

18 January 2022

Mt Monger South Geological Mapping Program Completed

Highlights:

- Geological mapping and sampling program completed at Mt Monger South Project. Draft reports and maps received, awaiting final geological report
Gold assay results have been received for rock chip samples taken during geological mapping with the most significant values as follows:
 - **89.79 g/t gold (MMS0032) quartz vein, east Three Emus Prospect**
 - **9.65 g/t gold (MMS0027) quartz vein in small old workings shaft**
- A north-striking structure appears to intersect the Three Emus Prospect and adjacent unnamed prospects with a series of old workings found along this trend
- The northeast sector of MMG's tenements was found to contain favourable geology with the Silver Lake Resources Limited's (ASX : SLR) Daisy-Milano mine stratigraphy across the tenements that is adjacent to a favourable north-striking fault off the eastern tenement boundary
- The geological evaluation supports moving forward with exploration geochemical and geophysical programs to test covered prospective areas by characterising geochemical footprints and locating basement structures associated with trace elements using ground SAM-TFMMR-MAG geophysical surveys
- A major geochemical sampling program has been planned for the first half of 2022 to utilise CSIRO's Ultrafine+™ (UFF+) sample assays, landform analysis and artificial intelligence algorithms. MMG is a sponsor of the CSIRO UFF+ program
- An RC Drilling campaign at the Providence prospect at Mt Monger North will commence by the end of this month. Previous drilling (October 2021) intercepted up to **1m @ 190.06 g/t Au** and **8m @ 31.84 g/t Au**

Monger Gold Limited (ASX: **MMG**, '**Monger**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to provide assay results from a geological mapping and sampling program completed across the entire 13 (thirteen) tenements of the Mt Monger South Project (MMSP). The geological mapping program was completed by New Finds Minerals Exploration Pty Limited in December 2021 and work continues with delivery of a final report imminent. Fire Assay 50g AAS gold assay results have been received and are listed in table 1.

The highest-grade sample assay was discovered in the eastern sector of the Three Emus Prospect at 89.79g/t gold from an in-situ limonitic quartz vein hosted within ultramafic host rock near a tonalite intrusive contact with surrounding volcanogenic sediments.

The second highest sample assay of 9.65g/t gold was found from an in-situ quartz vein hosted in oxidised felsic volcanic rock in a small old workings shaft located 360m northwest of the Three Emus Prospect.

Historical carbonate sampled auger soils programs discovered anomalous samples >100ppb gold above Tommies Dam Prospect and proximal down slope anomalies at Three Emus that have been tested by historical shallow drilling. These two prospects align in a linear north-westerly striking trend that also coincides with the Angus Prospect and other prospects outside of MMG's tenements.

The geomorphic regime in the north-eastern sector of the MMSP is alluvial plains with the deepest areas having up to 5m of transported material. These covered areas have the potential to conceal basement gold mineralisation, as do higher-energy intermittent water courses and alluvial terraces in the central sector.

In the northeast two historical short RAB drill lines (targeting magnetic highs) intersected 1m @ 1.99 g/t gold at the end-of-hole (11MMAC004 ASX:SLR). These historical gold results illustrate that gold mineralisation in basement sediments exists beneath the transported cover. Historical surface stream sediment sample assays were found between 170-370ppb gold in alluvium (Integra Mining Ltd). Proximal and to the south of these samples, on the mid-eastern boundary, MMG geological mapping identified relatively recent mechanical scraping of alluvium that accessed gold nuggets over a 300m wide by 170m long zone (area of 40,000m²).

The north-eastern sector of MMG's tenements has east-striking geological units of the Daisy-Milano mine (DM) corridor, as observed from Christmas Flats to the Mirror Open Pit. The DM stratigraphy consists of ultramafic rocks within felsic/intermediate volcanics and associated volcanoclastics (including conglomerates). Faults that strike from 330° to 360° magnetic that intersect DM stratigraphy have been identified as the most prospective for gold mineralisation at DM. A major north-striking dextral fault lies immediately east of the MMG tenements that separates the Randall group of gold mines and MMSP. Another northerly structural trend appears at the Three Emus Prospect where rockchip samples of 89.79 g/t gold were found on the surface, to the northeast of a historical drill traverse.

MMG is planning a major geochemical sampling program to be completed in the first half 2022 with the geological mapping program having identified the most prospective areas. Samples from the geochemical program will utilise the CSIRO Ultrafine+ fraction soil technique (MMG announcement 11 August 2021 – "Monger Gold signs Agreement with CSIRO for enhanced exploration"). There are colluvium and high energy alluvium deposits at MMSP deriving from relatively elevated topographic relief in the south (Mt Monger). This significant relief produced colluvium, alluvial drainage channels, alluvial fans and alluvial plains and CSIRO spatial data analytics with the supplemental UFF+ sample data like particle sizing will be effective at separating out different regolith types.

Tenements covered by this program included; P26/4086, P26/4113, P25/2439, P26/4310, P25/2438, P25/2493, P26/4111, P26/4110, P26/4107, P26/4109, P26/4108, P26/4106, P26/4409 area of 17.7km².

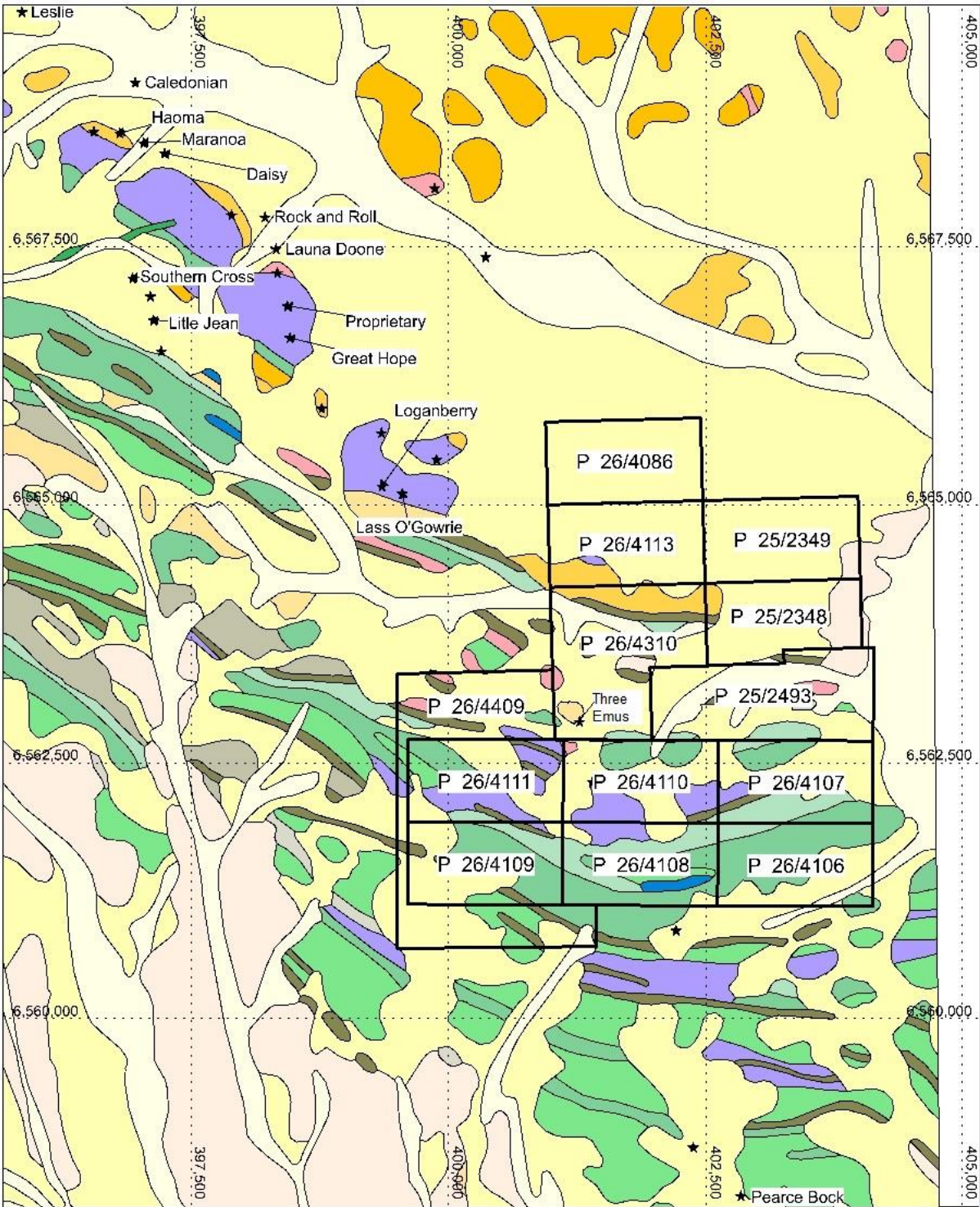
Monger Gold's Non-Executive Chairman, Peretz Schapiro says, "Since the company's formation we have been committed to a program of systematically exploring our tenements. Today's results are exceptionally encouraging and warrant further exploration at the Mt Monger South Project, of which planning is well underway.

The early-stage nature of the Mt Monger South Project dovetails nicely with our more advanced prospects at Mt Monger North, providing us with a significant number of prospective targets, all at different stages of the development pipeline.

We look forward to further exploration at Mt Monger South, as well as our upcoming RC drilling campaign at Mt Monger North, which is scheduled to begin by the end of the month".

Location	Sample Number	North GDA94_51	East GDA94_51	Gold ppm FA50AAS	Tenement
Locn #144	MMS009	6564425.1	401288.9	0.015	P26/4113
Locn #146	MMS010	6564423.5	401290.4	0.015	P26/4113
Locn #146	MMS011	6564423.5	401290.4	<0.005	P26/4113
Locn #166	MMS013	6562404.1	402771.2	0.012	P26/4107
Locn #175	MMS014	6561676.2	402843.7	<0.005	P26/4106
Locn #175	MMS015	6561676.2	402843.7	<0.005	P26/4106
Locn #176	MMS016	6561674.1	402843.6	0.005	P26/4106
Locn #287	MMS021	6563273.7	401039.5	<0.005	P26/4310
Locn #288	MMS022	6563262.5	401047.2	<0.005	P26/4310
Locn #126	MMS023	6563431.5	401200.8	0.010	P26/4310
Locn #126	MMS024	6563431.5	401200.8	<0.005	P26/4310
Locn #297	MMS025	6562921.7	401233.8	<0.005	P26/4310
Locn #298	MMS026	6562921.3	401233.6	<0.005	P26/4310
Locn #299	MMS027	6562929.0	401253.2	9.654	P26/4310
Locn #300	MMS028	6562959.8	401244.2	0.059	P26/4310
Locn #302	MMS029	6562722.8	401004.3	0.020	P26/4409
Locn #303	MMS030	6562626.4	401263.4	0.314	P26/4110
Locn #304	MMS031	6562612.0	401125.2	0.112	P26/4110
Locn #305	MMS032	6562615.5	401084.6	80.790	P26/4111
Locn #306	MMS033	6562615.5	401082.8	0.683	P26/4111
Locn #310	MMS034	6562648.5	400895.2	0.064	P26/4111
Locn #314	MMS035	6562691.9	400813.1	0.020	P26/4111
Locn #324	MMS036	6562325.3	401420.9	0.045	P26/4110
Locn #327	MMS037	6562310.9	401420.8	0.069	P26/4110
Locn #329	MMS038	6562346.0	401433.6	0.025	P26/4110

Table 1: Geological mapping rock chip sample assay results, fire assay 50g with AAS finish



Geology
GSWA 1:100,000 Lake Lefroy

Ab	Ach	Afs	Agf	Ais	Aog	Asg	Asw	Czf	PLdy	Tes
Abm	Aci	Aft	Agp	Aku	Aou	Ash	Au	Czl	PLdyc	
Abt	Af	Afv	Agrh	Ao	As	Asm	Czc	Cztd	PLdyr	
Abx	Afp	Ag	Ags	Aod	Asf	Ass	Cz/c	Czts	Qa	
							Czl			

Mt Monger South Tenements and Geology	
Date: 13 Jan 22	
Author: NGHAW	
Drawn:	
Scale: 1:50000	Projection: MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94)
0 2,000	

Figure 1: Regional geological fact map with the location of the Mt Monger South tenements

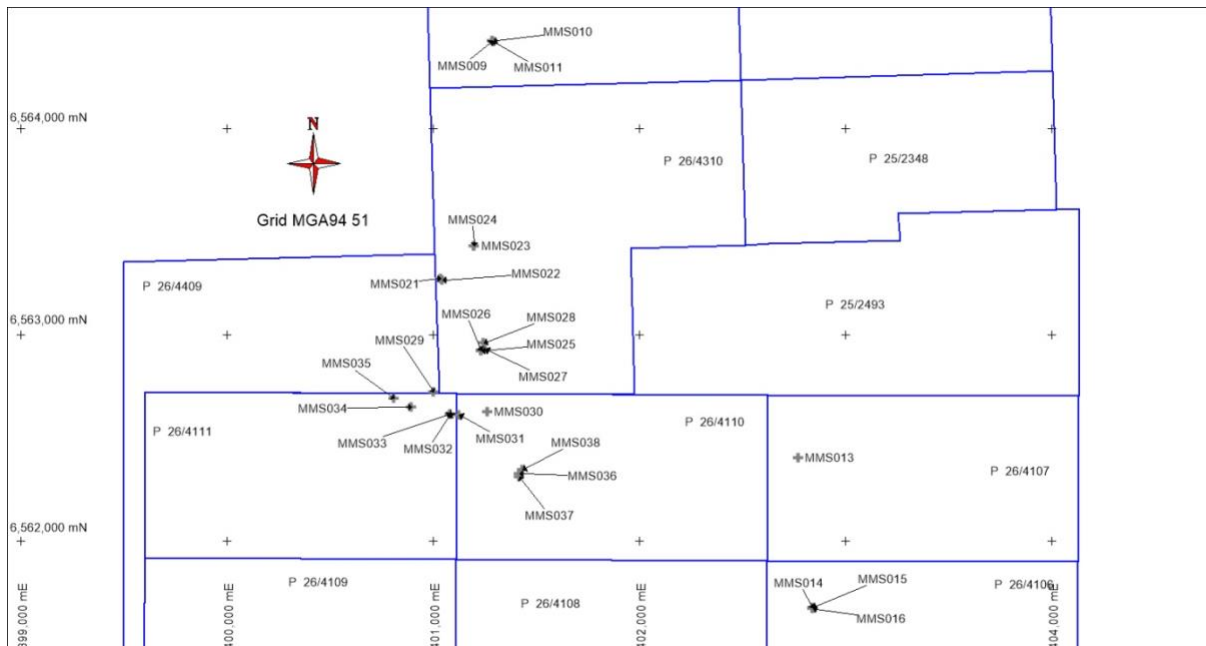


Figure 2: Plan of sample locations

Mt Monger South Geology

Regionally, the Mt Monger South Project (MMSP) tenement package is positioned within the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Achaean Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt has been subdivided into a number of geological terrains which are separated by regional scale faults. The NNW trending, east/northeast dipping Mt Monger Fault, located to the south of MMSP, separates the Kurnalpi Terrain in the east from the Kalgoorlie Terrain to the west. The Mt Monger Shear hosts the Daisy Milano gold mineralisation 5km to the northwest of MMSP.

A fault separates the Gindalbie and Bulong Domains within the Kurnalpi Terrain. MMSP is in the Bulong Domain which consists of a lower intermediate to felsic volcanic sequence with associated volcanoclastics and conglomerates overlain by a thick ultramafic to mafic succession known as the Bulong Complex. Both sequences have been folded into a broad, north-south plunging anticline known as the Bulong Anticline. The MMSP is situated in the southern hinge of the anticline.

The notable structural feature at MMSP is a large dextral offset of stratigraphy by the north-trending Mirror Shear to the west. On the eastern side of the Mirror Shear lithological and structural trends show a marked change to predominantly east-west orientations. Gold mineralisation is commonly observed in close proximity to these major structures.

A range of lithologies have been identified at MMSP including dolerite, leucodolerite, basalt, basaltic volcanoclastic units, talc rich ultramafic, chloritic ultramafic, ultramafic with relic cumulate textures and sedimentary rocks including sandstone, chert, shale, siltstone, and silicified shale. Felsic volcanic rocks including dacite and rhyodacite were observed in the northern sections of the tenements and isolated outcrops/drill cuttings of volcanoclastic sandstone and minor feldspar porphyry have also been observed. The Mt Monger Shear dips

south and west into the Mt Monger Fault with bedding and layering dipping in the same direction. Younging is generally towards the south and west into the Mt Monger Fault.

The most prospective structural exploration targets on the MMSP are NNW and North-oriented faults at the boundaries of felsic porphyries near the stratigraphic level of ultramafics within intermediate and felsic volcanics and volcanoclastics. But where these NNW-structures also intersect with layering within mafic-ultramafic sills and both mafic/sediment and geological contacts with basalts. These locations may all act as fluid pathways and represent favourable rheological contrasts for gold mineralisation.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of MMG.

For further information:

Peretz Schapiro – Non-Executive Chairman

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About Monger Gold

Monger Gold Limited is a well structured listed gold exploration company with projects in Western Australia, ~50KM SE of Kalgoorlie. Through the systematic exploration of its tenements, The Company aims to delineate JORC compliant gold resources, creating value for its shareholders.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report/ASX release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information either compiled or reviewed by Mr Darren Allingham, who is an employee of Monger Gold Limited. Mr Allingham is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Allingham consents to the inclusion in this report/ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During geological mapping, rock grab samples were selectively taken of approximately 3 kilograms each (samples were weighed). Rock sample positions were located by handheld GPS, Trilobite application mapping software and on plan photo maps containing features such as historical drill holes and landmarks including dams and roads. Each sample was geologically described as well as the surrounding area geological mapped. The samples were placed into plastic bags and labelled prior to despatch to the laboratory The samples were assayed by MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed geological logging of all samples and the geological characteristics both proximal and the locations surrounding sample sites are potential indications only of gold mineralisation for further exploration targeting and programs • Photos were taken of sample sites
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 3 kg of sample was taken for each sample and the samples were bagged and labelled with the entire sample dispatched to the laboratory • Full QA/QC and chain of custody procedures were undertaken by MinAnalytical and all results were recorded and dispatched to Monger Gold via the same QA/QC and chain of custody procedures. • Sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the analytical process being used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd (“MinAnalytical”) for determination of gold via Au by 50g Fire Assay with AAS Finish. FA50AAS Procedures: PRO_SAMP001_MA, PRO_FA001_MA, PRO_FA003_MA to PRO_FA008_MA PRO_LAB001_MA & PRO_INST001_MA • Multi-element by Four Acid Digest with ICP-OES Finish MA40 Procedures: PRO_SAMP001_MA, PRO_LAB009_MA, PRO_INST008_MA, PRO_INST009_MA, PRO_INST015_MA & PRO_INST016_MA • All QA/QC and chain of custody information was provided by MinAnalytical including a description of the sample preparation methodologies. • All sample runs were accompanied by Standard Samples, Blanks and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Duplicates to ensure the analytical process was both precise and accurate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards were within satisfactory limits. Duplicates did show high variability in the highest-grade assay sample due to coarse gold. All other assays were within acceptable limits
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological mapping and sampling was undertaken by a <i>Competent Person</i> as defined in JORC(2012) for the activity being undertaken. Data was recorded both digitally and on hardcopy paper in log books.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All coordinate information was logged in three ways; Trilobite application software, handheld GPS and air photo maps. The grid system used was GDA94_51. Topographic control was provided via GPS observations. This was considered satisfactory for geological mapping type of work.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing was sporadic and selective, being dependant on the experience and skill of the mapping Geologist to record qualitative geological logging of surface geological outcrop, sub-crop, float and potential residual samples from historic drill holes
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate for this reconnaissance style of geological mapping program at the discretion of the consultant mapping geologist
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were individually extracted by geological hammer or trowel, bagged, tagged, described and recorded. Individual unique numbered plastic bags containing the sample were locked in an MMG sea container before laboratory submission. QA/QC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and chain of custody procedures were established with MinAnalytical as part of their service agreement
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was compared with historical data and compared favourably with known areas of potential gold concentrations

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific tenements are outlined in this Announcement The tenements that make up the Mt Monger South Project can be found in on the DMIRS public spatial datasets or in the Company's Independent Geologist Report or Prospectus document.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical work has not been assessed or appraised in this Announcement. All historic work has been outlined in the Company's Independent Geologists Report Exploration has been conducted historically by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Silver Lake Resources Ltd - Metaliko Resources Limited - Integra Mining - Cortona Resources Limited - AngloGold Australia Limited All relevant WAMEX open files.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt Monger South tenements are located along strike from the Daisy-Milano mining area of Silver Lake Resources Ltd ASX:SLR. Archean orogenic mesothermal gold deposits are the exploration targets
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and</i> 	<p>One historical drill hole intersection is stated in this announcement of a RAB drill hole with a vertical dip of Silverlake Resources Ltd at their Mt Monger South area which stated in their report (A77804):</p> <p>RAB drillholes were drilled to blade refusal, individual metre samples were collected via cyclone and placed on the ground. Four metre (4m) composite samples were then collected by</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>interception depth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>combining representative samples of each individual metre. Assaying of samples from drill holes was conducted by SGS Laboratory in Boulder. All the samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to >95% sub 75 micron. The samples were assayed for gold determined by aqua regia digest utilising the labs ARE133 technique (0.01 ppm Au detection) with a standard atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) finish.</p>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> ● <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No aggregation methods used.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geological surface samples from both in-situ and sub-crop or float rock chip samples are unreliable for any calculation of metal accumulations, as are prone to selection bias. So no inference is made to the size or tenor of gold resources from individual assay results of samples, as they represent only an indication of the presence of metal concentrations that require further work.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate maps are included in this ASX announcement.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An independent geological consultant completed this program. Although contracted as a consultant by Monger Gold Limited, all data collection and interpretation was the responsibility of the consultant with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Results.</i>	oversight from the Mt Monger Gold Limited staff.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cortona Resources Ltd completed surface auger geochemical sampling in 2007 Silver Lake Resource Ltd completed RAB drilling in 2011
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the encouraging results from the geological mapping program, geochemical and geophysical programs are being designed