

## MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the interim financial statements of the Company as at September 30, 2006. The Company's financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada. The reporting currency is the Canadian dollar (CAD) and all amounts presented in the MD&A are in Canadian dollars.

This MD&A, dated November 10, 2006, was prepared in compliance with the provisions of Form 51-102F1 and approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

### Forward-looking information

The MD&A contains forward-looking statements that reflect, at the date of the MD&A, the Company's expectations, estimates and projections with regard to its operations, the mining industry in general, and the economic environment in which it operates. Although reasonable, the statements entail a certain amount of risk and uncertainty and there is no guarantee that they will prove to be accurate. Consequently, actual results could be materially different from those implied or expressed by these forward-looking statements.

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

*Radisson* is a mineral exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in northwestern Québec and northwestern Ontario.

As mentioned in the MD&A of June 30, 2006, in light of the current price of gold and positive drilling results identifying the 36 East gold zone, the Company is re-evaluating the O'Brien/Kewagama project to determine whether it is better to go ahead with underground bulk sampling from the existing mine shafts on the O'Brien and Kewagama properties or to continue diamond drilling on surface to increase known gold resources. To this end, a scoping study will be carried out in 2006 by an independent consulting firm.

Over the past few years, exploration work has focused on the 36 East Zone and its extensions. The zone lies within the volcanic rocks of the Piché Group, south of the Cadillac fault. However, the new gold zones discovered in 2005 and 2006 by the Globex-Queenston joint venture on the Wood-Pandora project, which lies due east of the O'Brien/Kewagama project, are located either in the Cadillac Fault (8.5 g/t Au over 28.0 metres, D Zone) or north of the Fault in sediments of the Cadillac Group (68.2 g/t Au over 1.5 metres, Mudstone Zone, and 22.6 g/t Au over 45.8 m, Ironwood Zone). In 2006, the Company carried out an airborne survey over the entire O'Brien/Kewagama project; the results have been integrated with existing data in order to define exploration targets for the 2006 diamond drilling program.

The program began on August 28, 2006 and by October 15, 2006, 2455 metres of drilling had been completed in five drill holes (KW06-12 to KW06-16). Hole OB06-17 is currently being drilled. To date, the results obtained have revealed the existence of a new gold zone, the North zone, about 75 m north of the Cadillac Fault, in the sediments of the Cadillac Group. The mineralization consists of smoky quartz veins in sheared and altered sedimentary rock; the veins contain pyrite, arsenopyrite and, occasionally, visible gold (hole KW06-13). Gold values of 6.7 g/t over 1.5 m (0.20 oz/t over 5.0 ft), 10.4 g/t over 1.2 m (0.31 oz/t over 3.8 ft) and 10.6 g/t over 1.2 m (0.31 oz/t over 3.8 ft) were obtained in holes KW06-12, KW06-13 and KW06-15, respectively.

The following tables summarize the results obtained on the North zone during the 2006 drilling program as well as those obtained in the same area by Novamin in 1981. The zone, which is subvertical and oriented east-west (parallel to the Cadillac Fault), was intersected to a depth of 510 feet. It is open both on strike and at depth.

O'Brien / Kewagama Project  
North zone – 2006 drilling results

Drill Hole (No.)	Line.	From	To	Au	Length	Au	Length	Comments
	(E)	(ft)	(ft)	(oz/t)	(ft)	(g/t)	(m)	
KW06-12	51+00	443.3	444.5	0.69	1.2	23.7	0.4	Quartz vein with visible gold North zone: quartz vein, As-Py
		531.5	536.5	0.20	5.0	6.7	1.5	
KW06-13	53+00	600.8	604.0	0.30	3.2	10.4	1.0	North zone: quartz vein, As-Py and visible gold North zone: quartz vein
KW06-14	49+00	513.3	515.2	0.02	1.9	0.8	0.6	A little As-Py North zone: quartz vein, As-Py
KW06-15	51+00	664.8	668.6	0.31	3.8	10.6	1.2	

O'Brien / Kewagama Project  
North zone area – Novamin drilling results, 1981

Drill Hole (No.)	Line	From	To	Au	Length	Au	Length	Comments
	(E)	(ft)	(ft)	(oz/t)	(ft)	(g/t)	(m)	
2120-S20	52+65	246.1	249.3	0.10	3.3	3.4	1.0	North zone: quartz vein, As-Py Quartz vein with visible gold Quartz vein with visible gold
		351.0	356.0	0.19	1.6	6.4	1.5	
		388.8	392.1	0.51	3.3	17.5	1.0	
2120-S24	51+35	272.3	275.6	0.12	3.3	4.1	1.0	North zone: quartz vein, As-Py Quartz vein with visible gold
		318.2	321.5	0.18	3.3	6.2	1.0	
2120-S26	53+66	410.1	413.4	0.55	3.3	18.9	1.0	North zone: quartz vein, As-Py and visible gold
2120-S28	53+00	283.8	287.1	2.50	3.3	85.6	1.0	Quartz vein with visible gold

Radisson is very encouraged by the results obtained on the North zone. In addition, data from the recent airborne EM and magnetic surveys suggests that the zone continues to the east and west. This justifies immediate follow-up, including ground geophysical surveys and additional drilling.

Drilling is ongoing and upcoming holes will investigate the extensions of the 36E Zone. Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle (Scott Wilson RPA) is currently preparing a new report on gold resources. It will be included in the scoping study which will be used to decide whether to undertake underground bulk sampling.

As already mentioned in the Annual Report, the Company has been evaluating its portfolio of properties to effectively target future projects. The first result of this operation was the identification of the Douay and Massicotte properties as highly prospective for the discovery of gold deposits.

The Douay property is located in northwestern Québec, about 35 kilometres southwest of the town of Matagami. It is wholly owned by Radisson and currently consists of 25 mining claims with a total area of 838 hectares, in Douay and Vezza townships. Additional staking was carried out and should increase the total area of the project to about 1,245 hectares, once government confirmations have been obtained, in addition to covering the Casa-Bérardi / Douay / Cameron gold corridor over a strike length of more than 4 kilometres.

The Company also expanded the Massicotte property, located about 185 kilometres north of Rouyn-Noranda, in northwestern Québec. Since fall 2005, Radisson has map-designated more than 200 claims in this area in order to cover a strike length of more than 20 km of lithologies favourable for Detour-Lake-type mineralization (3.5 million oz Au), along the Detour Lake Deformation Zone (DLDZ). The new claims made it possible to cover more than 14 km of the Massicotte Deformation Zone (MDZ). Several gold showings have been discovered along the latter, the most significant being the Lynx and Rambo zones. Radisson's properties cover more than 15,800 hectares (158 km<sup>2</sup>) in the Massicotte area and include the eastern extension of the Detour Lake Deformation Zone, which is associated with the Detour Lake Mine (3.5 million ounces of gold) and the recently reported discoveries by Pelangio and Trade Winds Ventures.

Compilation work is underway to select the most prospective sectors. Exploration work will be proposed for selected targets, depending on the Company's financial capability,

Regarding the molybdenum and gold projects in the Dryden area, in Ontario, the Company has begun a diamond drilling program on the Highway Showing (the property) south of Dryden, in Ontario. The program will include a total of about 300 m of drilling, making it possible to determine the strike and depth extensions of the molybdenum showing discovered along the road cut on Highway 502, in 2005.

The showing includes two parallel mineralized zones located on either side of the road and oriented north-northwest, which is the same direction as major regional structures. Occurring in the coarse-grained granodiorite, the mineralization consists of molybdenite associated with joint- and fracture-filling quartz. If the mineralization continues under the road, it could therefore consist of a single 30-metre-wide mineralized zone.

#### Promotion

The Company is updating its Website to make it more user-friendly. It will be operational in December 2006.

The Company will be present at Québec Exploration 2006, which is to be held in Québec from November 20 to 23, 2006. It will also be participating in the Self-Directed Investor Show, which will be held on November 5 and 26, 2006 in Montréal (Palais des Congrès) and which is organized by Valeurs Mobilières Desjardins (Disnat). Finally, it will be present, in January 2007, at the Cambridge House Investment Conference in Vancouver.

#### Equity financing

On April 26, 2006, the Company completed a private placement for \$500,000. Eighty percent (80%) of this amount, \$400,000, was in the form of flow-through shares. The 20% in non-flow-through financing, totalling \$100,000, was mainly used to pay costs related to the financing (commissions, legal documents, press releases, regulatory and TSX fees / nearly \$70,000) and the balance will be used to fund the Company's working capital. The proceeds from the flow-through financing are being used for exploration work on the O'Brien and Kewagama properties, in northwestern Québec, and on properties in the Dryden area, in northwestern Ontario.

On May 11, 2006, the Company completed a private placement for \$1,207,500 with Union Securities Ltd (net proceeds of \$1,078,800). The proceeds of the placement will be used for the development of the O'Brien and Kewagama properties and for working capital.

In the current quarter, the Company did not engage in any equity financing. In October 2006, Company announced a \$200,000 financing by press release. It is in the negotiation phase.

#### Exploration program

For the quarter ending September 30, 2006, exploration work amounted to more than \$137,000. During the same period, the work mainly consisted of subcontracted diamond drilling and other exploration work on the O'Brien / Kewagama project (about \$118,000). In the Dryden area, in Ontario, prospecting and field sampling are currently underway and work for this quarter will amount to about \$19,000. The drilling program should total 3,500 metres on the O'Brien / Kewagama project, while drilling on the Dryden project will total about 300 m.

#### Stock market

The Company's shares have been listed on the stock market since 1986 and are currently listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol RDS, in the "early-stage company" category.

## SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Highlights of the last three financial years  
(in thousands of dollars except for amounts per share)

	Financial year ending December 31st		
	2005	2004	2003
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	4,418	4,625	3,760
Revenue	10	13	1
Net loss	543	197	1,156
Net loss per share	0.02	0.01	0.04
Long-term debt	0	1	2

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(in thousands of dollars except for amounts per share)

Quarter	Total Income	Net Income (Net loss)	Earnings (Loss)
			per Share Basic and Diluted
	\$	\$	\$
December 2004	3	7	0.00
March 2005	3	(107)	(0.00)
June 2005	-	(138)	(0.00)
September 2005	3	(133)	(0.00)
December 2005	4	(165)	(0.00)
March 2006	2	(112)	(0.00)
June 2006	4	(163)	(0.00)
September 2006	2	(141)	(0.00)

During the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the net loss was \$140,593. This amount corresponds to Radisson's operating expenses and is due to costs related to being a public company. Salaries and benefits, professional fees, expenditures for experts and subcontractors, as well as other costs related to administering the Company also contributed to this loss. Stock-based compensation in the amount of \$16,700 was recorded during the three-month period ending September 30, 2006; this expense was the same for the three-month period ending June 30, 2006. By comparing, it can be seen that the net loss for the three-month period ending September 30, 2006, is lower than the one for the quarter ending June 30, 2006. Comparing the last two quarters, it can be seen that professional fees are about \$40,000 less, considering the posting during the previous quarter of costs of about \$20,000 to settle the contract of the person formerly in charge of relations with investors as well as to adjust allowances for professional fees. No costs of this type were engaged during the current quarter. Listing and registration fees also decreased because the Company obtained equity financing during the previous quarter, which was not the case during the quarter ending September 30, 2006. During the quarter, salaries and benefits and the "Experts and Sub-contractors" expense remained stable compared with the quarter ending June 30, 2006. Comparing the last two quarters, a significant increase in traveling and representation expenses can be noted. This increase of more than \$25,000 is explained by the many trips to promote the Company with investors and the search for financing (travel was mostly in Toronto) but travel to Montréal and Vancouver must also be included. There are also related representation fees of \$7500, due to payment for a press article during the Cambridge House Investment Conference in Toronto.

When the results of the nine-month periods ending September 30, 2006 and 2005 are compared, significant variations in the following expenditure items are explainable:

The "Experts and Sub-contractors" expense increased by about \$25,000, due to the hiring of a representative for relations with investors and because part of the geology fees were not charged to exploration projects although they were in the comparative period.

Salaries and benefits increased by about \$10,000 because the Company hired an administrative assistant on an hourly basis for an indefinite period.

Traveling and representation expenses increased by about \$27,000; as previously explained, this is due to increased presence mainly in Toronto, but also in Vancouver and Montréal, participating in promotional activities and seeking sources of financing

Listing and registration fees also increased by about \$15,000 because, during the nine-month period ending September 30, 2006, the Company completed equity financing totalling \$1,707,500, while during the ninth month period ending September 30, 2005, the Company had only issued shares for \$164,000 in proceeds. An increase in this expense is therefore normal.

Analyzing the details of expenses for these four quarters leads to the conclusion that most of Radisson's expenses are stable and predictable. The expenditures that vary from one quarter to the next are usually stock-based compensation, professional fees, and listing and registration fees.

The Company's management continues to optimally manage the funds available for its operating expenses and is confident of maintaining a sound financial position throughout the 2006 financial year.

## **LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

During the last quarter, the Company issued shares for \$500,000 in proceeds. It intends to use much of this money (\$400,000) to continue exploration work on the O'Brien and Kewagama properties and on properties in Ontario. After deduction of issuance fees from the remaining portion (\$100,000), the balance was used to fund the Company's working capital. As for the \$1,207,500 financing, it was used to put the Company on a sound financial footing and make it possible for Radisson to reach its strategic objectives.

As at September 30, 2006, the Company had a cash balance of \$70,566 and \$1,000,000 in a term deposit. Of this amount, \$172,895 is reserved for future exploration work and is presented separately on the Company's balance sheet. As at June 30, 2006, the cash balance was \$55,618 and the term deposit was \$1,250,000. As at September 30, 2006, the Company's working capital amounted to \$854,686, compared to \$980,966 as at June 30, 2006. The Company's financial position is therefore sound; there are sufficient funds available to continue operations for a period of at least 12 months.

The Company's principal source of financing is equity financing and depends on venture capital markets, the attractiveness of exploration companies to investors, and metal prices.

To continue its exploration activities and be able to support its ongoing operations, Radisson will need to continue its work with the financial community to obtain further equity financing. With this in mind, the Company's President will be present at the Québec Exploration 2006 event in Québec.

During the last quarter, the Company's management revised its estimate of the administrative expenses that must be absorbed by the Company's working capital to about \$125,000 per quarter. Radisson is currently in a good financial position and will be able to bear these expenses for the next 12 months.

Outstanding warrants, if exercised, represent significant potential financing. If outstanding stock options were exercised, they would also represent significant additional potential financing. According to the Company's management, if the price of Radisson's shares were to increase significantly, a massive influx of cash would be likely; however, it is not possible to anticipate the amount in question.

## OPERATING RESULTS

Date	Financing		Use of proceeds	Objectives
April 2006	Flow-through shares	\$400,000	Allocated to exploration on the O'Brien and Kewagama properties and properties in Ontario.	Exploration currently underway
	Common shares	\$100,000	Working capital	
	Total	\$500,000		
May 2006	Common shares	\$1,207,500	Allocated to working capital and development of the O'Brien and Kewagama properties and properties in Ontario	Exploration work or studies currently underway

## CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

The only contractual obligation related to the two option agreements signed in 2005 for the molybdenum properties is to duly maintain the claims; should the options be abandoned, the Company has committed to carrying out exploration work to ensure that said claims are valid for an additional period of at least six months. The monetary obligations for 2006 related to the options include an \$8,000 cash payment which came to term on September 1st, and another of \$4,000 coming to term on December 8th as part of the second option. In both cases, 10,000 shares are to be issued.

As at September 30, 2006, the Company must spend \$172,895 in exploration expenditures related to flow-through financing completed in spring 2006; the original financing amounted to \$400,000. As planned, an amount of about \$227,000 has been spent on Radisson's properties and Management continues to plan work to meet the statutory requirements related to the flow-through financing.

Following are the details of royalties on the mineral properties:

O'Brien: 1 million dollar cash payment in the event of commercial production.

Kewagama: 2% NSR

Highway: 2% NSR with possibility of buy-back in return for 1,000,000 dollars.

Grave Lake: 2% NSR

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND COMMERCIAL OBJECTIVES

In the course of its administrative activities, the Company rents office space from the President of Radisson Mining Resources Inc. During the three-month period ending September 30, 2006, the rental amounted to \$1,400 and the cumulative amount for the last nine months totalled \$3,150.

These operations occurred in the ordinary course of business and were recorded at the exchange value, which is the consideration determined and agreed upon by the related parties.

## ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

The Company provides information about deferred exploration expenditures in Note 3 of its interim financial statements ending September 30, 2006.

The Company has no research and development expenditures.

The Company has no deferred expenses other than mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures.

#### **GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS**

Following are the details of general administrative costs for the three-month period ending September 30, 2006:

Telecommunications	\$1,270
Electricity	\$4,323
Stationery and office supplies	\$484
Claim management	\$2,430
Total	\$8,507

#### **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES**

Following are the details of critical accounting policies and those that require the most judgment and estimates when preparing the Company's financial statements:

##### **Mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures**

Mineral properties are recorded at cost. Exploration and development expenses, minus related government assistance, are deferred. When a production decision is made, the costs related to the deposit, recorded under mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures, are capitalized. These costs will then be amortized using the unit-of-production method for the financial year based on probable and proven ore reserves. However, when a project is abandoned, the corresponding costs are written off.

These assets are written down when the Company does not plan to carry out further work in the foreseeable future or in the absence of work over a period exceeding three years.

##### **Stock-based compensation**

The Company uses the fair value method for recording stock-based compensation on the income statement. Using this method, the Company distributes the expense over the vesting period of the options. The expected life of the options used to calculate their fair value is based on Management's experience and judgment.

##### **Income and mining taxes**

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the substantially enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect, at the date of the financial statements, for the financial year during which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company establishes a valuation allowance with regard to future tax assets if, according to available information, it is more likely than not that all or part of future income tax assets will not be realized.

#### **RISK FACTORS**

##### **Risks related to exploration**

Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk. Few of the properties explored are put into production. Unusual or unexpected rock formations, fires, power outages, labour disputes, floods, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, and problems in obtaining qualified workers and appropriate or adequate machinery or equipment are other risks involved in carrying out exploration programs.

The economics of developing resource properties are affected by many factors, including operating costs, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in metal markets, processing equipment costs and other factors such as Native land claims, government regulations, especially regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting natural resources, and environmental protection. Depending on the price of the natural resources produced, the Company can determine that it is not appropriate to begin or continue

commercial production. There is no certainty that amounts spent by the Company in exploring its mineral properties will lead to the discovery of commercial quantities of ore. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits.

#### Environmental and other regulations

Existing and future environmental legislation, regulations and measures could give rise to additional costs, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the Company's activities that are unpredictable in scope. The requirements of environmental regulations and standards are under constant evaluation and can be increased considerably, which could seriously affect the Company's business or its ability to develop its properties economically. Before production can begin on a property, the Company must obtain regulatory and environmental approvals; there is no assurance that these approvals will be obtained or can be obtained in a timely manner. The costs of changes in government regulations can also reduce the profitability of operations or completely preclude the economic development of a property.

#### Risks related to financing and development

The development of the Company's properties therefore depends on its ability to obtain the necessary additional financing. There is no assurance that it will be successful in obtaining the required financing. Furthermore, putting resource properties into production depends on obtaining the services of experienced personnel or of coming to agreements with other large resource companies that can provide the expertise.

#### Market forces

Factors beyond the Company's control can influence the marketability of the gold or any other mineral discovered. The price of resources has fluctuated considerably, especially over the past few years. The impact of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

#### Uninsured risks

The Company can be held liable for the results of cave-ins, pollution, or other risks against which it cannot or may elect not to insure because of the high cost of premiums or for other reasons. The payment of these liabilities could reduce or eliminate the funds available for exploration and mining activities.

### **OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS**

Additional information about the Company is available on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)).

### **NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 51-102**

Disclosure, as at September 30, 2006, of data relating to outstanding securities

Outstanding category A shares: **38,552,851**

Warrants: **6,544,299**

<b>Number of Warrants</b>	<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>Expiry Date</b>
546,875	\$0.45	December 2006
700,000	\$0.29	August 2007
33,333	\$0.39	August 2007
434,783	\$0.30	April 2008
1,379,308	\$0.40	April 2008
3,450,000	\$0.45	May 2008

**Broker Warrants:**

Broker Warrants for units consisting of one common share and one warrant: **526,409**

43,478 A units at \$0.23 per unit (each A unit consists of one common share and one warrant entitling its holder to subscribe to one share at a price of \$0.30 per share). These Broker Warrants expire in April 2008.

137,931 B units at \$0.29 per unit (each B unit consists of one common share and one warrant entitling its holder to subscribe to one share at a price of \$0.40 per share). These Broker Warrants expire in April 2008.

345,000 B units at \$0.35 per unit (each B unit consists of one common share and one warrant entitling its holder to subscribe to one share at a price of \$0.45 per share). These Broker Warrants expire in May 2008.

Outstanding options: **2,692,830**

Number of options	Exercise price	Expiry Date
310,000	\$0.40	June 27, 2007
500,000	\$0.42	August 27, 2007
150,000	\$0.38	August 15, 2007
300,000	\$0.27	March 30, 2008
250,000	\$0.41	April 24, 2008
500,000	\$0.34	October 21, 2009
257,830	\$0.15	March 2, 2010
175,000	\$0.30	October 31, 2010
250,000	\$0.33	April 11, 2011

