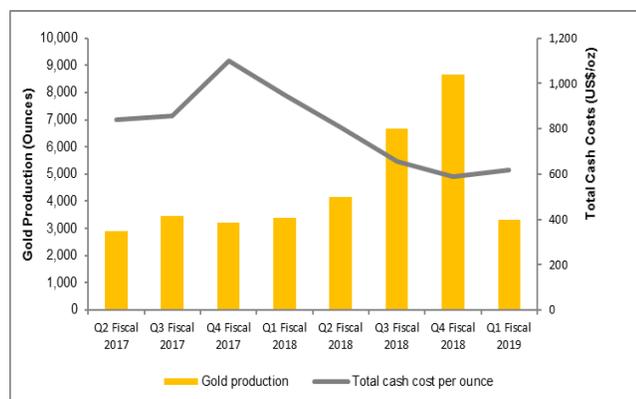
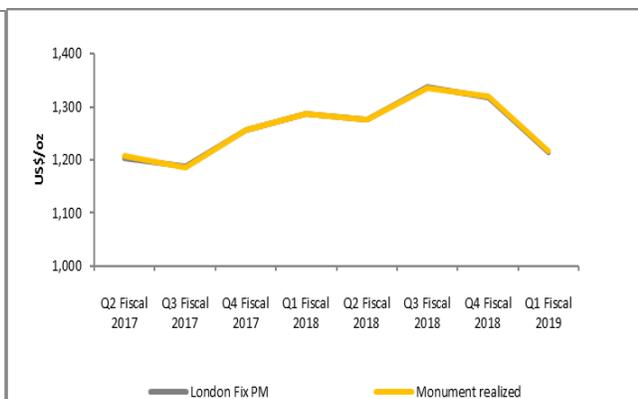


Figure 3: Quarterly Average Gold Price



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1.3.3 Exploration

Malaysia

Sulphide: The Selinsing long-term exploration potential is on sulphide resources. At both Selinsing and Buffalo Reef deposits the sulphide mineralization is still open down dip, down plunge and along strike. Monument plans to follow-up with diamond drilling programs at the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef deposits focused on adding resources and defining preferentially sulphide mineralization at depth below and around the existing pits within gap zones in between the known resources that contain little drill hole information, through extension drilling for Buffalo Reef, and to investigate underground opportunities at Selinsing Pits and extensions to the south. The main programs include: down dip and strike/plunge extension sulphide drilling program for Buffalo Reef Central ("BRC") and Felda Block 7; and Selinsing Deeps sulphide gold high grade resource definition/extension drilling. The drilling program at Felda Block 7 will also enable the BRC and Buffalo Reef South ("BRS") open pits to be extended at depth.

Oxide: The Selinsing short-term exploration program is focused on existing mine areas such as BRS, BRC and BRN, locating more oxide and leachable sulphide ore to increase mill feed. Opportunities for infill drilling have also been verified for infill and extension drilling on and around Selinsing Pits, aiming to intercept oxide shallow high-grade mineralization and using current understanding from structural information and interpretation, including historical underground developments.

Metallurgical drilling: A metallurgical drilling program was carried out at Selinsing Pit V aiming to study metallurgical recoveries of the mineralization and to confirm leachability of sulphide materials. The drilling program was completed with a total of 292m for 6 DD holes, followed by a CIL testwork program conducted in-house. High-grade (>1g/t) gold samples returned recovery above 83% indicating a high proportion of the gold was gravity recoverable, for likely free-form gold, with low sulphur content and association.

Soil Sampling Program: An area to the north of BRN of known mineralisation was selected for an orientation survey to test methodology on sampling at different weathering horizons. There were 43 points sampled, two samples on each point corresponding to two horizons. The results will be compared to define the best horizon for the further soil sampling program in other areas at Buffalo Reef and Perangih.

Sampling was completed at Bukit Ribu area, south of the tailings dam. A total of 85 points were collected, two samples per point, over a forested area. At BRN, a total of 164 points has been sampled, two samples per point.

Western Australia

The geological modelling presented in the 2018 SRK NI43-101 Resource Estimation Report and published in the first quarter of fiscal 2019, incorporates significant structural and geological understanding developed by Monument since it acquired the Murchison Project in 2014. It has incorporated 46,847m of RC drilling and 1,797m of Diamond Drilling completed during 2014 to 2016 in confirmation, infill or extension of 180,000m of historical drilling. Understanding and honouring geological controls within the modelling phase has been a key step to de-risking the resource. The Mineral Resource provides a solid foundation for the ongoing PEA study, which is being undertaken to support a production plan at the Murchison Gold Project.

In fiscal 2019 Murchison exploration is focusing on establishment of disciplined regional discovery strategies to extend the current resources reported in the 2018 SRK NI43-101 Resource Estimation Report. First quarter geological study analyzed assay results obtained from May and June 2018 drilling programs at Burnakura. The positive geological results show that mineralization is continuous at depth below 200m at ANA and extends approximately 130m down plunge at NOA7/8. The shallow oxide program was successful with several significant intercepts hit at Lewis in particular. Alliance West drilling showed there is potential for a third prospective Banded Iron Formation ("BIF") mineralized horizon.

A geological structural study was also completed during the quarter with updates reflecting new geological information to interpret regional geology. Regional and localized drill targets have been identified and ranked with priority at Burnakura and the entire Murchison Gold Project.

The Company is in review of geological information, exploration milestones and strategy, preparing to commence the exploration programs to test the geological interpretation through deep drilling programs for plausible underground extension and /or repetition targets at ANA, NOA 1 and NOA 2, and NOA 7/8 areas, and a new regional target at NOA 9.

1.3.4 The Mengapur Copper-Iron Project

The Mengapur Project is a long -term potential project in the Company's pipeline of projects. Since acquisition of the Mengapur Project, the Company has carried out extensive exploration programs to confirm historical resources and metallurgical testwork in studying downstream products. The confirmation drilling was largely completed in fiscal 2014 while metallurgical work continued in fiscal 2015 is pending completion. The Mengapur site has been placed into care and maintenance since fiscal 2015 while management focuses on development of the gold portfolio.

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During fiscal 2018, the geological and resource modelling study work was resumed to deliver a NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation Technical Report, completed by Snowden and SEDAR filed in October 2018, subsequent to the quarter. As copper prices steadily rise, the Company intends to carry out follow-up work in fiscal 2019 to assess the opportunity for copper production.

The major mining license for the Mengapur Project tenement was renewed for the two-year period beginning June 1, 2018; exploration and mining license applications are pending approval by Pahang State for Star Destiny Sdn. Bhd. ("SDSB"), a 100% owned subsidiary of Monument. Management continues its dialogue with the Pahang State authority to speed-up this process.

1.4 2019 Activity Highlights

- On July 5, 2018, the Company provided an update on the FEED study for the Selinsing Gold Sulphide Plant upgrade. Additional flotation testwork was commissioned at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth on further samples of drill core from Buffalo Reef. The aim of the testwork is to provide independent verification of the flotation conditions reported by the in-house R&D team.
- On July 16, 2018, the Company announced significant intercepts at Peranggih with the continuity of the mineralization confirmed, extended and better defined. Highlights included 9.8m @ 10.29g/t Au.
- On July 18, 2018, the Company announced a NI43-101 Mineral Resource Update at the Burnakura Property in Western Australia. Indicated Resources have increased to 293Koz from 98.4Koz and Inferred Resources to 88Koz from 4.4Koz.
- On August 7, 2018, the Company announced a significant drill intercept at ANA for the Burnakura Project that was 1.3m @ 26.8g/t Au. High-grade mineralization was intercepted more than 170m down dip of the known mineralization at ANA and the favourable Banded Iron Formation horizon which controls the gold mineralization has been shown to be continuous at depth.
- On September 24, 2018, the Company announced NOA 7/8 Drilling Program Results at the Burnakura Gold Project that successfully extended NOA 7/8 northerly down plunge, confirming the understanding of mineralization. Significant intercept highlights included 12m @ 8.02g/t Au and 12m @ 6.80g/t Au.
- On October 1, 2018, subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced Shallow Oxide Drilling Program Results at the Burnakura Gold Project to delineate high-grade shallow oxide material. Significant intercept highlights included 11m @ 2.8g/t Au and 3m @ 8.8g/t Au, at the Lewis area.
- On October 22, 2018, subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mengapur Cu-Au Deposit, NI43-101 Technical Report. A total of 39.5 Mt @ 0.43% Cu and 0.18 g/t Au of Indicated Mineral Resources, along with 50.9 Mt @ 0.44% Cu and 0.11 g/t Au of Inferred Mineral Resources, was reported above a 0.3% Cu cut-off grade.
- On November 8, 2018, subsequent to the quarter, the Company provided an update on the progress of the Burnakura Gold Project at Murchison in Western Australia. An initial internal economic assessment was completed under the ongoing PEA study with an increase of mill capacity to 500ktpa from 260ktpa. Based on those assessments, development has been re-strategized and planned gold production is postponed until completion of the PEA to include underground mining opportunities.

A geological structural study was also completed reflecting new geological information to interpret regional geology. Regional and localized drill targets have been identified and ranked with priority at Burnakura, and entire Murchison Gold Project Several highly prospective exploration targets based on structural mapping have been developed by International Geoscience Structural Geology.

2. PROJECT UPDATE

2.1 Selinsing Gold Portfolio

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

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

The Federal Land Development Authority ("FELDA") Land is gazetted as a group settlement area covering 3,920 acres owned by local individual ("Settlers"). The Company acquired exclusive irrevocable exploration licenses over 896 acres of Felda Land through its subsidiary Able Return Sdn Bhd from Settlers, with consent from the Federal Land Development Authority. Pursuant to these agreements with Settlers, certain portions of Felda Land shall be converted to mining leases upon exploration success at the Company's discretion, subject to regulatory approval. The exclusive mining permits will be automatically assigned for mining to the Company in event of approval of the

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mining leases obtained by those Settlers. In October 2017, a portion of Felda Land ("Felda Block 7") was converted into proprietary mining leases.

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

2.1.1 Resources and Reserves

According to the 2016 NI43-101 Snowden PFS Report dated on December 14, 2016, the Company has Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves at Selinsing, including the adjacent Buffalo Reef deposit in Pahang State, Malaysia. All Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources were estimated by Snowden as Independent qualified person defined under NI 43-101 standards.

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

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

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

The updated Mineral Reserve was estimated using an average gold price of \$1,255 per ounce. To identify the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef Ore Reserve a process of: ore dilution application, Whittle pit optimization, staged pit design, production scheduling and mine cost analysis was undertaken. Significant sulphide Mineral Reserves were identified following a metallurgical engineering investigation by Lycopodium Minerals Pty Ltd. The mining method is conventional open pit drill and blast, load and haul on a 2.5m mining flitch with a 10m high blasting bench, reflective of semi-selective mining. The excavator bucket size of 2.3m³ is matched to this selectivity. A waste ore stripping ratio of approximately 6 was identified for mining. Overall, block dilution has reduced the recovered ounces by approximately 10% and marginally increased the ore tonnage processed.

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

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

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

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

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

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2.1.2 Production

For the quarter ended September 30, 2018 the Selinsing gold plant processed a total of 236,805t (Q1 fiscal 2018: 221,536t) and gold recovery was 3,951oz (Q1 fiscal 2018: 2,802oz). The process recovery was 64.2% for quarter and in line with 64.3% in the same period last year. For the quarter ended September 30, 2018, mill feed comprised of 68% SLG oxide, 18% oxide, 1% leachable sulphide and 13% old tailings compared to the same period last year of 89% SLG oxide and 11% old tailings. Total materials mined during the quarter included 321,085t waste cutback at Selinsing and Buffalo and 37,094t of waste removed for the tailings storage facility upgrade, compared to last year that included 113,620t from tailing pond mining and 144,161t for tailings storage facility construction.

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

Figure 7: Selinsing Gold Mine: Revenue

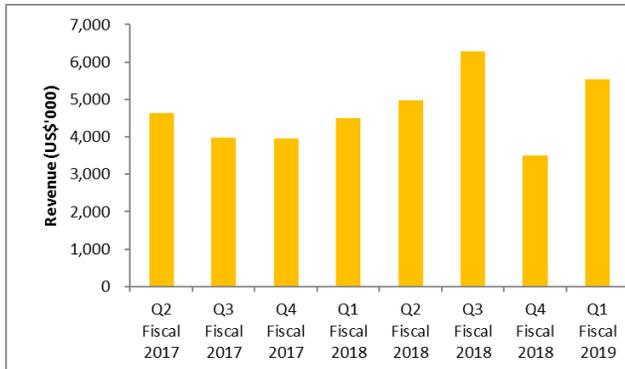
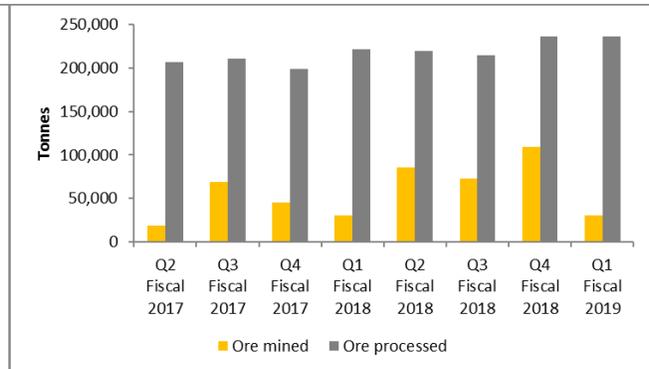


Figure 8: Selinsing Gold Mine: Operating Metrics



The Company commenced mining at the southern area of the Buffalo Reef project in January 2013 and the northern area in July 2014. The oxide ore mined is sold under commercial terms to Able, the owner of the Selinsing processing plant. Production output is consolidated with the Selinsing gold mine. During the quarter total ore mined from Buffalo Reef was 3,764t (Q1 fiscal 2018: 2,624t).

2.1.3 Development

As of September 30, 2018, development expenditure of \$3.08 million (June 30, 2018: \$2.93 million) was incurred in relation to construction in progress under Plant, Property and Equipment for the Selinsing Sulphide Project. The Feasibility Study for the Sulphide Project commenced in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017 and continued during the current quarter. The basic gold processing plant design and FEED form a major part of the Feasibility Study that is aimed to convert the existing oxide gold treatment processing plant to a sulphide treatment gold processing plant. As a result, it would allow additional flotation process and BIOX® process to be added to the existing plant with certain alterations to the existing process. To date both design packages have been delivered for Monument's review, subject to further optimization should it be required upon additional flotation testwork. The Company incurred expenditures of \$0.24 million on the Sulphide Project for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 and \$0.09 million for previous tailings storage facility work was reclassified to mineral properties.

Flotation Optimization Testwork

During the quarter, flotation testwork continued at the Selinsing Gold Mine in-house metallurgical laboratory with the aim of achieving a minimum 90% gold recovery for all Selinsing and Buffalo Reef ore types. A breakthrough was achieved in the optimization of the reagent regime for the more difficult ore types and confirmatory flotation testwork was commissioned at an independent laboratory in order to verify these latest test results.

Flotation testwork conducted at an independent metallurgical test laboratory has succeeded in achieving repeatable results that indicate at least 92% gold recovery to a 12.5% mass pull using roughing only. A 213-kg sample of Buffalo Reef fresh ore was dispatched to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth, WA for flotation testwork. Orway Mineral Consultants designed and supervised the metallurgical testwork program that included head sample characterization, grind establishment, gravity concentration, de-sliming, and flotation testwork using combinations of pH, collectors and activators.

The grind establishment confirmed the grind size of 80% passing 75 microns. Gravity concentration showed the expected minimal response with only 2-3% gold recovery. Potassium amyl xanthate (PAX) was confirmed as the best collector. A combination of sodium sulphide, copper sulphate and PAX produced the gold recovery of 92% with a mass pull to rougher concentrate of 12.5% and a sulphur grade of 8.5%. Final testwork at Bureau Veritas will include locked cycle cleaner flotation tests and reagent optimization, which was completed in November 2018, subsequent to the quarter.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

Feasibility Study and Project Execution Plan

During the quarter, the capital cost estimate for the sulphide plant upgrade was being finalized. Reductions in the proposed capital cost were realized by using the three existing leach tanks for the ASTER™ process. Malaysian vendors were identified for the supply of the limestone mill package, replacing more expensive imported equipment. The ongoing flotation testwork has resulted in a significant reduction in the rougher concentrate mass pull with little effect on gold recovery and a much-reduced circulating load of cleaner tailings. The use of smaller rougher, scavenger and cleaner flotation cells has been proposed with consequential savings in equipment capital and related civils and structural costs.

Further quotations were sought from suppliers for processing equipment such as the concentrate, counter current decantation and water recovery thickeners; also, specialist mixers for the flotation conditioners, reagent mixers, BIOX® reactors and neutralizing tanks. Projected high voltage power costs were reduced by modifying the proposed new double 33kV incomer from Kuala Lipis to a single line and retaining the existing 33kV line as the back-up power source. Owner's costs were reduced considerably by the secondment of existing Selinsing personnel for the duration of the project, instead of employing a whole new team.

Detailed engineering tender requests were issued to Malaysian and international engineering companies. Initial tenders were received and under review to ensure that the entire scope of work was effectively addressed. Final work is in progress to complete the Feasibility Study that will deliver the Sulphide Project Execution Plan, which is also in progress to complete.

Tailings storage facility

During the quarter, GET Services completed the geotechnical investigation for the tailings storage facility design. The site investigation included nine boreholes, six cone penetration tests, nine trial pits and laboratory testwork on selected samples. All testing and sampling were carried out as instructed by SRK Consulting. The karst investigation was also completed after a site visit and desktop review of available data by an SRK Consulting karst specialist. The report concluded that there were no material risks associated with the paleokarst system in the vicinity of the tailings storage facility.

SRK Consulting issued a revised proposal for the detailed design of the tailings storage facility expansion including the basis of design, spring water management, embankment design, stability assessment and surface water management. The planned embankment raise would be from 531.0mRL to 533.3mRL to allow for 0.3m beach freeboard. Construction of the new spring water management system was commenced during the quarter and detailed design was still in progress.

2.1.4 Exploration

Total exploration expenditure at the Selinsing Gold Portfolio of \$0.21 million (Fiscal 2018: \$1.06 million) was incurred for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, comprised of \$0.13 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.95 million) at Peranggih, \$0.04 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.08 million) at Buffalo Reef and, \$0.04 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.03 million) at Selinsing Deep.

Selinsing: Exploration activities during the quarter comprised of metallurgical drilling and drilling design, as described below:

Oxide: The Selinsing short-term exploration program is focused on existing mine areas such as BRS, BRC and BRN, locating more oxide and leachable sulphide ore to increase mill feed. Opportunities for infill drilling have also been verified for infill and extension drilling on and around Selinsing Pits, aiming to intercept oxide shallow high-grade mineralization and using current understanding from the structural information and interpretation, including historical underground developments.

Metallurgical drilling: A metallurgical drilling program was carried out at Selinsing Pit V aiming to study the metallurgical recoveries of mineralization and to confirm leachable sulphide materials for mill feed. The drilling program was completed with a total of 292m for 6 DD holes, followed by a CIL testwork program conducted at the in-house laboratory. Samples with assay results above 0.3 g/t were selected and submitted to CIL tests. Additional samples for low-grade intervals adjacent to high-grade intervals were also selected and sent for CIL tests. High-grade (>1g/t) gold samples returned recovery above 83%. Recovery for high-grade ores indicated high proportion of the gold was gravity recoverable, for likely free-form gold, with low sulphur content and association.

Buffalo Reef: Exploration activities during the quarter comprised of a soil sampling program:

Soil Sampling Program: A review for strategy for soil sampling and drilling program for fiscal 2019 were completed. An area at the north of BRN of known mineralization was selected for an orientation survey to test methodology on sampling at different horizons. 43 points were sampled on Line B, two samples on each point corresponding to horizons A and B. The results will be compared to define the best horizon for the further soil sampling program in other areas at Buffalo Reef and Peranggih.

Sampling was completed at the Bukit Ribu area, south of the tailings dam. A total of 85 points were collected, two samples per point, for horizon A and horizon B. At the BRN North area, a total of 164 points has been sampled, two samples per point.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

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2.1.5 Environment, Safety and Health

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

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

During the quarter ended September 30, 2018, Selinsing operations recorded no lost time accidents. All reported accidents and incidents were shared among supervisors and staff at safety toolbox meetings and new safety topics were raised at each of these meetings. Regular safety inspections were carried out by the HSE department and notices of improvement sent out to various departments for any immediate corrective action required on HSE issues. Third party environmental compliance audits were conducted by accredited independent consultants and laboratories on drinking water quality, environmental audits, scheduled waste, and chemical storage, in addition to borehole water quality, ambient air quality and environmental noise monitoring.

The DOSH certificate update for all machinery was submitted during the quarter including renewal for the elution column, tower crane and portable air compressor. The Company's Health, Safety and Environment compliance committee met to ensure the requirements of JMG, DOE and DOSH are adhered to in a timely manner.

2.1.6 Litigation

The Arci Suit

On July 30, 2015, the Company announced that the former partners of ARCI have filed a suit against TRA Mining (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. ("TRA"), SMSB (the Plaintiff in the 5% JV Suit), Monument and two of its subsidiaries in the Shah Alam High Court, Malaysia alleging, among others, that ARCI is the owner of MC 1/113 and thus entitled to the profits generated by Monument from the said mining certificate. Monument vehemently denies any liability in respect of ARCI's Claim. The ARCI Suit had been struck out by the Shah Alam High Court on August 24, 2016. ARCI appealed against the decision of the Shah Alam High Court.

MC 1/113 had been forfeited by Pahang State Government in 2007. SMSB had confirmed and acknowledged that the existing Mining Lease held by Monument through its Malaysian subsidiary is a new lease and not a renewal/continuation/substitution of MC 1/113 and SMSB has no JV interest in Monument Selinsing property.

2.2 Murchison Gold Portfolio

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

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

2.2.1 Resources

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

The current updated mineral resource estimation at Burnakura reported in the SRK NI43-101 Report dated July 2018, comprised of an Indicated Mineral Resource of 4.043mt@2.3g/t Au for 293koz and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.551mt@1.8g/t Au for 88koz at a 0.5g/t Au grade cut-off for Open Pit and 3.0 g/t Au for Underground. This represents a positive outcome toward the preparation of a preliminary economic assessment in respect of the Burnakura deposits. The company is now undertaking a confirmation program over the remainder of the historical resources combined with exploration to add new resources.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

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Figure 9: 2018 Mineral Resource estimate breakdown for Burnakura Project

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

Notes:

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

The Company continued to improve its internal mining studies. The follow-up to the fiscal 2018 drilling program is in development to pursue a Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Burnakura Gold Project under NI 43-101 standards.

2.2.2 Exploration

During the quarter, a geological structural study was completed with updates reflecting new geological information to interpret regional geology. Regional and localized drill targets have been identified and ranked with priority at Burnakura and entire Murchison Gold Project.

Burnakura: The ANA, Authaal, and Federal City internal resource model updates were re-estimated by SRK, and together with updated NOA1_6 and NOA 7_8 resource models, made up the total Mineral Resources included in the NI43-101 technical report dated July 17, 2018.

During the quarter, significant drilling results were also announced with positive geological implications. The recent three drilling programs that were completed in fiscal 2018 at Burnakura, totaling 4,987m for 99 RC and DDH holes, have shown mineralization is continuous at depth at ANA and extended approximately 130m down plunge at NOA7/8.

The ANA mineralization included in the SRK NI 43-101 Technical Report is structurally controlled by the favourable Banded Iron Formation ("BIF") horizons. The gold rich quartz vein commonly occurs in the hanging wall of the BIF forming a tabular 1-3m wide high-grade vein and has been shown to be continuous at depth. The NOA 7/8 mineralization included in the SRK NI 43-101 Technical Report has been extended approximately 130m down plunge. The shallow oxide drilling program was designed to delineate high grade shallow oxide material, and assay results were encouraging motivating further drilling especially at the Lewis, the best performing oxide target.

A regional structural geology study was completed during the quarter. Several highly prospective exploration targets based on structural mapping have been developed by International Geoscience Structural Geology expert, Dr Warwick Crowe. Among those targets, NOA 9 was identified through regional aeromagnetic interpretation. NOA 9 is located in an area of alluvial cover at the extreme north end of the Burnakura project area. A prospective NNW trending structure has been mapped which is known to control the mineralization. The target is under transported cover.

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For the three months ended September 30, 2018

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

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

Gabanintha: A review and study of historical drilling data has continued and highlighted that the mineralization is open at depth. Confirmation drilling programs were reviewed and will be carried out pending negotiation of the terms of a heritage agreement at certain underlined areas with local traditional owners.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2018, exploration at Murchison incurred expenditure of \$0.01 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.17 million) on geological work.

2.2.3 Development

During the quarter, SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd ("SRK") completed the "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Updated Mineral Resources, Burnakura Gold Project, Western Australia", in July 2018. A total of 293koz Indicated Gold Mineral Resources at 2.3 g/t Au for 4,043kt and 88koz of Inferred Gold Mineral Resources at 1.8 g/t Au for 1,551kt was reported and has tripled from the previous reported resource estimates in 2015. The Burnakura deposits included were: Alliance and New Alliance; North of Alliance 1 to 8; Federal City; and Authaal.

Following the updated mineral resource estimation at Burnakura Gold Project, an initial economic assessment was completed during the quarter under the PEA study with an increase of mill capacity to 500ktpa from 260ktpa. Based on those assessments, the Company has re-strategized development of the Burnakura Gold Project. The planned gold production is postponed until completion of the PEA to include underground opportunities that would potentially allow for a better return.

The PEA program is designed to identify the economic potential in a large scale at Burnakura, Tuckanarra and Gabanintha (together the "Murchison Gold Projects") including open pits and underground mining opportunities. The NOA 7/8 resource estimates form a significant part of the Indicated Resources at Burnakura, resulting in an initial internal economic assessment being carried out in June 2018 and completed in October 2018, subsequent to the quarter, on the underground mining potential with a corresponding increase in the existing mill capacity to 500ktpa from 260ktpa, based on which staged mining alternatives have been evaluated as a part of the PEA study. The metallurgical drill samples were assayed and further diagnostic leaching testwork has also been carried out on NOA7/8 core samples.

The ongoing PEA study is preliminary in nature, including inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

The Company has ensured that the plant and other facilities are being kept in good condition through proper care and maintenance with a view to ensure efficient commissioning in the future, and the site accommodation and catering are fully functional in readiness for Company personnel and mining contractors to commence on site.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2018, the Company incurred expenditures of \$0.19 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.67 million) on site activities, \$0.04 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.39 million) on mine development and \$0.05 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.19 million) on plant maintenance at the Murchison Gold Project.

2.3 Mengapur Copper-Iron Project

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

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

2.3.1 Resources

The technical report titled "Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mengapur Cu-Au Deposit, NI43-101 Technical Report" and dated October 29, 2018, subsequent to the quarter, is available on the SEDAR website. It was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects by John Graindorge BSc (Hons); Grad. Cert. Geostatistics, MAusIMM(CP), Principal Consultant, Resources, Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd., the Qualified Person.

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

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Figure 10 below presents the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate for the Mengapur project, reported above a 0.3% Cu cut-off grade. To establish the requirement for the grade, quantity and quality of the mineralization to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, a cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu was selected, representing an assumption of an open-pit mining approach with limited selectivity and is based on values used at other similar deposits, along with consideration of the continuity above the cut-off grade. The cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu is considered by Monument to be the base case scenario at this stage; however further study is required to assess mining and processing options, along with costs.

Figure 10: Mengapur August 2018 Mineral Resource estimate (0.3% Cu lower cut-off)

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

(1) Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

(2) All Mineral Resources have been reported on a dry tonnage basis.

(3) Snowden is unaware of any issues that materially affect the Mineral Resources in a detrimental sense.

(4) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(5) Mineral Resources estimated by John Graindorge (Principal Consultant, Snowden), QP.

(6) The majority of the interpreted mineralization is within 200m of the surface and as such considered by Snowden to be within the limits of extraction by open-pit mining.

2.3.2 Development

The Mengapur Project is a long-term potential project in the Company's pipeline of projects. Since acquisition of Mengapur, the Company has carried out extensive exploration programs to confirm historical resources and metallurgical testwork in studying downstream products. The resource confirmation drilling was largely completed in fiscal 2014.

The metallurgical work was continued in fiscal 2015 and is pending completion. The Company has evaluated the production alternatives for the Mengapur Project including copper and made progress in refurbishing and upgrading its 1,000tpd beneficiation copper flotation and iron magnetite recovery pilot plant. The plant is considered to be a 1,000tpd pilot plant to demonstrate economics of in-house copper metal production with potential iron and other metal by-products. The pilot plant development and early stage production were placed on hold since 2015 due to a change in corporate focus to prioritize development of the gold portfolios.

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

During fiscal 2018, geological and resource modelling work was resumed. A NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation Technical Report was SEDAR filed subsequent to the quarter in October 2018. As copper prices rise, the Company intends to carry out follow-up work in fiscal 2019 to assess the opportunity for copper production.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2018, the Company incurred costs of \$0.16 million (Fiscal 2018: \$0.68 million) on exploration and evaluation at Mengapur, including \$0.03 million on resource study work and \$0.13 million on site activities, which included \$0.08 million of amortization. Site activities at Mengapur included environmental compliance, erosion and sediment control. Care and maintenance activities were carried out to ensure the facility and assets are kept in good condition.

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The Company submitted the mining lease ("ML") renewal application on time, through its 100% owned subsidiary CASB, for the two-year period beginning June 1, 2018 and approval was received subsequent to the quarter, in October 2018. The prospecting exploration permit of SDSB expired on September 23, 2012. The Company submitted an application of renewal in November 2011 to the Pahang State authority. The Company also submitted two applications for mining licenses in 2009 and 2010 over sections of the same area. Another application for a mining lease over the prospecting land was also submitted in August 2012. The Company has yet to receive an official notification from the Pahang State authority in response to its applications. Management continues its dialogue with the Pahang State authority to speed-up this process. According to the Mining Enactment 2001 of Malaysia, until receipt of official notification with the Company's consent, the exploration rights remain intact.

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

3. FINANCIAL RESULTS

3.1 Summary

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, operations processed Felda Block 7 oxide ore, super low-grade oxide ore and old tailings through the Selinsing Gold Plant in transition from oxide ore production to sulphide ore production. The production gross margin is expected to vary from time to time due to recovery rates and volatile gold prices.

Figure 11: Financial highlights

	Fiscal 2017			Fiscal 2018			Fiscal 2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues (000's)	4,637	3,986	3,954	4,502	4,975	6,275	3,498	5,530
<u>Weighted average gold price</u>								
London Fix PM (per ounce)	1,203	1,188	1,257	1,286	1,275	1,337	1,318	1,214
Monument realized (per ounce)	1,207	1,187	1,255	1,286	1,276	1,335	1,320	1,215
Net earnings (loss) before other items and tax (000's)	(890)	(1,133)	(2,442)	(1,060)	(423)	1,093	(659)	1,105
Earnings (loss) per share before other items and tax:								
- Basic	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
- Diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
Net earnings (loss) after other items and tax (000's)	(65)	(1,789)	(3,909)	(1,504)	(1,820)	(1,491)	66	1,062
Earnings (loss) per share:								
- Basic	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
- Diluted	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00

The quarterly financial results of the Company are outlined for the past eight quarters in Figure 11 above. The overall financial results of the Company reflect its income from gold mining operations, on-going corporate business development, administrative costs and other income or expenses such as foreign currency exchange gains or losses.

For the three months ended September 30, 2018 net income was \$1.06 million, or \$0.00 per share (basic) compared to net loss of \$1.50 million or \$0.00 per share (basic) in the same period last year. The increase in net income was mainly due to higher revenue from gold sales with lower production costs and corporate expenses.

Mining operations generated income of \$1.59 million compared to a loss of \$0.24 million in same period last year, and corporate expenses was \$0.49 million which decreased by 41% or \$0.33 million from \$0.82 million last year due to lower salaries and wages and legal expenses.

Income from other items of \$0.18 million was comprised of foreign currency exchange gain of \$0.16 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: loss of \$0.44 million) from appreciation of the US dollar and \$0.02 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.01 million) of interest income.

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(in United States dollars, except where noted)

3.2 Operating Results: Sales and Production Costs

For the quarter ended September 30, 2018, mining operations before non-cash amortization and depreciation generated a gross margin of \$2.72 million, increased by 130% or \$1.54 million from \$1.18 million in the same period last year. Income from mining operations was \$1.59 million compared to a loss of \$0.24 million last year after non-cash depletion and accretion of \$1.13 million compared to \$1.43 million, respectively.

Gold recovery increased by 41% during the quarter to 3,951oz (Q1 fiscal 2018: 2,802oz) compared to the same quarter last year on higher feed grade. Ore processed increased to 236,805t (Q1 fiscal 2018: 221,536t) also contributing to higher gold recovery.

Total cash cost per ounce sold decreased to \$617/oz in the quarter from \$948/oz in the same period last year, together with increased ounces sold the profit margin has raised before non-cash items to \$2.72 million from \$1.18 million last year.

Sales

Gold sales generated \$5.53 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$4.50 million in the same period last year. The revenue resulted from 4,550oz of gold sold (Q1 fiscal 2018: 3,500oz) at an average realized gold price of \$1,215 per ounce (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$1,286 per ounce) for the year. The weighted average London Fix PM gold price was \$1,214 per ounce for the quarter compared to \$1,286 per ounce for the same quarter last year.

Production Costs

Total production costs decreased by 15% in the quarter ended September 30, 2018 to \$2.81 million, compared to \$3.32 million in the same period last year, reflecting lower production costs offset by higher amounts of gold sold in the quarter. Cash cost per ounce decreased by 35% to \$617/oz in the quarter from \$948/oz in the same period last year that resulted from increases in the gold feed grade by 32% and ore processed by 7% from improved old tailings reclaim and less downtime from rainfall. Feed grade increased over the same period last year, primarily due to the oxide ore production at Felda Block 7 and selective reclaiming of old tailings compared to the same quarter last year that processed mainly super low-grade stockpiled ore.

A breakdown and further analysis of the cash cost components is provided below, and Figure 13 shows a historical graphical summary demonstrating the breakdown by quarter.

Figure 14: Production costs

Production cost breakdown ('000s)	Three months ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Mining	631	624
Processing	1,756	2,461
Royalties	410	225
Operations, net of silver recovery	12	8
Total production costs	2,809	3,318

Mining

Total operation mining cash cost increased while the cash cost per ounce of mining operations was lower by 22% to \$139/oz from \$178/oz in the same quarter last year, mainly from higher feed grade, offset by an increase in gold sales in the quarter ended September 30, 2018. Mining production was 30,305t of ore for the quarter compared to 30,694t of ore mined in the same period last year that included 28,947t of dry mined old tailings. Total waste removed increased to 766,879t (Q1 fiscal 2018: 258,659t) during the quarter, bringing total materials mined to 797,184t compared to 289,353t in the same period last year. As a result of an increase in total materials mined with relatively fixed mining supervision costs, the cost per tonne mined decreased by 26% from \$1.70/t to \$1.25/t.

Figure 12: Gross margin

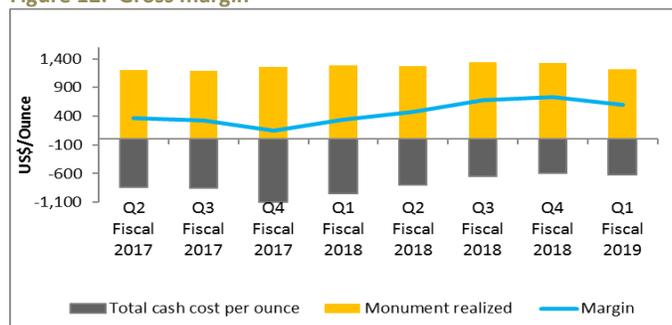
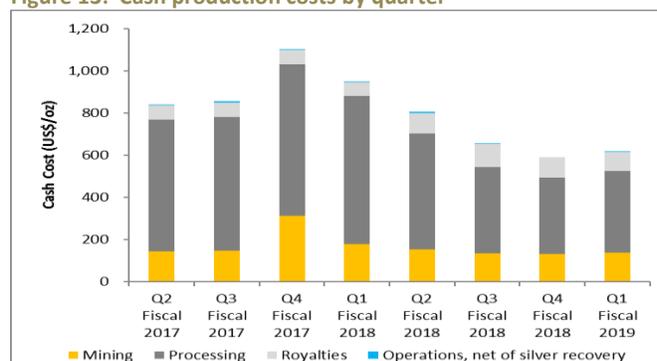


Figure 13: Cash production costs by quarter



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018
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The stripping ratio presented in Figure 1 of 25.31 for the quarter and 8.43 in the same quarter last year, accounted for waste mined from both operations and development. There was 37,094t removed for the TSF construction and 271,085t for cutback at Selinsing, where mining has resumed, and 50,000t for cutback at Buffalo Reef during the quarter compared to 142,568t for TSF construction in the same quarter last year, the cost of which were capitalized and not included in the mining operations.

Processing

Total processing cash costs for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 were \$1.76 million compared to \$2.46 million in the same period last year with more gold sold in the current period. Gold feed grade increased with production from Felda Block compared to processing mainly super low-grade stockpile ore in the same quarter last year.

Processing cost per tonne increased by 1% from \$9.83/t to \$9.91/t in the quarter primarily due to higher mill maintenance costs for motor repairs, offset by lower CIL costs from processing softer oxide ore from Felda Block 7 and compared to the same quarter last year processing mainly Selinsing super low-grade stockpiles that required increased grinding media and reagents. Total ore processed increased by 7% to 236,805t from 221,536t in the same period last year that was affected by heavy rainfall. Mill feed comprised of 159,504t from stockpiled super low-grade oxide ore, 43,397t from oxide ore, 2,240t from leachable sulphide ore that contributed to a lower recovery rate and 30,859t from old tailings compared to the same quarter last year of 197,150t super low-grade oxide ore and 24,164t old tailings.

Royalties

The Company pays royalties to the Malaysian Government, and an additional 2% to the PKNP (Pahang State Development Corporation) for gold produced from the Buffalo Reef tenements. Total royalties cost increased by 82% to \$0.41 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$0.23 million in the same quarter last year, due to the commencement of production at Felda Block 7 and increase in gold sold and produced. Royalties paid are affected by average gold spot prices and the amount of gold produced and sold in the period.

Non-cash Costs

For the quarter ended September 30, 2018, non-cash production expenses included depreciation and amortization of \$1.08 million and accretion of asset retirement obligations in the amount of \$0.05 million, compared to \$1.38 million and \$0.05 million in the same period last year, respectively. The total non-cash production expenses were lower with Felda Block 7 production that lead to increased gold recovery, offset by an increase in gold ounces sold.

3.3 Corporate General and Administrative

Figure 15: Corporate Costs

	Three months ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
	\$	\$
General and administration	317	431
Stock-based compensation	1	34
Legal, accounting and audit	79	272
Shareholder communications	42	28
Travel	42	42
Regulatory compliance and filing	4	7
Amortization	1	3
Total Corporate Costs	486	817

Corporate expenditure for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 of \$0.49 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.82 million) decreased by \$0.33 million or 41% compared to the same period last year. The decrease was mainly due to general and administration costs that were \$0.32 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.43 million), or 26% lower for the quarter, primarily due to a \$0.07 million, or 22% decrease in salaries and wages expenses to \$0.28 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.35 million) from a reduction in staff and change in executive officers. Legal, accounting and audit expenses decreased by \$0.19 million, or 71%, to \$0.08 million in the quarter compared to \$0.27 in the same period last year due to decreased litigation costs.

3.4 Other Income (Loss)

Income from other items for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 was \$0.18 million compared to loss of \$0.43 million in the same quarter last year. The change for the quarter was mainly due to an increase of \$0.92 million in foreign currency exchange gain to \$0.16 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: loss of \$0.44 million) due to a higher US dollar.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

3.5 Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 was \$0.22 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.01 million) consisting of current tax expense of \$0.25 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.10 million) and offset by deferred tax recovery of \$0.03 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.09 million).

4. LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Company's principal cash requirements are working capital used for business development, general administration, property maintenance and development, construction of the gold treatment plant expansions, production operations at Selinsing and exploration. The Company's cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2018 was \$13.75 million including \$0.30 million restricted cash, \$6.65 million gold prepaid net of financing fees, and remaining cash balance of \$6.80 million in comparison with \$15.01 million reported at June 30, 2018 that included \$0.30 million restricted cash, \$6.65 million gold prepaid net of financing fees and \$8.06 million remaining cash.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2018, total cash generated from operations was \$0.77 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$1.97 million). Changes in working capital items reduced cash from operating activities by (\$1.47) million (Q1 fiscal 2018: increase of \$1.80 million). The working capital reduction for the quarter was primarily due to timing of accounts receivables for gold sales and decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. For the three months ended September 30, 2017, the \$1.97 million working capital increase was primarily due to timing of accounts receivables, reduction of inventories and increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During the quarter, financing activities generated \$nil million compared to \$3.00 million from a gold forward sale in the same period last year.

Cash investment in exploration and evaluation activities totalled \$0.92 million compared to \$0.47 million in the same period last year, of which \$0.64 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.29 million) was used on the Murchison Gold Portfolio in Western Australia for exploration on the regional control structure, geological modeling, and mine development study; \$0.21 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.15 million) on the Selinsing Gold Portfolio for metallurgical drilling at Selinsing pits and regional geology study, and \$0.07 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.03 million) on the Mengapur Copper and Iron Project in Malaysia for geological resource estimation reporting.

During the quarter, cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment ("PPE") was \$1.11 million, compared to \$1.90 million in the same period last year. The main expenditure on PPE was at Selinsing that included \$0.86 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.24 million) for capitalized mining waste, various plant equipment and tailing storage facility upgrades and \$0.25 million (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$0.19 million) on the Sulphide Project.

The Company had positive working capital of \$26.98 million at September 30, 2018, compared to \$27.10 million at June 30, 2018, including restricted cash of \$0.30 million. The decrease in working capital during the quarter is mainly resulted from decrease in cash, offset by increases in current inventory and trades receivables, and lower accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

5. CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's capital resources as at September 30, 2018 included cash and cash equivalents. The Company's primary sources of funding are cash flow generated from the sale of gold, debt, equity financing through the issuance of stock, and other financial arrangements that can be reasonably considered and available to provide financial resources to the Company. The Company exercises its best effort to seek and utilize its capital resources in an efficient manner in order to meet its business commitments including exploration and mineral property development, acquisitions, capital asset upgrades and working capital.

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

The gold forward sale is guaranteed by the Company and its Malaysian subsidiary, Able Return Sdn Bhd, and is secured by certain of the Company's assets. As of September 30, 2018, deferred revenue was \$6.65 million comprised of the \$7.00 million gold prepayments, net of \$0.35 million Agent fees. Revenue will be recognized on deliveries of the gold ounces to CCM.

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 the Australian operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

Figure 16: Commitment and Contingencies (000's)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating leases	96	116	121	117	46	496
Mineral property obligations	596	874	1,036	935	1,043	4,484
Purchase commitments	243	-	-	-	-	243
Total	935	990	1,157	1,052	1,089	5,223

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

In addition to commitments outlined in the above table, the Company has committed to deliver 8,676 ounces of gold over a 36-month period commencing January 23, 2019 relating to the gold forward sale.

6. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None.

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

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

Figure 17: Key management compensation (000's)

	Year ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Salaries	240	262
Directors' fees	35	36
Share-based payments	1	61
Total compensation	276	359

Amounts due to related parties as at September 30, 2018 were a \$0.79 million (September 30, 2017: \$nil) legacy payment included as non-current accrued liabilities, due to the CEO change announced January 2, 2018, and \$0.04 million (September 30, 2017: \$0.04) relating to director fees. The directors' fees are paid on a quarterly basis. The unpaid amounts due to directors are recorded against accrued liabilities, unsecured and bear no interest.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

9. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Refer to note 3 of the consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2018. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. Significant estimates and areas where judgment is applied include: purchase price allocation and valuation of deferred consideration assets, ore reserves and mineral resource estimates, depreciation and amortization and determination of useful lives, inventory valuation, exploration and evaluation expenditures, impairment of non-current assets, provision for reclamation and remediation obligations, deferred taxes, share-based payments, derivative assets and liabilities, determination of commencement of commercial production, title to mineral properties, realization of assets, functional currency, business combinations and own use contracts. Actual results could differ from the Company's use of estimates and judgements.

10. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Refer to note 3 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at September 30, 2018.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK EXPOSURE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are classified and measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortized cost including 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, 2018 for the details of the financial statement classification and amounts of income, expenses, gains and losses associated with the relevant instruments. Details provided include a discussion of the significant assumptions made in determining the fair value of financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk as outlined below.

Market risk

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

Foreign Currency risk

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

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

Based on the above net exposures as at September 30, 2018 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the RM against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$0.13 million (June 30, 2018: \$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 \$0.04 million (June 30, 2018: \$0.06) in net income and a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the AUD against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$nil (June 30, 2018: \$0.02) in net income.

Figure 18: Monthly USD to CAD Exchange Rates

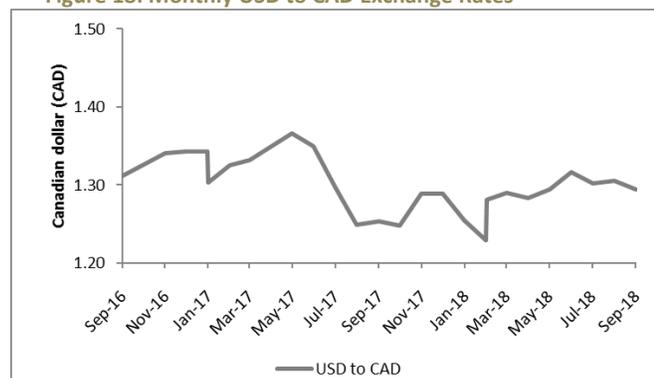
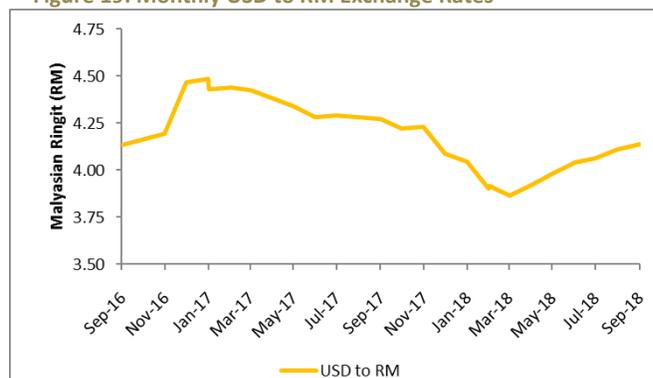


Figure 19: Monthly USD to RM Exchange Rates



Commodity price risk

For the three months ended September 30, 2018, the Company's revenues and cash flows were impacted by gold prices in the range of \$1,178 to \$1,262 per ounce (Q1 fiscal 2018: \$1,211 to \$1,346 per ounce) based on London Fix PM prices. The Company has not hedged its exposure to commodity price fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

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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 and cash equivalents. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts at September 30, 2018. The amount of \$0.90 million (June 30, 2018: \$1.47 million) is held with a Malaysian financial institution, \$0.42 million with an Australian financial institution (June 30, 2018: \$0.29 million) and \$12.43 million (June 30, 2018: \$13.25 million) is held with Canadian financial institutions. To mitigate exposure to credit risk, the Company has established policies to limit the concentration of credit risk, to ensure counterparties demonstrate minimum acceptable credit worthiness, and to ensure liquidity of available funds.

Liquidity risk

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

12. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following details the share capital structure as at November 28, 2018, the date of this MD&A (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Share capital structure

Common shares ⁽¹⁾	Quantity
Issued and outstanding	324,318,031

Restricted share units	Quantity
	19,443,665

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

13. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Monument Mining Limited is an exploration, development and gold production company which explores for gold resources. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into production. Major expenses may be required after initial acquisition investment to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in the discovery of mineral resources or a profitable commercial mining operation, and, on an industry statistical basis, it is unlikely that an economic operation will be developed.

Whether a mineral deposit, if ever discovered, will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure together with the impact on mine-ability and recoverability, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical. Government regulations are also a significant factor including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

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

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

Litigation

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

Title to mineral property interests

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

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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 of permits, satisfaction of governmental requirements and possible aboriginal claims, attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Reserves and resource estimates

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

Profitability from production

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

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

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

Environmental

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

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

Additional funding for mineral property pipelines

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

Foreign operations

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

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

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

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

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

14. NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Cash cost per ounce sold

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

15. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

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 are not limited to, the various assumptions set forth herein, or as otherwise expressly incorporated herein by reference as well as: (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (2) permitting, development, operations, expansion and acquisitions at Malaysia (including, without limitation,

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For the three months ended September 30, 2018

(in United States dollars, except where noted)

land acquisitions for and permitting and construction of new tailings facilities) being consistent with our current expectations; (3) development of the Phase IV plant expansion on a basis consistent with Monument' current expectations; (4) the viability, permitting and exploration of Mengapur project being consistent with Monument' current expectations; (5) political developments in Malaysian jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations;(6) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Malaysian ringgit, Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (7) certain price assumptions for gold;(8) prices for natural gas, fuel oil, electricity and other key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels;(9) production and cost of sales forecasts for Selinsing operations meeting expectations; (10) the accuracy of current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates for the Company and any entity in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an interest; (11) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Monument's current expectations; (12) outcomes and costs of ongoing litigation. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as diesel fuel and electricity); changes in interest rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, Malaysia, Australia or other countries in which the Company conducts business or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; the Company's ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; and expected costs, developments and outcomes of ongoing litigation and other contests over title to properties,. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or the inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect, and could cause, Monument's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Monument. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Management's Discussion and Analysis are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the "Risk Factors" section. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect Monument. Monument disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and such forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable law.

Other information

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