ASX RELEASE

MONGER GOLD

28 February 2022

Providence Drilling Uncovers Further Significant Gold Results

Highlights:

- RC drilling at the Providence prospect, Mt Monger North returns significant gold results, including
  - **12m at 2.13 g/t** from 88m
  - **3m at 11.19 g/t** from 106m; including
    - **1m at 31.76 g/t** from 106m
  - 1m at 6.49 g/t from 104m
  - 4m at 2.06 g/t from 114m
  - 1m at 5.65 g/t from 97m
  - 2m at 4.90 g/t from 121m; including
    - **1m at 9.26 g/t** from 121m
- 14 holes were drilled for a total of 1,614m, amounting to just over 50% of the planned program
- The program was designed to follow up on October 2021 successful drilling campaign which intercepted gold up to:
  - 8m @ 16.15 g/t from 60m; including 1m @ 111.4 g/t from 61m
  - 8m @ 31.84 g/t from 66m; including 1m @190.06 g/t from 70m
- The Gold System at Providence remains open in two directions
- RC drilling as well as some diamond drilling is scheduled to resume in coming weeks to complete the program and target further extensions to the system.

Monger Gold Limited (**ASX: MMG**) ("**MMG**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the success of its drilling campaign at the Providence prospect. A total of 14 drill holes for 1,614 metres were drilled by reverse circulation (RC) on four traverses spaced between 25m and 40m apart testing a total strike length of around 90 metres. The program completed to date makes up only 53% of the previously announced program. Drilling will recommence in coming weeks as the company will look to target further extensions to the system.

Photo 1: From a 360g sample split of drill hole 21MNRC007: 70 to 71 metres @ 190.06 g/t (Photon 500g assay), panned concentrates displaying coarse gold and sulphides in the tails. The metal scribe tip shown is 8mm long for approximate scale

Commenting on the drilling campaign, Monger Gold's Chairman Mr Peretz Schapiro said "*The drill results from our second drill program at the Providence Prospect continues to discover substantial gold mineralisation. Drilling has not closed off the extents of the gold deposit with intercepts still open in two directions. A planned pause in drilling will allow a full assessment of the results and geological structure to ensure that follow up drilling remains well targeted.*

We are very much looking forward to completing more work on this prospect to construct a sound geological model and scope out both the potential strike and depth extents of this high-grade orogenic gold system".

The geology at Providence is structurally complex with an antiform fold and axial planar parallel cross-cutting faults, which is complicated by challenging protolith identification in amphibolite facies metamorphic lithologies. More detailed work is being undertaken on the geological model. MMG is looking at collecting more quantitative data including Hy-logging of RC drill chips and re-logging the entire collection of drill chips along with select multi-element assays, including the gold assays to fully assess and understand the deposit.

Providence Drill Sections

Four sections were drilled from the northeast to the southwest at the Providence Prospect with sections running towards the southeast (130° true north). Drill collars are listed in table 1.

Section One (southwest)
Gold mineralisation is open towards the southwest due to the intercepts found in drill holes 22MNRC022 and 22MNRC023. This is inferred to be a central vein found in 21MNRC004, 22MNRC017 and 21MNRC007. The intervals though do not align as expected in a steeply dipping manner. Diamond drill hole core will determine the orientation of these intercepts.

Section Two (southwest central)
Contains drill hole 21MNRC007. This is the most drill-tested section. Drill holes to the NW encountered host rock lithologies high in the hole so were terminated early by the site Geologist. 22MNRC037 drilled closer to 21MNRC007 to attempt to obtain intercepts close enough to obtain an apparent dip of the veins. A scissor hole was drilled to completely test the section. 22MNRC017 deviated and swung into the section at depth.

Section Three (northeast central)
The intermediate section contains a drill intercept in 22MNRC017 that is open towards the northwest. It is the first large interval containing quartz veining compared to the narrow veins found everywhere else. This section illustrates the pinch and swell nature of the quartz veins.

Section Four (furthest northeast)
Contains drill hole 21MNRC004. Two drill holes deviated significantly dropping and intersected the target zone deeper than anticipated. One drill hole 22MNRC0014 was moved closer to 22MNRC004 but still deviated significantly. A stabiliser was put onto the drill string behind the hammer to reduce deviation.

The stage one RC drill program drilled the first two drill holes deeper into the western area and tested fresh rock mineralisation beneath previous explorer's systematic shallow drill holes. The first MMG drill holes suggested one single high-grade vein was present. The stage two drill program has discovered multiple veins sets that pinch and swell in width. Concave surfaces between host rock and quartz vein contacts were found in drill chips which suggests potentially boudinage type veins. This vein form makes the deposit more complex, but as it is a multiple vein system, there more potential for this exploration target to be open pittable rather than utilising underground extraction methods that are usually more economic for a single vein.

On the section containing drill hole 21MNRC007, the highest gold grade intercept found in the stage one drill program (see photo 1 of a one metre interval of sample concentrate), has the current geological interpretation with the highest confidence because a scissor hole, 22MNRC038, was drilled. The new geological interpretation infers that there is an antiformal fold parallel with the drill section. This is interpreted to be an F_1 fold. The geological model before stage two drilling commenced recognised the presence of two folds perpendicular to one another with an F_2 fold having an axial plane striking towards the southeast and an F_1 fold with an axial plane striking towards the southwest. The F_1 fold is tight, not open as previously interpreted from structural mapping at the Divine Prospect, 500m southwest of Providence. Bedding and layering in the NW limb of the F_1 fold dip towards the NW, as anticipated. On the southeast limb of the fold the beds dip towards the SE.

The stage two drill program encountered significant geological complexity and discontinuous gold grades but substantial gold mineralisation is present in many quartz veins. Once a reworking and review of all data is completed, the next step proposed is to target a number of diamond core drill holes to gain a better understanding of the lithology, alteration, veining, minerals and structural geology. A first assessment is optimistic and there is certainly enough support from this stage two drill program to justify more work at the Providence Prospect because of the following features:

1. A structurally fold/fault controlled multiple high-grade quartz vein coarse gold deposit with tight antiformal folding and cross-cutting steeply dipping NW faults
2. Significant gold grades intersected in both stage one and two drill programs
3. Graphitic shales present in the sedimentary sequence, while not significantly mineralised, if fluid sources have come into contact with these beds will produce a reduced fluid type which when fluid mixing occurred with a more neutral or slightly oxidised fluid will allow for significant gold precipitation from solution and therefore gold concentration in the many structures. The shales are not significantly altered in a way that makes them brittle so have deformed in a ductile manner
4. Host rocks form competent units including dolerite and porphyry that deform more readily in a brittle manner compared to surrounding felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics, siltstones and shales that will tend to deform in a ductile manner when strained

Table 1: List of drill hole collar, survey & depth details							
Traverse	Hole_Id	Depth	Dip	Azimuth approx.(true N)	North GDA94_51	East GDA94_51	RL AHD
1	22MNRC012	90	-60	130	6569245.53	386518.44	398.66
1	22MNRC013	120	-55	130	6569263.83	386491.15	397.40
1	22MNRC014	102	-65	130	6569253.03	386505.77	398.04
2	22MNRC015	92	-60	130	6569231.67	386480.25	397.32
2	22MNRC016	200	-55	130	6569242.29	386464.40	396.79
2	22MNRC017	150	-55	130	6569256.06	386446.08	396.18
3	22MNRC018	76	-60	130	6569204.70	386475.89	397.12
3	22MNRC019	104	-55	130	6569229.61	386444.70	396.27
3	22MNRC020	98	-55	130	6569240.74	386430.01	395.83
3	22MNRC037	134	-65	130	6569173.00	386449.00	397.33
3	22MNRC038	128	-60	310	6569187.00	386433.00	397.33
4	22MNRC021	90	-55	130	6569200.00	386416.00	397.33
4	22MNRC022	110	-55	130	6569209.40	386464.60	396.87
4	22MNRC023	120	-55	130	6569167.00	386532.60	397.33
	Total =	**1614**	m				

Table 2: Significant Intersections ≥0.5ppm, 1m internal waste

Hole_Id	Interval metres	Au ppm	Depth From m	Depth To m
22MNRC012	NSR			
22MNRC013	1	1.76	114	115
22MNRC014	NSR			
22MNRC015	1	1.75	64	65
22MNRC015	1	0.50	76	77
22MNRC016	2	0.81	54	56
22MNRC016	1	1.49	60	61
22MNRC016	1	1.90	68	69
22MNRC016	3	1.35	72	75
22MNRC016	4	1.26	123	127
22MNRC017	12	2.13	88	100
22MNRC017	3	2.49	103	106
22MNRC017	3	3.22	127	130
22MNRC018	2	1.63	22	24
22MNRC018	2	1.71	46	48
22MNRC019	1	1.04	57	58
22MNRC019	1	0.67	59	60
22MNRC019	1	1.35	77	78
22MNRC019	1	2.89	83	84
22MNRC020	3	3.06	51	54
22MNRC021	NSR			
22MNRC022	2	4.83	62	64
22MNRC022	2	1.13	88	90
22MNRC022	3	11.19	106	109
including	1	31.76	106	107
22MNRC023	1	6.49	104	105
22MNRC023	4	2.06	114	118
22MNRC037	1	5.65	97	98
22MNRC037	1	0.92	117	118
22MNRC038	2	2.07	107	109
22MNRC038	3	1.05	115	118
22MNRC038	2	4.90	121	123

NSR = no significant results

All 1 metre samples except 22MNRC017 12m @ 2.13 g/t which is from 4 metre composites

Local Geology

The Providence Prospect lies within the Wombola structural domain which is an informal domain where rock contacts trend ENE-WSW, contrasting with the NNW-SSE trend in the Daisy Milano structural domain and across most of the Eastern Goldfields. The domain comprises an ultramafic unit in the east, overlain by a sedimentary sequence younging to the south interlayered with subordinate andesite and basalt. In the west, and in fault contact with this eastern stratigraphy, the ~150 m thick Wombola Dolerite sill is interpreted to conformably intrude a sedimentary sequence comprising of siltstone, quartz-feldspathic sandstone, shale and chert. This western sequence may represent a younger part of the same stratigraphy exposed in the east within the Daisy Milano structural domain. Mineralised quartz veins trending 055-060˚ and dipping steeply to the NW, and others trending E-W and dipping steeply to the north and south, cross-cut this stratigraphy.

Cohalan (2014) concluded;

"……an early D1 shortening event caused thrusting with top-to-the NNW or NW with periods of relaxation recorded by normal movement to the SSE or SE along the same planes and was followed by the ENE-WSW shortening D2 event evidenced by NNW-trending upright foliations. Structural evidence suggests that the felsic porphyry dykes were emplaced straddling the boundary of D1 and D2. In the Wombola structural domain, gold is mineralised in quartz veins at the fold hinges oriented at high angle to the axial plane of these folds. These veins were formed contemporaneously with the F_2 folds, hence during D2 shortening.

The most prospective structures in the Daisy Milano Goldfield are the NE-oriented quartz veins in the Wombola Dolerite. Future exploration should be focussed along further NE-structures in dolerite or possibly in other rigid bodies oriented approximately NE-SW as the Wombola Dolerite is. NNW-structures, especially where they intersect the contact between two different facies should also be the target of future exploration, as these contacts may have acted as fluid pathways or represent a favourable rheological contrast."

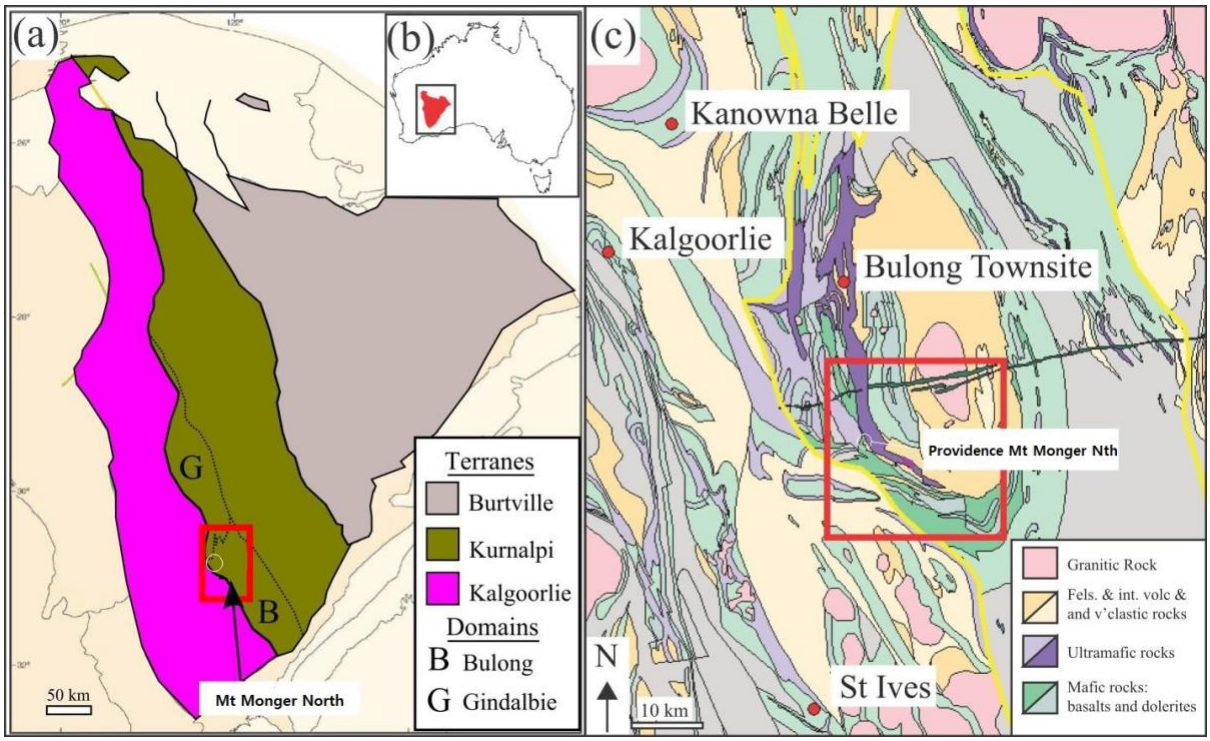


Figure: Structural Domains and broad geological features of the Month Monger North Project

Regional Geology

The Mt Monger North 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 faults. The NNW trending Mt Monger Fault, just to the west of the tenement package, separates the Gindalbie and Bulong Domains in the east from the Kalgoorlie Terrain to the west.

Multiple deformation events in the Eastern Goldfields, with early north-south directed thrusting overprinted by east-northeast shortening has resulted in dominant north/northwest trending greenstone belts and granites separated by major north-northwest trending shear zones. The Mt Monger Fault represents one of these large domain shear boundaries that separate the Boorara and Bulong Domains. The Gindalbie Domain, east of the Mt Monger Fault, consists of a lower mafic to felsic volcanic sequence overlain by a thick ultramafic to mafic succession known as the Bulong Complex. The low angle Hampton Fault is regarded as the contact between the two sequences. Both sequences have been folded into a broad, north-south plunging anticline (D2) known as the Bulong Anticline. The Mount Monger North tenement package contains a segment of the western limb of the anticline and covers a greenstone succession comprising a komatiite-dominated ultramafic association containing thin interlayered felsic tuffs, underlain by younger calc-alkaline volcanic rocks with minor lenses of finer grained sedimentary rocks.

In the Mt Monger North area, lithological trends on the eastern side of the fault are typical of the Eastern Goldfields, with large north-northwest trending folds and shear zones, visible on the aeromagnetic images, of which the large shear structures may have acted as mantle-tapping fluid conduits. Gold mineralisation is commonly observed along similar structures elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields (Kalgoorlie, Kanowna Belle). On the western side of the Mt Monger Fault lithological and structural trends show a marked change to predominantly east-west orientations.

A range of lithologies have been identified in the Mt Monger North Project including dolerite, leucodolerite, basalt, basaltic volcaniclastic 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 are found in the northern tenements on the eastern side of the Mt Monger fault and isolated outcrops/drill cuttings of volcaniclastic sandstone and minor feldspar porphyry have also been observed in the central Wombola area. Locally, the project geology can be divided into a Western Zone and an Eastern Zone separated by a NNW striking regional shear, sub parallel to the Mt Monger Fault. This structure hosts the Daisy Milano mineralisation 5km to the southeast. The Western Zone is characterised by a package of mafic, ultramafic, and sedimentary rocks underlain by interbedded mafic and sedimentary rocks to the south and overlain by a thick sequence of sedimentary rocks to the north. The area is dominated by a series of oblique sinistral faults that splay off the Mt Monger Fault. The mineralised host rocks include the dolerites at Wombola Dam, Wombola Pit and Hammer and Tap. The rocks of the Eastern Zone are dominated by a thick sequence of chlorite rich ultramafic and mafic rocks that correspond to the western limb of the Bulong Anticline.

This sequence hosts the Black Hills lateritic nickel resource to the north. In the eastern area, a band of sedimentary rocks including chert, siltstone and shale extend along the western edge of the ultramafic sequence, which is interlayered with fine grained feldspar rich andesite and gabbro. The ultramafic is intruded by rhyolite and rhyodacite. Gold anomalies identified in the northern area appear to be associated with these felsic intrusions.

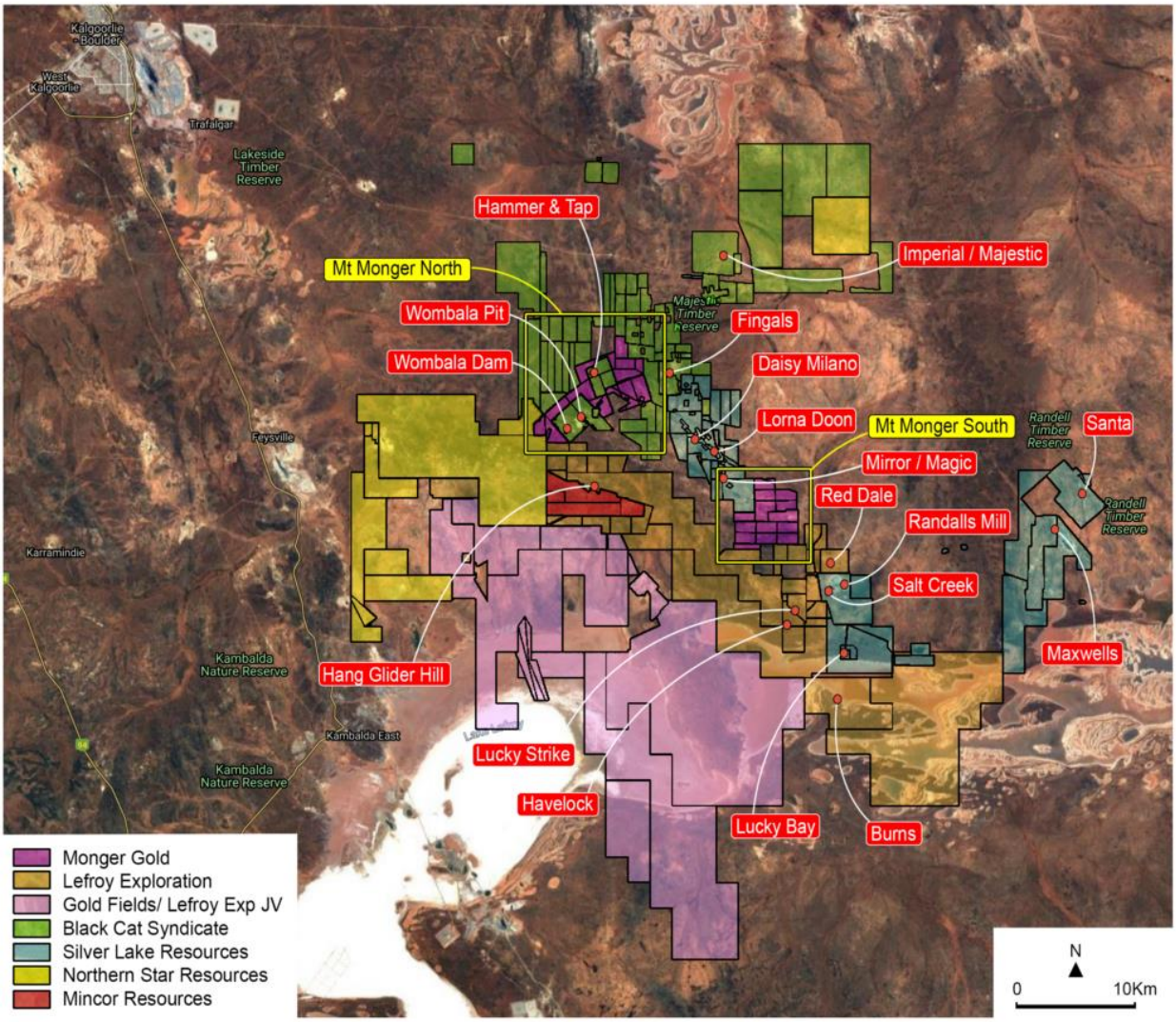


Figure: Monger Gold Limited tenement package with adjacent tenement holders

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Monger Gold Limited

For Further Information:

Peretz Schapiro
Non-Executive Chairman
info@mongergold.com.au

About Monger Gold

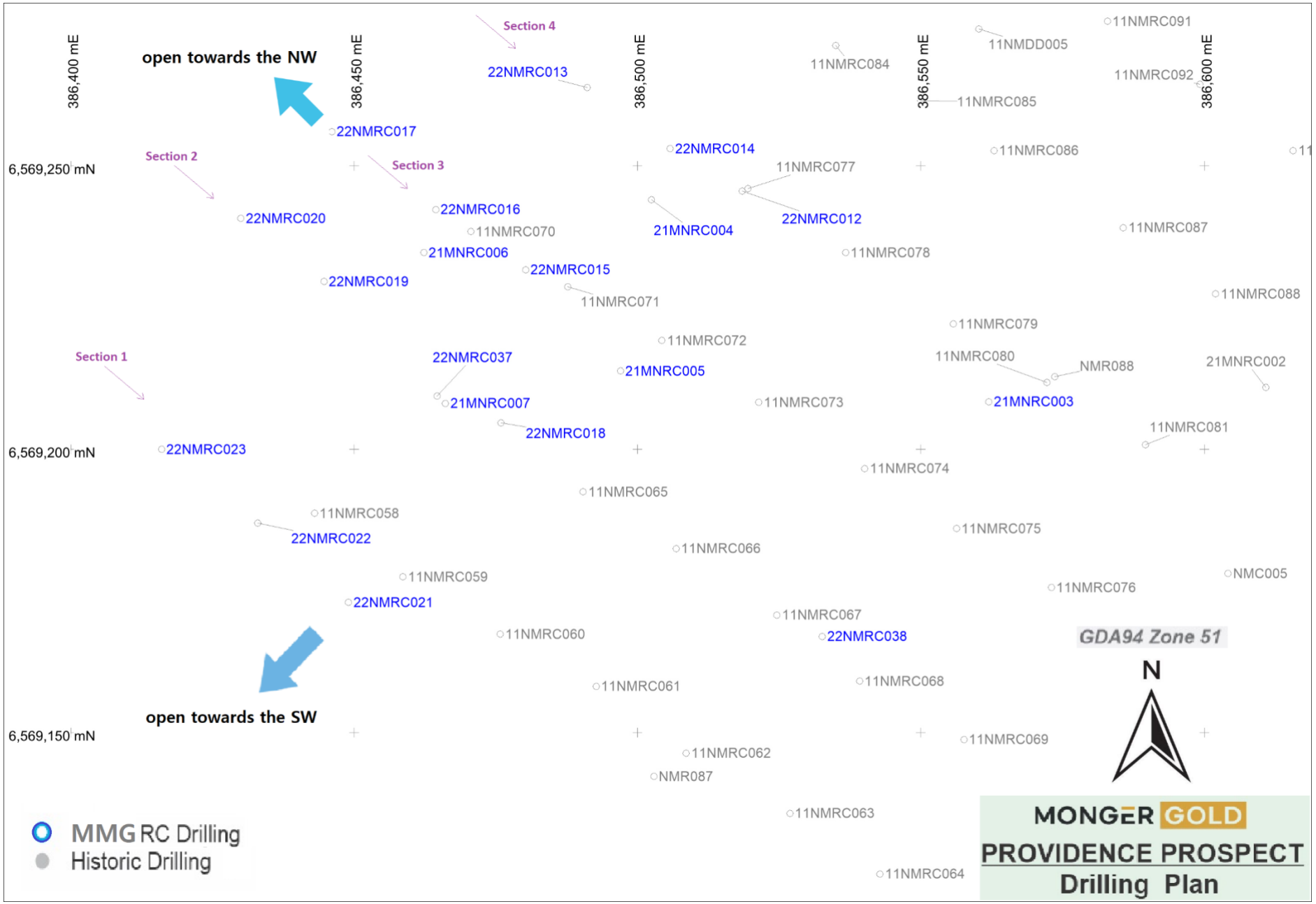
Monger Gold Limited is a well-structured listed gold exploration company with projects in Western Australia, ~50km SE and 30km E of Kalgoorlie. Through the systematic exploration of tenements, The Company aims to delineate JORC compliant gold resources, creating value for its shareholders.

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 of relevance 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.

References

Cohalan, Louis (2014) The Stratigraphy and Deformation History of the Daisy Milano Gold Deposit, Mt Monger, Western Australia. MSc Thesis Monash University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6,569,200 mN
6,569,150 mN
open towards the NW
open towards the SW
Section 1
Section 2
Section 3
Section 4
22NMRC013
22NMRC017
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21MNRC004
21MNRC006
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MMG RC Drilling
Historic Drilling
GDA94 Zone 51
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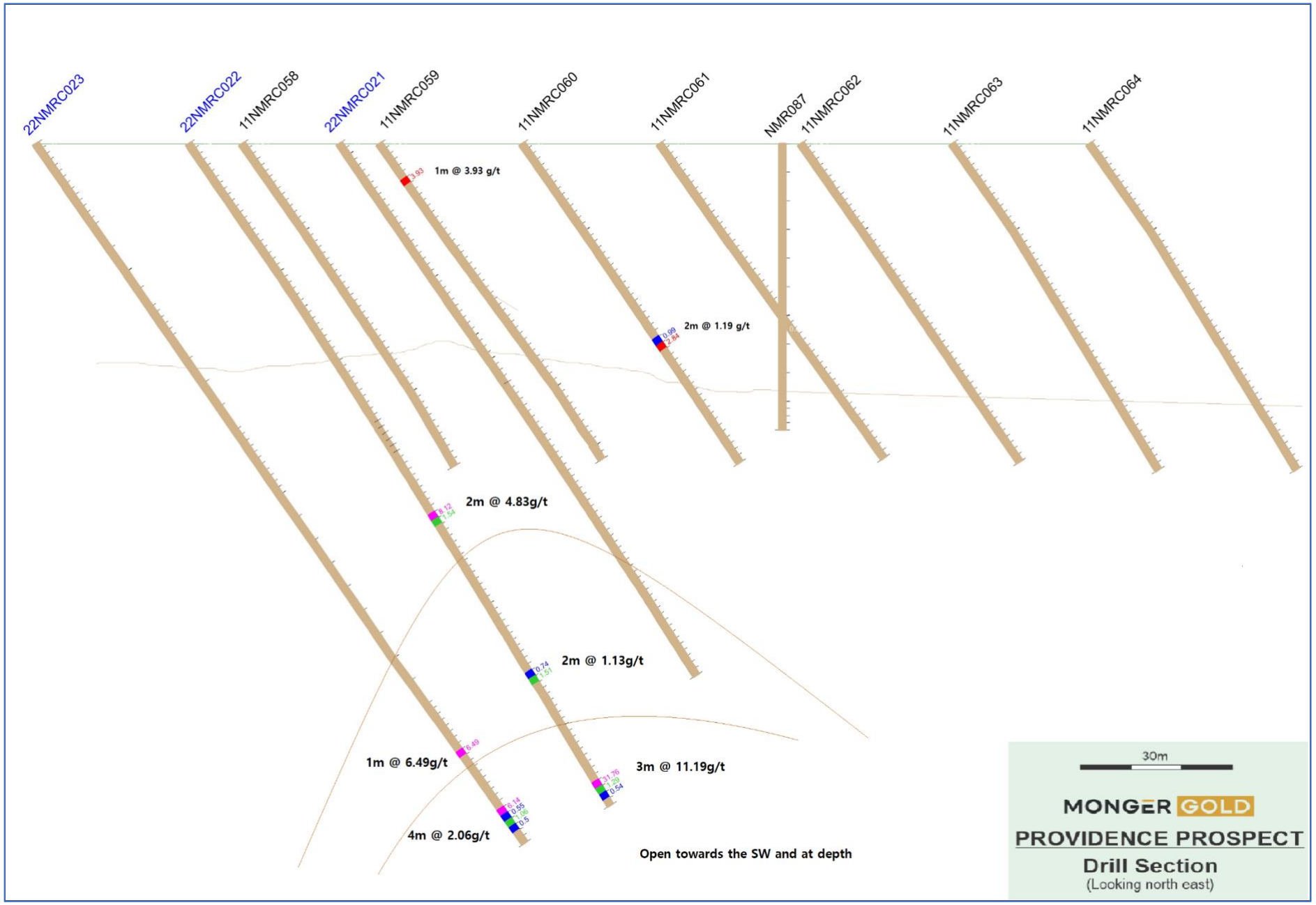
MONGER GOLD
PROVIDENCE PROSPECT
Drilling Plan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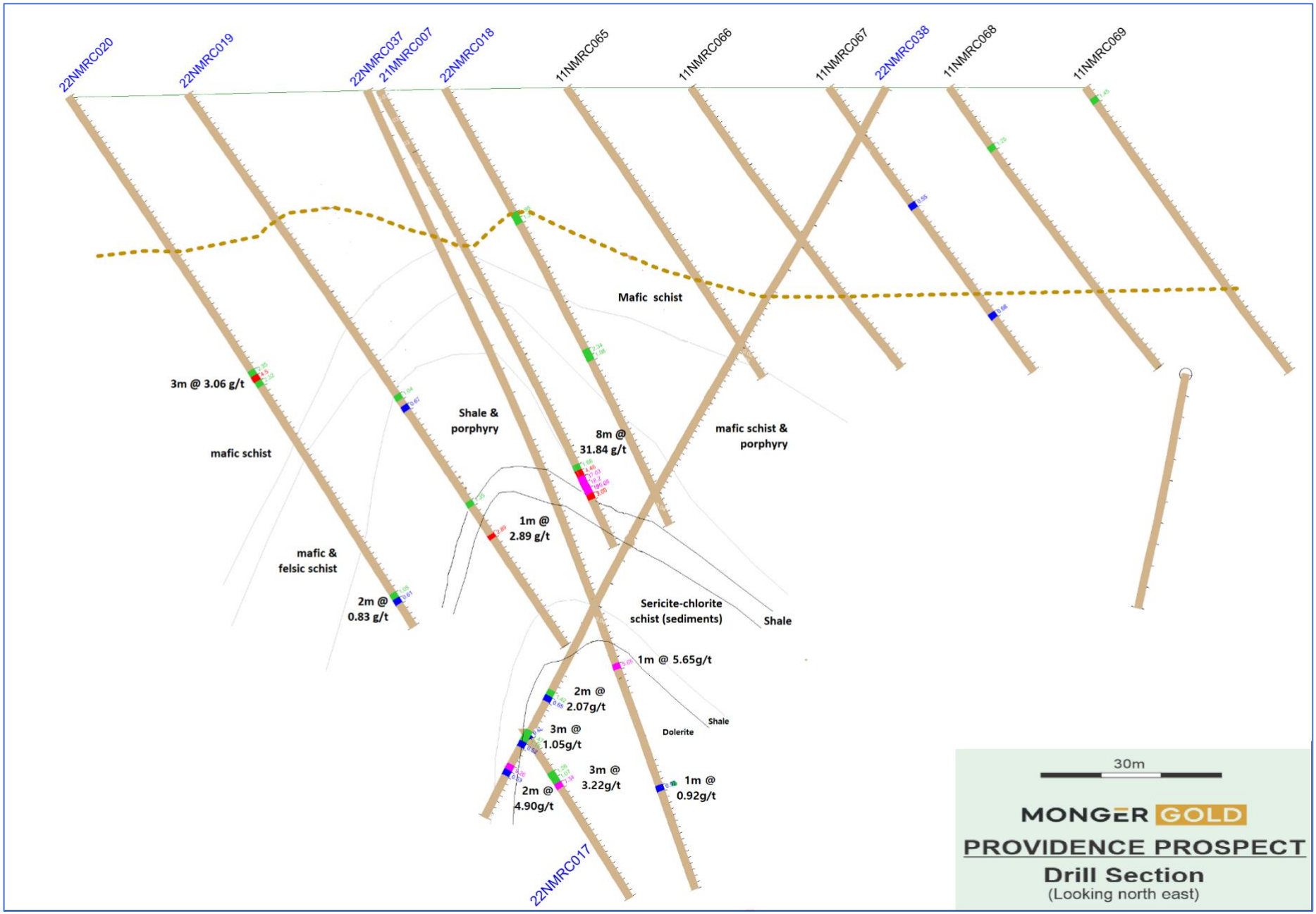
2m @ 1.19 g/t
2m @ 4.83g/t
2m @ 1.13g/t
1m @ 6.49g/t
3m @ 11.19g/t
4m @ 2.06g/t
Open towards the SW and at depth
30m
MONGER GOLD
PROVIDENCE PROSPECT
Drill Section
(Looking north east)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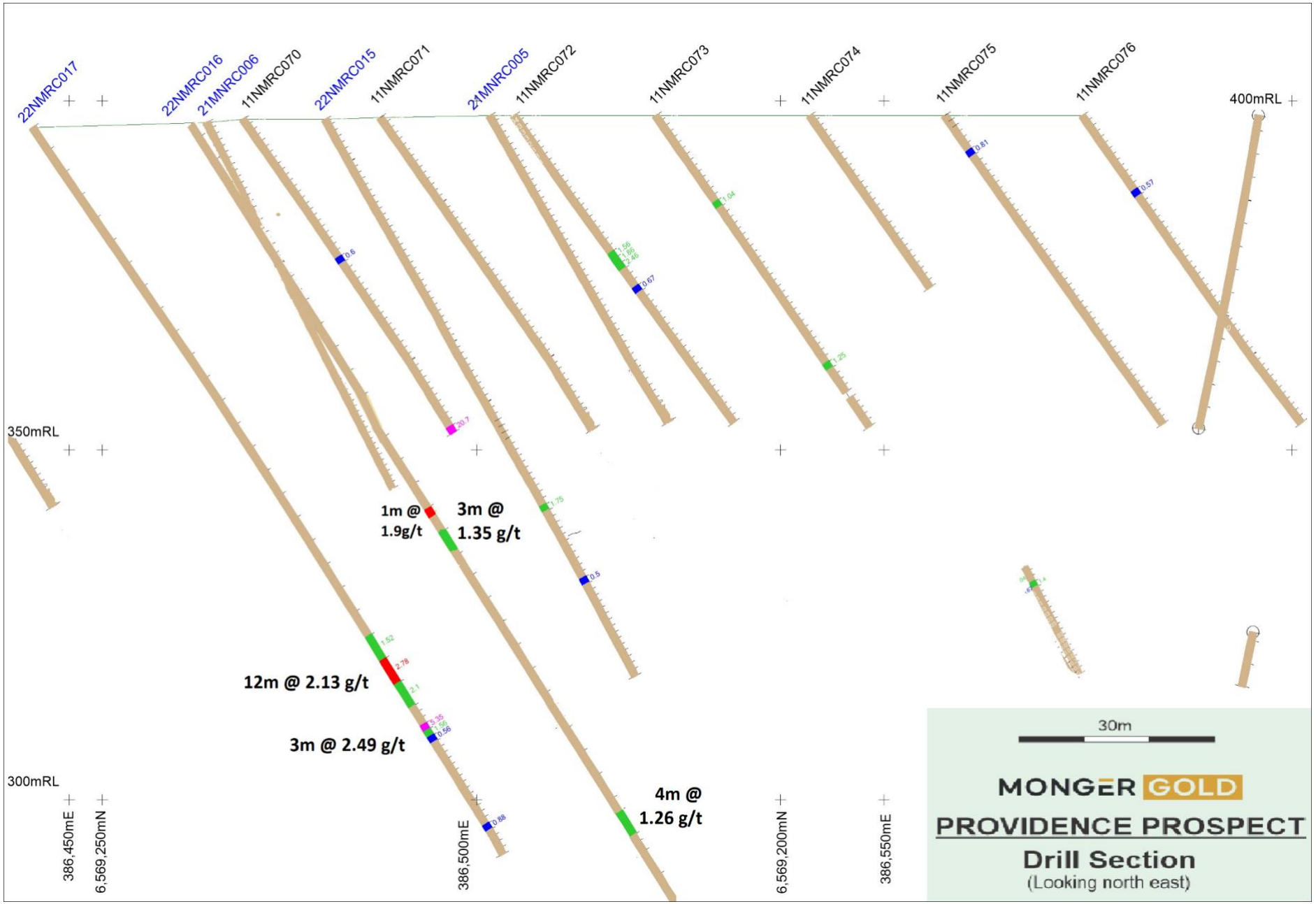
11NMRC069
Mafic schist
3m @ 3.06 g/t
mafic schist
Shale &
porphyry
8m @
31.84 g/t
mafic schist &
porphyry
1m @
2.89 g/t
mafic &
felsic schist
2m @
0.83 g/t
Sericite-chlorite
schist (sediments)
Shale
1m @ 5.65g/t
2m @
2.07g/t
Shale
Dolerite
3m @
1.05g/t
3m @
3.22g/t
1m @
0.92g/t
2m @
4.90g/t
22NMRC017
30m
MONGER GOLD
PROVIDENCE PROSPECT
Drill Section
(Looking north east)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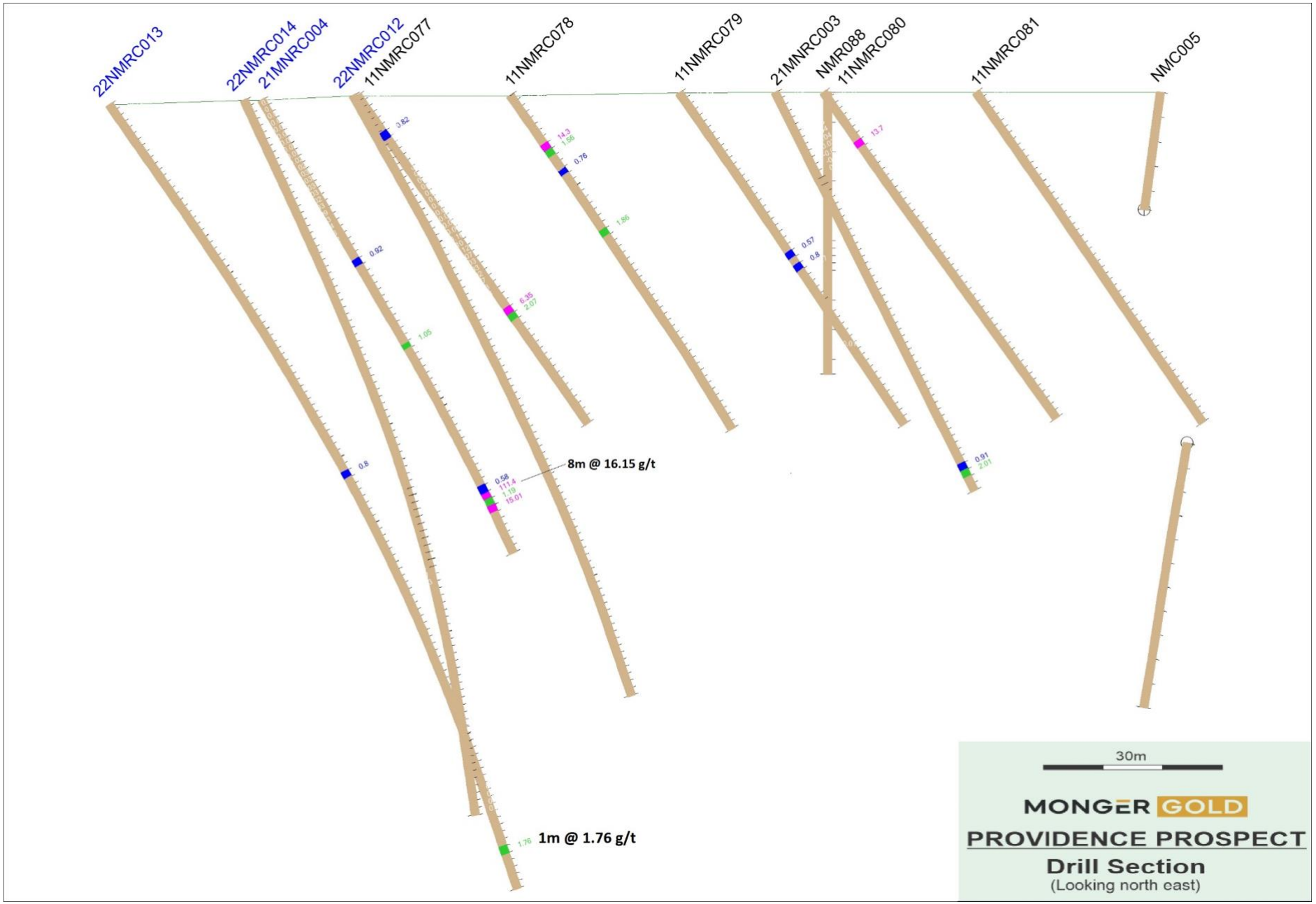
11NMRC076
400mRL
350mRL
300mRL
1m @ 1.9g/t
3m @ 1.35 g/t
12m @ 2.13 g/t
3m @ 2.49 g/t
4m @ 1.26 g/t
386,450mE
6,569,250mN
386,500mE
6,569,200mN
386,550mE
30m
MONGER GOLD
PROVIDENCE PROSPECT
Drill Section
(Looking north east)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NMC005
3.82
14.3
1.56
0.76
1.86
0.92
6.35
2.07
1.05
0.8
0.58
111.4
1.19
15.01
8m @ 16.15 g/t
0.57
0.8
13.7
0.91
2.01
1.76
1m @ 1.76 g/t
30m
MONGER GOLD
PROVIDENCE PROSPECT
Drill Section
(Looking north east)

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	• *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.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling using 685 Schramm, with onboard air (350PSI/900CFM), foremost rod handler mounted on 8x8 Actros Mercedes truck. 8x8 Actros Mercedes Support truck, with diesel/water tanks, with rods on board coupled to the rod handler. A 1977 Kenworth, 6-wheel Air truck, included 350PSI/900CFM compressor with 1800CFM booster coupled to the 685 Schramm. Cyclone and Cone Splitter - rig mounted was used to obtain samples at both 1 metre and 4 metre composite intervals from the collar to the end-of-hole (EOH). Each cone splitter has two points for collection of sub-samples in calico bags. Duplicate samples were split by portable splitter from the sample lot. The sub-sample collection points have controls to adjust the flow of sample into the sample bags. An approximately 3-kilogram sub-sample was collected from each one (1) within a (4) metre sample interval down the hole. Drill staff clean the rod string, cyclone, and splitter at the end of each 6m rod. The calico sample bags were placed into plastic weave bags and labeled with company, sample numbers, sequence of the bags, prior to dispatch to the laboratory. Some 1m samples were dispatched directly for analysis, otherwise 4m composite samples were dispatched first and if assays were above 0.1ppm the corresponding 1m samples were then sent for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed and split at the laboratory. Samples were assayed by Min Analytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd via 2 cycle photon assay.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	Reverse Circulation (RC) with 5.5 inch face sampling hammer drilling was used.
Drill sample recovery	• *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*	Drill sample recoveries were recorded and sample lot and sub-samples sizes were observed while drilling. Due to the nature of the ground conditions where drill holes could deviate the drill rate was slowed down. This allowed for better sample recovery. No bias was found from recovery versus gold grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *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.*	Drill chips from the RC drilling were collected into plastic sample trays and logged qualitatively using the Company's logging codes. These codes were digitally recorded in Excel spreadsheets that contained data validation in each field entered. Each 1 metre interval was logged from the collar to the end-of-hole. The drill chip samples were photographed at the completion of each drill hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	RC drilling with face sampling hammer of dry sample return produced unbiased samples. Approximately 3 to 4 kg of sample was split from the sample lot for each 4 metre and 1 metre interval. The samples were bagged and labeled for dispatch to the laboratory or storage in the company's locked sea container in Kalgoorlie, WA. Full QA/QC and chain of custody procedures were undertaken from the sample site to MinAnalytical Laboratory. All results were managed directly when collected, recorded and dispatched from Monger Gold to the laboratory on the same day as they were collected. MinAnalytical Laboratory has chain of custody procedures. Sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the analytical process used (2 cycle photon assay).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	The drill chip samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd ("MinAnalytical") Analytical Quotation No; Q2022-01-11 for determination of gold (au) [***PAP3502R* RC PA Prep, <3kg**, 3mm crush LSD 500g split, store XS **, *PAP6502R* RC PA Prep, >3kg <6kg**, 3mm crush LSD 500g split, store XS: ***PAAU02***~500g Jar for Photon] 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 blind Standard Samples, Blanks and Duplicates to ensure the analytical process was both precise and accurate. Two mislabelled standards were found in hole 013 and changed to reflect the actual standard selected. No other evidence of mistakes were found. Two low-level gold duplicates failed and were re-assayed by the laboratory. Blanks and standards passed at the 95% confidence interval. There do appear to be outliers due to the high-grade visible gold nature of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the mineralisation this is to be expected. RC drilling obtained a large sample and photon assay used a much larger sample (compared to fire assay).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Verification of assay data occurred by collection of two samples, a 4-metre composite sample and 1m samples within each 4-metre interval. Significant assays found in the 4 metre composites always found that gold was present in the 1 metre samples. One metre samples that were logged as significant were directly submitted to the laboratory for analysis and four metre composites were stored. The sample lot was collected in large bags with hole Id and depth_to and depth_from on each bag. Assays were written onto paper hardcopy sheets and entered digitally in the field and at the office. An office manager verified sample sheets that were entered in the field
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All coordinate information the collarlocation of each RC drill hole was obtained via RTKGPS. The grid system used is GDA94_51. Topographic control was provided via RTKGPS survey readings by Spectrum Surveys Kalgoorlie
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The drill data spacing was planned to be suitable for potential resource estimation. Sample compositing was used with a 1m interval being the minimum sample support interval used and all intervals were given the same weighting when compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	Drill holes were drilled at inclinations of -55° and -60°. Drill holes were downhole surveyed at the completion of each hole to record deviations at 0.1m spacings. The drill holes were inclined to intersect the main mineralised structures as close to a right angle as possible to ensure optimal cross section sampling of sub-vertical to steep dipping mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were never left in the field overnight. All samples were transported by light vehicle to a secure location at a company house in Kalgoorlie. Samples were locked in a sea container with only four keys to the container with senior company personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		QA/QC and chain of custody procedures were established with MinAnalytical Laboratory as part of their service agreement.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits were completed. Drill holes 004 and 007 one metre samples were split and planned and found visible gold correlating with the high assay grades. Both 4m and 1m composites were taken. All four metre composites assays containing gold were found to have gold grade in the one metre samples. Blanks performed well although two with low grade had differences of up to 42%. This is due to coarse gold in the samples.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *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.*	Tenement P26/4142 contains the Providence Prospect. It is listed in the DMIRS public spatial datasets, in the Company's Independent Geologist Report and the ASX Prospectus listing document. The tenement is in good standing with work programs and expenditure commitments fully met.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical work has not been assessed in this Announcement. Historic shallow drill results were used to target the Stage One RC drill program. This Stage Two RC drill program targeted recent Stage One RC results ((MMG). All historic work has been outlined in the Company's Independent Geologists Report Exploration has been conducted in the past by companies: ○ Silver Lake Resources Ltd ○ Metaliko Resources Limited ○ Integra Mining ○ Cortona Resources Limited ○ Heron Resources Limited ○ SIPA Exploration NL ○ AngloGold Australia Limited All historical data is available in the relevant WAMEX open files.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	MMGs RC drilling is located within the Eastern Goldfields greenstone belts. Orogenic mesothermal fault hosted narrow vein gold deposits are the exploration and development targets. The host rock is the Wombola

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dolerite, minor sediments and porphyries within the Wombola Structural Domain of the Bulong Domain in the Kurnalpe Terrane. The Mount Monger Fault is west of Providence and separates the Kalgoorlie Terrain from the Kurnalpie Terrain.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		Drill hole collars were located on surface using RTKGPS by contractor Spectrum Surveys Ltd.
		Downhole surveying of the entire length of holes was completed immediately on conclusion of each drill hole, using Survey tools; AXIS Champ Gyro - OSA, AXIS Wire Line Counter.
		The Northing, Easting, RL, Dip and Azimuth details are described in this Announcement. Grid used is GDA94_51 and elevation is AHD.
		Depths and down hole intercepts are described as to and from down hole and intersection lengths in multiples of one metre.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All 1m sub-sample assays were given the same weighting where average grades are presented over multiple1m interval lengths. Minimum average grade 0.5ppm, with maximum of 1m of internal dilution in intervals and no upper truncation of outlier gold grades. Significant outliers were not found in this drill campaigns samples. Compositing was used only where there were continuous gold grades over some intervals. Each 1m sample length was given equal weighting as the minimum sample support. One interval from hole 22MNRC017 was composited from three four metre composite samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	All intercepts quoted in this report are quoted as down holes lengths. The holes were inclined at both -55° and -60° drilled from a relatively flat surface towards azimuth 130° except one scissor hole drilled towards azimuth 310°. Holes were designed to optimally intersect sub-perpendicular to the interpreted steeply dipping NW mineralised structures.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	Plans and sections included in this ASX announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *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 Results.*	All significant drill results above >/=0.5g/t are included this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	Downhole geophysics was completed on a number of holes for density, radiometric and magnetic susceptibility (mag sus). Manual mag sus readings were taken for each metre from the entire sample lot collected in large bags on site
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Due to the gold assay results from the Stage One RC drill program this Stage Two extension RC drilling program was initiated. Geological structures are interpreted from historical geological mapping, rock-chip surface sampling of proximal dumps and in-situ samples and logs of RC drill chips. This RC drill program provided further support for the current geological model which has been refined and will continue to be refined as more data is collected. Diamond drill holes are being planned to provide further confidence in the model and extension drill holes along strike at depth. Drill hole 22MNRC0017 is open at depth. Drill holes 22MNRC023 and 22MNRC022 are open along strike and at depth.