INTERIM MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FIRST QUARTER
OF 2022
(March 31, 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 May 26, 2022, should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed financial statements as at March 31, 2022.

The interim condensed financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 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 March 31, 2022)

Property	Number of Claims	Area (hectares)	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 5,838.94 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 now covers over 5.2 km of strike along the prolific Larder-Lake-Cadillac Break.

Updated mineral resource estimate on O'Brien Project, July 2019

On March 26, 2019, Radisson contracted 3DGeo Solution Inc. 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[1]

July 2019

	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

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. The Corporation intends to systematically step out along strike to the east and west of the old O’Brien Mine to confirm and define additional high-grade trends and to expand resources along strike and at depth.

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 (ID^3) methodology within a 3m x 3m x 3m cell-size block model.
(8) Density data (g/cm^3) was set to 2.82 g/cm^3 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

Options

During the first quarter, 500,000 options were exercised for a total amount of $73,624. An amount of $ 42,725 was recorded as an increase in the share capital relative to the carrying value for the warrants 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 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 litho-structural 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 litho-structural 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 so far 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.

During the first quarter of 2022, the company completed approximately 8,444 m of drilling, including 6,023 m of directional drilling increasing the total of the program to 122,512 m. Main results presented in 2021 and 2022 are detailed in the table below.

With $6,838,285 in cash and cash equivalents, as of March 31, 2022, the Corporation believes it is fully financed for its exploration work program in 2022.

Breakdown of drilling planned, completed and pending results

Sector / Trend	Planned drilling (m)	To be drilled (m)	Drilled - Results published			Drilled - Results pending		
			metres	# holes	# holes (with VG)	metres	# holes	# holes (with VG)
O'Brien West	5,700	0	5,700	12	1	0	0	0
Trend #0	18,200	0	14,500	26	16	3,700	9	5
Trend #1	42,900	5,400	28,100	46	27	9,400	20	6
Trend #2	34,500	5,000	25,100	43	20	4,400	8	5
Trend #3	16,200	0	10,200	25	11	6,000	14	6
Trend #4	8,400	0	6,400	15	6	2,000	4	2
Kewagama East / Other	4,300	0	4,300	9	3	0	0	0
Total	**130,200**	**10,400**	**94,300**	**176**	**84**	**25,500**	**55**	**24**

Summary of results published to date from current program

Sector / Trend	# 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
O'Brien West	12	1	8%	3	1	1	1
Trend #0	26	16	62%	14	6	3	3
Trend #1	46	27	59%	50	21	12	9
Trend #2	43	20	47%	37	14	8	4
Trend #3	25	11	44%	16	9	5	3
Trend #4	15	6	40%	6	2	1	1
Kewagama East & Other	9	3	33%	4	2	1	1
Total	**176**	**84**	**48%**	**130**	**55**	**31**	**22**

**Information showcased in the above tables were extracted from Radisson's press release dated February 15, 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 three 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 March**	2021 December	2021 September	2021 June	2021 March	2020 December	2020 September	2020 June
Statements of comprehensive loss ($)								
Revenues	**17,736**	14,825	17,695	70,219	28,317	5,838	2,322	15,154
Comprehensive Gain (loss) (1)	**1,029,995**	1,706,536	499,701	813,523	1,040,432	(2,739,772)	415,354	(2,991)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	**0.00**	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.00)
Statements of financial position ($)								
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,838,285**	10,947,294	9,283,391	10,097,932	13,526,068	14,925,581	6,933,108	1,550,549
Total liabilities and equity	**51,504,032**	52,550,799	45,781,305	43,866,348	44,520,377	43,021,612	28,373,997	25,200,079
Mining Exploration ($)								
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**3,448,128**	4,365,936	2,913,244	2,395,826	2,234,877	1,542,615	2,009,228	1,001,235

(1) Included in Comprehensive Gain (loss) is the flow-through common share premium included in other liabilities that is derecognized through income as the eligible expenditures are incurred.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred a net gain of $1,029,995 or $0.00 per share compared to a net gain of $1,040,432 or $0.00 per share for the same period ended in 2021.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, there was $17,736 in revenue from interest earned compared to $28,317 for the same period in 2021.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred salaries and employee benefits expenses of $176,277 compared to expenses of $73,686 for the same period in 2021. The increase is explained by an increase in the number of employees.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred experts and subcontractors expenses of $12,317 compared to expenses of $120,622 for the same period in 2021. The decrease is offset by the increase in salaries and employee benefits expenses with certain contractors becoming employee in 2021.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred professional fees of $19,724 compared to expenses of $43,100 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 three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred travelling and promotion expenses of $14,974 compared with expenses of $42,529 for the same period in 2021. The decrease is explained by a reduction in the travelling and promotion activities in the first quarter of 2022.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred listing and registration fees of $16,664 compared with expenses of $46,157 for the same period in 2021. The decrease is related to fees associated with the process of completing a listing on the OTCQB market in United States in 2021 and to a lower extent by timing difference on fees related to the annual general meeting.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation reported a decrease of $120,000 in the change in fair value of investments compared to unrealized gain of $480,000 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 and is maintaining the objective of increasing its cash balance to be able to meet its commitments and maintain the Corporation's sustainability in the longer term.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of $3,448,128 compared with expenses of $2,234,877 for the same period in 2021. This increase is explained by an increase in exploration activities at O'Brien in the first quarter, including directional drilling activities and historical data relog and compilation.

Administration expenses incurred by the Corporation during the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 were of $358,819 compared with expenses of $516,462 for the same period in 2021. Principal differences having effect on treasury have been explained above.

As at March 31, 2022, the Corporation had cash, cash equivalents and guaranteed investment certificates and funds reserved for evaluation and exploration in the amount of $6,838,285 compared with $13,526,068 on March 31, 2021. As at March 31, 2022, $1,348,679 of these funds were reserved for evaluation and exploration expenses (2021, $6,973,280).

The Corporation holds 24,000,000 shares of Renforth Resources Inc. as a long-term investment. On March 31, 2022, these shares represented a value of $1,800,000.

On March 31, 2022, the warrants outstanding if exercised could represent additional funding in the amount of $8,238,374.

The Corporation's principal source of financing is equity financing, the success of which depends on venture capital markets, 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 March 31, 2022 and as the date of this report Corporation's share capital consisted of 274,791,266 (2021, 245,450,890) common shares issued and outstanding.

March 31, 2022	Class A shares	Amount
		$
Issued and paid:		
Balance as at December 31, 2021	274,291,266	67,979,278
Options exercised (1)	500,000	73,624
Balance as at March 31, 2022	274,791,266	68,052,902

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

March 31, 2021	Class A shares	Amount
		$
Issued and paid:		
Balance as at December 31, 2020	244,430,890	61,800,999
Options exercised (1)	670,000	90,425
Warrants exercised (1)	350,000	73,485
Financing costs (2)	-	(851)
Balance4vbQ as at March 31, 2021	245,450,890	61,964,909

1) Warrants exercised are presented, net of warrants fair value.
2) Financing fees are related to a private placement that closed on December 31st, 2020.

Stock Purchase Options

The Corporation has a stock option plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants. As at March 31, 2022, a maximum of 18,000,000 (2021, 18,000,000) common shares of the Corporation may be issued pursuant to that stock option plan. As at March 31, 2022, options to purchase 14,370,926 (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	**(500,000)**	(670,000)	Exercised
Expired	-	(225,000)	Expired
Granted	-	2,350,000	Granted
Balance at March 31, 2022	**14,370,926**	12,395,926	**Balance at March 31, 2021**
Exercisable options	**14,370,926**	10,845,926	**Exercisable options**

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, 500,000 common shares were issued following the exercise of stock options (2021, 670,000).

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 three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation did not issue any warrants (2021, 0). At the end of the quarter 16,402,940 share purchase warrants were outstanding on March 31, 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	-	(350,000)	Exercised
Balance at March 31, 2022	**16,402,940**	25,871,295	**Balance at March 31, 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: 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 three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred the following transactions with key management and officers of the Corporation and companies owned by directors.

	Three-month periods ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	$	$
Office rental	-	8,010
Office expenses	-	2,935
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	4,023
	-	14,968

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

	Three-month periods ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	$	$
Salaries and employee benefits charges	**131,943**	73,686
Experts and subcontractors	-	111,074
Meeting attendance fee	-	10,000
Stock-based compensation	**38,500**	126,000
	170,443	320,760

(1) Stock-based compensation is related to stock options granted in 2021 that vested during the period closed on March 31, 2022

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 March 31, 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 three-month period ended March 31, 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 March 31, 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 three-month period ended March 31, 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 March 31, 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
May 26, 2022

(s) Rahul Paul	*(s) Hubert Parent-Bouchard*
Rahul Paul	Hubert Parent-Bouchard
President & Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer