



INTERIM MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

**SECOND QUARTER
OF 2022
(June 30, 2022)**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), prepared in compliance with the provisions of Form 51-102F1, approved by the Board of Directors and dated August 25, 2022, should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed financial statements as at June 30, 2022.

The interim condensed financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The reporting currency is the Canadian dollar (CAD) and all amounts presented in the MD&A are in Canadian dollars.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The MD&A contains forward-looking statements that reflect, at the date of the MD&A, the Corporation's expectations, estimates and projections about 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.

GLOBAL COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The global COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve including the continuing imposition of restrictions on the movement of people and goods, social distancing measures, restrictions on group gatherings, quarantine requirements and contact tracing. The Corporation has been able to continue exploration and other activities thus far this year without any major COVID-19 related disruptions. The Corporation has been closely monitoring and taking necessary measures to manage the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its exploration activities. The Corporation is managing the financial and operational challenges of COVID-19 while rapidly addressing the needs of its employees. The Corporation continues to work closely with local, provincial, national governments and communities on limiting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its people and business. The Corporation is continuously monitoring and working on the implementation of sanitary measures recommended by Health Authorities and maintains rigorous COVID-19 prevention protocols.

PROPERTY PORTFOLIO

Radisson has a portfolio of two properties, covering a total area of 7,362 hectares in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Nord-du-Québec regions of Quebec, Canada. Canada's political system is stable, and Quebec has a great deal to offer in terms of tax benefits, access to a qualified workforce and suppliers recognized for their expertise in the mining sector. In April 2022, the Fraser Institute ranked Quebec 6th in the world for its attractiveness investment for mining development. Radisson's primary project, the O'Brien gold project, is located along the world-renowned Larder-Lake-Cadillac Break, which has hosted the majority of gold deposits in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Properties in Quebec (as at June 30, 2022)

Property	Number of Claims	Area (hectare)	Mineralization	Interest
Douay	30	1,523	Gold	100%
O'Brien	120	5,839	Gold	100%
Total	150	7,362		

O'BRIEN PROJECT

Radisson's main asset, the 100% owned O'Brien Gold Project (including the O'Brien, Kewagama and New Alger properties), is located halfway between the towns of Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of Quebec. The O'Brien Project comprises 120 claims covering a total area of 5,839 ha to the south-east of the LaRonde Mine (owned by Agnico-Eagle) and approximately 8 km west of the Lapa property (also owned by Agnico-Eagle; historical production of 872,000 ounces). The O'Brien project lies within the Abitibi gold belt, in the Malartic-Cadillac sector, and along the prolific Larder-Lake-Cadillac Break. In August 2020, the Corporation completed the acquisition of the New Alger property, contiguous to the west and to the south of the O'Brien property. This acquisition increased the company's prospective land holdings by 5,202 hectares and currently covers over 5.2 km of strike along the prolific Larder-Lake-Cadillac Break.

Mineral resource estimate on O'Brien Project, July 2019

On March 26, 2019, Radisson contracted 3DGeo-Solution to complete an NI 43-101 resource estimate for the O'Brien gold project ("O'Brien"). The resource estimate ("MRE") was prepared in accordance with the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") by the independent firm 3DGeo-Solution, dated July 15, 2019. The MRE was based on a litho-structural reinterpretation completed in March 2019. The technical report for the MRE was filed on SEDAR on August 29, 2019.

O'Brien Gold Project : NI-43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate as at July 2019¹

	Indicated resources			Inferred resources		
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)
5.0 g/t cut off	949,700	9.48	289,400	617,400	7,31	145,000

⁽¹⁾ These Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves, as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate was based on:

A new litho-structural interpretation released in March 2019.

16,302 m of additional and historical drilling from F, 36E and Vintage Zones.

Large increases in contained gold ounces and average gold grades.

The new mineral resource estimate resulted in a large increase of contained gold oz per vertical meter as grade and contained ounces increased across all categories at all cut-offs.

New litho-structural model unlocked the “jewellery” box mystery of the high-grade O’Brien mine.

The new structural model has resulted in a much better comprehension of the O’Brien gold project, highlighting a strong compatibility with the historic data and geometry of the Old O’Brien mine, where only 3 veins accounted for 90% of the historic production at an average grade of 15.25 g/t Au.

New litho-structural model helps unlock significant property wide exploration potential along strike and at depth.

Current resources are mostly limited to a vertical depth of approximately 500 m, while drilling has traced mineralization down to vertical depths of more than 1,000 m. Other mines in the area have exceeded depths well below 1,000 m. Currently defined resources are adjacent to the old O’Brien mine where historic production reached a vertical depth of 1,100 metres and that remains untested below.

High-priority resource expansion and exploration drill targets have been defined:

The litho-structural model suggests a repetitive pattern with multiple high-grade trends (similar to structures mined historically at O’Brien) occurring along strike to the east and west of the old O’Brien Mine.

O’Brien Gold Project: MRE 2019 (Comparison with Previous Resources Estimate (5.00 g/t Au cut-off))

	Indicated resources			Inferred resources		
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)
July 2019	949,700	9.48	289,400	617,400	7.31	145,000
March 2018	624,734	8.30	166,671	416,123	7.21	95,508

- (1) The independent qualified person for the current 2019 MRE, as defined by NI 43-101, is Kenneth Williamson, M.Sc., P.Geo, of Kenneth Williamson 3DGeo-Solution. The effective date of the estimate is July 15th, 2019.
- (2) The Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources and are based on the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
- (3) These Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- (4) Results are presented undiluted.
- (5) Sensitivity was assessed using cut-off grades from 3.00 g/t Au to 7.00 g/t Au. Cut-off grade is function of prevailing market condition (gold price, exchange rates, mining costs, etc) and must therefore be re-evaluated accordingly.
- (6) Base case cut-off grade of 5.00 g/t Au was established considering the narrow nature of the mineralized zones, a gold price of 1,350.00 US\$/oz or 1,755.00 C\$/oz using a 1.30 exchange rate, a recovery of 87.4%, a gold selling cost of 5.00 C\$/oz, an overall mining cost of 67.50 C\$/t, a processing cost of 65.00 C\$/t and a G&A / Environmental cost of 32.50 C\$/t.
- (7) High grade capping of 60.00 g/t Au was applied to raw assay grades prior to compositing. Compositing length was established at 1.50 m. Interpolation was realized using an inverse distance cubed (ID³) methodology within a 3m x 3m x 3m cell-size block model.
- (8) Density data (g/cm³) was set to 2.82 g/cm³ based on available density measurements.
- (9) A minimum true thickness of 1.5 m was applied for the construction of the mineralized zones model, which consist of 63 different mineralized zones.
- (10) Following recommendation of Form 43-101F1, the number of metric tons and ounces was rounded to the nearest hundredth. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects.
- (11) Kenneth Williamson 3DGeo-Solution is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues that could materially impact the current Mineral Resource Estimate.
**All technical data in relation to the updated resources estimate for its project O’Brien were extracted from Radisson’s press release dated July 15, 2019.*

OTHER PROPERTIES IN QUEBEC

Although Radisson intends to concentrate its efforts on the O'Brien project, the Corporation previously completed an historical data compilation of the Douay property located in the James Bay territory and conducted an IP geophysical survey in order to define additional exploration targets on the area of the Vezza mine trend located in the northern portion of the property.

EQUITY FINANCING

Stock Options

During the first two quarters, 1,665,000 options were exercised for a total amount of \$212,399. An amount of \$94,015 was recorded as an increase in the share capital relative to the carrying value for the options on the Reserves – Settlement under Equity.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In August 2019, the Corporation launched a 20,000 m drill program, primarily aimed at validating the new litho-structural model published in March 2019. In October 2019, the Corporation announced first results from the program, including 66.71 g/ Au over 4.70 m, 250 m below current resources on an enrichment vector located 300 m east of the main mined out infrastructures in the Old O'Brien mine. The drill program was subsequently expanded to 60,000 m. During 2020, the Corporation published multiple high-grade intercepts which not only continued to validate the lithostructural model but also demonstrated the potential for resource growth along strike and at depth below currently defined resources at the O'Brien gold project. Drilling has continued to confirm and expand mineralization along four steeply dipping high-grade mineralized trends, located 300 m, 600 m, 900 m and 1,200 m to the east of the O'Brien Mine. The program subsequently was expanded to 130,000 m. In parallel, the Corporation has completed environmental studies required and continued to advance the permitting process for an underground exploration program.

Following the acquisition of the adjacent New Alger property in August 2020, the Corporation believes there is an opportunity to apply its lithostructural model and to unlock the resource potential along the 2.5 km prospective strike to the west of the old O'Brien Mine, in an area that remains largely untested. In 2021, the Corporation started allocating a portion of the program to step out further along strike with the objective of testing high potential targets further to the east and west of the old O'Brien Mine. Between August 2019 and December 31, 2021 a total of 114,068 m of drilling were completed at the O'Brien gold project.

Drilling has demonstrated continuity of mineralization well below the boundary of defined resources in all defined trends, which remain open for expansion laterally and at depth. In trend #0, drilling has traced mineralization to a depth of 750 m, while current resources are mostly within the first 240 m. In trend #1, drilling has highlighted continuity of mineralization down to a vertical depth of 950 m, while current resources are mostly limited to a vertical depth of approximately 600 m. In trend #2, drilling has highlighted continuity

of mineralization down to a vertical depth of over 800 m, while current resources are mostly within 400 m from surface. In trend #3, drilling has traced mineralization down to 500 m vertical depth from surface. Current resources are mostly confined to within a vertical depth of 240 m. In trend #4, drilling has traced mineralization down to a vertical depth of approximately 330 m.

2022 Exploration work

During the first half of 2022, the Corporation completed approximately 12,530 m of drilling, including 10,119 m of directional drilling increasing the total of the program to 128,006 m. The drill program was finalized in June and drill rigs were demobilized from the O'Brien gold project.

In the second quarter, the company initiated a prospection program south of the Larder-Lake-Cadillac Break and continued the historical data compilation program. Following the completion of the drill program the company expects its exploration expenditures to be significantly lower in the second half of 2022. With \$ 3,640,107 in cash and cash equivalents, as of June 30, 2022, the Corporation believes it is fully financed for its exploration work programs.

As of June 30, 2022 assays were pending for approximately 27,000 m of drilling. A summary of main results published in 2021 and 2022 is detailed in the table below.

Summary of results published in 2021 and 2022

Sector / Trend	Published results (m)	# holes published			Number of published intercepts grading				
		# holes published	# holes with VG	% holes with VG	>5 g/t Au	>10 g/t Au	>15 g/t Au	>20 g/t Au	>25 g/t Au
O'Brien West	5,736	11	1	9%	3	1	1	1	1
Trend #0	18,005	36	20	56%	17	8	4	4	4
Trend #1	28,102	48	27	56%	49	20	11	8	7
Trend #2	28,203	51	25	49%	40	15	9	5	4
Trend #3	10,166	26	11	42%	17	9	5	3	1
Trend #4	6,364	15	6	40%	6	2	1	1	1
Kewagama East & Other	4,311	14	3	21%	4	2	1	1	1
Total	100,887	201	93	46%	136	57	32	23	19

**Information presented in the above tables were extracted from Radisson's press release dated May 25, 2022*

STOCK MARKET

The Corporation's shares have been listed on the stock market under the symbol RDS since 1986. Radisson is a "Venture Issuer" on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V).

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION (IFRS)

The following table summarizes selected key financial data from the Corporation's balance sheet of the last six fiscal years :

	Fiscal year ended December 31		
	2021 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
Total assets	52,550,799	43,021,612	25,444,335
Revenues	131,056	53,314	44,209
Net income (loss)	2,012,233	(2,383,734)	(497,125)
Net income (loss) per share	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.0003)

SELECTED QUATERLY INFORMATION (Unaudited)

Operating results for each quarter for the two last years are presented in the table below. The Corporation's management is of the opinion that the data related to these quarters was prepared in the same manner as those that of the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

QUARTER	2022 June	2022 March	2021 December	2021 September	2021 June	2021 March	2020 December	2020 September
Statements of comprehensive loss (\$)								
Revenues	15,139	17,736	14,825	17,695	70,219	28,317	5,838	2,322
Comprehensive income (loss)	(888,013)	1,029,995	1,706,536	499,701	813,523	1,040,432	(2,739,772)	415,354
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.00)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.010)	(0.002)
Statements of financial position (\$)								
Cash and cash equivalents	3,640,107	6,838,285	10,947,294	9,283,391	10,097,932	13,526,068	14,925,581	6,933,108
Total liabilities and equity	49,866,875	51,504,032	52,550,799	45,781,305	43,866,348	44,520,377	43,021,612	28,373,997
Mining Exploration (\$)								
Exploration and evaluation expenses	2,758,909	3,448,128	4,365,936	2,913,244	2,395,826	2,234,877	1,542,615	2,009,228

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

Because of its area of activities, the Corporation does not generate regular revenue and must depend on issuing shares and on the interest income generated by its investments to cover its operating expenses.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred a net gain of \$141,982 or \$0.01 per share compared to a net gain of \$1,853,954 or \$ 0.01 per share for the same period ended in 2021.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, there was \$ 32,574 in revenue from interest earned compared to \$98,536 for the same period in 2021.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred salaries and employee benefits expenses of \$ 333,088 compared to expenses of \$198,649 for the same period in 2021. The increase is explained by an increase in the number of employees.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred experts and subcontractors expenses of \$75,674 compared to expenses of \$154,114 for the same period in 2021. The decrease is offset by the increase in salaries and employee benefits expenses with certain contractors becoming employees.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred professional fees of \$52,100 compared to expenses of \$72,052 for the same period in 2021. The decrease is mostly related to fees associated with the process of completing a listing on the OTCQB market in United States in 2021.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred investor relations and shareholder communication expense of \$110,741 compared with expenses of \$92,902 for the same period in 2021. The increase is due to participation in mining conferences participation and an increase in online awareness programs in the first two quarters of 2022.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred listing and registration fees of \$62,137 compared with expenses of \$76,233 for the same period in 2021. The decrease is mostly related to fees associated with the process of completing a listing on the OTCQB market in United States in 2021.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation reported a decrease of \$840,000 in the change in fair value of investments compared to unrealized gain of \$720,000 for the same period in 2021. This gain is unrealized and has no effect on the treasury.

The Corporation is continuing to carefully control its expenditures to extend its liquid assets while avoiding unnecessary dilution of its outstanding shares. The Corporation's management continues to prudently manage the funds available for its operating expenses to be able to meet its commitments and maintain the Corporation's sustainability in the longer term.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$6,207,037 compared with expenses of \$4,630,703 for the same period in 2021. This increase is explained by an increase in exploration activities at O'Brien in the first two quarters, including directional drilling activities, historical data relog, compilation and the commencement of a prospection program on the New Alger portion of the O'Brien project. Following the completion of the drill program, the company expects its exploration expenditures to be significantly lower in the second half of 2022.

Administration expenses incurred by the Corporation during the six-month period ended June 30, 2022 were \$706,295 compared with expenses of \$670,564 for the same period in 2021. Principal differences have been explained above.

As at June 30, 2022, the Corporation had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$3,640,107 compared to \$10,097,932 on June 30, 2021. As at June 30, 2022, \$0 of these funds were reserved for evaluation and exploration expenses (2021, \$4,598,357).

The Corporation holds 24,000,000 shares of Renforth Resources Inc. as a long-term investment. On June 30, 2022, these shares represented a value of \$1,080,000.

The warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2022 if exercised could represent additional funding in the amount of \$278,086.

The Corporation's principal source of financing is equity financing, the success of which depends on capital markets conditions, the attractiveness of exploration companies for investors, and metal prices. To continue its exploration activities and be able to support its ongoing operations, the Corporation expects that it will have to continue to maintain and enhance relations with investors and other capital market participants, with the aim of raising additional equity financing going forward.

INFORMATION ON OUTSTANDING SECURITIES

Capital-Stock

As at June 30, 2022 and as the date of this report Corporation's share capital consisted of 275,956,266 (2021, 245,450,890) common shares issued and outstanding.

June 30, 2022	Class A shares	Amount \$
Issued and paid:		
Balance as at December 31, 2021	274,291,266	67,979,278
Options exercised ⁽¹⁾	1,665,000	212,399
Balance as at June 30, 2022	275,956,266	68,191,677

1) Options and warrants exercised are presented net of their fair value.

June 30, 2021	Class A shares	Amount \$
Issued and paid:		
Balance as at December 31, 2020	244,430,890	61,800,999
Options exercised ⁽¹⁾	1,750,000	119,910
Warrants exercised ⁽¹⁾	394,822	84,915
Financing costs ⁽²⁾	-	(851)
Balance as at June 30, 2021	246,575,712	62,004,973

1) Warrants and options exercised are presented net of warrants fair value.

2) Financing fees are related to a private placement closed on December 31st, 2020.

Stock Purchase Options

The Corporation has a stock option plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants. As at June 30, 2022, a maximum of 25,000,000 (2021, 18,000,000) common shares of the Corporation may be issued pursuant to that stock option plan. As at June 30, 2022, options to purchase 16,094,426 (2021, 12,395,926) common shares were issued and outstanding.

	Number of options	Number of options	
Balance at December 31, 2021	14,870,926	10,940,926	Balance at December 31, 2020
Exercised	(1,665,000)	(1,750,000)	Exercised
Expired	(1,000,000)	(225,000)	Expired
Granted	3,888,500	4,730,000	Granted
Balance at June 30, 2022	16,094,426	13,695,926	Balance at June 30, 2021
Exercisable options	16,094,426	12,195,926	Exercisable options

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, 1,665,000 common shares were issued following the exercise of stock options (2021, 1,750,000).

Warrants

Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Corporation.

The exercise prices and the maturing dates of the warrants are variable, depending of the date of their issuance.

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation did not issue any warrants (2021, 0). At the end of the quarter 794,532 share purchase warrants were outstanding on June 30, 2022 (2021, 25,871,295).

	Number of warrants	Number of warrants	
Balance at December 31, 2021	16,402,940	26,221,295	Balance at December 31, 2020
Exercised	-	(394,822)	Exercised
Expired	(15,608,408)	(462,120)	Expired
Balance at June 30, 2022	794,532	25,364,353	Balance at June 30, 2021

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

Following are the details of royalties and contractual obligations held by Radisson on third parties' properties:

- Massicotte: In favour of Radisson, a 2% NSR royalty on the claims that make up the property. Balmoral can purchase the first half of the NSR royalty for a cash payment of \$1,000,000 and the second half for an additional cash payment of \$2,000,000.

Following are the details of royalties and contractual obligations held by third parties on Radisson’s properties:

O’Brien gold project:

- O’Brien: 1 million dollars cash payment in the event of commercial production
- Kewagama: 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty
- New Alger:
 - 2% NSR on the mining claims replacing the old mining concession known as CM240-PTA
 - 1% NSR on all mining claims consisting of the New Alger property, including the claims replacing the old mining concession known as CM240-PTA
- Exclusive right of first offer for a gold linked financing to the O’Brien project. Related to a private placement completed in 2018, the Corporation granted to a European entity (the “Subscriber”) an exclusive right of first refusal over any gold linked financing that the Corporation, at its discretion, may elect to pursue for underground exploration, bulk sampling or commencement of production at the 100% owned O’Brien project. There is no obligation for the Corporation to finance its project using gold linked financing.
- A 1.5-million-dollar cash contingent payment related to the New Alger property shall be payable to Renforth Resources Inc on the earliest of: (i) a Change of Control of the Corporation, (ii) the declaration by the Corporation of Commercial Production of the Project, and (iii) a sale of the Project for proceeds of more than \$40,000,000.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND COMMERCIAL OBJECTIVES

Related party transactions

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, the Corporation incurred the following transactions with key management and officers of the Corporation and companies owned by directors.

	Six-month periods ended	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Office rental	-	16,020
Office expenses	-	2,935
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	13,051
	-	32,006

The remuneration paid or payable to key management and directors was as follows:

	Six-month periods ended	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Salaries and employee benefits charges	290,122	195,780
Experts and subcontractors	-	137,126
Meeting attendance fee	-	21,000
Stock-based compensation	244,020	413,000
	534,142	766,906

The above transactions are measured at the consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109. These controls and procedures were evaluated as at June 30, 2022, and it was concluded that they were adequate and effective.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls over the Corporation's financial reporting as defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, no changes were made to internal controls over financial reporting that would have materially affected, or would be reasonably considered to materially affect, the Corporation's controls.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUES

The Corporation provides information on evaluation and exploration assets in Note 5 to the financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2022. The Corporation has no research and development expenditures.

The Corporation has no deferred expenses other than for evaluation and exploration assets.

Regarding information in this MD&A on evaluation and exploration assets, Management has concluded that the absence of depreciation during the six-month period ended June 30, 2022, is adequate.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ADOPTION OF IFRS

These financial statements have been prepared by the Corporation's management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis, except for the financial assets and financial liabilities revaluated at fair value through net profit or loss. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise judgment when applying the Corporation's accounting policies. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized further in this MD&A.

The financial statements do not include draft standards that are still at the exposure draft stage with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and standards published and approved by the IASB, but with an application date beyond June 30, 2022.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), the Corporation’s management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

Significant accounting policies and those that require the most judgment and estimates are:

Evaluation and prospecting expenditures

The application of the Corporation’s accounting policy for evaluation and prospecting expenditures requires judgment in determining the degree to which the expenditure can be associated with finding specific mineral resources. The estimation process requires varying degrees of uncertainty and these estimates directly impact the deferral of evaluation and exploration expenditures. The deferral policy requires Management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures have been capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditures is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written-off in the year when the new information becomes available.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Judgments are made as to whether a past event has led to a liability that should be recognized in the financial statements or disclosed as a contingent liability. Quantifying these liabilities involves judgments and estimates. These judgments are based on a number of factors including the nature of the claims or dispute, the legal procedures and potential amount payable, legal advice received past experience and the probability of a loss being realized. Several of these factors are sources of uncertainty in estimates.

Impairment of evaluation and prospecting assets

The Corporation assesses each cash generating unit annually to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Management has established its cash generating units as each individual mine site, which is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash flows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. When an indicator of impairment exists, since the Corporation does not have sufficient information about its properties to estimate future cash flows, it test its exploration properties for impairment by comparing the fair value to the carrying amount, without first performing a test of recoverability. Techniques to estimate fair value require the use of estimates and assumptions such as forecasted long-term prices of mineral resources, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and exploration potential. Fair value is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Impairment of assets

The Corporation assesses each asset group unit periodically to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. When an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, future capital requirements, exploration potential and exploration performance. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties in complete freedom. Fair value for mineral assets (mining properties and deferred evaluation and exploration expenses) is generally determined as the undiscounted future cash flows from continuing use of the asset which includes estimates of costs of future expansion and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. The fair value corresponds to the market price when it is expected that the asset will be sold.

For mineral assets subject to a test of recoverability, management has assessed its cash generating units as being an individual mine site, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets and liabilities. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of non-financial asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments.

The preparation of financial statements requires Management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments with respect to future events. These estimates and judgments are constantly challenged. They are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results are likely to differ from the estimates, assumptions and judgments made by Management, and will rarely be identical to the estimated results. The following paragraphs describe Management's most critical estimates and assumptions in the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities and expenses and Management's most critical judgments in applying accounting policies.

Share-based compensation and payments and fair value of warrants

The estimation of share-based compensation costs and fair value of warrants requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Corporation has made estimates as to the volatility of its own shares, the expected life of options, the exercise period of these options as well as the expected forfeitures. The valuation model used by the Corporation is the Black & Scholes model.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at tax rates expected in the period during which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the period for submission of financial information. The measurement of liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects, at the end of the period for submission of financial information, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

RISKS RELATED TO EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk. Few 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 Aboriginal 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 Corporation can determine that it is not appropriate to begin or continue commercial production. There is no certainty that amounts spent by the Corporation 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 Corporation'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 Corporation's business or its ability to develop its properties economically. Before production can begin on a property, the Corporation 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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 Corporation is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada
August 25, 2022

(s) Rahul Paul

Rahul Paul
President & Chief Executive Officer

(s) Hubert Parent-Bouchard

Hubert Parent-Bouchard
Chief Financial Officer