# Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations for the three months ended October 31, 2021

CONTAINING INFORMATION UP TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER 13, 2021

Nubian Resources Ltd. ("Nubian" or the "Company") is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and the OTCQB Venture Market under the trading symbols "NBR" and "NBRFF". The Company is a junior mineral exploration company whose mission is to create shareholder value by discovering and developing mineral resources which can be profitably exploited.

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the consolidated operating results and financial condition of the Company for the interim period ended October 31, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A is intended to help the reader understand the condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedure and internal controls and to ensure that information used internally or disclosed externally, including the financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable. The Company's board of directors follows recommended corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The board's audit committee meets with management quarterly to review the financial statements including the MD&A and to discuss other financial, operating and internal control matters.

Readers should use the information contained in this report in conjunction with all other disclosure documents including those filed on SEDAR (<a href="www.SEDAR.com">www.SEDAR.com</a>). Additional information relating to Nubian can be found on the Company's website <a href="www.nubianr.com">www.nubianr.com</a>.

All dollar amounts referred to in this discussion and analysis are expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated otherwise.

The date of this MD&A is December 13, 2021.

### **Forward Looking Statements**

Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are usually identified by the use of certain terminology, including "will", "believes", "may", "expects", "should", "seeks", "anticipates", or "intends" or by discussions of strategy or intentions. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results or achievements to be materially different from any future results or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts, and include but are not limited to, estimates and their underlying assumptions; statements regarding plans, objective and expectations with respect to the effectiveness of the Company's business model; future operations, products and services; the impact of regulatory initiatives on the Company's operations; the size of and opportunities related to the markets for the Company's products; general industry and macroeconomic growth rates; expectations related to possible joint and/or strategic ventures and statements regarding future performance.

Forward-looking statements used in this discussion are subject to various risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company. If risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the Company's actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. Forward looking statements in this document are not a prediction of future events or circumstances, and those future events or circumstances may not occur. Given these uncertainties, users of the information included herein, including investors and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.



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## **Company Background**

The Company is focused on precious metals with a goal to develop properties with an economical resource equivalent of a minimum of 1 million ounces of "inferred and indicated" gold within two to three years from acquisition. Opportunities outside the precious metal sector are to be developed in conjunction with joint venture partners specialized in the respective metal and location, with Nubian retaining an interest in cashflow and property royalty.

### **Recent Developments**

On May 21, 2020, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent to acquire the Yandoit Project, situated in the historic Daylesford gold corridor of central Victoria, Australia (the "Yandoit LOI"). The approximately 38 square kilometre (3,800 ha) property consists of one Mining Licence and one Exploration Licence, collectively the "Yandoit Project". At the time of the signing of the Yandoit LOI, the vendor, B.S.B. Mining Pty Ltd. ("BSB Mining"), an arm's length party to the Company, was finalizing the purchase of a second Exploration Licence that has six historic gold mines. Under the terms of the Yandoit LOI, Nubian paid an AU\$20,000 (~C\$18,300) deposit for an exclusivity period of 90 days. As part of the Yandoit LOI, BSB Mining will be granted 2% net smelter return royalty, which can be purchased by Nubian at AU\$250,000 (~C\$229,000) at any time after 36 months from the definitive agreement date.

On July 11, 2020, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent with Stavely Minerals Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd. (collectively "Stavely") to acquire three mining projects (the "Stavely LOI"). Together, the three mining projects comprise six exploration licenses that include the 82 km² Fosterville East Project located in central Victoria, approximately 10 km east of Kirkland Lake Gold's Fosterville Gold Mine, and the 27 km² Lefroy and 142 km² Mathinna projects located in northeast Tasmania (collectively the "Stavely Projects"). In exchange for acquiring 100% the Stavely Projects, Nubian paid an AU\$100,000 (CA\$94,900) non-refundable deposit and will issue Nubian shares equal to AU\$2,400,000 (CA\$2,278,000) based on the volume weighted average price of Nubian shares on the five trading days prior to the execution of definitive agreements, subject to a minimum of 5,050,000 common shares being issued.

On August 17, 2020, the Company signed an extension to the Yandoit LOI to provide for additional time to complete due diligence and finalize definitive agreements. On September 24, 2020, the Company received Australian Foreign Investment Review Board ("FIRB") approval for the acquisition of Ballarat Investment Project Management Pty Ltd. ("BIPM"), a company that holds the Yandoit Project mining concessions subsequent to organization and transfer by BSB Mining.

On August 18, 2020, the Company accelerated its purchase of the Esquilache Silver Project, located in southern Peru, with a one-time cash payment to Zinc One Resources Inc. ("Zinc One") of \$350,000 to satisfy all the payments due under the original agreement dated December 28, 2017. Subsequent to the payment, and transfer by Zinc One, the Company was able to register its 100% ownership of the Esquilache Project with the Peruvian Department of Mines clearing the way for the Company to apply for mine permits and firm up community agreements. Under the terms of the agreement with Zinc One, the Esquilache Project is subject to a 2% NSR of which Nubian will have the right to purchase 1% for \$500,000 at any time, until the third anniversary of the first sale of gold, silver or concentrate.

On August 21, 2020, the Company announced that it had entered into a binding letter of intent with Athena Gold Corporation ("Athena") for Athena to acquire the Company's Excelsior Springs exploration project and the Palmetto mineral claims (the "Excelsior Spring Exploration Project"). Under the terms of the Athena LOI, Athena paid a \$10,000 USD deposit to Nubian for an exclusive 90-day due diligence period during which time Nubian and Athena agreed to finalize definitive agreements with respect to the transaction, and for Athena to make an application for listing on a Canadian stock exchange and to raise a minimum of \$750,000 USD. On



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December 11, 2020, Nubian and Athena entered into an option agreement that provides for Athena to acquire a 10% interest in the Excelsior Springs exploration project and Palmetto mineral claims with the issuance of 5,000,000 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.05 (the "First Option") and prior to December 31, 2021, for Athena to acquire the remaining 90% interest in the Excelsior Springs exploration project and Palmetto mineral claims with the issuance of 45,000,000 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.05 (the "Second Option"). Should Athena not acquire the Second Option, the 10% interest acquired by Athena under the First Option will revert to Nubian. To close the Second Option, it is agreed that Athena will have received approval for listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange, will have a minimum of \$500,000 USD in cash and a maximum of 75 million common shares outstanding (the "Second Option Conditions Precedent"), with the issuance of the 45,000,000 common shares providing Nubian with an approximate 40% interest in Athena, and further that the Second Option Conditions Precedent being met will trigger a 30 day period within which Athena must exercise the Second Option. Nubian has agreed to a hold period of six months from the date of issuance of the Athena consideration shares. The Company intends to distribute all or a portion of the Athena consideration shares received by it to its shareholders following the closing of the transaction as a return of capital. Any such distribution of Athena shares would be subject to obtaining the prior approval of the Company's shareholders and any required approvals of the TSX-V. Nubian will retain a 1% NSR on Excelsior Springs and Athena will have the right to purchase 0.5% for \$500,000 and the remaining 0.5% at fair market value. The completion of the transaction is conditional upon the Company obtaining the prior approval of the transaction from the TSX-V and any other approvals required under applicable laws.

In connection with the Yandoit LOI, on October 27, 2020, the Company announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary, Blackwood Prospecting Pty Ltd. ("Blackwood") entered into a definitive subscription agreement with BIPM and has settled on definitive agreements to acquire a 60% interest and the right to acquire the remaining 40% interest in the Yandoit Project.

On November 2, 2020, the Company announced the appointment of Matthew Andrews as a director and that David Fynn stepped down from the board of directors but will remain Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The Company also announced the appointment of Mark Saxon to its Technical Committee.

On November 27, 2020, the Company closed the acquisition of the Yandoit Project with the payment of A\$370,000 (C\$357,346) in cash and issued 4,695,093 common shares in the capital of the Company at a deemed price of C\$0.15 per share to BIPM Shareholders, including 333,333 common shares issued pursuant to a finder's fee agreement and entered into a promissory note with BIPM Shareholders, which promissory note is redeemable at the expiration of 18 months from the closing date for, at the sole election of Blackwood, one of the following: (i) the payment of AUD\$750,000 in cash; or (ii) the issuance to the BIPM Shareholders of a number of common shares in the capital of the Company equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the Canadian dollar equivalent of AUD\$750,000, by the volume weighted average price of the Company's common shares traded on the TSX-V for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the redemption date; or (iii) by transferring to the BIPM Shareholders a number of shares of BIPM equivalent to 35% of the issued capital of BIPM).

On December 15, 2020, the Company closed its acquisition of the Stavely Projects. In exchange for acquiring 100% the Stavely Projects, Nubian paid AU\$2,500,000 comprising AU\$100,000 (CA\$94,900) in cash as a deposit and issued 5,050,000 common shares of the Company in accordance with the Stavely LOI. The common shares issued are subject to a statutory hold period of four months and one day in accordance with securities laws. In connection with the acquisitions, the Company's subsidiary, Blackwood, entered into a share Purchase Agreement with Van Diemens Gold Limited and Stavely Minerals Limited for the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd, the owner of the Fosterville East project and the Lefroy and Mathinna projects, and a share purchase agreement with Lantech Developments Pty Ltd, Long Weekend (QLD) Pty Ltd and a private individual for the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Bestlevel Holdings Pty Ltd ("Bestlevel"), the part owner of three of Mathinna Exploration Licences. These three Exploration Licences in the Mathinna project had been held by Bestlevel and Stavely (as operator) pursuant to



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a farm-in agreement. In connection with the acquisition, the Company also issued 126,832 common shares as a finder's fee.

On December 23, 2020, the Company announced the commencement of exploration at the Yandoit Project and provided exploration updates in press releases dated March 3 and April 29, 2021.

On January 27, 2021, the Company announced the appointment of Marc Henderson to the Company's board of directors and as Chairman of the Board and that in connection with Mr. Henderson's appointment, Campbell Woskett, a newly-elected director resigned, and will remain a member of the Company's Australian Advisory Committee.

On June 8, 2021, the Company announced the commencement of diamond drilling at the Yandoit Project targeting seven locations within the project area along a north south trending gold mineralized corridor defined by historical mine shafts and workings. Targets were defined by a combination of recent geophysical surveys, soil geochemistry and geological mapping alongside past mine production records. It was noted that drilling would begin at the North Sardinia Prospect which consists of at least four major gold bearing reefs that were exploited and last mined around the 1860's and that drilling is planned to test these reefs at depth and to expand on known gold mineralization in the area. Mapping and sampling by Nubian has highlighted the prospectivity of North Sardinia, and revealed significant quantities of gold within sulphide that was not recoverable when mining previously occurred.

On June 17, 2021, the Company announced that the Company's shares were approved to trade on the OTCQB Market under the symbol NBRFF.

On August 6, 2021, the Company announced in relation to the Yandoit Project, that the transfers of the adjacent EL6274 and mining licence (MIN5503) to BIPM, a controlled subsidiary of the Company, were waiting for final authorization from Earth Resources Regulation, Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions ("Earth Resources Regulation") due in part to the original license holder having been placed into Administration, an event beyond the Company's control, which resulted in an extended review process by Earth Resources Regulation. It was disclosed that until such time as the transfers occur, the Company was not able to conduct exploration or drilling programs in the areas covered by these licenses. On November 4, 2021, the Company announced that the transfer of EL6274 had been finalized.

On September 8, 2021, the Company announced that a 50-line km gravity survey on the Company's Fosterville East property (EL006668) in the Central Victorian Goldfields, Australia had been completed. The initial geophysical campaign comprised five east-west and one north-south lines utilizing existing road access where possible. Two lines passed close to historic gold workings in the area.

On October 6, 2021, the Company provided an update on work underway on its maiden drill program at the Yandoit Project indicating that 1,164 metres of reverse circulation ("RC") and 458 metres of diamond core has been completed at the Goldsmith and Golconda prospects and that assay results have been received from 20 holes including 2.0m @ 52.4 g/t gold in hole YRC008. Further detail on the Yandoit Project drill program is included under Overview of Properties.

On October 13, 2021, the Company announced that its common shares are eligible for settlement through the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), a subsidiary of the Depository Trust & Clearing Corp. that manages the electronic clearing and settlement of publicly-traded companies in the United States.

On October 21, 2021, the Company announced that Athena had received listing approval from the Canadian Securities Exchange with trading having commenced on October 18, 2021 under the symbol "ATHA" meeting the Second Option Conditions Precedent triggering the 30 day completion time to issuance the remaining



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45,000,000 common shares of Athena. On November 23, 2021, the Company announced that it had entered into an Amending Agreement to provide for the exercise of the Second Option to December 31, 2021.

#### **Overview of Properties**

#### **Australia**

Yandoit Project

The approximately 38 square kilometre (3,800 ha) property consists of one Mining Licence and one Exploration Licence. The Project is situated in the historic Daylesford gold corridor of central Victoria, Australia, located about 39 km northeast of the city of Ballarat and 100 km northwest of Melbourne. The advanced-stage Project is in a region that has seen punctuated periods of hard rock and alluvial gold mining over the past 160 years. Local geological environments are very similar to that seen in the higher activity Bendigo (e.g., Fosterville Mine, 70 km to the northeast), Castlemaine, and Malmsbury gold corridors located to the north and northeast.

Gold mineralization in the Bendigo, Malden and Yandoit-Franklinford districts typically occurs as course gold in sediment-hosted stacked quartz reefs and within rich alluvial surface deposits. The gold-bearing quartz reefs form in faults and along dilational features associated with anticlinal and synclinal folds and structural offsets. Historical literature on the Project notes the Project's high gold grades and several sizeable gold nuggets that have been found at surface, some very recently. Typical high-grade gold grades and widths in the Project area are +12-34 g/t Au over one to two metres. Nubian has not undertaken sufficient work to confirm the historical information and the Company notes that additional sampling, drilling and quality control will be required to verify the information.

The heart of the Project covers a 5 km long gold mineralized corridor that has been outlined at surface, defined through historical and current gold showings, exploration pits, gold reef workings, surface gossans, and gold bearing alluvial sands.

On December 23, 2020, the Company announced the commencement of exploration to map and define drill targets within the extensive trends of prior mining, mapped quartz reefs and prospective fault zones through a deep auger soil sampling program on an extensive and close-spaced grid to test for gold and other metals within thin soils as well as an 18 kilometre Deep Penetrating Ground Radar (DPGR) geophysical survey. Exploration work was undertaken over an 8 kilometre long north-south trending gold mineralized corridor that extends throughout the Project and hosts up to eight historically mined gold bearing quartz reefs within a sequence of folded sedimentary rock units.

On March 3, 2021, the Company provided an update on the exploration being undertaken at the Project focused on the Sardinia Reef where historic workings trend for more than 2 km in strike, with 10 drill targets now prioritized. It was noted that 14 line-kilometres of DGPR was completed across three gold targets and that a total of 1,197 soil samples have been collected to date and analysed utilizing a Portable X-ray Fluorescence spectroscopy ("pXRF") device. Prior studies indicate arsenic works as a suitable pathfinder element for gold in the Central Victorian Goldfields, and as an exploration tool, the pXRF technique provides acceptable accuracy, precision and repeatability. From the 1,197 samples collected to date, pXRF arsenic ranges from below detection (3 ppm) to 697 ppm with an average of 11 ppm and median of 8 ppm.

On April 29, 2021, the Company released the metallurgical characterization results from rock chip samples gathered from mine dumps associated with the historic Goldsmith mine at the Project. The metallurgical work was undertaken to assist in the design of a processing circuit to extract gold from the Project in a potential future mining operation. Six samples, consisting of sulphide-bearing quartz were sent to Gekko Laboratories in Ballarat, Victoria for metallurgical characterization and gold recovery determination. Visible gold was not



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present in any sample, and consequently all rocks were regarded as waste and discarded during historic production. The samples are considered typical of sulphide-mineralized quartz, mined but discarded as barren during historic mining at the Project. Similar samples are found on surface dumps around the four sub-parallel gold reef systems discovered to date - Sardinia, Graveyard, Golconda and Welcome Line. All samples correlate with areas of anomalous arsenic in soil sampling. Mapping of the Welcome, Graveyard and Sardinia reefs suggests they are lateral extensions or splays off the Golconda and Goldsmith reefs that were the two dominant historical gold mines. The six samples were crushed and processed by gravity separation at Gekko Laboratories to produce heavy mineral concentrates. These concentrates were assayed for gold, silver and arsenic (arsenic being a well-known pathfinder for gold). High gold grades were identified in all concentrate samples, despite free gold not being visible, indicating the likely presence of gold within sulphide.

The weighted average grade from the six concentrate samples produced from rock chips was 29.36 g/t and 30 g/t Ag. This preliminary testwork suggests a substantial amount of gold may be present within sulphide, that was not recoverable within historic mining operations. Gravity combined with flotation may be very effective for the Project in the future to produce a bulk concentrate for sale or further treatment. Detailed test work from drill core samples along with bulk sampling is required to confirm these results, determine the distribution of gold between free and sulphide-hosted, and determine the quantity of sulphide in quartz veins.

On June 8, 2021, the Company announced the commencement of diamond drilling at the Project targeting seven locations within the Project area along a north south trending gold mineralized corridor defined by historical mine shafts and workings. Targets were defined by a combination of recent geophysical surveys, soil geochemistry and geological mapping alongside past mine production records. Drilling was planned to begin at the North Sardinia Prospect which consists of at least four major gold bearing reefs that were exploited and last mined around the 1860', however due to the delay in the transfer of EL6274, drilling efforts were diverted from the North Sardinia Prospect to the Goldsmith area on EL5193.

On October 6, 2021, the Company provided an update on the maiden drill program indicating that to date 1,164 metres of reverse circulation ("RC") and 458 metres of diamond core has been completed at the Goldsmith and Golconda prospects with assay results received from 20 holes including 2.0m @ 52.4 g/t gold in hole YRC008 highlighting the potential for exceptional high-grade gold at the Yandoit Project.

Highlights from surface and drilling results at Goldsmith Line include:

- Bonanza grade gold from recent RC drilling returned 2m @ 52.4 g/t gold from 28m in hole YRC008
- Elevated gold mineralization demonstrated along a +550m trend at Goldsmith
- High grade surface rock chip samples up to 7.45 g/t gold
- Multiple quartz reefs mapped at surface
- Diamond drill testing beneath the Golconda Mine successfully completed, assays awaited

All 20 holes intersected quartz veins, sulphide and structural zones that are indicative of the reef positions targeted by historic mining. Gold mineralization in Central Victoria is "nuggety" in style with low grade gold, pathfinder elements and quartz-vein texture important indicators for near-mineralization intersections. Full details of the results are included in the Company's press release of October 6, 2021.

In addition to drilling, surface mapping of historic workings and sampling continued. This program has discovered numerous gold mineralized samples on dumps, with 16 samples taken that range from 0.042 to 7.45 g/t gold, averaging 2.14 g/t. In combination with drilling, the surface sampling has extended the target at Goldsmith to over 500 metres in length. This sampling is in addition to that previously reported (see press release dated April 29, 2021) that highlighted the presence of gold in sulphide that was not recovered.



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The Yandoit Project is characterized by the presence of multiple north-south striking quartz vein systems, each spaced approximately 50 metres apart, marked by quartz float and abundant historic workings. The current program has focused on the northern extension of the Goldsmith and Golconda mines which were in production until approximately 1908, and were known for rich structurally controlled shoots of free gold.

In 2022, the Company plans to continue its coverage of geophysical and geochemical surveys across EL5193 and the newly-transferred EL6274, ultimately followed by further geological targeting with follow-up drill testing.

#### Fosterville East Project

The Fosterville East Project is located within the Bendigo Structural Zone approximately 10 km east of Kirkland Lake Gold's Fosterville Gold Mine and immediately east of a recently lifted exploration moratorium area, is largely covered by shallow cover which has limited the amount of past exploration. There is at least one major interpreted structure (Mount Pleasant Fault) running through the tenement which appears to be sub-parallel to the main north-northwest structures that control gold mineralisation at the Fosterville Gold Mine. Like several major Victorian goldfields, the Fosterville Mine lies in the hanging wall of the west-dipping Redesdale Fault, Bendigo lies in the hanging wall of the Whitelaw Fault, and Ballarat in the hanging wall of the Williamson Creek Fault. Gold mineralization is associated with smaller faults that are interpreted to splay off these major structures. Most of the Fosterville East licence lies within a few kilometres of the hanging wall of the major north-northeast trending Heathcote Fault Zone, with the target Mount Pleasant Creek Fault interpreted as a north-northwest splay off of the west-dipping Heathcote Fault.

In 2021, the Company undertook a comprehensive review of all historical exploration data pertinent to the licence area, and commenced and completed a 50-line km gravity survey comprising five east-west and one north-south lines utilizing existing road access where possible. Two lines passed close to historic gold workings in the area. The survey results will be combined with soil sampling to identify drill targets for a later drilling program planned for 2022.

#### Lefroy Project

The 27 km² Lefroy Project consists of one Retention Licence which covers the historical Pinafore and Chum mines, and one Exploration Licence which covers the majority of the remaining historical Lefroy Goldfield. The Lefroy Goldfield is dominated by high-grade, east-west trending gold reefs that have historically been mined to depths of 30 to 100 metres. Historical reporting from Mineral Resources Tasmania show that the Lefroy Goldfield produced more than 167,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 26 g/t Au, with the bulk of production coming from four mines that included the Pinafore and Chum mines¹. The area has seen limited regional exploration activity in the last 20 years with most exploration focused near the past-producing mines.

The Company notes that limited recent exploration and drilling has been completed and the selected sampling disclosed above is not necessarily representative of the mineralization currently hosted on the Lefroy Project. The data comes from historic reports prepared by previous owners and available in the public record including Mineral Resources Tasmania and a Nubian Qualified Person has not verified the data disclosed, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information.

Field work at Lefroy continues to be delayed and somewhat slowed due to COVID-19 border restrictions on travel requiring a 14-day hotel quarantine imposed by the State of Tasmania. In 2022, assuming border restrictions with respect to entry and access are eased, the Company plans to move forward with its field work, including sampling, geophysical surveys and geological mapping. The data gathered from the field work

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tasmania Department of Mines, Report 1994/03, Northeast Goldfields: A Summary of the Beaconsfield, Lefroy, Back Creek and Gladstone goldfields, McClenaghan, 1994.



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program will be utilized to generate drill targets to test for additional gold mineralization in close proximity to the Lefroy Project, either down dip or along strike of the current known gold mineralization.

#### Mathinna Project

The 142 km² Mathinna Project consists of four Exploration Licences that cover about 30 km of structural trend within the historical Alberton-Mathinna Goldfield. Historical reporting from Mineral Resources Tasmania show that production from the Mathinna Project area is about 315,000 ounces of gold at an average reported grade of 26 g/t Au, with 20,000 to 30,000 ounces coming from alluvial production².

The Company notes that limited recent exploration and drilling has been completed and the selected sampling disclosed above are not necessarily representative of the mineralization currently hosted on the Mathinna Project. The data comes from historic reports prepared by previous owners and available in the public record including Mineral Resources Tasmania and a Nubian Qualified Person has not verified the data disclosed in respect of the Mathinna Project, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information.

Located in northeast Tasmania, the Mathinna Project represents an area where some of Tasmania's best historical gold production has come from. Gold was discovered in the 1890's and the Company's tenements cover the Golden Gate Gold Mine, a prolific historical high grade gold producer in its time. The Company believes that there is a significant gold resource at Mathinna yet to be discovered. The Company's geologists visited the project early in 2021 prior to the State of Tasmania reinstituting COVID-19 quarantine restrictions. In 2022, assuming border restrictions with respect to entry and access are eased, the Company will undertake an exploration program including deep ground penetrating radar and other geophysical surveys that have been successful in the exploration for gold in Victoria's Golden corridors such as the Fosterville and Bendigo regions. The Company is also actively seeking a local Tasmanian joint venture partner to further the development of the Project through the possibility of re-processing on-site historical mine tailings. It is envisaged that the geophysical surveys and the geological mapping of the historical mine workings could lead to better ore body modelling and eventually generate new core drilling targets to be tested in the second half of 2022.

#### Peru

Esquilache Silver Lead Zinc Project

The Esquilache Project is located in the Puno region in southeastern Peru, approximately 850 kilometres (km) southeast of Lima and 40 km southwest of the city of Puno, adjacent to Buenaventura's Chucapaca Gold/Silver deposit. The Esquilache Project consists of two mining concessions covering an area of 1,600 hectares (ha) as well as the Virgen de Chapi extension located approximately 3 km south of the former Esquilache mill.

The Esquilache Project contains three main mineralized zones – Sepulveda, Creston and Mamacocha where mineralization is widespread, high grade near surface and intersections remain open at depth. Highlights of the most recent 2015 drilling program from the former owner of the Esquilache Project included:

- 2.0 metres of 977.0 g/t Ag + 4.88 g/t Au
- 5.65 metres of 304 g/t Ag
- 24.2 metres of 131 g/t Ag + 0.4 g/t Au
- 8.1 metres of 292 g/t Ag + 0.73 g/t Au
- 2.0 metres of 593 g/t Ag

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Tasmania Department of Mines, Report 1992/10, Northeast Goldfields: A Summary of the Tower Hill, Mathinna and Dans Rivulet goldfields, Taheri and Findlay, 1992.



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A National Instrument 43-101 technical report was filed by the Company on May 8, 2018.

The Company has continued to advance early exploration work including compilation of data and geological modelling, however on site work at Esquilache has slowed and will continue to be slow until the Company sees an improvement in overall COVID-19 conditions.

#### **United States**

Excelsior Springs Project, Nevada

The Excelsior Springs property covers a 3km long, 300m wide zone of stockwork quartz vein-type gold mineralization hosted by altered limestone and calcareous sediments. Exploration over the property by Nubian included the analysis of 236 surface rock chip samples, which defined four separate areas of mineralization with values from 1 to 20 g/t Au. Only one of those four areas, the Buster mine, had been drilled previously. At the Buster mine, historic RC percussion drilling was undertaken over a strike length of 300m and probed to depths up to 120m. Most of the holes that targeted the main mineralized zone intersected gold mineralization.

Gold mineralization discovered at Excelsior to date occurs in quartz vein stock-works and silicified zones in hornfels and calc-silicate altered country rock and generally close to porphyry dykes. The best mineralization (grade and thickness) is found in altered sediments immediately above porphyry dykes that have intruded along existing east and east-northeast trending faults. The mineralized stock-work vein zones are shallow and have a relatively flat plunge, making them amenable to open pit mining methods, if economic zones are outlined.

Exploration to date has focused on a 2.5 km long section in the central part of the zone where mineralization is at or near the surface. Surface mapping and an Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey have identified multiple zones of silicification that correlate well with the known mineralization. Many of the silicified zones defined by the IP (resistivity highs) have not been tested by drilling and remain targets for future exploration, approximately 4km of the zone is concealed beneath thin transported cover, in claims held by Nubian.

A *National Instrument* 43-101 technical report was filed by the Company on the Excelsior Springs Project in 2010.

Palmetto Silver-Gold Project, Nevada

The Company owns nine unpatented claims in Esmeralda County.

At July 31, 2020, the Excelsior Springs and Palmetto Silver-Gold projects were reclassified as assets held for sale. See disclosure under Recent Developments above.

Copper Hills Gold Project, New Mexico

The Company owns 10 unpatented claims in Socorro County, New Mexico on an extension of the Morenci copper trend from Arizona.

Dunfee Gold Project, Nevada

The Company owns 22 unpatented claims in a gold project in Gold Point Mining District, Esmeralda County.



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### **Selected Financial Information**

The following table sets out selected consolidated financial statements for the last three completed fiscal years under Canadian GAAP and IFRS:

	 2021	2020	2019
Sales	\$ -	\$ =	\$ -
Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Loss	\$ (1,701,332)	\$ (1,159,655)	\$ (162,924)
Net Income (Loss) per share (basic and fully diluted)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.01)
Total Assets	\$ 11,656,096	\$ 2,620,893	\$ 1,194,433
Long Term Financial Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,892
Cash Dividends per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The following tables set out selected results of operations for each of the eight most recently completed quarters:

	Quarter ended October 31, 2021	Quarter ended July 31, 2021	Quarter ended April 30, 2021	Quarter ended January 31, 2021
Sales	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (171,588)	\$ (229,521)	\$ (197,344)	\$ (1,183,070)
Loss per share from continuing operations - basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (171,588)	\$ (229,521)	\$ (143,182)	\$ (1,126,023)
Loss per share - basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
	Quarter ended October 31, 2020	Quarter ended July 31, 2020	Quarter ended April 30, 2020	Quarter ended January 31, 2020
Sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ =	\$ -
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (202,606)	\$ (863,740)	\$ (43,615)	\$ (155,215)
Loss per share from continuing operations - basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (202,606)	\$ (847,741)	\$ (43,615)	\$ (155,215)
Loss per share - basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)

## **Results of Operations**

For the three months ended October 31, 2021 compared to the period ended October 31, 2020

For the three months ended October 31, 2021, the Company recorded a loss from continuing operations of \$171,588 compared to a loss of \$202,606. The decrease in loss was mainly the result of reduced filing fees in the period.



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## **Exploration and Evaluation Assets**

October 31, 2021	USA	Peru	Australia			
	Dunfee & Copper Hills Properties	Esquilache Project	Yandoit Project		Stavely Projects	Total
Acquisition costs:						
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2	\$ 950,000 \$	3,496,252	\$	2,768,055	\$ 7,214,309
Balance, end of period	2	950,000	3,496,252		2,768,055	7,214,309
Exploration costs:						
Balance, beginning of period	-	556,891	419,076		31,469	1,007,436
Incurred during the period						
Licences and permits	-	-	1,913		15	1,928
Drilling and exploration	-	-	310,706		19,792	330,498
General and administrative	-	-	40,457		-	40,457
Balance, end of period	-	556,891	772,152		51,276	1,380,319
•						
Total expenditures	\$ 2	\$ 1,506,891	4,268,404		2,819,331	8,594,628

July 31, 2021		USA	Peru	Peru		Australia			
		Dunfee & Copper Hills Properties	Esquilache Project	)	Yandoit Project		Stavely Projects		Total
Acquisition costs:									
Balance, beginning of year	\$	2 \$	600,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	600,002
Additions		=	350,000		143,312		126,070		619,382
Asset acquisitions (Note 5)		-	-		3,352,940		2,641,985		5,994,925
Balance, end of year		2	950,000		3,496,252		2,768,055		7,214,309
Exploration costs:									
Balance, beginning of year		-	295,583		-		-		295,583
Incurred during the year									
Licences and permits		-	108,699		-		-		108,699
Drilling and exploration		-	-		309,000		19,593		328,593
General and administrative		-	152,609		110,076		11,876		274,561
Balance, end of year		-	556,891		419,076		31,469		1,007,436
Total expenditures	\$	2 \$	1,506,891	\$	3,915,328	\$	2,799,524	\$	8,221,745

### Liquidity

The Company had working capital of \$1,711,868 as at October 31, 2021 compared to working capital of \$2,220,049 at October 31, 2020. The ongoing drilling program at the Yandoit Project together with ongoing corporate expenses has resulted in the Company's total assets increasing by \$9,035,203 to \$11,656,096 at July 31, 2021 from \$2,620,893 at July 31, 2020.



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### **Capital Resources**

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

### During the year ended July 31, 2021:

On August 19, 2020, the Company raised \$4,200,000 through the issuance of 10,000,000 units at a price of \$0.42 per unit, each unit comprising one common share and one-half transferable common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at \$0.55 for a period of 24 months from the closing date. Finders' fees in the amount of \$252,000 in cash were issued to registered dealers.

On September 23, 2020, the Company granted 100,000 share purchase options exercisable at \$0.60 to certain consultants of the Company. Of the share purchase options issued, 50,000 were exercisable until September 23, 2023 and 50,000 until September 23, 2025. The options were valued at \$44,850.

On December 23, 2020, the Company granted 2,495,000 share purchase options exercisable at \$0.42 until December 23, 2025 to certain directors, management and consultants of the Company. The share purchase options were valued at \$826,000.

On January 26, 2021, the Company granted 300,000 share purchase options exercisable at \$0.42 until January 26, 2026 to a director of the Company. The share purchase options were valued at \$59,000.

On June 7, 2021, the Company granted 188,000 share purchase options exercisable at \$0.435 until June 7, 2022 to an investor relations consultant of the Company pursuant to an investor relations agreement. The options were valued at \$24,512. The Company did not proceed with the investor relations agreement and the share purchase options were rescinded after the period.

In fiscal 2021, 235,000 share purchase options and 1,266,214 warrants were exercised for proceeds of \$50,840 and \$257,720, respectively.

#### During the period ended October 31, 2021:

During the period ended October 31, 2021, 225,000 share purchase options and 54,500 warrants were exercised for proceeds of \$25,000 and \$10,900, respectively.

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has 64,571,105 (July 31, 2021 – 64,291,605) issued and outstanding common shares.

### **Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and further periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying



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amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- the recoverability of proceeds receivable which are included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position;
- the carrying value and recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets; and
- the inputs used in accounting for share-based payments expense in the condensed consolidated interim statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

## **Off-balance Sheet Arrangements**

The Company did not enter into any off-balance sheet arrangements during the period.

### **Proposed Transactions**

Other than the Athena option agreement outlined in Recent Developments above, the Company does not currently have any proposed transactions approved by the Board of Directors. All current transactions are fully disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2021 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the period ended October 31, 2021.

#### **Future Accounting Pronouncements**

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its consolidated statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces the current standard IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, replacing the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. IFRS 9 prohibits reclassifications except in rare circumstances when the entity's business model changes. The new standard removes the requirement to separate embedded derivatives from financial asset hosts. It requires a hybrid contract to be classified in its entirety at either amortized cost or fair value. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

#### **Risk Factors**

The Company is engaged in the exploration for mineral deposits. These activities involve significant risks which even with careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not, in some cases, be eliminated. The Company's success depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond its control. The primary risk factors affecting the Company include inherent risks in the mining industry, metal price fluctuations and operating in foreign countries and currencies.

### (a) Inherent risks within the mining industry

The commercial viability of any mineral deposit depends on many factors, not all of which are within the control of management. Some of the factors that will affect the financial viability of a given mineral deposit include its size, grade and proximity to infrastructure. Government regulation, taxes, royalties, land tenure and use, social and community factors, environmental protection and reclamation and closure obligations could also have a profound impact on the economic viability of a mineral deposit.



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Mining activities also involve risks such as unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, floods, fires, earthquakes, other natural or environmental occurrences and political and social instability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks as a result of high premiums or for other reasons. The Company does not currently maintain insurance against political or environmental risks. Should any uninsured liabilities arise, they could result in increased costs, reductions in profitability, and a decline in the value of the Company's securities.

There is no assurance at this time that the Company's current mineral properties will be economically viable for development and production.

#### (b) Prices for gold, silver, and base metals

Metal prices are subject to volatile price fluctuations and may have a direct impact on the future commercial viability of the Company's exploration properties. Price volatility results from a variety of factors, including global consumption and demand for metals, international economic and political trends, fluctuations in the US dollar and other currencies, interest rates, and inflation.

#### (c) Foreign currency risks

The Company uses the Canadian dollar as its measurement and reporting currency, and therefore fluctuations in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and other currencies may affect the results of operations and financial position of the Company. The Company does not currently have any foreign currency or commercial risk hedges in place. The Company raises the majority of its equity financings in Canadian dollars while expenditures related to foreign operations are predominately incurred in US dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Canadian dollar, US Dollar may impact the Company's financial condition.

### (d) Risks Associated with Foreign Operations

The Company's investments in foreign countries such as the U.S., Australia and Peru carry certain risks associated with different political, business, social and economic environments. The Company will undertake new investments only when it is satisfied that the risks and uncertainties of operating in different social, cultural, economic and political environments are manageable and reasonable relative to the expected benefits. Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance and regulatory characteristics of property rights in certain foreign countries.

Future government, political, legal or regulatory changes in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company currently operates or plans to operate could affect many aspects of the Company's business, including title to properties and assets, environmental protection requirements, labor relations, taxation, currency convertibility, repatriation of profits or capital, the ability to import necessary materials or services, or the ability to export produced materials.

#### (e) Pandemic Diseases

The Company's operations are subject to the risk of emerging infectious diseases or the threat of outbreaks of viruses or other contagions or epidemic diseases. These infectious disease risks may not be adequately responded to locally, nationally or internationally due to lack of preparedness to detect and respond to outbreaks or respond to significant pandemic threats. As such, there are potentially significant economic and social impacts of infectious disease risks, including the inability of the Company's exploration operations to operate as intended due to shortage of skilled employees, shortages in supply chains, inability of employees to access sufficient healthcare, significant social upheavals, government or regulatory actions or inactions, the declines in the price of precious metals, capital market volatility, or other unknown but potentially significant



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impacts. Given the fact that the Company's properties are located in foreign jurisdictions, there are potentially significant economic losses from infectious disease outbreaks that can extend far beyond the initial location of an infection disease outbreak. As such, both catastrophic outbreaks as well as regional and local outbreaks can have a significant impact on the Company's operations. The Company may not be able to accurately predict the quantum of such risks. Any outbreak or threat of an outbreak of a virus or other contagions or epidemic disease could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, results from operations and financial condition.

#### COVID-19

In particular, the Company wishes to highlight that it continues to face risks related to COVID-19, which could significantly disrupt its operations and may materially and adversely affect its business and financial conditions.

In December 2019, a novel strain of the coronavirus emerged in China and the virus has now spread worldwide with infections having been reported globally resulting in a global pandemic. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact the Company's business, including its operations and the market for its securities, will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time, and include the duration, severity and scope of the outbreak and the actions taken to contain or treat the coronavirus outbreak. In particular, the continued spread of COVID- 19 globally could materially and adversely impact the Company's business including without limitation, limitations on travel, the availability of industry experts and personnel, restrictions to its planned exploration programs, increased insurance premiums, and other factors that will depend on future developments beyond the Company's control, which may have a material and adverse effect on the its business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a significant outbreak of COVID-19 could result in a widespread global health crisis that could adversely affect global economies and financial markets resulting in an economic downturn that could have an adverse effect on the demand for precious metals and the Company's future prospects.

## **Related Party Transactions**

The following Director transactions and Related Party balances pertain solely to Nubian.



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### (a) Director transactions

For the period ended October 31, 2021

	Management & consulting Fees	Share-based payments	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Executive Directors and Officers*	54,000	-	54,000
Non-executive Directors*	39,500	-	39,500
For the period ended October 31, 2020			
	Management & consulting Fees	Share-based payments	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Executive Directors*	49,500	-	49,500
Non-executive Directors*	36,000	-	36,000
Related party balances			
		October 31,	July 31,
		2021	2021
Accounts payable		\$ -	\$ -
Promissory notes payable with interest at 10%		-	-
Accrued interest on promissory note		<del>-</del>	<u> </u>
			\$ -

<sup>\*</sup>Paid to directors, non-executive directors, officers, and/or companies controlled by those individuals. All balances owing are unsecured with no fixed terms of repayment.



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### **Financial Instruments and Risk Management**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis at fair value or amortized cost. The disclosures in the notes to these consolidated financial statements describe how the categories of financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognized.

As at October 31, 2021, the classification of the financial instruments and as their carrying values and fair values are shown in the table below:

	Level	Book value/ ortized cost	Fair value/ amortized cost	
Financial assets				
Cash	1	\$ 2,534,701	\$	2,534,701
		\$ 2,534,701	\$	2,534,701
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable	1	\$ 438,909	\$	438,909
Promissory note		700,690		700,690
		\$ 1,140,029	\$	1,140,029

#### Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, United States of America, Peru and Australia and a portion of its expenses are incurred in Australian dollars ("AUD") and United States dollars ("USD"). A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the AUD or USD could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. At October 31, 2021, the Company was exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in AUD and USD.

	October 31, 2021			July 31, 2021
Cash	\$	214,597	\$	310,510
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	(397,489)	\$	(363,562)

Based on the above net exposures at October 31, 2021, and assuming that all other variables remain constant a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the AUD or USD would result in an increase/decrease of \$620 and \$17,670, respectively in the Company's loss from operations.

#### **Controls and Procedures**

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings (NI 52-109), this Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in NI 52-109, in particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

(a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and



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(b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

