ASX RELEASE

MONGER GOLD

4 July 2022

Providence Gold Deposit Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

Highlights:

- Maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource for the Providence Gold Deposit **204,700 tonnes @ 2.5g/t for 16,400 ounces gold***
- Resources is located within typical open pit extractable depths and occurring over a relatively short strike length of circa 200m
- Scope to materially expand Maiden Resource through additional drilling with the mineralisation remaining open along strike with 500 metres of untested strike to the southwest
- Gold mineralisation also remains open down dip to the northwest and down plunge to the southwest
- Geophysics survey commencing shortly to search at depth for massive pyrrhotite gold rich lodes that were discovered in one drill hole, deeper within the Wombola dolerite
- Mt Monger North Project is located only a few kilometres from Silver Lake's flagship Daisy Milano complex

Commenting on the Providence MRE results, Monger Gold's Chairman Mr Peretz Shapiro said *"We are pleased to announce this Maiden Resource at Providence that is based on some outstanding high-grade drill intercepts.*

*The Maiden Resource at Providence is at open pit extractable depths and sits within a prolific gold district SE of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Providence displays similar characteristics to Silver Lake's (ASX:SLR) recently mined open pits; namely Wombola Dam (76koz Au) and Wombola Pit (30koz Au) (**Figure 1**). The Mt Monger North Project is located only a few kilometres from Silver Lake's flagship Daisy Milano complex.*

Importantly, as the Maiden Resource remains open at depth and along strike, we will seek to continue to grow the Resource through continued systematic exploration. We look forward to the results from our EM survey, which we expect to receive in the coming weeks, which is aimed at uncovering new conductor drill targets within the sulphide associated with high-grade gold at depth.

The Maiden Resource illustrates that MMG's decision to drill deeper below historic lower-grade oxide/transitional drill intercepts have paid off, with average resource gold grades 35% higher in fresh rock.

We look forward to informing the market of our progress, as we seek to continue to grow this and discover other economic resources".

Note *- The Resource figures are rounded due to JORC Inferred categorisation*

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Monger Gold Limited (ASX: MMG) (**MMG, Monger** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of a JORC 2012 compliant maiden MRE for the Providence Prospect (**Figure 1**).

Maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

The following is a summary of material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource, as required by Listing Rule 5.8.1 and JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines with further information provided in **JORC Table 1**. Details of historic drill results and MMG's exploration drilling at Providence including all collar tables (**Figure 2**) and all significant intersections that have been previously released to the market are listed in the announcements presented in **Appendix 1**.

Drilling Techniques and Hole Spacing

MMG drilled two stages of RC drilling and three diamond drill holes at the prospect with a total of 20 holes for 2,016m RC and 3 holes for 247.4m of recovered diamond core on five traverses over a 110m strike on four traverses 25m spaced with one step-out of 40m on a final traverse to the southwest. Two holes were drilled a further 50m NE to test oxide and transitional gold mineralisation found in historical drill holes. The first RC drilling completed at Providence was by AngloGold Limited with three RC holes for 280m following up on results from a regional RAB drill program. Silver Lake Resources Limited (ASX:SLR) in 2011 drilled a total of 49 RC drill holes, all around 54m deep, for 2,740m into the oxide and transitional zones, with an additional two diamond core holes in the very northeast for 332.5m. These SLR drill holes were on seven traverses at 25m spacing between traverses. MMG drilled deeper holes beneath the historical shallow drilling, both in the mid-section of the SLR historical drill traverses, but more importantly further southwest, where upgraded fresh rock gold mineralisation was discovered and extended over a 90m strike zone. Only small shallow (to <1m, with one 4m deep in the central part of all drill traverses) prospector pits occur on surface around outcropping and sub-cropping milky white quartz veins that all have a SW strike and steep northwest dip. There is no known artisanal underground development beyond the shallow prospector pits and no MMG drill holes nor logs from historical drill holes recorded any voids while drilling. Drilling completed at Providence with results used to support the MRE includes 5 diamond core (DDH) holes and 74 RC drill holes. All RC and diamond holes are drilled from surface with most holes drilled towards the southeast at dips of -55°, -60°or -65°. Earlier holes were drilled in the same orientations with the majority at a dip of -55° but the first three holes into the resource were drilled southwest and MMG drilled one scissor hole towards the northwest. RC drilling used a 5.5 inch (13.97cm) face sampling hammer and core drilling used a NQ^2 (50.6mm diameter) core size. RC drill samples were collected every metre in consecutive numbered large plastic bags. Samples with significant intercepts were removed for storage in a locked shed at the company property in Kalgoorlie. Drill core was oriented and marked on polymer blocks with hole name, depths of core runs, depth down hole and estimated core loss, in polymer core trays with lids. Orientation marks were routinely placed on the core. When core was logged it was measured for core loss with core photography taken of all core in moderate and high resolution and geological and geotechnical logging completed. Only minor (<3%) core loss occurred in mineralised intervals. Half cut and full core (uncut) of all diamond core drill hole is stored in a secure locked yard at the company property in Kalgoorlie. Gold mineralisation within historical drill holes was categorised as JORC Inferred as no QA/QC data has been found for the sample assay data. MMG drilling has QA/QC data (standards, blanks, duplicates that found no mishandling or sampling errors and no significant bias or conditional bias for JORC Inferred category. The deposit is drilled at a sufficient spacing to imply geological continuity, with a kriged estimation completed on a number of domains due to sample spacings being close enough to produce stable semi-variography, therefore has the potential for conversion to JORC Indicated.

A natural cut-off-grade was observed in the assay data of 0.20g/t which was wireframed. A total of 36 separate domain wireframes were formed. There were 11 oxide domains, 11 transitional domains, and 14 fresh rock domains (**Figure 3**). The number of domains illustrate the narrow nature of the resource contained in a typical boudinage form distinctive of the Mt Monger area. These narrow structures pinch and swell with very high-grades of the gold contained within a series of lenticular pods connected by thinner and lower-grade parts to structures. Structural readings in diamond drill core confirmed the steep dip of gold mineralisation that cross-cuts geological contacts. In fresh rock, steeply northwest dip gold mineralised structures cut across at a high angle and occur in all lithologies; mafic schists, volcanoclastic schists and mafic dolerite schist. Oxide gold mineralisation occurs in a highly weathered hematite rich saprolite with remnant quartz veining as both flat and steep dips that mirror basement mineralisation. Geological contacts are sub-horizontal, with dips gently to the southeast, parallel with a strong pervasive S1 cleavage and early thrust faulting. The stratigraphic sequence from surface to the deepest drill holes is a mafic schist, clastic sedimentary schist and a basal core of dolerite variably altered to chlorite and amphibole. Gold mineralisation is associated with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite which increase with depth into the basal dolerite. Although there is an erratic strike discontinuity to the gold distribution within quartz veins and breccias, continuity of structure was found with a steep northwest dip and southeast plunge. Gold mineralisation is to open along strike to the northwest and southwest at depth. Results from hyperspectral scanning by Corescan (Geoscan) Ltd, Perth, determined mineral assemblages with low and high wavelength chlorites (Mg/Fe rich) and white micas and the destruction of biotite/pyroxenes were found to be important parameters for both exploration vectoring and use in the resource estimation geological model with verification of geological and grade continuity. This pattern is assumed to occur because of different fluid types with the gold deposit forming on redox boundaries of contrasting fluid types.

Downhole geophysical density measurements were completed on five MMG RC drill holes and the water method was used for calculating SGs for transitional and fresh rock from diamond drill core. More drill core density measurements are required to have an equal spacing across the deposit to enable interpolation of the results into a density block model.

***Table 1**: MRE summary table - Providence Gold Prospect*

Oxidation	JORC classification	Tonnage (t)	Density	Au Grade (ppm)	Metal Au (ounces)
Gold mineralisation (Cut-off grade Au 0.41 ppm)					
Oxide	Measured	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	-	-	-	-
	Inferred	31 403	2.11	2.06	2 084
	Total	**31 403**	**2.11**	**2.06**	**2 084**
Transition	Measured	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	-	-	-	-
	Inferred	31 688	2.27	1.56	1 587
	Total	**31 688**	**2.27**	**1.56**	**1 587**
Fresh	Measured	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	-	-	-	-
	Inferred	141 595	2.82	2.80	12 734
	Total	**141 595**	**2.82**	**2.80**	**12 734**
TOTAL	Measured	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	-	-	-	-
	Inferred	204 687	2.59	2.49	16 405
	Total	**204 687**	**2.59**	**2.49**	**16 405**

The gold mineralisation at Providence has similar characteristics to the adjacent Wombola Dam Open Pit mined by SLR. For example, for the 76,000 ounces of total resources at this deposit, RC grade control for open pit mining was completed on a 7.5m by 7.5m grid because of the short-scale variability the close sampling grid was required to define ore blocks. SLR stopped drilling the Providence Prospect due to the apparent geological complexity in the upper parts of the deposit, but MMG have shown that with more geological drill data, significant resources have been estimated.

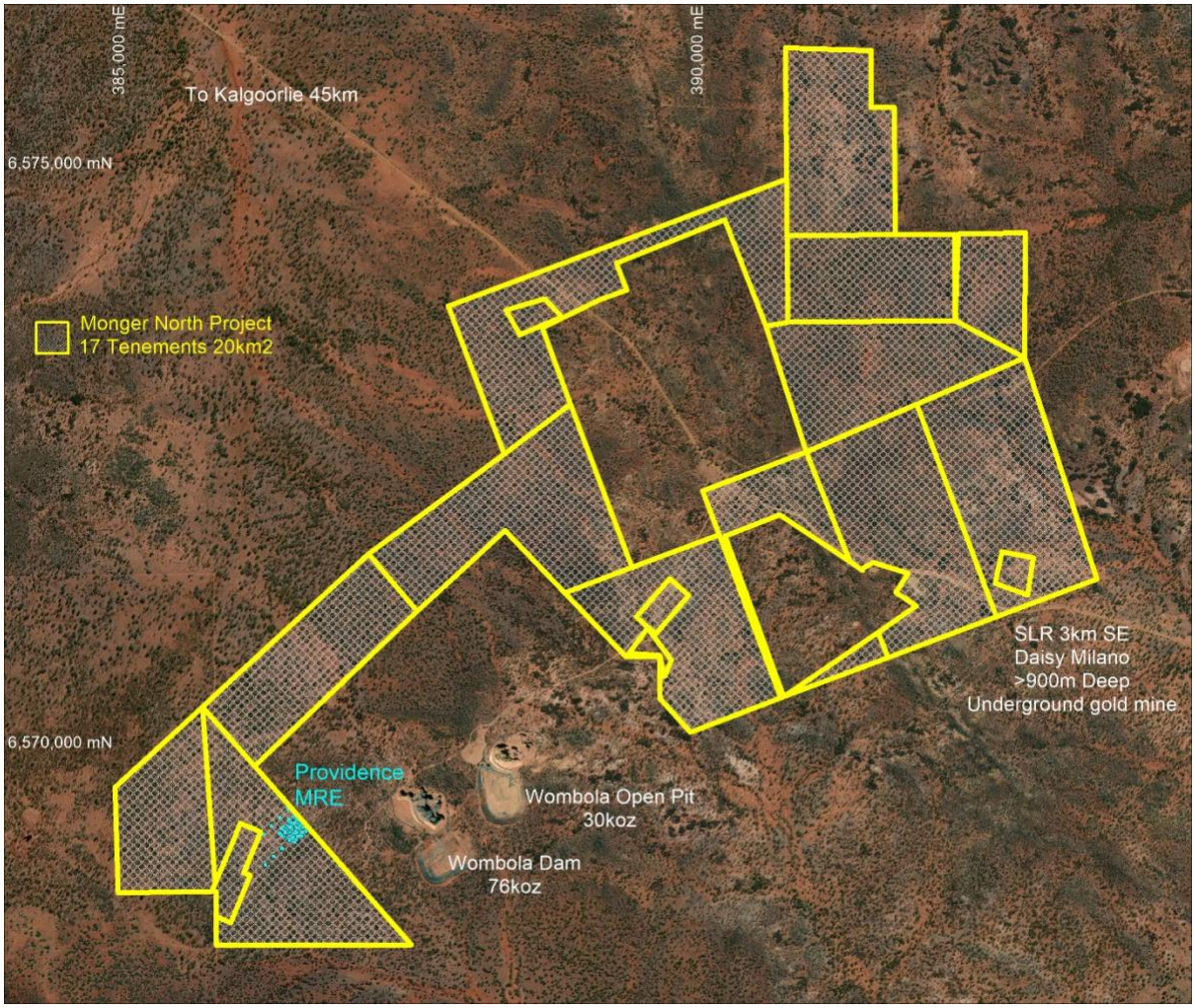

Figure 1: Monger North Project tenement plan with location of major deposits and Providence Prospect MRE location in the southwest along SSW line in a triad of gold deposits

Sampling and Sample Analysis

Core was cut in half longitudinally with an electric core saw. Core was cut such that the orientation line remained in the core tray for future reference with half core sampled in consecutively numbered calico bags to produce around 2.75kg samples. Sample lengths were all one metre.

Certified Reference Materials (CRM) submitted into sample stream at a rate of 1 in 30, and analytical blanks also at 1 in 30 were used as part of the QA/QC procedure. CRM Blank standards were also submitted at 1:30.

All samples were dispatched to Min Analytical Laboratories Ltd (ALS) Kalgoorlie for sample preparation and analysis using the Photon two cycle 500g technique. This method is

considered a total analysis. Some mineralised intervals were compared with fire assay 30g AAS. Multielement assays illustrate that gold mineralisation is associated with above background trace elements of copper, zinc, bismuth, nickel/cobalt and tellurium with very low arsenic/antimony and tungsten. The paucity of arsenic in an Eastern Goldfields gold deposit is relatively rare. Litho-geochemistry and thin sections confirmed rock types logged (mafic schist, intermediate and felsic volcanoclastic schist) with protoliths extremely altered. Portions of the felsic volcanoclastic has high sodium in paragonite with gold.

Estimation Methodology

Three-dimensional (3D) modelling of the geology was undertaken to generate domains for analysis and resource estimation. Statistical analysis was based on these 3D fault domains, to determine the data truncation (top cuts) to be applied to the gold assay data prior to resource estimation. A top cut of 46.51 ppm gold was used, calculated from log-probability plots for all domains to assess the occurrence of grade outliers. Analysis of density data was undertaken to determine parameters for density estimation. Variography was undertaken on gold and density to generate the parameters required for estimation. Geostatistical analysis based on all available assay data which showed the presence of anisotropy in the distribution of gold mineralization, so some of the wireframe models with the sufficient degree of knowledge (the number intersections of drillholes and the number of composites) were interpolated using the ordinary kriging (OK) method, and for the rest of the wireframe models interpolation of gold grades into a block model used inverse distance weighted (IDW). It can be concluded that prerequisites for the spatial continuity of gold grades have been identified at Providence. Estimation of gold grade into the block model used both an IDW and OK gold grade interpolation, constrained by wireframes. The block model was constrained by a surface DTM, weathering domains and wireframed mineralised structures in oxide, fresh and transitional rock. A second pass of OK/IDW then used these sub-domains within the weathering domains of oxide, transitional, fresh rock and further subdivided into fault domains, to produce final estimates of density and gold grade. A total of nine domains used the OK interpolator.

Resource Classification

Resource classification is based on variability of the assay data using QAQC data analysis, twinned drill holes and historical drill holes with no QA/QC data but some MMG confirmation RC drilling. The laboratory-analytical QAQC results at this stage of mineral resource estimation were sufficient for a JORC Inferred Resource category level.

Mineral Resource Statement

The mineralised material is understood to have “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” by open pit mining methods as the mineralisation is relative shallow and there have been two adjacent open pit mines within the last ten years on mineralisation with similar characteristics. Mineralised material that has an economic cut-off grade above 0.41 g/t is reported for the JORC Resources.

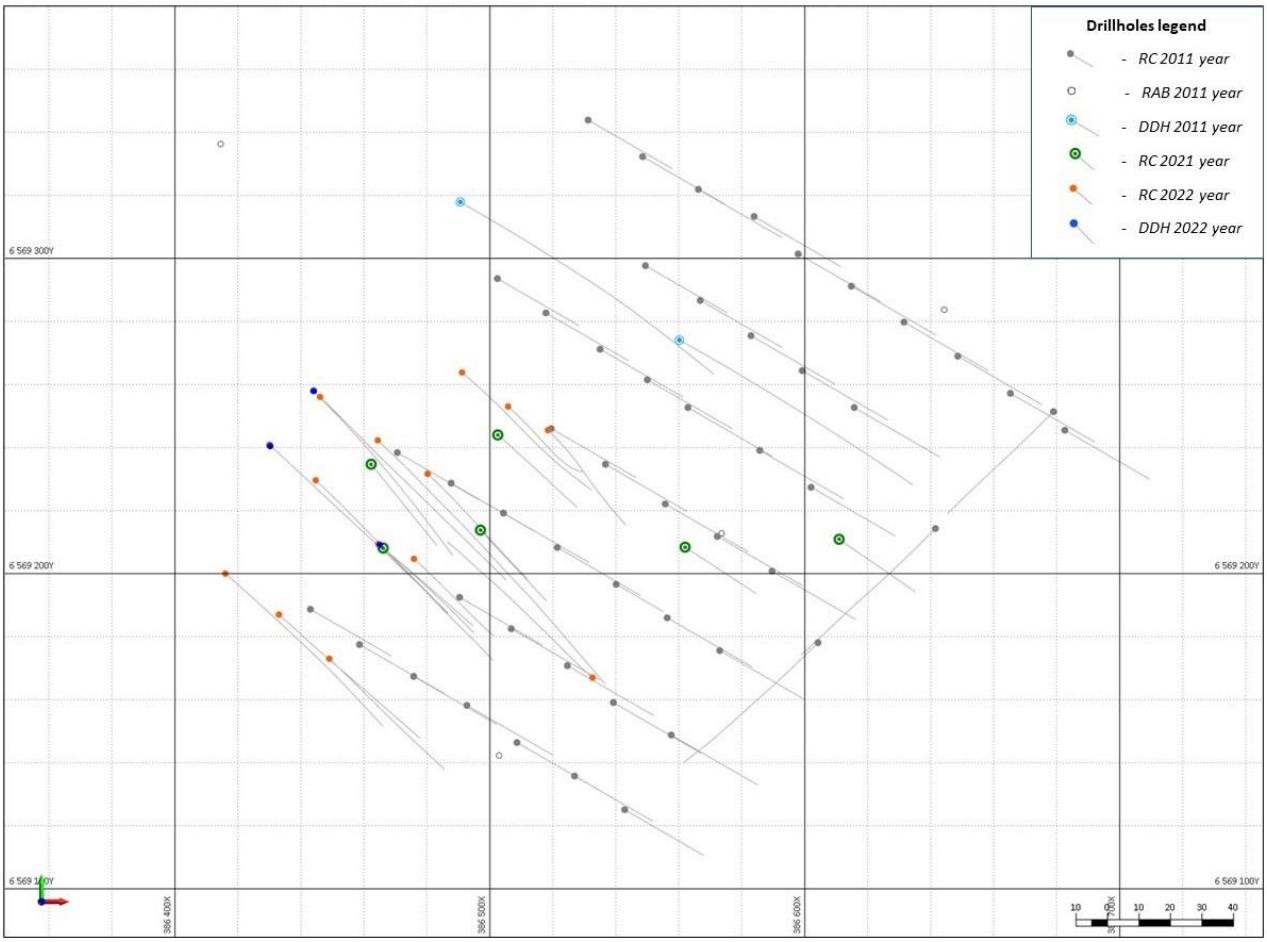

Figure 2: Plan of Providence drill holes, with collars, traces of holes and depth down hole

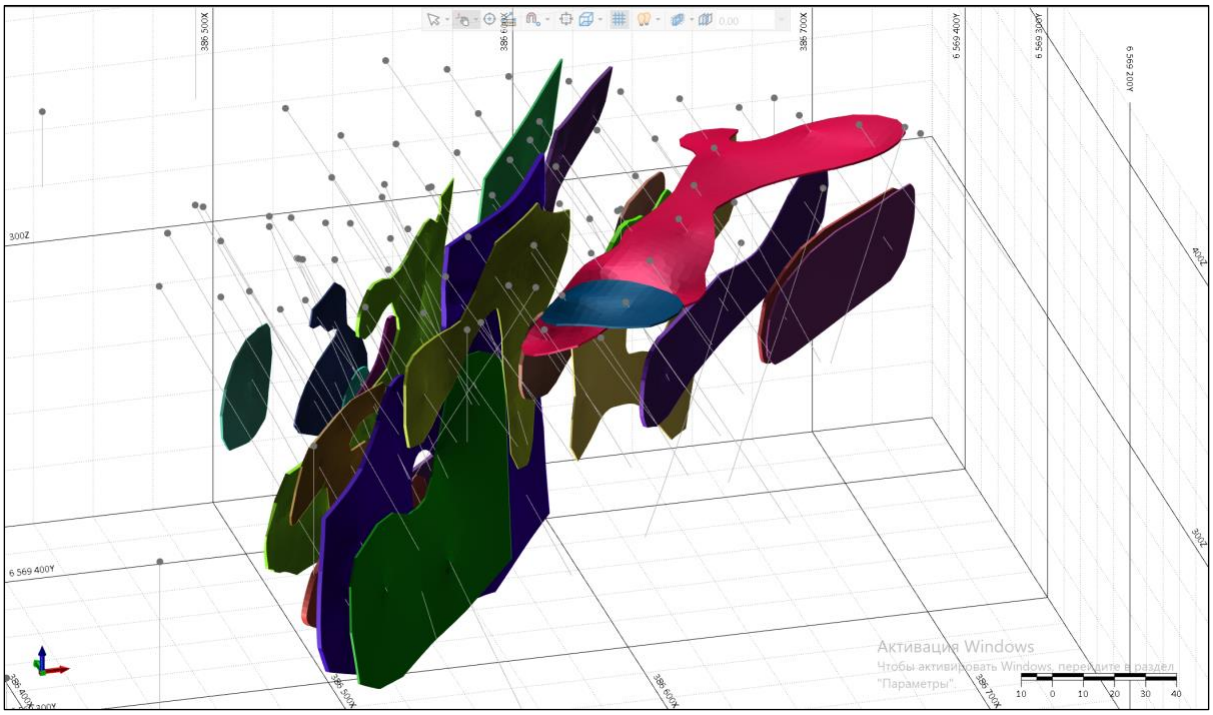

Figure 3: Wireframe domains with RC and diamond drill holes. View above and towards the NNE. Note transitional and fresh-rock mineralisation has a steep dip NW and a SW plunge to high gold grades. Flat-lying oxide is located in red and blue wireframes in upper right of diagram (NE)

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

For Further Information:

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About Monger Gold

Monger Gold Limited is a well-structured resource exploration company with projects in Western Australia, ~50km SE and W of Kalgoorlie, and Nevada, USA Through the systematic exploration of its projects, The Company aims to delineate JORC compliant resources, generating value for its shareholders.

Competent Persons Statements

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 FAIG, 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.

The information in this ASX release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Sergey Volcov MAIG RPGeo who is an independent consultant to Monger Gold Limited and is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geologist. Mr Volcov has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Volcov consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinion forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, that are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Monger Gold Limited.

Appendix 1: JORC Code Table 1

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling using 685 Schramm, with onboard air (350PSI/900CFM), with rod handler mounted on 8x8 Actros Mercedes truck. 8x8 Actros Mercedes Support truck, with diesel/water tanks, with rods on board. 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 initially taken from the second sample point but the procedure was changed and were then 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 labelled 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. Oriented diamond NQ[2] 50.6mm diameter diamond drill core was extracted using Blue Spec Drilling Ltd's Drill Rig 8 Kwl 1600. Drillers marked depth of the hole at the end of each core run, actual length of the core recovered, rod length downhole and estimated core losses writing on core blocks in core trays. Drill core was selected for cutting based on geological characteristics. Core was sawn in half using a Corewise automated core cutting machine at Dynamic G-ex, Kalgoorlie. The half core selected for assay was generally sub-perpendicular to both the S1 cleavage and quartz veins that host gold mineralisation. One half of the core was placed in downhole sequence back into the core trays and the other half of the core placed into prenumbered increasing sequenced calico sample bags that were then put in groups of 5 metres/samples into plastic weave bags and labelled with the company name, sample numbers/bag sequence, prior to Laboratory dispatch.
	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.	
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.).*	Diamond drill rig with NQ[2] core size 22MNDD003 was a diamond core tail from 93m depth down MMG RC drill hole 22MNRC020. RC Drilling was with a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. No wet RC samples were found at Providence due to groundwater and no voids were encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill core sample recoveries (and RQDs) were recorded. RQDs are available from high resolution images taken during hyperspectral logging of core. RC drill recoveries were excellent due to the large Schramm RC rig compressors power and no voids or loss of air downhole. No wet samples were found due to ground water. No relationship between drill chip and core recovery and gold grade was found, with high recoveries from all mineralised intercepts.
	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.	
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.*	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 drill hole was logged from the collar to the end-of-hole. The drill chip samples were photographed at the completion of each drill hole. All drill core was measured and metre marked from both the top and the bottom of the drill hole, as two different reference points, to ensure correct location of depths of the core downhole. Drill core was oriented using an AXIS device and oriented at the end of each drill core run. All successful orientation lines were extended on along the core. During core processing the orientation lines were drawn in crayon on the core preferably from two successful orients. Where no orients were successful a dashed line was drawn on the core, one orient a long and short dash and two orients a solid line. Structural measurements were taken using a Geological Compass from features selected by the Geologist using a rocket launcher, located away from metal structures, oriented from downhole surveys. Logging using codes and descriptions was undertaken for lithology, minerals, textures, alteration and veining. There was also a paper hardcopy of geological logs. These codes were digitally recorded in MS Excel spreadsheets that contained data validation in each field entered and Monger Gold Ltd uses MaxGeo Ltd to manage the database. Holes were geologically logged from the collar to the end-of-hole. The drill core was photographed and labelled before sampling. Very detailed photos and hyperspectral logging of drill core was completed by Corescan, Perth.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	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 labelled 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 RC samples were sent directly to the laboratory on the same day when collected, recorded and dispatched from Monger Gold. One metre samples were stored in a locked container at a company property. MinAnalytical Laboratory has chain of
	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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	custody procedures. Samples were dried, crushed to -2mm and split to form a 500g sample for analysis at the laboratory. Samples were assayed by Min Analytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd via 2 cycle Photon assays. Sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the analytical process used (2 cycle Photon assay). NQ[2] drill core was sawn in half by Dynamic G-ex Kalgoorlie under supervision of the MMG Exploration Manager. The samples were bagged and labelled for dispatch to the laboratory on the same day as processing. Full QA/QC and chain of custody procedures were undertaken from the sample site to MinAnalytical Laboratory. MinAnalytical Laboratory has chain of custody procedures. Sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the analytical process used.
	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.	
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.*	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. No evidence of mistakes was found in the drill holes. Blanks and standards passed at the 95% confidence interval. There were outliers in duplicates due to the high-grade visible gold nature of the mineralisation so this is to be expected. RC drilling obtained a large sample and photon assay used a much larger sample of 500g, compared to fire assay 50g. The half core samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd ("MinAnalytical") Analytical Quotation No; Q2022-03-15 Q2022-01-11 for determination of gold (Au) by Photon 500g technique. Samples were dried, crushed and split at the laboratory; code SP3010 - Sample Preparation Package <4.5kg. Sort, dry, crush 10mm, pulverize. Samples were also assayed by AR25_PATH (MA4030): 13 Elements by 25g Aqua Regia Digest with ICP-MS Finish and Gold Fire Assay 25g Aqua Regia finish (FA25AAS). All QA/QC and chain of custody information was provided by MinAnalytical including a description of the sample preparation methodologies. Sample runs were accompanied by blind OREAS Standard Samples, Blanks and Duplicates to ensure the analytical process was both precise and accurate. There was no evidence of mistakes in these drill hole sample assays. Blanks and standards passed at the 95% confidence interval. Fire assays for gold were completed on the mineralised intervals and obtained the same gold grade (+/-95%) as the Photon technique for the interval reported in a previous announcement. Relative deviation was 10% for grades between 0.70-1.25ppm, 6% for 1.25-5ppm grade range and -2% for >5ppm. But according to
	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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		research it is not accurate to compare fire assay versus Photon Assays using linear methods and photon assaying has performed more accurately in resource to mine to mill reconciliations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	RC Drilling competed four metre composites and one metre samples. Four metre composites compared within +/- 95% to weighted average of one metre samples except for one intercept where higher values were found in the one metre samples. Fire assays were completed on samples that were assayed by Photon 500g technique with fire assays comping favourably +/- 95% with differences due to the sample size i.e., 30g charge versus 500g sample assayed. Drill hole number 22MNRC017 was twinned by 22MNDD001 and 21MNRC007 twinned with 22MNDD002. 22MNDD017 compared favourably with the drill intercept in 22MNRC017. 22MNDD002 had the same mineralised interval length but the extreme high gold grades were not found in the core hole due to the coarse-grained nature of gold. Both drill holes were used in the resource estimation within a domain that was kriged. Verification of assay data in RC drill samples 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 gold present in the 1 metre samples. Some one metre sample 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/from written on each bag. Assays were written onto paper hardcopy sheets and entered digitally in the field and at the office. A geologist verified sample sheets that were entered in the field
	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.	
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All coordinate information for the collar locations of each RC drill hole were obtained via RTKGPS, for MMG drill holes, SLR holes used DGPS and AngloGold, GPS. The grid system used is MGA94_51. Topographic control was provided via RTKGPS survey readings by Spectrum Surveys Kalgoorlie. Drill holes were downhole surveyed (inclination/azimuth) by camera every 30m and Gyro survey was completed at completion of the holes. Historical drill holes were downhole surveyed by Eastman camera every 30m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill data spacing of MMG RC/core holes around historical drill traverses were planned to be suitable for resource estimation, with diamond drill holes on two 25m spaced traverses which was a historic grid for shallow RC holes completed by previous explorers (Silverlake and Anglo)
	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.	One metre (1m) intervals were the minimum sample support interval used and all intervals were given the same weighting when composited. MMG RC drill holes were of sufficient spacing with diamond drilling, and the structural readings from these holes, to prove geological continuity exists. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised horizon to support the definition of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Inferred Mineral Resources under the JORC Code (2012).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples were composited to 1m intervals.
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.*	Drill holes were drilled at an inclination of -55°, -60° and -65° generally towards azimuths 120-135 true north. One MMG drill hole was completed in a sissor towards 215° .The diamond drill holes were downhole surveyed while drilling at 30m intervals with gyro surveying at the completion of the hole. The first two RC drill holes (22MNRC012 and 22MNRC013) dived so a rod stabiliser was placed behind the hammer which reduced deviation.
	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.	The drill holes were inclined to intersect the main mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as possible to ensure optimal cross section sampling of sub-vertical to steeply dipping gold mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core and RC samples were never left in the field overnight. All RC samples and core were transported by light vehicle to a secure location at a Kalgoorlie company house on the day of production. Core on pallets were locked in a shed with only two keys to the container with senior company personnel. 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.*	BMGS Limited completed a first pass audit on the drill hole database and produced a database with no errors. MaxGeo Ltd completed entry into an SQL database with DataShed front end. Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. Consistency of data was validated by the Independent Consultant (CP) while loading into the database (Depth from < Depth to; interval is within hole depth, check for overlapping samples or intervals, etc.). Any data which failed the database constraints was not loaded and was returned to Monger Gold Ltd for validation and resubmission to the CP). Global consistency was also checked later on by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays. Sections were also checked from diagrams drawn Geologists using mining software and in ASX announcements

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.*	Tenement P26/4142 contains the Providence Prospect. It is listed in the DMIRS public spatial datasets, in the Company's Independent Geologist Report, the ASX Prospectus listing document and audited in the March 2022 ASX Quarterly announcement. The tenement is in good standing with POW's, work programs and expenditure commitments fully met.
	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.	The prospecting licence contains no reserves, national parks, historical or archaeologically significant sites. There are no known impediments to converting this prospecting licence into a mining licence, being adjacent to recent open pit mines (700m) native title claimants will be required to approve conversion to a mining lease, as is protocol for all licences in Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical work from public reports with DMIRS has been assessed in the MRE report. Mineralisation in historic shallow drill results were targeted by the MMG Stage One RC drill program of six drill holes. The Stage Two MMG RC drill program targeted the Stage One RC results. Three MMG core drill holes targeted the Stage one and two RC results. All historic work has been outlined in the Company's Independent Geologists Report and the MRE report. Exploration at Providence has been conducted in the past by companies: • Silver Lake Resources Ltd (RC and diamond drilling) • Cortona Res Ltd (rock chip sampling, mapping and structural report) • AngloGold Australia Limited (RAB and RC Drilling) All historical data is available in the relevant WAMEX (DMIRS) open file.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Located within the Eastern Goldfields Archean greenstone belt. Orogenic mesothermal structurally controlled narrow-vein and shear hosted gold mineralisation is within steeply dipping veins cross cutting the sub-horizontal contacts and parallel S0/S1 to the Wombola Dolerite, clastic sedimentary schists and mafic schist with minor porphyry intrusions within the Wombola Structural Domain of the Bulong Domain in the Kurnalpi Terrane. The Mount Monger Shear, a terrane bounding structure, is west of Providence and separates the Kalgoorlie Terrane from the Kurnalpi Terrane. The Mount Monger Fault separates the eastern Daisy Milano Structural Domain from the Wombola Structural Domain.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	The Northing, Easting, RL, Dip and Azimuth details are described in the MRE report. Grid used is MGA94_51 and elevation AHD. Drill hole collars were pegged and then picked up after drilling on surface using RTKGPS by contractor Spectrum Surveys Ltd. Silver Lake RC holes used DGPS and AngloGold used GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Downhole surveying of the entire length of holes was completed during drilling using a down hole camera and after drilling using Gyro in each drill hole. Drill hole depths and intercepts are described as down hole intercept lengths in multiples of one metre. All hole locations are shown in plan and drill holes are shown with wireframe domains in a three-dimensional orthographic projection from the MRE report. In the Independent Consultant 's (CP's) opinion, existing material has been adequately reported for this work for reporting of Mineral Resources.
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 one metre RC and half core drill sample assays were given the same weighting where average grades are presented over multiple one metre interval lengths. Any samples over different lengths were composited to 1m. Minimum average grade of 0.20g/t gold for wireframes, with varying internal dilution in intervals and gold grades were truncated.
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 drillhole 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. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts quoted in this report are quoted as down holes lengths. The RC and diamond drill hole were inclined at -55°, -60°and -65° drilled from a relatively flat surface towards approximately magnetic azimuth 120-135°. Holes were designed to optimally intersect sub-perpendicular to the interpreted steeply dipping northwest mineralised structures.
Diagrams	*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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to diagrams in body of text.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All summary information in this ASX announcement is from the MRE report.
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.*	Down hole geophysics was competed on four drill holes which included density measurements, gamma and magnetic susceptibility. Hyperspectral logging of drill core was completed by Corescan. Results were compared to the qualitative geological logs and revisions to the geological model included confirmation of steeply dipping alteration systems with biotite and pyroxene destruction proximal to mineralised zones. Gold mineralisation on the boundary between high and low wavelength chlorites and white micas.
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).*	Due to the significant gold assay results, geology model and resource estimate from historical drilling two MMG RC drill programs and three diamond drill holes the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	resource is large enough to warrant more work. Geological structures were initially interpreted from historical surface geological mapping, rock-chip surface sampling of proximal shallow dumps of in-situ samples and RC drill chip logs. The geological model is supported by a robust set of quantitative and qualitative geological data. Diamond drill holes have provided confidence in the model in order to target more drill holes and extend mineralisation both along strike and at depth. Drill hole 22MNDD003 is open at depth (NW) and along strike (SW) with highly significant copper-gold mineralisation found to date. 22MNDD001/22MNRC017 is open down dip to the northwest and 22MNRC022 and 22MNRC023 are open to the southwest More Corescan hyperspectral scanning of rock chips is planned. MLEM and FLEM geophysics surveys are planned to start at the end of June to determine if the high-grade copper-gold massive sulphides found in 22MNDD003 have a signature that will assist in drill targeting.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	The MMG drill hole database is managed and validated by MaxGeo Ltd, Perth. Drill RC and core is logged with digital templates and logging codes are automatically validated during entry. Assay data is provided digitally by the laboratory and these files are uploaded to the database. The data is stored in an SQL database system and exported to an MS Excel database when required. Drill hole data was provided to the CP in Excel format files and exported to Excel spreadsheet format prior to import into Leapfrog and Micromine software. All drill hole data was validated in Micromine after import, including checks for, but not limited to: • Duplicate collars • Missing and overlapping samples • Down hole from-to interval consistency • Samples beyond hole depth • Drill hole survey accuracy
	Data validation procedures used.	
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Due to Covid-19 and related travel restrictions, the Competent Person has not visited the site; however, communications with MMG technical personnel have been completed. Photos were available of the landscape and drilling taken by MMG, and photos of drill chips and high-resolution photos of drill core were available.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is a highg level of confidence in the geological interpretation of mineralisation zones that are traceable over numerous drill holes and drill sections and in surface mapping. Additional work is required to better define exact geometry and the extents of the interpreted mineralised zones in the areas away from the second half of the SW region where MMG drilled.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Surface mapping of mineralised outcrop, surface workings, drill hole logging and assay results have formed basis for the geological interpretation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The precise limits and geometry cannot be absolutely defined due to the limitations of the current drill coverage. Further work is required to better define the geometry and limits of the mineralised zones, but no significant changes to the currently interpreted mineralised volumes are anticipated.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The grade and geological interpretation form the basis for the model. Geological envelopes defined the mineralised zones within which the grade estimation has been completed.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Structures with boudinage and lenticular quartz veins and shears cut across a strong sub-horizontal S1 cleavage. Gold is found within and proximal to these structures and appears to be introduced early in the tectonic stage of D2 and can be found within the S1 cleavage when NE-SW shortening occurred jacking open this cleavage providing open pore space for gold deposition. Continuity can be proved. Coarse gold found

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in thin section and panned concentrates demonstrate cause for the high variability in gold grades.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The currently interpreted mineralisation zones extend for approximately 220m southwest by 200m northwest.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Leapfrog Geo 2021.2.5. was used by the consultant to form and constrain gold grades and Micromine software (version 2022.5 (22.5.336.0)) was used to form a block model and interpolate gold grades by inverse distance (IDW) and ordinary kriging (OK). The interpretation was extended perpendicular to the corresponding first and last interpreted cross section to the distance equal to a half distance between the adjacent exploration lines. If a mineralised envelope did not extend to the adjacent drillhole section, it was projected half way to the next section and terminated. The general direction and dip of the envelopes was maintained.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The OK estimate was completed concurrently with check Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) estimates. The OK estimate used the parameters obtained from the modelled variograms. The results of the check estimates correlate well.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No account for these variables. If Inferred Resources are converted to Indicated resources and then ore reserves are estimated then acid mine drainage samples will be taken.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model was constructed using a 5mE x 2.5mN x 1mRL parent block size, with sub-cells 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL for domain volume resolution. The parent cell size was chosen based on the general morphology of mineralised bodies and in order to avoid the generation of too large block models. The sub-cell size was chosen to maintain the resolution of mineralised bodies. Sub-cells were optimised in the models where possible to form larger cells. The search radii were determined by means of the evaluation of the semi-variogram parameters, which determined the kriging weights to be applied to samples at specified distances. The first search radii for all lodes were selected to be equal to two-thirds of the semi-variogram long ranges in all directions. Model cells that did not receive a grade estimate from the first interpolation run were used in the next interpolation with greater search radii equal to full long semi-variogram ranges in all directions. The model cells that did not receive grades from the first two runs were then estimated using radii incremented by the full long semi-variogram ranges. When model cells were estimated using radii not exceeding the full semi-variogram ranges, a restriction of at least three samples from at least two drill holes was applied to increase the reliability of the estimates.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No correlation between variables were used. The initial stages of analysis of partial data available only for diamond drill core illustrate that mineralisation is on the boundary between magnesium and iron rich chlorites and an increase in iron carbonate/carbonate occurs proximal to mineralised zones. Copper has an association with gold in the NW lodes but due to limited data has not been modelled.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	There are clear geological controls to mineralization by geological structures. The description is given in the text of the report.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	All outlier values were capped to 46.51 ppm gold. As a result, two samples were capped: RC drill hole 21MNRC007, from 70.0m to 71.0m - 190.06 ppm Au and RC drillhole 21MNRC004, from 61.0m to 62.0m - 111.40 ppm Au.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	ASX announcements, MMG reports, sections and plans were used to verify the database. Validation of the block model consisted of comparison of the block model volume to the wireframe volume. Grade estimates were validated by statistical comparison with the drill data, visual comparison of grade trends in the model with the drill data trends. No reconciliation data is available at this early stage of the project.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis and no account of moisture has been undertaken.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Independent Consultant (CP) has undertaken an economic assessment to verify if the selected reporting cut-off of 0.41 ppm of gold is appropriate for the MRE. A cut-off grade is an industry accepted standard expression used to determine what part of a mineral deposit to include in a mineral resource estimate. A formula was used to derive the reporting cut-off grade for the MRE.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Open pit mining with conventional hydraulic excavator and dump trucks with a minimum 2.5 metre benches and one metre minimum mining width. As the mineralisation has a steep dip, it may be possible to slot mineralisation out of a bench from the bench surface, which is seen as a method undertaken at the adjacent open pit mines not just in goodbye cuts. Visual control should be available with a steep dip to structures and quartz vein boundaries within an overall sub-horizontal strongly foliated pervasive fabric, as observed in adjacent open pit mines and Providence drill core. Strip off hanging wall waste and excavate ore. The ore will strip away differently as it is perpendicular to the pervasive laminar foliation. This is observed in adjacent open pit mines.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with*	MMG has no reason to believe that the mineralisation is significantly different to the adjacent orebodies 700m to 1.5km along strike that have very similar geological characteristics. There is oxide, transitional and fresh rock mineralisation that is similar to ore that has been open pit mined and processed. Visible gold is observed so some recovery by gravity is envisaged with typical processing by CIP/CIL. There is a toll-treating CIP/CIL Processing plant around 45km towards the northwest

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	and there are other mining companies with processing plants in the immediate area.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a Greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The Providence site is relatively flat with no creeks running through the area. Drainage is towards the south-southeast. This is an area with recent historical mining. As open pit mining has occurred proximal to the Providence deposit the area has infrastructure. Area requires sterilisation drilling for potential waste dumps and infrastructure, with drilling shown to date that there are areas with no gold mineralisation. The area has considerable dry-blowing and small prospector pits on quartz veins that were disturbed during early 2oth century. No environmental study has been completed but because of the proximity of recent mining there is no known environmental consideration that would restrict open pit mining.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density determined from Down hole geophysical specific gravity measurements were in-situ and were continuous downhole but averaged every 1cm. Drill core SG measurements were taken by water method only on transitional and fresh core.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Rock alteration zones are pervasive and this is a narrow vein gold deposit with relatively small structures in amphibolite facies hard rock with no voids found in drilling and no water in aquifers thus far in drilling. Down geophysics measured in-situ densities and accounts for moisture. Bulk densities were averages for oxide, transitional and fresh rock.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Oxide, transitional and fresh rock bulk density in the northeastern half of the resource had no bulk density measurement taken and is assumed to be the same as the adjacent central to southwestern area where all bulk density measurements were taken.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Inferred Mineral Resource classification is based on the evidence from the available drill sampling and surface mapping. This evidence is sufficient to imply, but not verify, geological and grade continuity. However, areas with denser drilling and sustained continuation of mineralized zones can be classified as Indicated Mineral Resources after the next stage of exploration and verification drilling has been completed. Subject to the improvement of the completeness of quality control procedures and the study of the results obtained by the Photon method for comparison with the assay method of sampling.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The classification has taken into account all available geological and sampling information and the classification level is considered appropriate for the current stage of this project.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The MRE appropriately reflects the view of the Independent Consultant (Competent Person).
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits of the MRE have been undertaken except database integrity by BMGS and MaxGeo.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The relative accuracy of the MRE is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource to an Inferred, Indicated and Measured classification as per the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012).
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The statement refers to global estimation of tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available.

Appendix 1 – List of Relevant MMG ASX Announcements

2 Jul 2021 - Prospectus

01 October 2021 - Update on Exploration Program of Work

11 October 2021 - Drilling Commenced at Providence Prospect

20 December 2021 – Providence Stage 2 Drill Program Approved

09 November 2021 - Drilling Uncovers Significant High-Grade Gold at Providence

28 February 2022 - Providence Drilling Uncovers Further Significant Gold Results

25 March 2022 - Providence Diamond Drilling Underway and Final RC Drill Results

[2] 05 May 2022 - Diamond Drilling at Providence Uncovers Further Significant Gold Results