



(“Fosterville South” or “the Company”)

**FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Introduction

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of Fosterville South Exploration Ltd. including its subsidiaries, Currawong Resources Pty Ltd. (Australia), and Bendigo Gold Corp. (Canada) is the responsibility of management and covers the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021. The MD&A takes into account information available up to and including November 24, 2021, and should be read together with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2021 and with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on July 22, 2019. The Company's registered and records office is located at Suite 704 – 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T5. The Company's head office is located at Suite 488-1190 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3V7.

The Company’s shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) on April 14, 2020, under the symbol FSX. The Company’s shares are also quoted on the U.S. OTC Markets Platform under the symbol “FSXLF”.

Throughout this document the terms *we*, *us*, *our*, *the Company* and *Fosterville South* refer to Fosterville South Exploration Ltd. All financial information in this document is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and is presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This document contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to “Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

Description of Business

The Company is in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral resource properties in the State of Victoria, Australia. The Company's principal properties are the 100% owned Lauriston Gold Project, Golden Mountain Project, Moormbool Project and Providence Project.

In addition, the Company continues to investigate, acquire and/or stake additional tenements in Victoria, including the Walhalla Gold Belt Project, the Moormbool Project and the Beechworth Project, as described in the exploration projects and performance summary below.

During the period the Company completed the spin-out the Timor and Avoca projects, as described in the Leviathan Spin-Out summary below.

Please refer to the "*Exploration Projects*" section below for the acquisition and project details on all the projects.

Performance Summary and Subsequent Events

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, the Company:

- On March 10, 2021, the Company, announced new gold assay results from the continuing drill program at its Energetic Reefs prospect located within the Lauriston project in Victoria, Australia, and final assays from 2020 drilling at Golden Mountain.

At Lauriston, multiple shallow holes being reported today intersected lengthy zones of gold mineralization, such as EN007, which returned 13 metres at 1.02 g/t Au, including one metre at 9.50 g/t Au from 44 to 57 metres. The drilling has provided key information into the complexity of the mineralization of the breached saddle reef structure and its associated strong halo of mineralization that forms the Energetic Reefs prospect

- On March 17, 2021, the Company announced new gold assay results from rock-chip samples collected as part of the continuing exploration program at Enoch's Point (which forms part of the Walhalla gold belt project), being conducted in preparation for drilling.

Highlight sample assays include CR12969, which graded 179 grams per tonne gold; CR13069, which graded 155 g/t gold; and CR13017 (obtained from a dike outcrop), which graded 16.8 g/t gold (see attached table for details on these sampling results).

- On April 19, 2021, the Company announced the grant of incentive stock options for the purchase of a total of 3.6 million common shares to employees, technical staff, directors and consultants of the company, pursuant to the terms of the company's stock option plan. The options are exercisable at a price of \$1.57 per share for a period of five years.
- On May 20, 2021, the Company reported the results of a soil sampling program at Enoch's Point goldfield (Walhalla Gold Belt Project) and Reedy Creek goldfield (Providence Gold Project) that has detected five significant As-Sb epizonal anomalies. Soil sampling and assaying in the areas are ongoing.

Epizonal gold mineralised systems have arsenic-antimony mineralisation haloes that are used as trace element pathfinders, such that the larger the halo then the larger the potential gold mineralization.

- On May 20, 2021, the Company announced it has been strategically expanding the footprint of the land package and through its wholly owned subsidiary Currawong, has increased the size of its Walhalla Gold Belt Project by filing two additional tenement applications totaling 218 km². These new tenement applications border the Enoch's Point, Harbinger and Pinnacles tenements. The Company now holds contiguous tenements and tenement applications covering approximately 72km of strike in the western and central parts of the Walhalla Gold Belt.
- On June 18, 2021, the Company announced it has mobilized a drill rig to commence drilling at its Beechworth gold project, located within the Tabberabbera zone in the state of Victoria, Australia. Fosterville South's drill program will be at depth beneath historic high-grade gold mines.

- On July 2, 2021, the Company announced it has received positive results, including multiple high-grade gold assays, from recent sampling at Beechworth. This program was conducted in preparation for drilling additional targets to the current Taff and Bon Accord prospect drill program, which is now under way, within the large Beechworth project area. Highlights included:
 - Rock chip assays for 173 samples from 45 gold prospects yield gold grades including 54 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au);
 - Grid-based soil sampling of 2,515 samples covering 10.5 square kilometres (km) completed;
 - 68 drill hole program designed based on these fieldwork results designed to test multiple high-priority targets.
- On July 14, 2021, the Company announced it began trading on the OTCQX Best Market. The OTCQX Best Market provides value and convenience to United States investors, brokers and institutions seeking to trade Fosterville South shares under the ticker symbol FSXLF. The OTCQX Best Market is OTC Markets Group's premier market for established, investor-focused U.S. and international companies. To be eligible, companies must: meet high financial standards; follow best practice corporate governance; demonstrate compliance with U.S. securities laws; be current in their disclosure; and have a professional third-party sponsor introduction.
- On July 29, 2021, the Company announced a new discovery at Golden Mountain and drilling results at Lauriston and Beechworth projects. Highlights include:
 - Golden Mountain - Two reverse circulation holes confirmed significant mineralization associated with the Cross fault, located 100 metres west of the Golden Mountain deposit. Gold intervals included 21GMRC006 that returned 20 metres (m) at 1.53 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) and 21GMRC001 that returned two m at 7.05 g/t Au
 - Lauriston Project - Drilling at the Comet, Energetic and Keath's Reward targets resulted in multiple good gold intercepts at shallow depths and will serve to guide further drilling, including deeper holes in the next phase. Reverse circulation drilling at the Energetic target encountered a wide zone of supergene gold mineralization up to approximately 10 m thick which remains open to the east and along strike to the north and south. Gold intervals included EN007 that returned 13 m at 1.02 g/t Au and EN0014 that returned nine m at 1.44 g/t Au. Multiple intervals at the Comet target encountered strong gold grades, including CRC01 that returned 10 m at 2.09 g/t Au and CRC04 that returned 14 m at 1.19 g/t Au.
 - Beechworth – Initial drilling at the Bon Accord prospect covered 200 m of strike length in four sections of two drill holes each. The eight drill holes amounted to 492 m. The most significant result is the deeper drill hole BA08 which intersected 11 m at 0.52 g/t Au immediately prior to entering an old stope. A follow-up drill program is planned to drill beneath the old stopes and along strike to holes BA07 and BA08, in search of extensions to the former high-grade mineralization
 - Moormbool project - Fosterville South drilled a total of 29 holes totalling 1,452 m at the Gleeson prospect located within the Moormbool project. The purpose of the drill program was to investigate the source of secondary gold mineralization by drilling angle holes through to the bedrock. The results resulted in minor gold mineralization associated with the basement of an alluvial flood plain deposit. The source of this widespread shallow alluvial gold and arsenic mineralization has not yet been established.
- On August 9, 2021, the Company announced that its initial drilling at the Reedy Creek goldfield within the Providence project in Victoria, Australia, has returned high-grade gold assays during reconnaissance reverse circulation drilling of a previously undrilled geochemical anomaly located within one of two ridge targets recently identified by the company.

The Company is conducting the first modern exploration of the Reedy Creek Goldfield, which has included various geochemical sampling programs in preparation of drilling that has now commenced. These assays reported today in drill hole RWR13 (11 m at 31.34 grams per tonne gold including four m at 80.05 g/t gold) are from an area of the goldfield that has been the subject of no historic drilling. The gold mineralization intersected in the drilling is present as a zone of significant quartz veining with fine grained disseminated stibnite and pyrite. The strike and dip of the mineralized intercept is not yet known, and further drilling is planned in the coming weeks.

- On September 27, 2021, the Company provided an update on the initial drilling at Reedy Creek goldfield within the Providence project in Victoria, Australia. The Company announced they have signed a drill contract with the operator of a diamond drill rig to commence core drilling in the vicinity of the RWR13 discovery hole as mentioned above.

Subsequent to September 30, 2021:

- On October 14, 2021, the Company reported that initial diamond drilling at the Reedy Creek goldfield within the Providence Project in Victoria, Australia has returned high-grade gold assays. The Company was carrying out a diamond drill program to test the zones of gold mineralization discovered at Reedy Creek in August, 2021. The initial diamond drill hole has been drilled at a different azimuth to obliquely target the same region as the discovery hole, RWD01, and intersected 0.7 m at 238.1 g/t Gold from 68.70 m and 0.80 m at 22.5 g/t Gold from 40.80 m [News Release October 14, 2021]. The mineralization is of similar character to that found in discovery hole RWR13 (11 m at 31.34 g/t Gold including 4 m at 80.05 g/t Gold), albeit with a narrower width [News Release August 9, 2021]. The gold mineralisation intersected in the drilling is present as a zone of significant quartz veining with fine grained disseminated gold, stibnite and pyrite. The strike and dip of the mineralised intercept is not yet known, and drilling and structural data analysis is ongoing. The lower quartz vein present in the drill hole is quite oblique to the core axis and the initial structural interpretation is that it has a subvertical dip with a true width of approximately 0.5m.
- On October 15, 2021, the Company reported initial diamond drilling at the Homeward Bound prospect within the Beechworth Gold Project in Victoria, Australia which returned strong grade gold assays. Fosterville South's initial diamond drill hole, HBDH001, intersected 8.6 m at 5.22 g/t Gold from 194.6 m, including 3.6 m at 10.72 g/t Gold from 196.8 m at the Homeward Bound prospect located at Hillsborough within the Beechworth Gold Project [News Release October, 15, 2021].

Drill hole HBDH001 did not proceed below 203 m as it intersected old workings. As Fosterville South anticipated mineralization below this point, a second diamond drill hole, HBDH002, commenced approximately 40 m below HBDH001. HBDH002 appears to have intersected two separate zones of intense silicification with significant arsenopyrite, similar to the gold mineralisation present in HBDH001. Assay results for HBDH002 are pending.

The Homeward Bound prospect is in the Hillsborough goldfield, which forms part of the Beechworth Gold Project, occurring in the Tabberabbera Zone on the eastern margin with the Omeo Zones of the Lachlan Fold Belt in Victoria. Several key gold prospects and associated fault structures have been identified within the Beechworth Gold Project based upon extensive geochemical sampling, geological & LIDAR mapping and limited previous drilling. These include various historical producing mines located within the Hurdle Flat goldfield (21,715 ounces of production at 15.32 g/t Au) and Hillsborough goldfield (47,492 ounces of production at 17.48 g/t Au). Mineralisation is typical of mesozonal orogenic gold deposits.

- On November 5, 2021, the Company reported that a second drill rig has commenced drilling the Homeward Bound prospect on the Beechworth Gold Project in Victoria, Australia [News Release November 5, 2021]. This second rig at Homeward Bound, is a multipurpose rig capable of both reverse circulation percussion and diamond drilling.

For the complete news releases and for additional information please refer to the Company's website or to SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

Outlook

Since incorporation on July 22, 2019 the Company has acquired various projects in Victoria, Australia and has secured financing to advance the various projects.

After acquiring the projects, the Company has conducted geochemical sampling, obtained various drill permits, signed drilled contracts and prepared logistics for drilling multiple projects concurrently and to use the initial drill testing results to decide on further allocations of capital and time. Based on the initial positive results received to date, the Company intends to continue drilling programs at the Golden Mountain, Moornbool Providence projects (Reedy Creek goldfield), Beechworth Project and at the Lauriston Project. At the same time that drilling is occurring at existing drill-ready targets, the Company intends to continue fieldwork including geological mapping and geochemical sampling to continue generating new targets for future work.

The goal of drilling is to better understand the scope and size of the mineralization and to ultimately define potential resources and reserves.

While the Company is active on the ground via the drill campaigns and target generation work, the Company will also continually assess how to best maximize shareholder value from other projects within its portfolio via corporate activities such as the spin out transaction of the Avoca Project and Timor Project, which completed during the period. The Company believes that the large strategic land position of compelling projects it has acquired in Victoria will present multiple corporate opportunities to identify and assess transactions that can potentially benefit shareholders going forward.

The Company will also continually assess new projects available in Victoria through the exploration tenement application process and also projects owned by other corporate entities. The Company's experience in Victoria and strong cash position puts it in a good position to expand its land holdings if the opportunity arises and therefore ongoing project identification and assessment work is occurring.

As the Company has no source of revenue at this time, it will continue to deplete capital to operate its drilling programs, fieldwork, office and administrative expenses and continual investigations of new projects and opportunities.

Leviathan Spin-Out

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company announced its board of directors had approved a spinout transaction, which completed during the quarter ended March 31, 2021.

On October 1, 2020, the Company entered into an Arrangement Agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement") with its formerly wholly owned subsidiary Leviathan Gold Ltd ("Leviathan") and an unrelated company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Leviathan Finance Ltd ("FinCo"). Under the terms of the Arrangement Agreement, the Company spun-out Leviathan and Leviathan's wholly owned subsidiary, Leviathan Gold (Australia) PTY Ltd ("Leviathan Australia"), (the "Transaction") on November 23, 2020 by way of a distribution of 67,907,831 shares of Leviathan to the Company's shareholders. The result of this distribution was that each Fosterville shareholder received shares in Leviathan proportionate to their share ownership in the Company. At the time of the spin-out of Leviathan shares, Leviathan did not hold any assets or liabilities and the Transaction was accounted for as a distribution to shareholders of nominal value that did not have an impact on the consolidated accounts of the Company.

Following the completion of the Transaction, FinCo completed a brokered financing of subscription receipts at \$0.50 per subscription receipt for total gross proceeds of \$12,914,000.

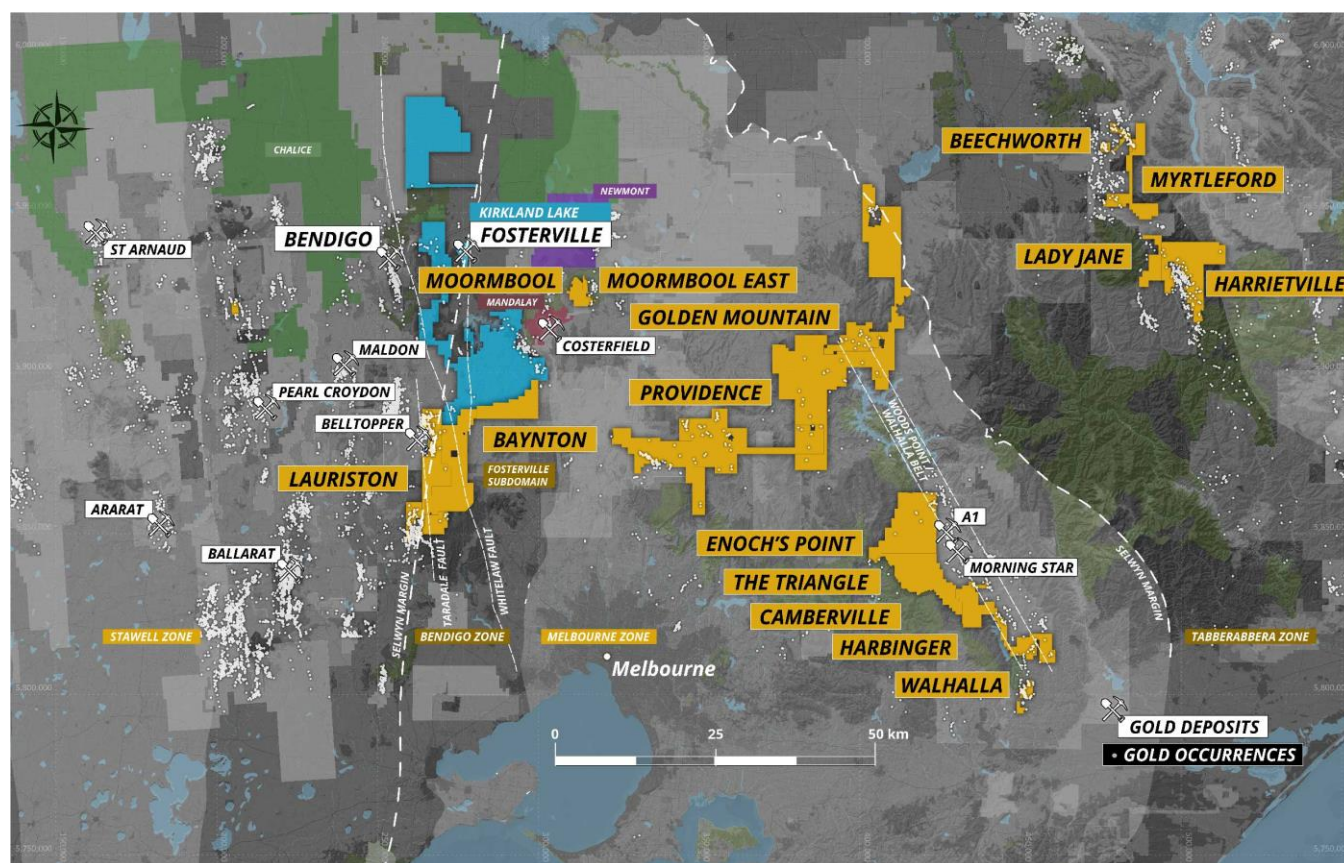
As part of the Arrangement Agreement, Currawong entered into an agreement to dispose of the Avoca and Timor Projects and certain other tenements (the "Avoca and Timor Projects") to Leviathan Australia for cash, at their fair value of \$745,443 (AUD\$764,081 – received subsequent to period end). Under the terms of the agreement, Leviathan Australia also assumed the underlying obligations of the Company and Currawong under the original purchase agreements.

Subsequent to the completion of the Transaction and prior to the completion of the acquisition of the Avoca and Timor Projects from Currawong, Leviathan caused 1274996 B.C Ltd., a newly-incorporated wholly owned subsidiary of Leviathan, to amalgamate with FinCo (the "Amalgamation"). Following the Amalgamation, Leviathan applied and received approval to list on the TSXV and commenced trading on February 10, 2021.

COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic and since March 2020, measures have been implanted in the countries in which the Company operates in response to the impact of the coronavirus. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. The Company's business travel has been restricted and various business operations, including permitting processes and exploration mobilization have seen delays. As at September 30, 2021 the pandemic has not had a material impact on the Company as the Company's management focuses on taking measures to mitigate the effects. It is not possible for the Company to fully predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company's business or results of operations at this time.

EXPLORATION PROJECTS



Lauriston Gold Project, Victoria, Australia

The Lauriston property (EL006656), known as the Lauriston Gold Project, is held 100% through its wholly owned subsidiary, Currawong Resources P/L. Below is a summary of the project, for additional information please refer to the the Lauriston Gold Project Technical Report, which is available under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Property description and summary

The Lauriston Gold Project is comprised of one tenement, an exploration license of 287 km², which was reduced to 215 km² on June 23, 2021, covering the same stratigraphic and structural setting trend as the Fosterville Gold Mine (owned by Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd). The tenement occurs along the western margin of the Selwyn Block and has an extensive history of hard rock and alluvial gold production.

Bendigo style saddle and trough reefs occur within the property as well as subvertical shear zone style gold and quartz vein mineralisation which occasionally have epizonal characteristics. The Lauriston Gold Project has metallogenic indications of Fosterville Gold Mine style epizonal gold deposits, but has not been explored for these types of deposits, particularly as they were not recognised as to their significance until recently.

Gold mineralisation is hosted by Ordovician slates and sandstones, as well as in association with igneous dykes, either with quartz veins or as sulphide disseminations of arsenopyrite – pyrite ± stibnite.

Property Location:

The Lauriston Gold Project is located in the central part of the State of Victoria, Australia, situated approximately 100 km northwest from the capital of Melbourne. The Lauriston Gold Project is south of and adjoining Kirkland Lake's Fosterville Gold Project which as of December 31, 2018, has reported reserves of 2.7 million tonnes for 2.7 million ounces at 31.0 g/t Au.

Mineralization at Kirkland Lake's Fosterville Gold Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization at the Lauriston Gold Project.

Minimum expenditures:

In order to retain the license, the Company will be required to incur certain exploration expenditures on Lauriston Gold Project on a going forward basis. Under Victorian mining laws, the license holder is required to incur AUD\$15,000 plus AUD \$150 per km² in Year 1, AUD \$200 per km² for each of Year 2, 3, and 4 and AUD \$300 per km² for each year thereafter. Based on the Lauriston project being 215 km² and the age of the license, the Company will be required to incur exploration expenditures of AUD \$72,400 in 2021 and although the expenditure commitment per km² increases over time this is offset by forced tenement area reductions in the 2nd and 4th years of 25% and 40% respectively, which results in the expenditure commitment remaining much the same annually.

Exploration plans:

The Company has compiled a two-phase budget of AUD\$2,355,177 (Year 1 - AUD\$938,435; Year 2 - AUD\$1,416,742) aimed at exploring a number of prospects held within the property.

The focus of the Company is to explore within the property for gold deposits analogous in style and type to the Fosterville Gold Mine further north of Lauriston. These epizonal deposits are associated with the Tabberabberan orogeny of the Mid-Devonian and have a characteristic metallogenic signature of Au-As-Sb mineralisation. The epizonal deposits of Central Victoria are distinctly different to the Early Devonian Bindian orogenic mesozonal gold mineralisation of the Ballarat and Bendigo goldfields found further west and northwest. The Bendigo goldfield is also on strike to the Lauriston goldfield and the mineralisation present at Lauriston has characteristics in common with both the Bendigo and Fosterville goldfield due to overprinting of the mineralisation styles.

To date, there have been 11 prospects drilled, mostly in the northern portion of the licence, with 75 RC drill holes completed for 5803 m, as well as 4 diamond holes for 550 m. The more successful exploration results have been from the Energetic, Comet and Keath's Reward prospects.

At the Energetic prospect, 21 RC holes were drilled for 1805 m and 3 diamond holes for 418 m. Best intersection is hole EN013 with 4 m at 4.05 g/t Au from 51 m. A widespread supergene zone of gold mineralisation occurs which is open to the north, south and east. Follow up drilling is planned.

At the Comet prospect 4 RC drill holes were completed for 435 m, with better results of CRC01 with 3 m at 5.96 g/t Au from 70 m and CRC04 with 13 m at 1.25 g/t Au from 105 m. A new drill permit application has been submitted for approval for the Comet and New Trojan prospects in the southwestern part of the tenement where extensive anomalous Au-As-Sb mineralisation has been established from grid-based soil sampling for a distance of 3.5 km. A program of RC percussion and diamond drilling will be carried out early next year.

Widespread roadside, private property and forest soil geochemical traverses have been completed throughout most of the tenement highlighting various potentially mineralised zones of interest. Several drill permit applications have been made including the portions of Taradale Fault zone and the Energetic South prospect.

The exploration budget has been designed with a large contingent of this expenditure aimed at drilling as many of the most prospective targets within the tenement as possible, especially for areas proven to contain Au-As-Sb signatures.

Tallangalook (Golden Mountain) Property, Victoria, Australia

The Tallangalook property (EL006430), also known as the Golden Mountain Property, is held 100% through its wholly owned subsidiary, Currawong Resources P/L. An additional licence adjoining EL006430 has been granted and is known as the Merton licence (EL007308) and covers 498 km². A new licence application EL007623 has been accepted by Earth Resources on November 12, 2021, for an area west of Gobur covering 72 km². Below is a summary of the project, for additional information please refer to the the Golden Mountain Technical Report, which is available under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Property description and summary

The Golden Mountain Property is comprised of one tenement, an exploration license of 136 km² which was reduced to 102 km² on May 8, 2020. This goldfield lies at the northernmost part of the highly productive Woods Point - Walhalla gold belt that was emplaced during the Tabberabberan orogeny. The Tallangalook property has a key prospect known as the Golden Mountain, which has been drilled by 227 surface and underground drill holes to a maximum intercept depth of 344m. The Golden Mountain deposit is located at Tallangalook, 13 km NE of Bonnie Doon. The deposit has been worked from three open cuts and two levels of underground workings prior to 1938. These workings are located only 200 m south of the Strathbogie Granite contact. The gold mineralisation occurs as a series of north-south faults, diagonal fracture sets as well as hosted by east west striking fault zones all within a contact metamorphic aureole on the margin of the Strathbogie Granite. This granite is shallowly eroded or uncapped and appears to be important in the mineralisation of the Golden Mountain deposit with aplite and coarse-grained granitic dykes present throughout the deposit which are variably mineralised. High grade intersections occur at various parts of the deposit including some of the deepest parts of the drilling as well as within other near surface structures that have not been effectively drill tested. It is the aim of the Company to assess the depth potential as well as some of the various prospective zones found in and near the deposit.

Property Location:

The Golden Mountain project is located in the central part of the State of Victoria, Australia, situated about 150 km northeast of Melbourne.

Minimum expenditures:

In order to retain the license, the Company will be required to incur certain exploration expenditures on a going forward basis. Under Victorian mining laws, the license holder is required to incur AUD\$15,000 plus AUD \$150 per km² in Year 1, AUD \$200 per km² for each of Year 2, 3, and 4 and AUD \$300 per km² for each year thereafter. Based on the Golden Mountain Project being originally 136 km² and the age of the license, the Company will be required to incur exploration expenditures of AUD \$42,200. Although the expenditure commitment per km² increases over time this is offset by forced tenement area reductions in the 2nd and 4th years of 25% and 40% respectively, which results in the expenditure commitment remaining much the same annually.

Exploration plans:

The focus of the Company is to explore within the property for gold deposits as intrusion related deposits as well as epizonal orogenic vein deposits. These epizonal deposits are associated with the Tabberabberan orogeny of the Mid-Devonian and have a characteristic metallogenic signature of Au-As-Sb mineralisation. The epizonal deposits of Central Victoria are distinctly different to the Early Devonian Bindian orogenic mesozonal gold mineralisation of the Ballarat and Bendigo goldfields found further west.

The Company has prepared a two-phase budget of AUD\$2,155,335 (Year 1: AUD\$1,218,926; Year 2: AUD\$936,408) aimed at exploring a number of prospects within the Golden Mountain property.

A large contingent of this expenditure is aimed at drilling, particularly at the already established deposit of Golden Mountain as well as various satellite prospects established through previous mining or geochemistry. Various drill permit applications are pending approval by Earth Resources and other government agencies. Some key landowner access agreements have been completed, with more required for reconnaissance type work.

The Company also plans to complete a regional exploration program, which has included the completion of a geochemistry review of the previous completed sampling, and an additional multielement stream sediment program. Further follow up is required on various stream sediment anomalous areas, with more detailed stream sediment sampling as well as soils sampling following landowner access. In addition to the geochemistry survey, a LIDAR survey has been completed over much of the Golden Mountain area. A further LIDAR survey has been completed for the Merton tenement. A review of the data is yet to be completed to locate and detail the various old gold workings found throughout the properties. The new Gobur licence will form part of the Merton regional assessment and is known to contain a continuation of the old gold workings present at Gobur.

Drilling at Golden Mountain has amounted to 60 drill holes for 9992 m with 81% being diamond drilling. Various intercepts have been reported since drilling began in June 2020. Selected highlights are tabulated below.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
GMDH30	59.0	86.6	27.6	6.66
GMDH32	54.0	115.0	60.8	2.50
GMDH35	68.0	115.0	47.0	2.67
GMDH36	138.0	166.0	28.0	10.17
GMDH37	153.7	195.0	41.3	2.36
GMDH45	210.0	266.8	55.1	3.06
GMDH50	212.0	241.0	29.0	2.46

A mineralogy study is currently being carried out for alteration vectors to mineralisation extensions. A new drill permit has been submitted for approval to drill from platforms further down the valley to access the deeper part of the mineralization.

Other prospects that have been drilled have been the Star of the Glen (15 holes for 881 m) and Vinegar Hill (4 holes for 335 m) with only minor results.

The Heyfield Reef has been accessed with a landowner agreement and a drill permit is being processed for approval. This prospect is an epizonal Au-Sb prospect that has extensive old workings for 350 m of strike. Rock sampling of the waste dumps has yielded assays to 20.7 g/t Au and to 4% Sb. Drilling is scheduled for early next year.

Private property access negotiations, stream sediment, rock and soil sampling as well as historic gold prospect assessment are planned for the new Merton licence after the LIDAR data has been received and reviewed.

Moormbool Project

On April 19, 2020, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with Mercator Gold Australia Pty. Ltd. ("Mercator"), a subsidiary of Alternative Investment Market-listed ECR Minerals PLC, whereby it acquired a 100% interest in three high-grade gold projects called the Moormbool project, the Timor project, the Avoca project. The Company spun-out the Avoca and Timor project, as discussed in the Leviathan Spin-Out section above.

Under the terms of the purchase agreement, Fosterville South agreed to pay AUD\$500,000 to Mercator in consideration of a 100% interest in the gold projects. The Company will also pay Mercator AUD\$1 for every ounce of gold or gold equivalent of measured resource, indicated resource or inferred resource within one or more of the tenements comprising the gold projects, which payment shall not exceed a total of AUD\$1,000,000. In the event the Company carries out commercial production on the gold projects, the Company will pay Mercator AUD\$1 for every ounce of gold or gold equivalent ounces produced from the tenements comprising the gold projects, which payment shall not exceed a total of AUD\$1,000,000.

Within Central Victoria, the Lachlan Fold Belt is subdivided into various zones, based on distinct geological and mineralogical characteristics. In the central part of Victoria, from west to east they are the Stawell zone, Bendigo zone and the Melbourne zone with the basement rocks becoming gradually younger through these zones.

The Moormbool project area consists of three granted licenses (EL006280, EL006913, & EL007193) and occurs east of Fosterville within the Melbourne zone and is underlain by Siluro-Devonian rocks. It covers an area between the Redcastle and Graytown goldfields, within which occurs a southeast-striking large regional fault. Due to pervasive shallow alluvial cover, the project area is largely unexplored. Near this regional structure and included within the project area is a magnetic anomaly interpreted to be a small granitic intrusion plug or cupola that may have intrusion related gold mineralization.

Soil geochemistry exploration indicates that both the southeast-striking postulated fault zone and the circular magnetic anomaly are arsenic and gold mineralized. The magnetic anomaly could be an intrusion related gold system similar to Mount Piper, near Broadford with a similar magnetic signature and geological setting. Farther northwest, within the Redcastle goldfield extensive alluvial and hardrock gold mineralization was mined historically along this Staffordshire Flat fault zone.

Initial drilling has targeted the extension of the southeast striking fault zone and associated linear magnetic anomalies. In total 29 RC percussion drill holes have been completed for 1434 m in three north-south traverses. Drill assays have shown that

widespread shallow (<10 m depth) alluvial gold mineralization occurs at the base of the lateritised Quaternary sedimentary cover sequence. Further drilling is proposed in this area to explore for the source of the widespread alluvial gold mineralization as well as to assess the potential of the circular magnetic anomaly considered to be underlain by a potentially mineralized granitic intrusion. Low order gold in soil anomalism is associated with the circular magnetic anomaly and the outcropping rocks show evidence of contact metamorphism.

Beechworth Gold Project:

On August 5, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the Beechworth Gold Project from Northern Mine Ventures P/L. Pursuant to the terms of a purchase agreement the Company paid AUD \$50,000 to Northern Mine Ventures and agreed to pay an additional AUD \$250,000 on the date that the granted Exploration License is converted to a Retention License. The Company also agreed to incur AUD \$130,000 in exploration expenditures on the project within 90 days. Northern Mine Ventures retained a 2.5% NSR, which may be repurchased with a one-time payment of AUD \$2,000,000.

The Beechworth Gold Project provides a drill ready high-grade gold project northeast of the Company's Tallangallook Project, in north-eastern Victoria. The Beechworth Project consists of one granted Exploration License and one Retention License application covering almost the same area and totaling 36 km². The property contains numerous old gold workings or prospects which were mined in the mid to late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The historical mines are fault related with a few large scale regional primary fault structures generating these sub-order fault systems. The gold mineralization is potentially enhanced by the intrusion of nearby granites. The Hurdle Flat, Hillsborough, and Stanley goldfields have all developed along the flanks of the various intrusive granitic rocks. Gold mineralized granitic dykes occur within the project, such as at the Taff prospect and further northeast. Some historic mines include high-grade open cuts ('glory holes') such as at the Taff, Homeward Bound, Wallaby, Kingston, Bon Accord and Bangor Reefs. These larger scale prospects offer significant scope for high grade gold mines as mineralized shoots on pipe like bodies tens of meters wide. The Wallaby mine has broad zones of mineralization surrounding the existing open pit with channel sampling and minimal drilling by Freeport and Intrepid Resources, respectively.

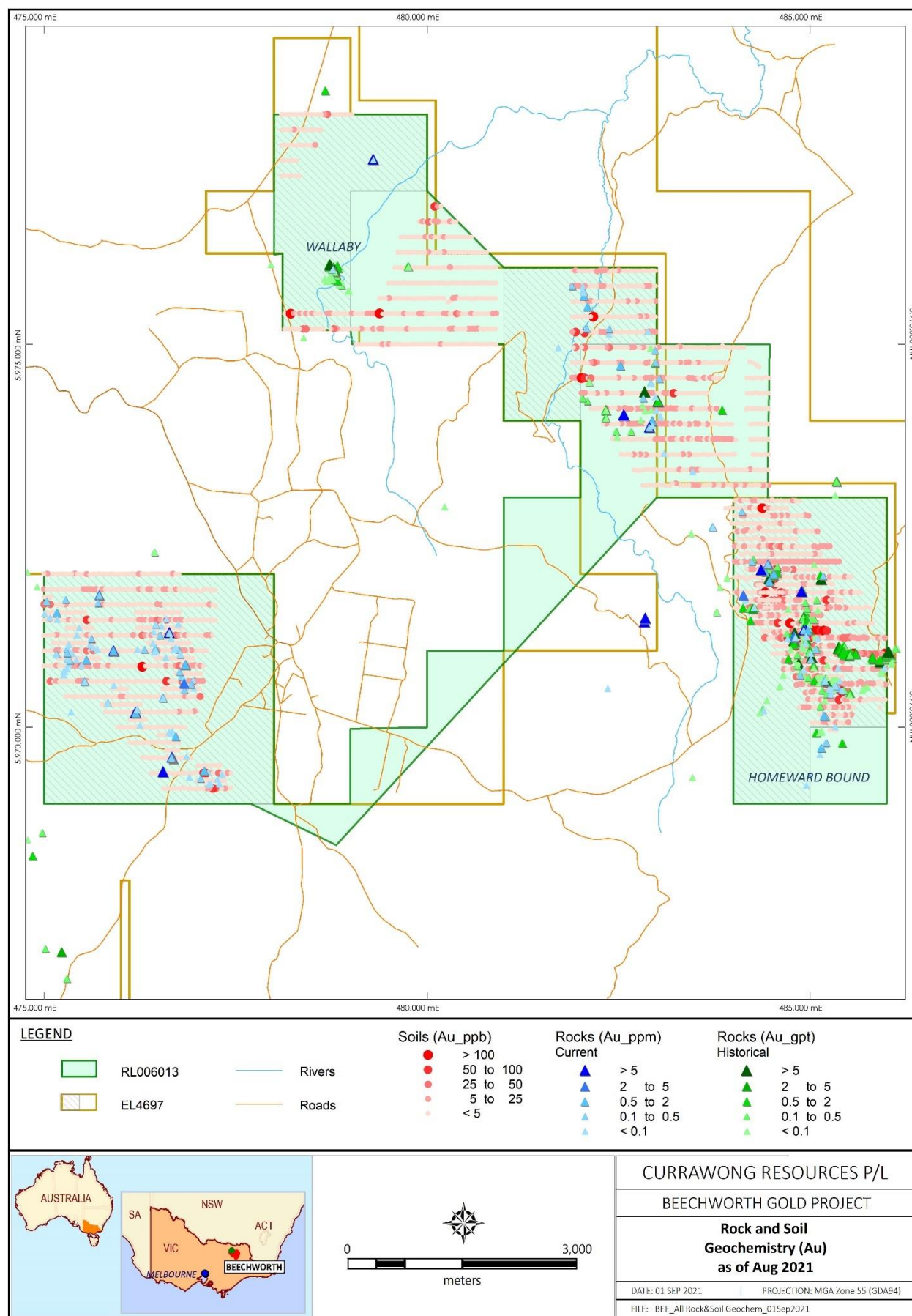
Only a few of the prospects have had reconnaissance drilling, such as at the Kingston (W03: 8 m @ 8.88 g/t Au from 18 m) and Hope prospects (W06: 10 m @ 9.58 g/t Au from 34 m). In all, 21 RC percussion holes were drilled at the Kingston, Hope, Rechabite and Wallaby prospects for a total of 1316 m for an average depth of 63 m. Drill holes were placed at various orientations and estimated true widths are not possible. Grid based soil geochemistry with reconnaissance rock chip sampling have recently been completed. Reconnaissance drilling of various prospects is currently underway on the two granted drill permits. Several other drill permit applications have been lodged with the respective authorities, targeting specific historic workings. These include the Wallaby-Rechabite-Hope prospects as well as the Kerry Eagle and the Homeward Bound, Hurdle Flat prospects. Note that there are two Homeward Bound prospects, with one at Hurdle Flat and another at Hillsborough. The Homeward Bound prospect at Hillsborough is currently being drilled as part of the reconnaissance program.

The Beechworth project lies within the Tabberabbera Zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in Victoria and is immediately west of the regional scale Kancoona Fault Zone, which divides it from the Omeo Zone. The Tabberabbera Zone is immediately east of the Melbourne Zone and is in north-eastern Victoria. The mesozonal mineralisation is typical of Ordovician hosted orogenic gold deposits. They are characteristically associated with deformed (compressed, folded and faulted) and metamorphosed mid-crustal blocks, particularly in proximity to major crustal structures such as major faults or basement shear zones.

Drilling of various prospects at Hillsborough, within the Beechworth project, has resulted in 34 holes drilled for 3096 m including 3 diamond holes at Bon Accord (1) and Homeward Bound (2) prospects for 792 m. Drilling is ongoing at the Homeward Bound prospect, following up on the 1992 drilling including the following.

- HB01 with 0.75 m @ 22.27 g/t Au from 161 m
- HB04 with 3.00 m @ 63.96 g/t Au from 152 m
- HB09 with 1.25 m @ 31.50 g/t Au from 146 m

A second RC drill rig continues to drill various old workings and geochemical anomalies throughout the State Forest. Both drill rigs will operate until the Christmas break.



The Walhalla Belt Project:

The Walhalla Belt Project has now been consolidated by the Company via staking into a major land holding, with 1 granted tenement covering the Enoch's Point goldfield and 7 tenement applications composed of 755 km² and containing 91 hard-rock prospects with 31 of them having production figures from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The total recorded gold production from these 31 prospects (located within 7 tenement applications) amounts to 1,510,309 ounces at a recovered grade of 33.59 g/t Au (GeoVic, 2020).

Cohen's Reef deposit, Walhalla

The Cohen's Reef deposit, which is located on the Walhalla license application, produced 1,479,851 ounces from 1,429,298 tonnes at an average grade of 32.2 grams per tonne gold (GeoVic, 2020). Fosterville South anticipates there is significant opportunity for the discovery of new mineralized shoots at Cohen's Reef and the surrounding area. In 2011, the previous operator identified a number of targets including:

- New targets near surface and at depth have been identified that may add extensions to previously mined high-grade mineralization.
- An untested corridor along the Long Tunnel's inclined shaft and the Long Tunnel Extended's main shaft between the No. 3 and No. 6 levels.
- The Cohen's trend is interpreted to continue from the southern part of the Walhalla tenement application in a northly direction through the tenements.

The Company and consultants will review the partially developed 3-D interpretation as well as relog and resample core from previous drilling to further develop its modelling and generate its exploration diamond drilling targets.

Londonderry prospect, Enoch's Point

The Londonderry prospect at Enoch's Point has been demonstrated to have historical workings for a length of 1.6 km from LIDAR mapping. Soil and rock chip sampling has confirmed the gold mineralisation with rock chip samples up to 179 g/t Au. The mineralisation is hosted by a strike faulted quartz veined dyke within the Devonian Norton Gully Sandstone unit. Historic production is recorded as 19972 tons for 3910 ounces Au at 6.0 g/t Au. The prospect has not been previously drilled and a drill permit application has been made.

Luck's All prospect, Enoch's Point

The Luck's All prospect occurs within the granted Enoch's Point licence EL007219. It is a dyke bulge hosted series of quartz veins, similar to A1 and Morning Star gold deposits near Wood's Point, east of Enoch's Point. These two gold deposits are still in production. The former Luck's All mine was worked from two adit levels and produced 26482 tons of mineralized material for 17301 ounces at a recovered grade of 20.32 g/t Au. Underground rock chips have recorded assays ranging up to 18.6 g/t Au.

The prospect has not been previously drilled. Two drill permit applications have been lodged with the various government authorities and the company aims to drill this prospect as soon as the permits are granted. Access during the drier months is necessary.

Big River Au-Sb prospect, Enoch's Point

This prospect was worked for antimony during the mid 20th century via an adit with small amount of production from various quartz stibnite veins. Widespread arsenian disseminated pyrite is evident across the entire ridge associated with a low level alteration assemblage. Granitic dykes were recognised in the mapping of the 1950s.

Grid based soil sampling has revealed an extensive Au-As-Sb anomaly striking approximately north-south of up to 600 m wide and 1.2 km in length, which lies immediately west of the Jerusalem Inlet Fault. Drilling of this extensively geochemical anomaly is currently underway.

Longfellow prospect, Walhalla

The Longfellow prospect is situated on the West 2 line of mineralization. This has been interpreted to be a parallel structure to the west of Cohen's Reef. Further, historical analysis interpreted that a major crosscutting structure is immediately to the south of Longfellow.

The Company intends to target the reefs under the main Longfellow's workings where a number of contact reefs exist on the margins of a large dyke. Previous underground grab samples taken along strike of the reef returned 200 metres at 4.95 Au g/t and 75 m at 4.1 g/t along strike.

Regional analysis

The regional structural reinterpretation of the Cohen's trend indicates a strip of stratigraphy for over 35 km north of Walhalla through the Company's tenement applications. Mineralization along the Cohen's trend appears to be intersected by crosscutting structures. There are a number of key targets with historical production along this trend: Luck's All, Harbinger and Pinnacles, among others, that constitute drill targets when the permits are granted.

Providence Project

Fosterville South holds one license and has applied for an additional exploration license, which combined cover 650 km², that it calls the Providence Project. The one license (EL007052) that has been granted covers the Reedy Creek goldfield and the Big Ben prospect area. Primary epizonal gold deposits are found throughout the Providence project.

Gold mineralization is hosted by Siluro-Devonian sediments as well as in association with dioritic and felsic dykes, either with quartz veins or with disseminated arsenopyrite – pyrite ± stibnite.

These primary gold deposits are structurally related to the Selwyn Block, within the Costerfield Domain and are associated with the Mid-Devonian Tabberabberan orogeny. A key feature of these deposits is that they have a characteristic metallogenic signature of Au-As-Sb mineralization, which act as a vector for finding the bonanza grade found at Fosterville.

The Providence property contains several recognized goldfields, including the Reedy Creek, Yea, Ghin Ghin and Alexandra gold fields, within which there are several high-grade historical gold producers:

- Luckie Reefs at Alexandra with 36,000 oz at 39g/t Au to 122 m depth
- Langridge's mine at Reedy Creek with 20,620 oz at 56 g/t Au
- Doyle's mine at Reedy Creek with 13,431 oz at 51 g/t Au
- Providence Reefs at Yea with 8,585 oz at 33.6 g/t Au

The production noted above was obtained from State of Victoria Mining Surveyors and Registrar's quarterly reports from 1864 to 1891 and annual reports issued thereafter. All of the production occurred within the Providence Property.

Within the Providence district, the Reedy Creek goldfield produced 63,558 t for 48,944 oz Au at a grade of 23.6 g/t Au which is 68% of the gold produced from the whole Kilmore Mining Division. Most of this goldfield lies within the Providence project. Other goldfields such as Sunday Creek, Yea and Ghin Ghin also contributed to the Division's production. The Luckie Reefs at Alexandra is the largest producing prospect within the eastern part of the project. About 5km of strike of the Luckie Reefs corridor occurs within the project, including the main producing mines.

The Reedy Creek gold field occurs on a northwest striking corridor of which 16.5km occurs within Fosterville South's tenement application. At the northwest end of this corridor BHP drilled an intrusion related gold and antimony mineralized breccia pipe known as Mt Piper. This prospect is excised from the tenement but illustrates the prospective nature of the corridor linking these two styles of mineralization.

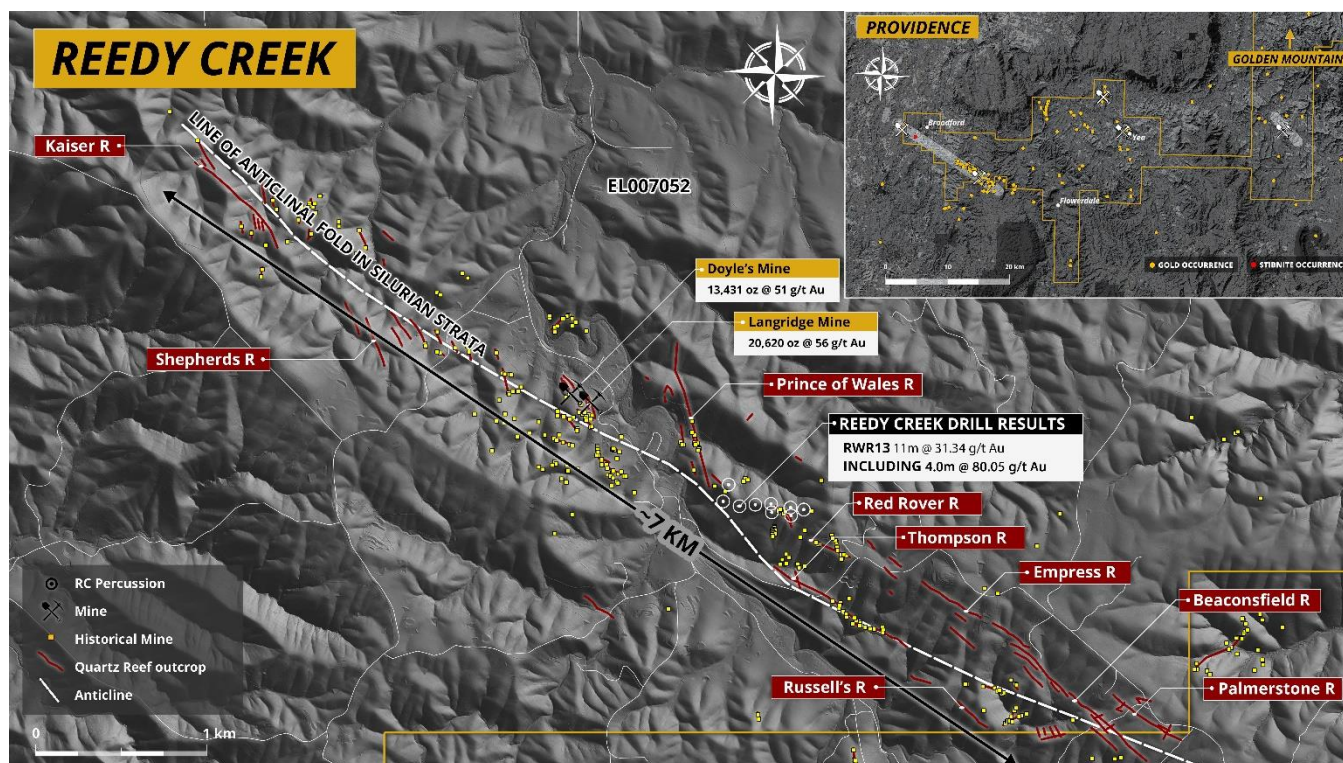
The only significant drilling to have taken place within the project, prior to Fosterville South Exploration's ownership, is from the Providence prospect at Yea and at various parts of the Ghin Ghin goldfield, which were undertaken by Perseverance Corporation Ltd in the 1990s in the search for shallow open pit oxide deposits. This area remains within the Exploration License that is under application.

Initial encouraging drilling results were achieved at both these prospect areas with:

- Ghin Ghin drilling yielding:
 - GGRC03 drill hole 38 m @ 1.2 g/t Au
 - GGRC07 drill hole 10 m @ 2.9 g/t Au
- Providence drilling yielding:
 - PP06 drill hole 8 m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 34 m
 - PP13 drill hole 20 m @ 0.85 g/t Au from 4 m
 - PP16 drill hole 2 m @ 40.8 g/t Au from 48 m

The drilling results noted above was obtained from reports filed by Perseverance Corporation Ltd. with the State of Victoria under exploration licenses that they held.

The Company has been actively exploring in the Reedy Creek area with landowner access negotiations, soil and rock chip sampling of various prospects and properties. Drill targets are continuing to be developed at Reedy Creek, once access agreement have been achieved. Following on from the establishment of drill targets, drill permit applications can be lodged.



More recently, drilling at Reedy Creek by Fosterville South Exploration has focused on two ridges with associated gold in soil anomalism and various old gold workings. These ridges are known as Weineroider's and Clothier's. The Weineroider Ridge area extends east to the Red Rover and United prospects. RC percussion drilling in these areas amounts to 37 drill holes for 3168 m completed in the quarter. At the Weineroider Ridge, scout drilling of hole RWR13 drilled at 220-degree azimuth discovered 11 m at 31.34 g/t gold including 4 m at 80.05 g/t gold from 68 m [News Release August 9, 2021]. This mineralization is composed of a quartz vein-fault zone-quartz vein package. A follow up diamond drill hole RWD01 drilled at a 180-degree azimuth and collared west of RWR13, intersected 0.7 m at 238.1 g/t gold from 68.70m with visible gold in a quartz vein and 0.80 m at 22.5 g/t gold from 40.80 m. The deeper mineralization is of similar character to the upper part of the mineralisation found in discovery hole RWR13 albeit with narrower widths. Five diamond holes have been completed in the vicinity of hole RWR13 for a total of 381.2 m, which reveal a complex set of quartz vein and fault orientations. Further structural geology work is proposed including downhole imaging surveys to aid further drill hole planning.

Various drill permits have been applied for or have been approved. Drilling of the Prince of Wales reef zone is currently underway with a diamond drill rig on site. Only part of the Prince of Wales Reef can currently be accessed for drilling, while a more extensive Work Plan drill permit is being assessed by the various authorities. Drilling of Thompson's Reef is also included in the proposed Work Plan.

Other Exploration Projects

The Company has submitted additional applications to acquire additional exploration licenses in Victoria, Australia.

Acquisition Costs

Below is a summary of the changes in the exploration and evaluation assets for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of period	847,710	685,851
Moormbool, Avoca, Timor acquisition	-	781,495
Reclassified as Held for Distribution - Leviathan	-	(711,108)
Beechworth acquisition	-	49,175
Foreign exchange	(15,045)	42,297
Balance, end of period	832,665	847,710

Exploration Expenditures:

During the period ended September 30, 2021, the Company incurred exploration costs as follows:

<i>Exploration Expenditures</i>	Golden Mountain Project	Lauriston Project	Beechworth Project	Reedy Creek Project	Other Projects	Total
Assay	\$ 58,124	\$ 35,694	\$ 26,708	\$ 29,399	\$ 28,449	\$ 178,374
Data compilation	20,748	8,461	6,382	12,795	39,579	87,965
Drilling	467,131	431,535	290,848	238,452	185,723	1,613,689
Rent and equipment rental	13,806	3,175	15,148	5,120	55,448	92,697
Field expenditures	64,487	9,629	15,330	42,127	64,873	196,446
Geological consulting	69,918	41,380	44,669	28,856	289,763	474,586
Geophysics	22,483	85,210	55,214	12,072	44,383	219,362
Project administration	7,074	1,166	14,571	11,557	28,042	62,410
Salaries and wages	28,443	100,313	7,807	21,591	682,865	841,019
Sampling	7,535	1,461	932	6,709	9,149	25,786
Tenement administration & fees	40,719	35,197	33,255	33,464	110,245	252,880
Travel	12,500	616	17,194	15,231	26,266	71,807
	\$ 812,968	\$ 753,837	\$ 528,058	\$ 457,373	\$ 1,564,785	\$ 4,117,021

The minimum exploration expenditures due by license and by year to December 31, 2025 are summarized in the table below (AUD\$):

	2021 AUD\$	2022 AUD\$	2023 AUD\$	2024 AUD\$	2025 AUD\$	Total AUD\$
Tallangalook:						
Golden Mountain	35,400	35,400	33,360	33,360	33,360	170,880
Merton	89,700	114,600	89,700	89,700	82,230	465,930
Swanpool*	75,600	95,800	75,600	75,600	69,540	392,140
Lauriston:						
Lauriston	72,400	58,050	58,050	53,745	53,745	295,990
Kyneton*	57,000	71,000	57,000	57,000	52,800	294,800
Blackwood*	15,750	16,000	15,750	15,750	15,675	78,925
Trentham*	20,400	22,200	20,400	20,400	19,860	103,260
Baynton*	75,600	95,800	75,600	75,600	69,540	392,140
Reedy Creek / Providence:						
Yea – Alexandra*	73,350	92,800	73,350	73,350	67,515	380,365
Reedy Creek	53,550	66,400	53,550	53,550	49,695	276,745
Walhalla:						
Walhalla*	17,850	18,800	17,850	17,850	17,565	89,915
Walhalla North*	28,800	33,400	28,800	28,800	27,420	147,220
Harbinger*	18,750	20,000	18,750	18,750	18,375	94,625
Enoch's Point	58,500	73,000	58,500	58,500	54,150	302,650
Coopers Creek*	16,200	16,600	16,200	16,200	16,080	81,280
Pinnacles*	30,450	35,600	30,450	30,450	28,905	155,855
Cambarville*	15,300	15,400	15,300	15,300	15,300	76,600
The Triangles*	47,400	58,200	47,400	47,400	44,160	244,560
Moormbool:						
Moormbool	21,600	20,940	20,940	20,940	20,940	105,360
Moormbool East	18,000	19,000	18,000	18,000	17,700	90,700
Moormbool North	19,000	18,000	18,000	17,700	17,700	90,400
Beechworth						
Beechworth**	25,800	25,800	25,800	25,800	25,800	129,000
Myrtleford*	32,700	38,600	32,700	32,700	30,930	167,630
Harrietville*	52,050	64,400	52,050	52,050	48,345	268,895
Lady Jane*	23,700	26,600	23,700	23,700	22,830	120,530
Total	\$ 994,850	\$ 1,152,390	\$ 976,800	\$ 972,195	\$ 920,160	\$ 5,016,395

* The Company has submitted tenement applications, which are in process. If granted, the Company expects the licenses to be issued during the next 12 months.

** Application filed for retention license, which upon approval would require annual exploration expenditures of AUD\$19,869.

Under Victorian mining laws, the Company is required to incur AUD\$15,000 plus AUD \$150 per km² in first year, AUD \$200 per km² for each of second, third and fourth year and AUD \$300 per km² for each year thereafter. The expenditure commitment per km² increases over time but is offset by forced tenement area reductions on the second and fourth anniversary of 25% and 40% respectively.

Mr. Neil (Rex) Motton, (B.App.Sc (Geol) Hons., MAusIMM(CP), MSEG) a Qualified Person under the meaning of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and an officer and director of Fosterville South, is responsible for the technical content of this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Results of Operations

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements reflect the financial condition of the Company's business for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021. The significant events during the period which impacted the financial results of the Company, some of which are discussed above in the performance summary section, are:

- The ongoing strategic acquisitions and staking by the Company in the State of Victoria, Australia;
- The increase in exploration activity, including drilling of \$1,613,689, totaling \$4,117,021 during the period;
- The completion of the sale of the Avoca and Timor projects as part of the spin-out of Leviathan;
- Exploration and travel restrictions due to COVID-19.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company incurred a loss of \$9,816,498 (2020 - \$6,414,032) and during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021 the Company incurred a loss of \$2,131,852 (2020 - \$3,109,210). Significant expenditures included:

- Share-based payments of \$3,772,397 (2020 - \$1,041,023) during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 and \$86,609 (2020 - \$nil) during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. Share based payments related to stock options granted and the timing of vesting during the periods. During the period ended September 30, 2021 the Company granted 3,600,000 (2020 - 345,000) stock options.
- Exploration expenditures incurred totaled \$4,117,021 (2020 - \$2,396,451) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 and \$1,526,062 (2020 - \$1,514,246) for the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. During the period, the Company continued to ramp up exploration and drilling as discussed in the performance summary above. Please refer to the Exploration Project section for a breakdown of the exploration expenditures incurred for the period ended September 30, 2021. During the comparative period the Company commenced its maiden drill campaign on the Company's Victoria projects.
- Investor relations of \$546,679 (2020 - \$365,660) were incurred during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, and \$76,016 (2020 - \$272,041) during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. During the period ended September 30, 2021 the Company increased investor relation activities to raise awareness of the projects, the drilling and exploration success to date and to provide updates on the Leviathan spin-out.
- Management fees of \$351,000 (2020 - \$310,000) during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 and \$81,000 (2020 - \$120,000) during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. Management fees includes fees paid to the CEO and former Chairman. Management fees decreased due to the resignation of the former Chairman during April, 2021.
- Professional fees of \$245,486 (2020 - \$491,948) during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 and \$64,770 (2020 - \$186,008) during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. This relates to legal and accounting activity related to the general corporate matters, due diligence on potential project acquisitions, and listing and compliance requirements (such as audits).
- Shareholder communications and marketing of \$437,834 (2020 - \$942,192) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 and \$176,617 (2020 - \$591,494) for the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. The Company has continued to raise awareness of its projects and the exploration completed to date.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, the Company incurred a comprehensive loss for the period of \$9,927,149 (2020 - \$6,363,466) and \$2,139,233 (2020 - \$3,114,205) during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. Included in comprehensive loss was loss on exchange differences arising on translation of the Currawong operation of \$110,651 (2020 - gain of \$50,566) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 and a loss of \$7,381 (2020 - \$4,995) for the three-month period ended September 30, 2021.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Working capital	\$ 23,479,043	\$ 25,602,630	\$ 27,686,834	\$ 29,106,745
Exploration expenditures	1,526,062	1,275,076	1,315,883	1,133,900
Share-based compensation	86,609	3,685,788	-	-
Net loss	(2,131,852)	(5,706,871)	(1,977,775)	(2,955,706)
Comprehensive loss	(2,139,233)	(5,781,366)	(2,006,550)	(2,880,172)
Net loss per share - basic	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.04)
	September 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Working capital	\$ 26,624,428	\$ 17,635,099	\$ 5,496,733	\$ 3,814,880
Exploration expenditures	1,514,246	696,476	185,729	148,530
Share-based compensation	-	151,278	889,745	1,202,109
Net loss	(3,109,210)	(1,643,386)	(1,661,436)	(1,521,831)
Comprehensive loss	(3,114,205)	(1,546,013)	(1,703,248)	(1,508,493)
Net loss per share - basic	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)

Discussion of Quarterly Results

The Company listed on July 22, 2019 and during the first two quarters the Company was focused on project investigation, project acquisition, financing the Company, and on the listing process. Subsequently the Company has ramped up exploration on the various projects, including drilling. Significant items impacting the Company's net loss are primarily from the changing levels of financing available, project investigation and exploration activities, share-based compensation, and office and administrative expenses. Changing levels in exploration program and general and administrative costs fluctuate independently according to field activities at our properties or general corporate activities.

Liquidity

The Company's mineral exploration and development activities do not provide a source of income. Given the nature of our business, the results of operations as reflected in the net losses and losses per share do not provide a complete interpretation of our valuation.

The Company's working capital as at September 30, 2021, was \$23,479,043. This balance includes cash of \$23,684,945 to settle current liabilities of \$523,183. The Company is in a strong working capital position with sufficient funds to finance the next two phases of exploration and to fund general administrative costs during this period.

While the Company currently has sufficient funds to complete the first two phases of the exploration programs on the Lauriston and Golden Mountain projects, the Company does not have a source of income available to maintain liquidity indefinitely into the future. The Company continues to investigate additional project and financing opportunities and would consider raising capital via share issuances, debt facilities, joint venture arrangements, or a combination of these options. The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares.

Operating Activities: The Company does not generate cash from operating activities. Net cash used by the Company for operating activities, which includes exploration activities, for the period ended September 30, 2021 was \$5,976,206.

Investing Activities: During the period ended September 30, 2021 the Company incurred net investing activities of \$322,585, which included the purchase of vehicles and equipment for exploration activities of \$168,127 and proceeds from the sale of the Avoca and Timor projects to Leviathan of \$730,079 less the payment of transaction costs related to the spin-out of \$145,000.

Financing Activities: During the period ended September 30, 2021, the net company did not complete any material financing activities and had net financial outflows of \$13,276.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company's continuing operations rely on the ability of the Company to continue to raise capital.

Related Party Transactions

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its 100% owned subsidiaries, Currawong Resources Pty Ltd. (Australia), and Bendigo Gold Corp. (Canada)):

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Board and corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

During the period ended September 30, 2021, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties, not disclosed elsewhere in this MD&A:

- a) Management fees of \$243,000 (2020 - \$150,000) to a company controlled by Bryan Slusarchuk, an officer and director of the Company.
- b) Management fees of \$108,000 (2020 - \$160,000) to a company controlled by James Hutton, the former Chairman of the Company.
- c) Geological consulting fees of \$230,760 (2020 – \$160,000) to a company controlled by Rex Motton, an officer and director of the Company.
- d) Geological consulting fees of \$126,313 (2020 – not a related party) to a company controlled by Liza Gazis, a director of the Company
- e) Director's fees of \$27,000 (2020 - \$22,500) and professional fees of \$nil (2020 - \$29,001) to a company which Robert McMorran, a director of the Company, is associated with.
- f) Director's fees of \$27,000 (2020 - \$22,500) to a company controlled by John Lewins, a director of the Company.
- g) Professional fees of \$58,395 (2020 - \$217,116) to O'Neill Law LLP, a firm which Charles Hethey, a director of the Company, is a partner of, of which \$58,395 (2020 - \$144,640) is included in professional fees and \$nil (2020 - \$72,476) is included in share issuance costs.
- h) Professional fees of \$135,000 (2020 - \$75,000) to Red Fern Consulting Ltd, a company which Jonathan Richards, an officer of the Company, is associated with.
- i) Rent expense of \$33,237 (2020 - \$Nil) to Motton & Gazis Property Investment LP, a Company controlled by Rex Motton and Liza Gazis, directors of the Company, which is included in exploration expenditures.
- j) Share-based payments of \$2,241,747 (2020 - \$nil) for stock options granted and vested to directors and officers of the Company.

As at September 30, 2021, \$86,353 (December 31, 2020 - \$114,753) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities owing to directors, officers, and companies controlled or affiliated with directors and officers of the Company in relation to fees and reimbursement of expenses.

Outstanding Share Data

Common Shares:

As at the date of this report the Company had 67,918,383 common shares issued and outstanding.

Escrow:

As at the date of this report the Company had 8,775,000 shares subject to escrow release provisions.

Stock Options and Warrants:

As at the date of this report the balance of stock options and share purchase warrants outstanding was as follows:

Expiry Date	Number	Exercise Price
Stock options		
April 14, 2025	2,475,000	\$ 0.40
April 19, 2026	3,600,000	1.57
Warrants		
May 14, 2022	658,254	1.10
May 14, 2022	1,981,091	2.00
July 21, 2022	121,468	4.00
July 21, 2022	976,250	4.95

Contractual Obligations

Except as described herein or in the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at September 30, 2021, the Company had no material contractual obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at September 30, 2021, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

Proposed Transactions

Except as elsewhere disclosed in this document, there are no other proposed transactions under consideration.

Capital Resources

Except as elsewhere disclosed in this document, the Company has no commitments for capital expenditures at the date of this report. Refer to the Exploration Projects section for a description of expenditures required to maintain exploration licenses in good standing.

The Company will continue to seek capital. In the past the Company has raised capital through the issuance of common shares pursuant to private placement. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

a) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at September 30, 2021, the Company believes that the carrying values of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans

from related parties approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations. The carrying value of deferred acquisition payments approximates fair value because the factors considered in assessing the fair value of this item have not changed from the issuance date to September 30, 2021. The fair value of cash is based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

b) Management of risks arising from financial instruments

Discussions of key risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are detailed below:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The Company's cash is held with reputable Canadian and Australian banks. The credit risk related to cash is considered minimal.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize such a loss is limited because the Company has no interest-bearing financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash to enable settlement of transactions as they come due. Management monitors the Company's contractual obligations and other expenses to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. Contractual cash flow requirements as at September 30, 2021 were as follows:

	< 1 year		1 – 2 years		3 – 5 years		Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	523,183	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 523,183
Lease liabilities		17,609		18,254		6,184	42,047
Deferred acquisition payments		68,715		-		-	68,715
Total	\$	609,507	\$	18,254	\$	6,184	\$ 633,945

Currency risk

The international nature of the Company's operations results in foreign exchange risk. The Company's operating costs are primarily in Canadian dollars, Australian dollars and US dollars. Any fluctuations of the Canadian dollar in relation to these currencies may affect the profitability of the Company and the value of the Company's assets and liabilities. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Risk Factors

Companies in the exploration stage face a variety of risks and, while unable to eliminate all of them, the Company aims at managing and reducing such risks as much as possible. The Company faces a variety of risk factors such as project feasibility and practically, risks related to determining the validity of mineral property title claims, commodities prices, changes in laws and environmental laws and regulations. Management monitors its activities and those factors that could impact them in order to manage risk and make timely decisions. Risks and uncertainties the Company considers material in assessing its financial statements are described below.

Fosterville South will require additional funding.

As at September 30, 2021, the Company had working capital of \$23,479,043, which included cash of \$23,684,945 and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$523,183. While the Company is well financed to complete the first two phases of the exploration programs on the 100% owned Lauriston Gold Project and the Golden Mountain Projects as recommended in the 43-101's, the Company does not have any source of revenue and will require additional funding. The Company has relied upon equity subscriptions to satisfy its capital requirements and will likely continue to depend upon these sources to finance its activities. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in raising the desired level of financing on acceptable terms.

Exploration, Mining and Operational Risks

The business of exploring for and mining minerals involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into mines. At present, the Central Victoria Properties do not have any known mineral resources or reserves and the proposed exploration and drilling programs are an exploratory search for such mineral resources or reserves.

The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally associated with the exploration, development and mining of minerals, any of which could result in risk to life, to property, or to the environment. The Company's operations may be subject to disruptions caused by unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires (including forest fires), power failures and labour disputes, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, the inability to obtain suitable or adequate equipment, machinery, labour or adverse weather conditions. The availability of insurance for such hazards and risks is extremely limited or uneconomical at this time.

In the event the Company is fortunate enough to discover a mineral deposit, the economics of commercial production depend on many factors, including the cost of operations, the size and quality of the mineral deposit, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and Government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. The effects of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but any combination of these factors could adversely affect the economics of commencement or continuation of commercial mineral production.

Fosterville South is subject to government regulation.

The Company's mineral exploration is, and any development activities will be, subject to various laws governing exploration, development, production, taxes, labor standards and occupational health, mine safety, environmental protection, toxic substances, land use, water use and other matters. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory authorities curtailing the Company's operations or requiring corrective measures, any of which could result in the Company incurring substantial expenditures. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail exploration or development.

Exploration, development, and mining activities can be hazardous and involve a high degree of risk.

The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of base or precious metals, including, without limitation, unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, pit-wall failures, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and legal liability. Milling operations, if any, are subject to various hazards, including, without limitation, equipment failure and failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and legal liability.

Fosterville South may be adversely affected by fluctuations in metal prices.

The value and price of the Company's common shares, the Company's financial results, and exploration, development and mining activities of the Company, if any, may be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of metals. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of mineral producing countries throughout the world.

Infrastructure

Exploration, development and ultimately mining and processing activities depend, to one degree or another, on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Reliable air service, roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are significant contributors in the determination of capital and operating costs. Inadequate infrastructure could significantly delay or prevent the Company exploring and developing its projects and could result in higher costs.

Fosterville South does not and likely will not insure against all risks.

The Company's insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to environmental liability or other hazards which may not be insured against or which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause Fosterville South to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and results of operations.

Fosterville South may be subject to disputes.

The Company may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future, which may result in litigation or arbitration. The results of litigation or arbitration cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company.

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims that are with and without merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process and dealings with regulatory bodies, there is no assurance that any legal or regulatory proceeding will be resolved in a manner that will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company.

Fosterville South is dependent on key personnel.

The Company's success depends in part on its ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel. Due to its relatively small size, the loss of the services of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, despite its efforts to recruit and retain qualified personnel, even when those efforts are successful, people are fallible and human error could result in a significant uninsured loss to the Company.

Fosterville South's officers and directors may have potential conflicts of interest.

Fosterville South's directors and officers may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies and devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. However, applicable law requires the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and in the case of directors, to refrain from participating in the relevant decision in certain circumstances.

Permits, licenses and approvals

The Company's prospecting activities are dependent upon the grant and renewal of appropriate mineral tenures. Although the Company believes that it will obtain and renew the necessary prospecting licenses and permits, including but not limited to drill permits, there can be no assurance that they will be granted or as to the terms of any such grant. Furthermore, the Company is required to expend required minimum expenditure amounts on the exploration licenses of the Central Victoria Properties in order to maintain them in good standing. If the Company is unable to expend these amounts, the Company may lose its title thereto.

All mining projects require a wide range of permits, licenses and government approvals and consents. It is not certain that we will be granted these at all, or in a timely manner. If we do not receive them for our mineral projects or are unable to maintain them, it could have a material and adverse effect on the Company.

Land Claims

Native title rights may be claimed on crown land or other types of tenure with respect to which mining rights have been conferred. In Australia, the *Native Title Act 1993* (Australia) (the “NTA”) provides that any acts that may affect native title rights, such as the grant of a mineral tenement, after December 23, 1996 must comply with certain requirements to be valid under the NTA. These requirements typically require either: the right to negotiate, an Indigenous land use agreement (“ILUA”) or an expedited procedure to negotiate. As all of the Company’s granted mineral tenements are within the external boundaries of native title claims, native title determinations and ILUAs, the Company will need to comply with these native title requirements. The failure to comply with these requirements could adversely effect the Company’s mineral tenements and its exploration and mining activities thereon.

Title to our mineral properties

We have investigated title to all of our mineral properties and, to the best of our knowledge we have or are entitled to title to all of our properties subject to the items described in the MD&A and in our consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2021. Challenges may be made to the title to any of our properties and, if successful, they could impair development and/or operations at our mines or projects. There is no assurance that title to any of our properties will not be challenged.

New laws and regulations, or amendments to laws and regulations relating to mineral tenure and land title and usage, including expropriations and deprivations of contractual rights, if proposed and enacted, may affect our rights to our mineral properties. There is no assurance that we will be able to operate our properties as currently permitted or that we will be able to enforce our rights with respect to our properties.

Corruption and bribery

Our operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, many levels of government in foreign countries. We may not be able to complete some business transactions if we are subject to corruption or demands for bribes. Like most companies, we are required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, as well as similar laws in the countries in which we conduct our business. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the severity of penalties and frequency of enforcement under such laws, resulting in greater punishment and scrutiny to companies convicted of violating anti-bribery laws. Furthermore, a company may be found liable for violations by not only its employees, but also any third-party agents. If we find ourselves subject to an enforcement action or are found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions being imposed on us resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company.

Reputational risk

Damage to our reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. Although we believe that we operate in a manner that is respectful to all stakeholders and take care in protecting our image and reputation, we do not have control over how we are perceived by others. Any reputation loss could result in decreased investor confidence and increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations which may have adverse effects on the Company and the price of the Company’s securities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Fosterville South’s accounting policies are described in Notes 2 and 3 of its audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. Management considers the following policies to be the most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements and the uncertainties that could impact its results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows:

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation and judgment uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made.

The most significant estimates relate to the valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and calculation of share-based payments. Share-based payments, as measured with respect to the fair value of common shares issued. The value of deferred tax assets is evaluated based on the probability of realization; the Company has assessed that it is improbable that such assets will be realized and has accordingly not recognized a value for deferred tax assets. The most significant judgments relate to the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets include the costs of acquiring licenses (including option payments) and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. All costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties are capitalized by property as an intangible asset. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in the profit and loss statement. The Company expenses costs related to the exploration and development of mineral properties as they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial mining, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees, and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

If and when the stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts of contributed surplus are transferred to share capital. When vested options are forfeited or not exercised at the expiry date the amount previously recognized in share-based payments is revised from share-based payment reserve to deficit. Amounts recorded for forfeited or expired unexercised warrants are transferred to share capital.

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Except for historical information, this MD&A may contain forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievement expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, the following: Fosterville South has no assurance that the licenses will be issued nor if issued, that they will be issued in a timely manner, general economic conditions; changes in financial markets; the impact of exchange rates; political conditions and developments in countries in which the Company operates; changes in the supply, demand and pricing of the metal commodities which the Company hopes to find and successfully mine; changes in regulatory requirements impacting the Company's operations; the sufficiency of

current working capital and the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties.

This list is not exhaustive and these and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, no assurance can be given as to any such future results, levels of activity or achievements and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these forward-looking statements.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements. Although forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A are based on the beliefs of Fosterville South's management, which we consider to be reasonable, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to Fosterville South's management, there is no assurance that the forward-looking statement or information will prove to be accurate. The forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A are subject to current risks, uncertainties and assumptions related to certain factors including, without limitations, obtaining all necessary approvals, feasibility of mine and plant development, exploration and development risks, expenditure and financing requirements, title matters, operating hazards, metal prices, political and economic factors, competitive factors, general economic conditions, relationships with vendors and strategic partners, governmental regulation and supervision, seasonality, technological change, industry practices, and one-time events as well as risks, uncertainties and other factors discussed in our quarterly and annual and interim management's discussion and analysis. Should any one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or change, or should any underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results and forward-looking statements and information may vary materially from those described herein. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements or information except as required by law.