



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
MAPLE GOLD MINES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2022**

Dated: May 12, 2022

MAPLE GOLD MINES LTD.

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HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND THE PERIOD UP TO MAY 12, 2022

Exploration highlights

- On March 17, 2022, Maple Gold Mines Ltd. (the "Company" or "Maple Gold") reported an updated Douay Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (the "2022 MRE"). The 2022 MRE consists of 0.511 million ("M") ounces ("oz") of gold ("Au"), or 10.0 M tonnes ("t") @ 1.59 grams ("g") per t Au, in Indicated Mineral Resources and 2.525 Moz Au, or 76.7 Mt @ 1.02 g/t Au, in Inferred Mineral Resources using a 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade for pit-constrained Mineral Resources and a 1.15 g/t Au cut-off grade for underground Mineral Resources. On May 2, 2022, the Company announced the filing of a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the 2022 MRE.
- On January 17, 2022, April 5, 2022 and April 21, 2022, the Company provided updates with respect to Fall 2021 and Winter 2022 drilling at the Eagle Mine Property ("Eagle" or "Eagle Mine") the Douay Gold Project and the Joutel Gold Project.

Corporate highlights

- On April 5, 2022, the Company announced the grant of 3,500,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.42 and a 5-year term, 900,000 deferred share units ("DSUs") and 3,530,000 restricted share units ("RSUs") to certain employees, officers, and directors of the Company, pursuant to the Company's Equity Incentive Plan.

Readers are cautioned that this Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains "forward-looking statements" and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Readers are encouraged to read the cautionary note below regarding such forward-looking statements.

1.1.1 Date

This MD&A of Maple Gold has been prepared by management to assist the reader to assess material changes in the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and for the three months then ended. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and related notes thereto as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The accounting policies followed in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's most recent audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. All financial information has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and all dollar amounts presented are Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

1.1.2 Forward-looking statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" (collectively, "forward-looking statements") which reflect the Company's current expectations regarding the future results of operations, performance and achievements of the Company. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, expected results of future exploration work on the Douay Gold Project, Joutel Gold Project, the Eagle Mine and Morris Claims (the "Morris Claims"); the prospect of expanding and upgrading the confidence level of mineral resource estimates on the Douay Gold Project; the prospects for identification of mineralization and resources on the Joutel Gold Project; as well as statements with respect to the Company's intended use of proceeds from financings, the Company's opinions and beliefs, financial position, business strategy, budgets, Mineral Resource estimates, ongoing or future development and exploration opportunities and projects, drilling, re-logging, geochemical and geological modeling plans, data from sampling programs, references to potential higher grades, references to additional potential discoveries, targeting efforts in greenfield areas, assay results, expanded mineralized zones, ground surveys, publication of updated mineral resource estimates, classification of mineral resources, expected expenditures on the Company's mineral projects, and plans and objectives of management for properties and operations.

The Company has tried, wherever possible, to identify these forward-looking statements by, among other things, using words such as "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "is expected to", "budget", "schedule", "forecast", "intend" or

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variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative connotation thereof.

The forward-looking statements reflect the current beliefs of the management of the Company and are based on currently available information and upon a number of factors and assumptions that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performances or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding the Company's present and future business strategies and the environment in which the Company will operate in the future, including the price of gold, anticipated costs and ability to achieve goals. Certain important factors that could cause actual results, performances or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, the Company's ability to receive mining, exploration and other permits; the impact of increasing competition in the gold business; exploration and development costs for the Douay and Joutel Gold Projects; exploration costs for the Eagle Mine; exploration costs for the Morris Claims; anticipated results of drilling campaigns; exploration and development activities; mineral resource estimates and metallurgical recoveries; availability of additional financing; and the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms. Although the Company believes its expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions and has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements. These uncertainties are factors that include, but are not limited to, risks related to business disruptions stemming from the COVID-19 outbreak or another infectious illness; general economic conditions; actual results of current exploration activities and unanticipated reclamation expenses; risks inherent in the operation of joint ventures; fluctuations in prices of gold and other commodities; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; increases in market prices of mining consumables; possible variations in mineral resources, grade or recovery rates; health and safety risks; labour disputes; environmental risks and hazards; title disputes; first nation land claims; competition to acquire prospective properties, equipment and personnel; claims and limitations on insurance coverage; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing; changes in national and local government regulation of mining operations; other risks pertaining to the mining industry; conflicts of interest; dependency on key personnel; tax rules and regulations; climate change risks; stock market volatility; political and economic developments in Canada; as well as other factors discussed in the section entitled "General Development of Business - Risk Factors" in the Company's most recent annual information form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information relating to the Company and its operations is also available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's web site at www.maplegoldmines.com.

The Company's management reviews periodically information reflected in forward-looking statements. The Company has and continues to disclose in its MD&A and other publicly filed documents, changes to material factors or assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements and to the validity of the statements themselves, in the period the changes occur. Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the following discussions and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. All forward-looking information in this MD&A speaks as of the date of this MD&A. Maple Gold does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Readers should refer to the risks discussed in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2021, and subsequent continuous disclosure filings with the Canadian Securities Administrators available at www.sedar.com.

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1.2.1 Description of business

Maple Gold is an exploration company in a 50/50 JV with gold producer Agnico to jointly explore the Douay and Joutel Gold Projects located in Quebec. Separately, the Company also holds an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the Eagle Mine Property and also holds a 100% interest in 73 mining claims located in the Morris and Dussieux Townships, Quebec.

The Company was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on June 3, 2010, and was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act by articles of continuance dated June 22, 2011, and subsequently was continued under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on January 7, 2021. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol MGM, on the OTCQB in the US under the symbol MGMLF and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Germany under the symbol M3G. The registered office of the Company is 2200-885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8.

1.2.2 Douay Gold Project ("Douay")

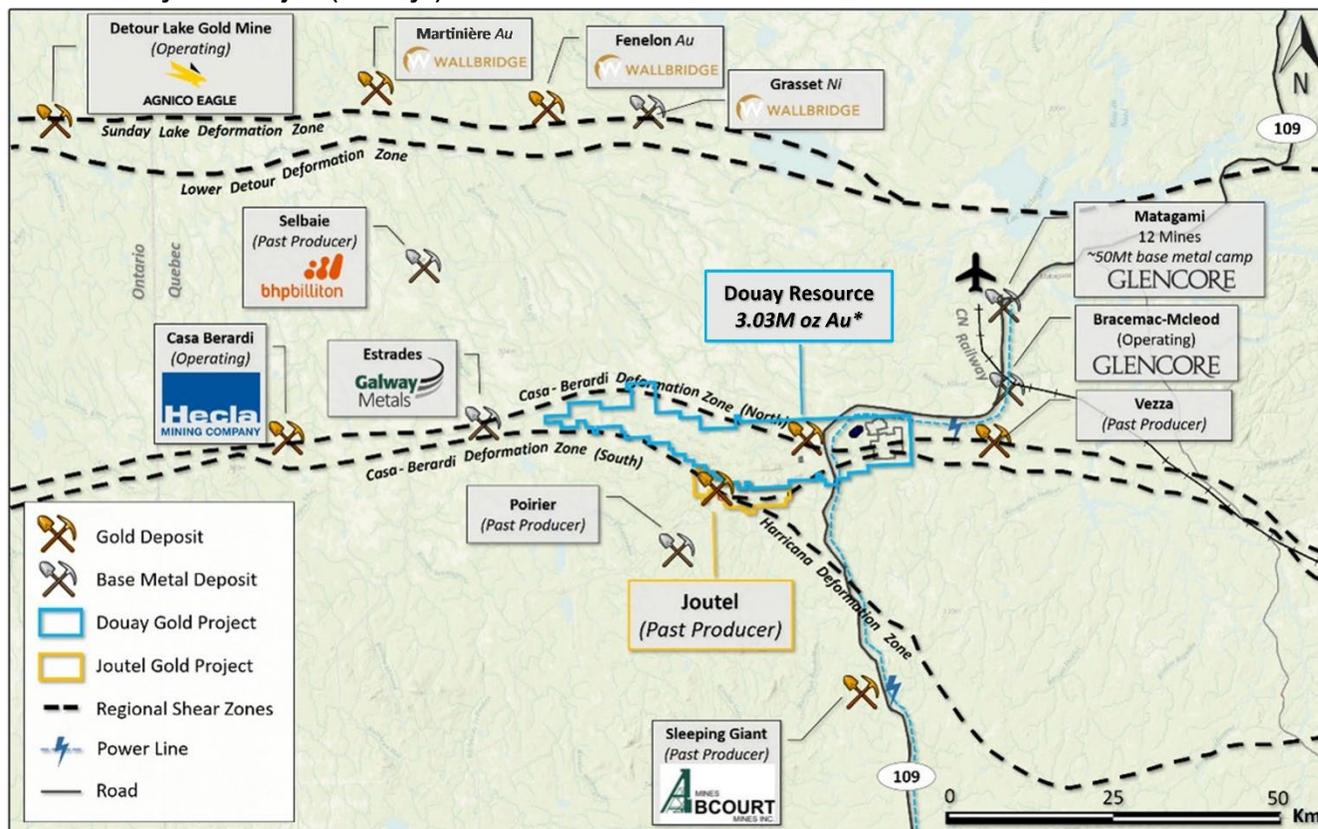


Figure 1: Regional map showing the location of the Douay Project along with past and current mineral operations.

Note Mineralization hosted on adjacent and/or nearby properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's property. *Total contained gold resources: M&I (0.511Moz Au) Inferred (2.525Moz Au) at a 0.45 g/t cut-off grade for pit-constrained resources and a 1.15g/t Au cut-off grade for underground resources.

Douay is located approximately 55 km southwest of Matagami and 130 km north of Amos, Quebec, by road. It is highly accessible by the all-season paved 2-lane Provincial Highway (#109), a major north-south regional highway linking the towns of Amos (Abitibi-Témiscamingue region) and Matagami (Northern Quebec region), and which cuts across the property. Utilities are available on site including hydro-electricity provided directly from Hydro-Quebec's power grid to the Company's on-site substation. Currently, there is a 46-person exploration camp on the property with drill core logging, sawing, sampling, storage, fully equipped kitchen and office facilities.

Douay consists of 691 claims covering approximately 369 km² along a 55 km segment of the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone ("CBDZ"), one of several metalliferous "breaks" in the Abitibi Belt of Quebec. During 2021 the JV acquired two separate inlier claim blocks at Douay (22 total claims covering 12.3 km²) from First Mining and SOQUEM (see press release dated October

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19, 2021). The acquired claims lie within the western half of the Douay property, an area the Company mapped, sampled, and drilled in two areas into top-of-bedrock in 2018.

Ownership

Douay is held by a 50/50 JV between Maple Gold and Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico") as per a Joint Venture Agreement (see press release dated February 3, 2021) pursuant to which the parties formed a 50/50 joint-venture ("JV") that incorporates Maple Gold's Douay Gold Project and Agnico's Joutel Gold Project into a consolidated JV property package. The Douay Gold Project and Joutel Gold Project (the latter hosting Agnico's past-producing Telbel Mine) are contiguous properties located in the James Bay subregion of Northern Quebec.

As stipulated in the JV Agreement, Agnico will fund \$16,000,000 in exploration expenses at the joint Douay and Joutel properties, and fund \$2,000,000 directly to the Company over a four-year period and the Company will fund \$2,000,000 in exploration expenses over the same four-year period and contribute property and equipment with an approximate value of \$40,000 located at the Douay Gold Project. These funds will be allocated based on management committee budgets. Agnico and Maple Gold will contribute proportionately for expenditures thereafter.

Other terms of the JV include:

- Maple Gold's exploration team will be supported by Agnico's top-tier technical team which has vast experience and knowledge of the Abitibi as well as access to best-in-class software and tools.
- Agnico and Maple Gold will jointly fund an additional \$500,000 in exploration for VMS targets located within the western half of the Douay Gold Project.
- Agnico to support Maple Gold in its pursuit of third-party project financing for the development phase; and
- Maple Gold and Agnico each retain a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on the Douay Gold Project with aggregate buyback provisions of \$40 million.

The JV holds a 100% interest in 745 mostly contiguous claims totalling approximately 398 km² (includes both the Douay and Joutel Gold Projects) and a 75% interest (the remaining 25% interest is held by SOQUEM) in a further 32 contiguous claims totalling approximately 12 km². SOQUEM continues to participate pro-rata in the exploration programs for this JV area. There is a 1% NSR production royalty owned by IAMGOLD Corporation which covers the Northwest and West Zone claims (not to be confused with the separate Douay West Zone), with 37 claims in total subject to the NSR royalty. A small portion of the resources identified in the 2022 MRE are subject to the 1% NSR royalty.

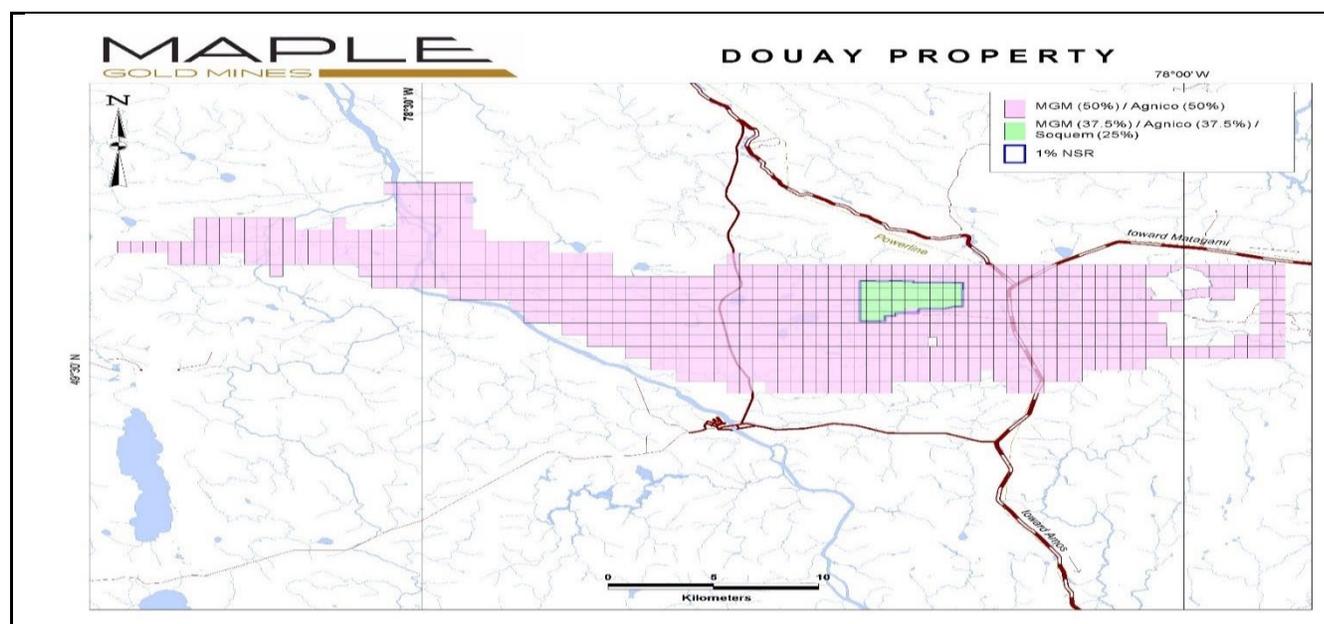


Figure 2: Douay Gold Project ownership map

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Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources at Douay currently extend along a 6.1 km corridor characterized by the presence of a large, alkalic intrusive-hydrothermal system emplaced into a sequence consisting predominantly of basalts, with lesser gabbroic and thin sedimentary and/or volcanoclastic and pyroclastic intervals (Cartwright Hills Group) on the south side, with sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks (Taïbi Group) predominating on the north side with a major fault zone developed at the contact between the two Groups. While the entire current resource averages just over 1 g/t Au, there are multiple areas of significantly higher-grade gold mineralization, both near surface and at moderate depths, typically hosted in pyritic mafic volcanic wallrocks and associated syenitic injections or dykes, but also within the intrusive complex itself as well as in the sedimentary rocks to the north. There is potential to discover additional higher-grade gold mineralization within and beyond this corridor, both along strike and down-plunge of known intercepts, as well as in new areas, as has been demonstrated at NW, Nika and 531 Zones with the results of the 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 fall and winter drilling programs.

On March 17, 2022, the Company reported an updated Douay Mineral Resource Estimate (see press release dated March 17, 2022). The 2022 MRE consists of 0.511 Moz Au, or 10.0 Mt @ 1.59 g/t Au, in Indicated Mineral Resources and 2.525 Moz Au, or 76.7 Mt @ 1.02 g/t Au, in Inferred Mineral Resources using a 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade for pit-constrained Mineral Resources and a 1.15 g/t Au cut-off grade for underground Mineral Resources.

Further information about key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate the 2022 MRE, as well as legal, political, environmental or other risks that may affect the 2022 MRE are included in the Company's NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR.

The 2022 Douay Mineral Resource estimate is listed in the table below:

Table 1 - Pit Constrained and Underground Mineral Resource Estimate for the Douay Gold Project as of March 17, 2022, as prepared by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. ("SLR").

Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (000 oz Au)
Pit-Constrained Mineral Resources (0.45 g/t Au cut-off)			
Indicated	10.0	1.59	511
Inferred	68.2	0.94	2,065
Underground Mineral Resources (1.15 g/t Au cut-off)			
Inferred	8.5	1.68	460
Total Mineral Resources			
Indicated	10.0	1.59	511
Inferred	76.7	1.02	2,525

Notes to Douay SLR 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

1. The 2022 MRE is compliant with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards (2014) incorporated by reference in NI 43-101. The effective date for the Resource Estimate is March 17, 2022.
2. A minimum mining width of three meters was applied to the Mineral Resource wireframes. The three-dimensional (3D) wireframe models were generated using a nominal 0.1 g/t Au threshold value. Prior to compositing to three meters lengths, high gold values were cut for each zone individually.
3. Bulk density was interpolated for Nika, Porphyry, and 531 Zones on a block per block basis using assayed values. For all other zones, bulk density ranging between 2.72 t/m³ and 2.88 t/m³ was assigned to Mineral Resources based on the zone.
4. Potential open pit Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au and underground Mineral Resources are reported with constraining shapes which were generated using a 1.15 g/t Au cut-off value and include low grade blocks falling within the mineable shapes.
5. Pit constrained Mineral Resources are reported within a preliminary pit shell using assumed mining costs of C\$3.00/t mined (rock) and C\$2.30/t mined (overburden), processing cost of C\$9.10/t milled, G&A cost of C\$2.70/t milled, and gold recovery of 90%.
6. The Whittle pit shell used to estimate Mineral Resources used a long-term gold price of US\$1,800 per ounce, at a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 0.80. However, the implied gold price for the Mineral Resources reported at the applied cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t would be significantly lower.

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Notes to Douay SLR 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (continued)

7. Mineral Resources located outside the pit shell were reported on the basis of a potential underground mining operation at a gold cut-off grade of 1.15 g/t Au. This cut-off grade was based on mining costs of C\$63.00/t and the same processing and G&A cost assumptions listed above.
8. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to define the Inferred Resources tabulated above as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future.
9. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The 2022 MRE focus was not only on updating the resource estimate with new data from the 2020 and 2021 drill campaigns, but also on optimizing the complementary open-pit and underground scenarios. The below-pit resources have, in Management's opinion, excellent potential for expansion given the relative scarcity of drilling below approximately 350 m vertical depth.

The majority of gold resources defined to-date at Douay are hosted near or within often porphyritic syenitic intrusions that have been emplaced near the northern limit of the CBDZ. This style of gold mineralization belongs to a relatively recently defined class of intrusive-related gold ("IRGS") deposits in the Abitibi, which includes Canadian Malartic, Young-Davidson, Beattie and others. In some of these cases, the association with intrusions may be largely spatial, in other cases, as at Douay, it appears to be genetic. The largest mineralized zone within the Douay intrusive-hydrothermal system is the Porphyry Zone, which represents a large prospective bulk mining target.

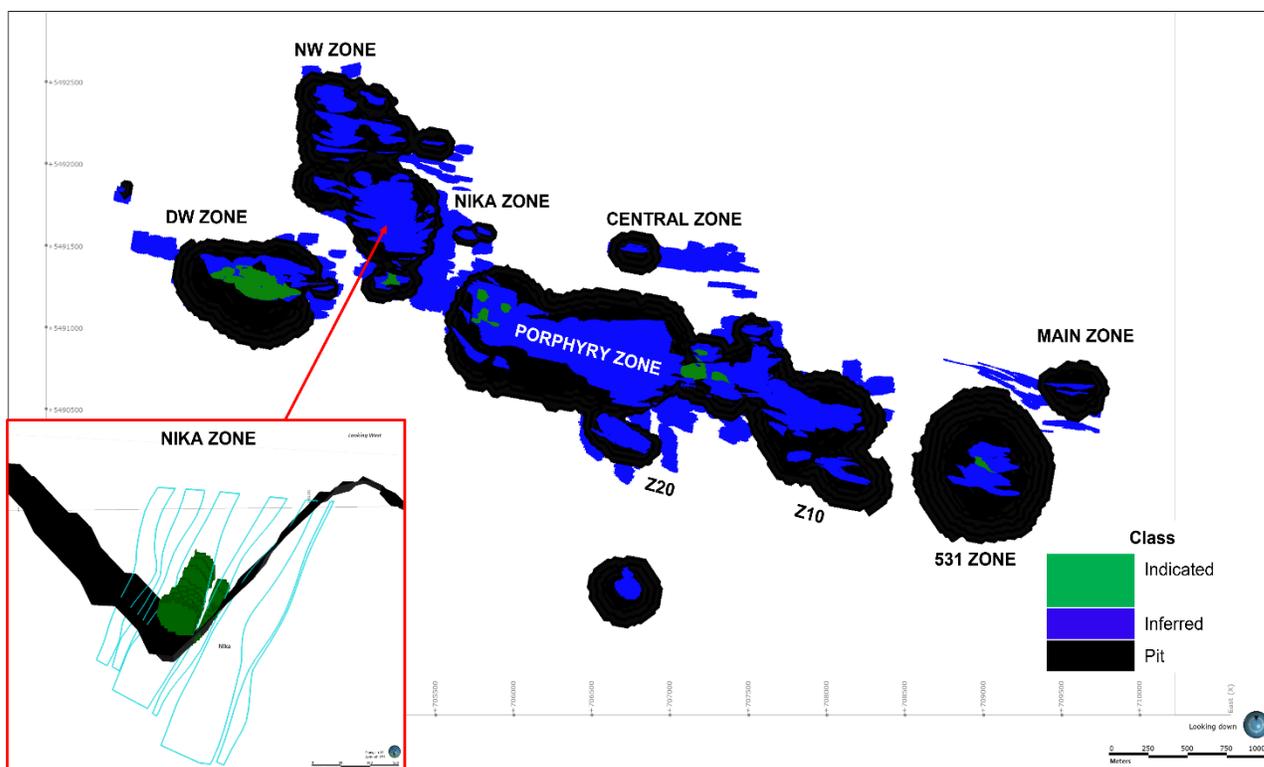


Figure 3: Indicated and inferred blocks within the limits of the optimized pit shells at the Douay Gold Project as of March 17, 2022 as prepared by SLR.

Additional gold mineralization at Douay, generally of higher grade and typically structurally controlled, is also mainly hosted by altered mafic volcanics with only minor syenitic or carbonatitic injections, occurring in zones such as Douay West and 531 Zone (Figure 4). Sedimentary and/or pyroclastic host rocks, as well as a different style of mineralization, predominate at Main, Central and NW Zones, i.e., along the northern margin of the current resource area. In addition, unrelated base metal

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(Cu, Zn) mineralization possibly of volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") type also occurs on the property, particularly to the south and to the west of the resource area within the Cartwright Hills Group.

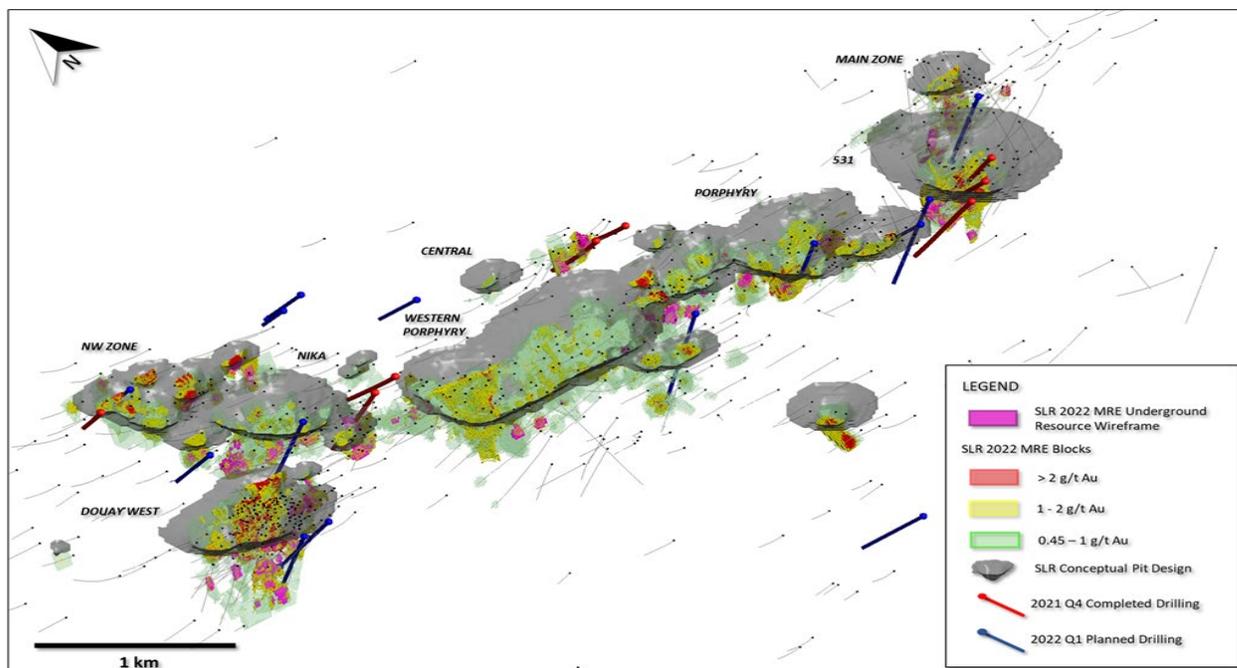


Figure 4: Douay oblique view showing pit-constrained resources at 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade and underground resources at 1.15 g/t Au cut-off grade along with completed Q4 2021 drilling (red traces) and ongoing/planned 2022 winter drilling (blue traces).

Inferred underground resources (Figure 5) are shown as pink blocks defined by Deswik software; a large volume of resource blocks were not included as there is still insufficient drilling in many areas. Gold arrows in Figure 5 show further depth extension potential. The relatively low 1.15 g/t Au cut-off grade used for the underground resource is consistent with its inferred category; an eventual mining cut-off grade would be expected to be higher.

Potential tonnage and grade of additional underground mineralization referred to above is conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient drilling to define additional inferred mineralization at depth below the current resource.

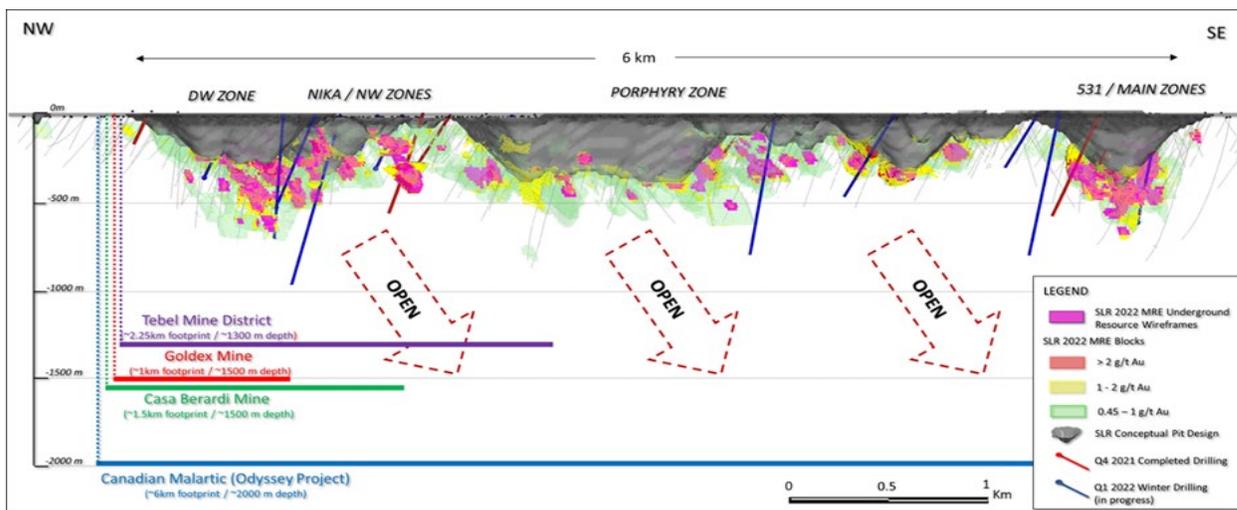


Figure 5: NW-SE longitudinal section showing distribution of below-pit-shell underground blocks (at a 1.15 g/t Au cut-off grade) and resource expansion potential at depth. Other mine/project information is shown for reference only.

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The Company continues to leverage both the brownfields and greenfield potential at Douay in all of its exploration programs, with the current integrated approach focusing on: i) property-wide exploration targets with potential for higher-grade mineralization (including VeZZa and Eagle-Telbel models); and ii) higher-grade mineralization at depth within the known resource or past-producing areas (at Douay and Eagle-Telbel, respectively). Thorough review and analysis of all existing geological, geochemical and geophysical data is continuing, which combined with generation of new data from re-logging, as well as from the 2020 and 2021 drilling and geophysical programs to date, are being used to update a comprehensive exploration strategy and diamond drilling plan through to winter 2023.

2022 Programs

Winter 2022 Drill Program

Approximately 6,600 m has been drilled to-date this year, including the two deepest holes ever drilled at the Douay Gold Project (DO-22-322: 1,036 m at the Nika Zone and DO-22-324: 1,161 m at the Douay West Zone). Drilling in 2022 (current and planned) at the Douay Gold Project includes more aggressive lateral step-out, discovery and deeper drilling that is designed to test multiple favourable horizons with the aim of making new discoveries and achieving significant resource gains. Assay results are pending.

The current phase of drilling at the Douay Gold Project includes an additional deeper drillhole at the 531 Zone (completed to 882 m) that is designed to test the intersection of easterly-plunging mineralization from the Porphyry Zone (east) and the westerly-plunging mineralization from the 531 Zone.

Follow-up drilling at the NE IP Discovery Target (sediment-hosted target located about 5 km northeast of the resource area) is currently in progress (two holes are planned), where a large sulfide system with gold showings was encountered during 2020-2021 drilling.

The average vertical depth of drilling at the Douay Gold Project is less than 300 m and significantly deeper drillholes (1,500 - 2,000 m) are in the planning stages for subsequent phases of drilling in 2022.

2021 Programs

Fall 2021 Drill Program

Forestry intervention permits were received and the Fall 2021 drill program was initiated on November 9, 2021 with a second drill rig added on December 8, 2021. Drilling continued until mid-December and was paused for the standard year-end holiday break. A total of approximately 3,000 m was completed in seven holes, including two at Nika, two at Central, and three at 531 zones, the originally budgeted 2,250 m was exceeded. The Company reported final assay results from the Fall 2021 drill program on April 5, 2022.

Drill hole DO-21-316 at the 531 Zone intersected 1.54 g/t Au over 32.2 m (from 430.0 m downhole), including 4.63 g/t Au over 6.7 m within 2.13 g/t Au over 18.9 m. DO-21-316 intercepts are located approximately 135 m down-plunge from the best intercept drilled to-date at the 531 Zone (DO-21-310; see news from September 9, 2021) and below the SLR 2022 NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate ("SLR 2022") conceptual pit limits, indicating down-plunge continuity of high-grade mineralized trends and resource expansion potential at depth in the 531 Zone.

Drill hole DO-21-317 intersected three discrete gold zones: 5.58 g/t Au over 3.0 m (from 258.0 m downhole); 1.62 g/t Au over 16.0 m (from 284.0 m downhole); and 3.42 g/t Au over 8.0 m (from 369.0 m downhole). DO-21-317 intercepts are located up-plunge relative to the DO-21-310 intercept and within a different stratigraphic horizon relative to DO-21-316 that is also favourable for gold mineralization, indicating multiple stacked gold zones that remain open.

Fall 2021 Airborne Mag-EM Survey

In Q4 2021 the Company commenced the airborne Mag-EM survey to support exploration drill targeting across 266 km² of JV-controlled ground. The Mag-EM survey is mainly designed to identify conductors, which can be indicators of semi-massive and massive sulfide zones, to a significantly greater depth and in more detail relative to previous geophysical surveys flown in the 1970s and early 2000s. The Mag-EM survey was completed in January 2022. The Company has received final results

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and these results and corresponding regional targets from the Mag-EM survey will be released once final interpretations are completed.

Winter 2021 Drill Program

The JV launched a maiden Winter 2021 drill program to consist of approximately 10,000 m in roughly 20 holes. The program was aimed at expanding and upgrading mineral resources at Douay through step-out and infill drilling at existing mineral resource zones as well as targeting new discoveries at regional exploration targets (as announced on February 10, 2021).

As announced on April 29, 2021, the program was completed on April 19, 2021, with 22 diamond holes drilled (19 new drill holes and three extensions to deepen previously drilled holes) and achieved the program's original target of 10,000 m despite COVID-19 and weather-related challenges. Significant delays in receiving assay results were experienced as lingering impacts from COVID-19 and personnel challenges for local labs have resulted in much longer than anticipated turnaround times.

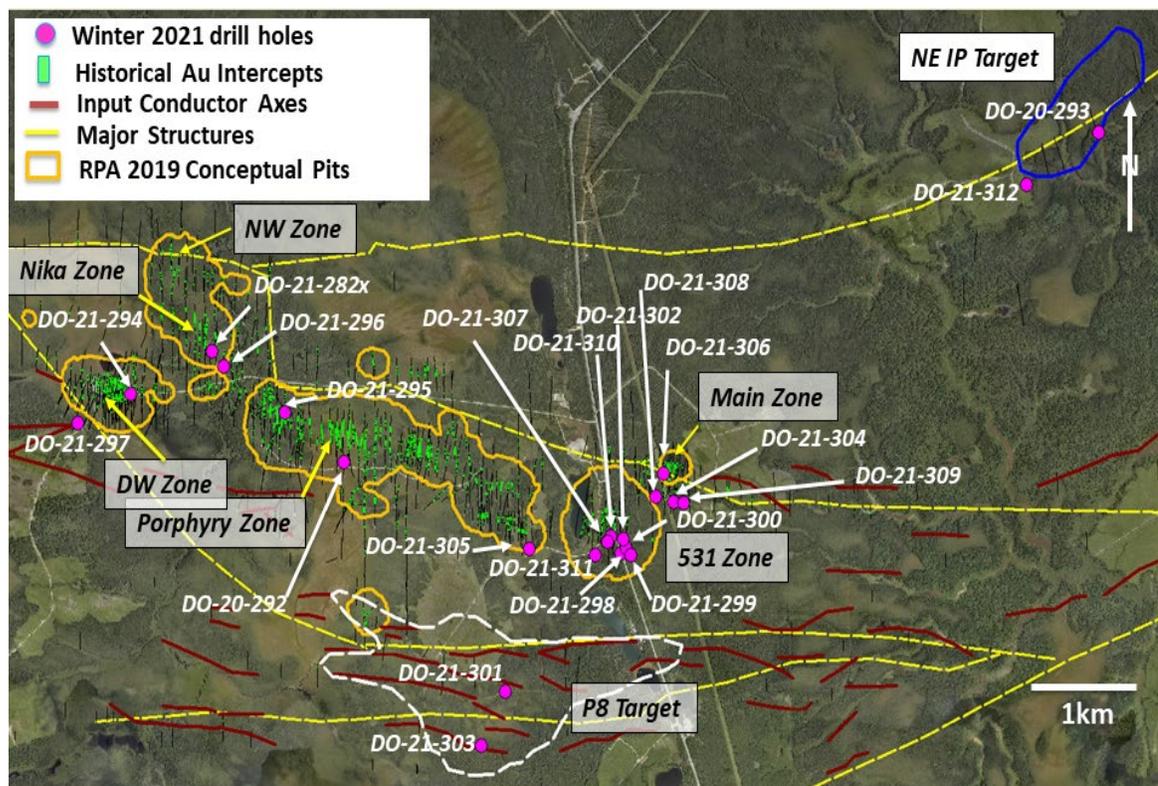


Figure 6: Winter 2021 drill program hole locations in plan view.

Initial assay results from the first drill hole of the campaign, which was an infill hole (DO-21-294) drilled on the eastern side of the Douay West ("DW") Zone, returned 3.80 g/t Au over 15 m (from 32 m downhole), including 4.51 g/t Au over 11 m (from 32 m downhole), corresponding to known near-surface mineralization; 1.45 g/t Au over 3 m (from 79 m downhole); and 2.98 g/t Au over 5 m (from 234 m downhole), corresponding to the primary target at greater depth. These results support continuity for the trend of the lower zone at DW and justify additional step-out drilling to test this zone further to the ESE, where drill hole spacing locally is greater than 100 m (Figure 3).

The second significant intercept from the program (hole DO-21-282X) at the Nika Zone intersected 132 m of 1.58 g/t Au (from 185.5 m downhole), including 100.3 m of 1.76 g/t Au (from 185.5 m downhole) and 9.6 m of 5.49 g/t Au (from 247.6 m downhole). This result was within a broader envelope of mineralization that returned 195 m of 1.28 g/t Au (from 152 m downhole). Hole DO-21-282X represents by far the best intercept drilled at the Nika Zone to date and results expanded resources and contributed to the first Indicated Resources (see 2022 MRE) at the Nika Zone (30,000 oz at an average grade of 1.13 g/t Au).

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Results from another four step-out drill holes at the 531 Zone contributed to underground resources in the 2022 MRE 531 Zone update. Highlights included Hole DO-21-298: 6.3 m of 2.4 g/t Au (from 462 m), including 3.0 m of 4.3 g/t Au; Hole DO-21-299: 9.2 m of 2.4 g/t Au (from 492.8 m), including 1.5 m of 8.8 g/t Au; and 1.0 m of 43.0 g/t Au with visible gold (from 526 m); Hole DO-21-300: 1.3 m of 4.8 g/t Au (from 542.5 m); and Hole DO-21-302: 1.5 m of 5.9 g/t Au (from 299.5 m) and 1.0 m of 21.7 g/t Au with visible gold (from 508.2m).

Final assay results were released on September 9, 2021 and October 4, 2021. The September 9, 2021 release included the final three holes completed in the 531 Zone as well as four regional exploration holes; highlights included Drill hole DO-21-310, which intersected 28.5 m of 8.8 g/t Au (from 295.0 m downhole), including 10.0 m of 12.7 g/t Au (from 301.0 m downhole) and 0.5 m of 31.1 g/t Au (from 303.5 m downhole) within the central portion of the 531 Zone. This represents by far the best intercept drilled in the 531 Zone to date and the second-best intercept ever at Douay in terms of gold accumulation (grade x thickness). Drill hole DO-21-307 intersected multiple narrow gold zones between 244.8 m and 475.5 m downhole, including 5.2 m of 2.9 g/t Au (from 244.8 m downhole), and 6.5 m averaging 1.32 g/t Au from 282 m downhole.

The October 4, 2021 release highlighted hole DO-21-295, which intersected 334.0 g/t Au over 1.0 m (from 57.0 m downhole) within the western portion of the Porphyry Zone (see Figure 6 for drill hole locations), representing one of the highest-grade intercepts ever encountered at Douay. The same hole also intersected 72.7 g/t Au over 0.7 m (from 358.0 m downhole), which contributed to new underground resources in the 2022 MRE. At the Main Zone, DO-21-304 intersected 1.5 g/t Au over 15.0 m (from 428.0 m downhole), one of the better sediment-hosted intercepts reported to date. In addition, DO-21-306 intersected 4.0 g/t over 5.0 m (from 143.0 m downhole), within a broader and more variable grade envelope that averaged 1.6 g/t over 15.0 m. Additional multi-gram gold intercepts were obtained from other drill holes in this area.

The JV's maiden drill campaign returned three of the top five intercepts ever reported at Douay (Figure 7) in terms of gold accumulation (grade x thickness), validating the Company's targeting methodology.

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Winter 2021 Geophysical Program

During Winter 2021, the Company completed a large geophysical ground induced polarization ("IP") survey over three separate grids, totalling 113.3 line-km, which included 49.9 line-km at the NW Grid (NW, Douay and Porphyry Zones) and 15.0 line-km at the SE Grid (P8 and JDZE targets, see Figure 7). Results of the survey confirmed additional targets along the Casa Berardi North Fault along the north flank of the currently known deposit area as well as the strike continuity of the P8 Zone conductors and the position of the JDZ East.

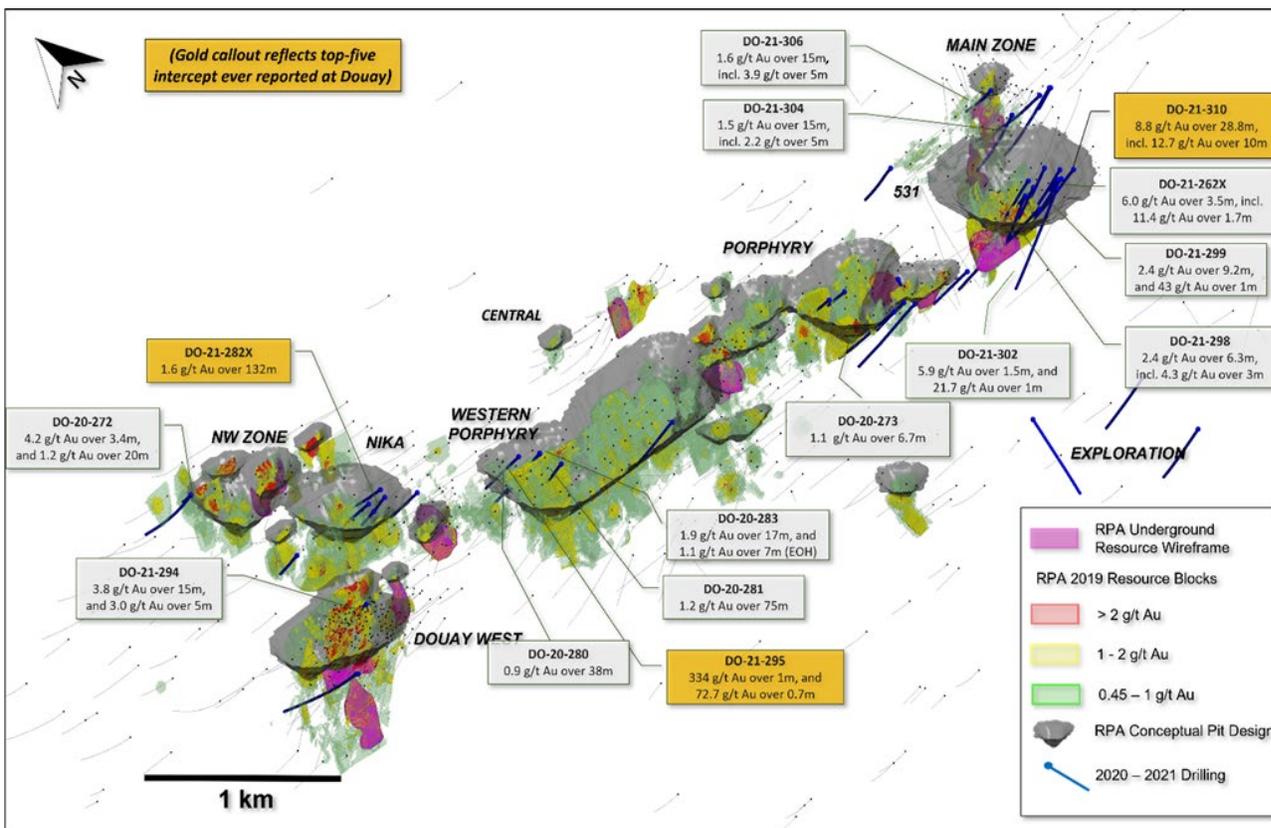


Figure 7: Selected highlights from Winter 2021 and Fall 2021 drill campaigns from oblique plan view.

Note: conceptual pits shown are from RPA 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate – see Figure 4 above for updated pit constraints, resource blocks and underground resource wireframes.

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1.2.3 Joutel Gold Project

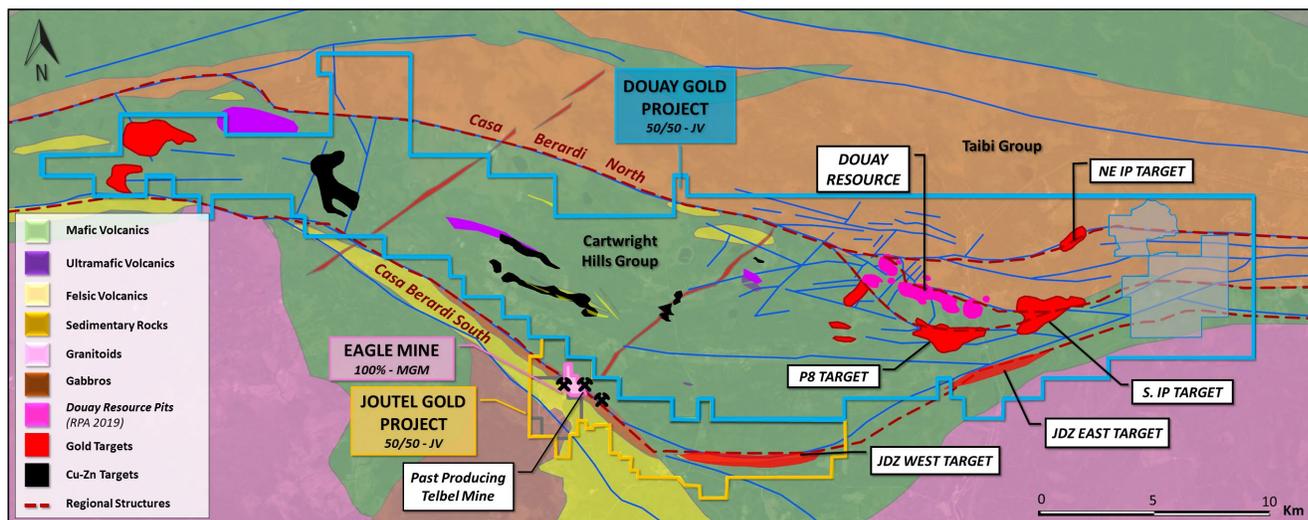


Figure 8: General Geology of the Douay and contiguous Joutel claims; note abundance of targets.

The Joutel property is located approximately 70 km southwest of Matagami and 125 km north of Amos, Quebec, by road. The property is contiguous to the southern boundary of the Douay property and is highly accessible by the all-season 2-lane paved Provincial Highway (#109), which is the major north-south regional highway linking the towns of Amos (Abitibi-Témiscamingue region) and Matagami (Northern Quebec region), and which cuts across the property. Joutel straddles the Harricana Break and its eastern continuation, the Joutel Deformation Zone, over a distance of 15.7 km.

Ownership

Joutel Gold Project is 100%-owned by the 50/50 JV between Maple Gold and Agnico as per a JV Agreement announced on February 3, 2021. The Joutel Gold Project covers 39 km² of land located directly south of, and adjacent to Douay.

Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") holds a 1.5% NSR royalty on certain regional mineral claims within the eastern part of Joutel. The Teck NSR does not apply to the mineral claims associated with the historic Eagle-Telbel Mine Trend. Teck has a right to receive a one-time payment of \$1,250,000 within 60 days of commercial production on these mineral claims. This one-time payment is considered as a pre-existing obligation in accordance with the JV Agreement and will be settled by Agnico.

History

Exploration began in 1962 in the area and the first gold intercepts were obtained between 1962 and 1964 as a result of testing coincident magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies. The Joutel Gold Project hosts a past-producing mining camp with total historical gold production of 1.1 Moz averaging 6.5 g/t Au, between 1974 and 1993 (production figures were provided by Agnico and are historical in nature). Significant available historical data indicates the potential for near-surface mineralization around the old Telbel Mine shaft in addition to higher-grade mineralization open to depth (down-plunge).

Exploration programs

Having identified the potential for remaining gold mineralization and exploration upside beyond the previously mined-out areas at Eagle and Telbel, the JV initiated a major digitization program to convert approximately 250,000 m of historical drill data into an electronic format to support 3D modeling and drill targeting. The main components of the program are summarized below:

- Phase I: Digitization of historical analog drill data. This has been completed with over 2,600 diamond drill holes covering approximately 247,000 m digitized.
- Phase II: Construction of a new 3D model. This has been completed with initial 3D model results released in Q3/2021.
- Phase III: Priority drill targeting was completed in Q4/2021.

Initial results and figures generated from the Phase II digitization and 3D modelling work were released on August 16, 2021. The results indicate that favourable geology hosting the Telbel deposit can be observed both along strike and at depth from

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the past-producing mine area and significant, high-grade gold mineralization may be present along three distinct trends or plunges that extend well beyond the footprint of the former Telbel Mine. The multiple gold zone plunges identified along the Eagle-Telbel Mine Trend are interpreted to reflect both structural and stratigraphic controls exerted on the distribution of gold mineralization as observed at both a district-scale and a deposit-scale. The model has also identified two sub-parallel gold trends beyond the main Telbel Mine horizon that have seen only limited drilling to-date. This is consistent with the observation in the historical drill logs that multiple sub-parallel mineralized structures are present in the Telbel Mine area. These concepts provide encouragement for potential extension opportunities that might have previously been overlooked since exploration activities and production ceased in 1993.

Phase III work including priority drill targeting was completed in Q4/2021, and initial drilling along the historic Eagle-Telbel Mine Trend commenced in January 2022 at the 100%-controlled Eagle Mine (see Figure 8).

Phase I drilling at Telbel is expected to include up to three step-out drillholes designed to test for potential extensions of the main mine trend at depth. Drilling at Telbel can be completed year-round with Phase I anticipated to commence in 2022 once permits are received.

The regional Mag-EM survey will further support drill targeting across the entire Joutel Gold Project including the main Eagle-Telbel mine trend, interpreted subparallel target trends, as well as the regional Joutel Deformation Zone West trend.

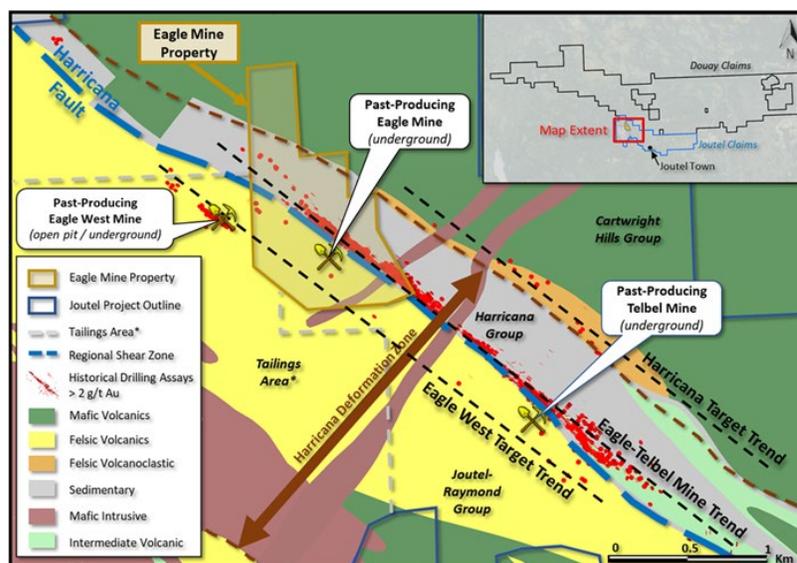


Figure 9: Plan view of Eagle-Telbel Mine area. Note that the main Eagle-Telbel Mine Trend is located along the volcanic-sedimentary contact, with additional mineralized trends present to the north (Harricana Target Trend) and to the south (Eagle West Target Trend).

*Tailings area represents claims including tailings and settling ponds with associated liabilities that are excluded from the JV.

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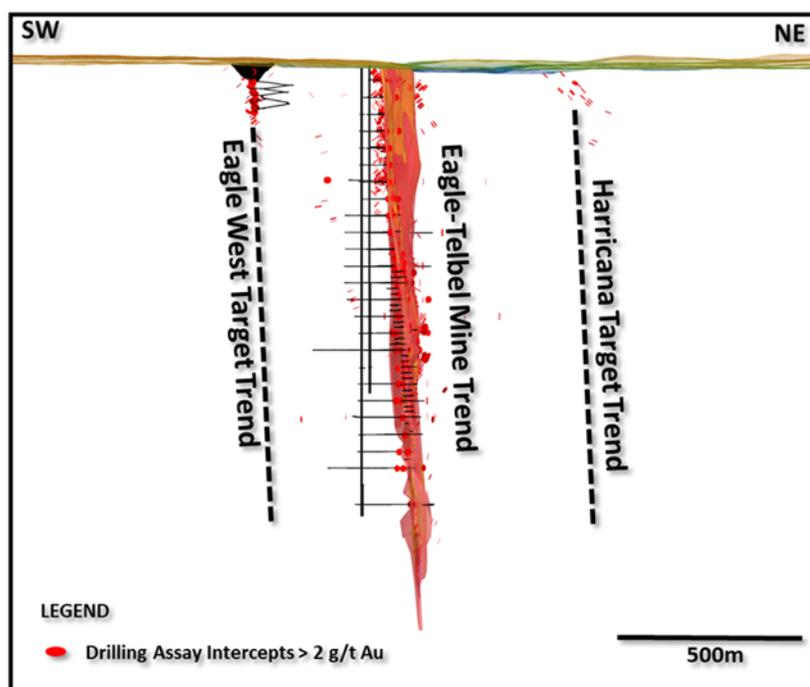


Figure 10: NW-looking 2D projection of 3D model showing full Eagle-Telbel Mine Trend and additional sub-parallel gold trends.

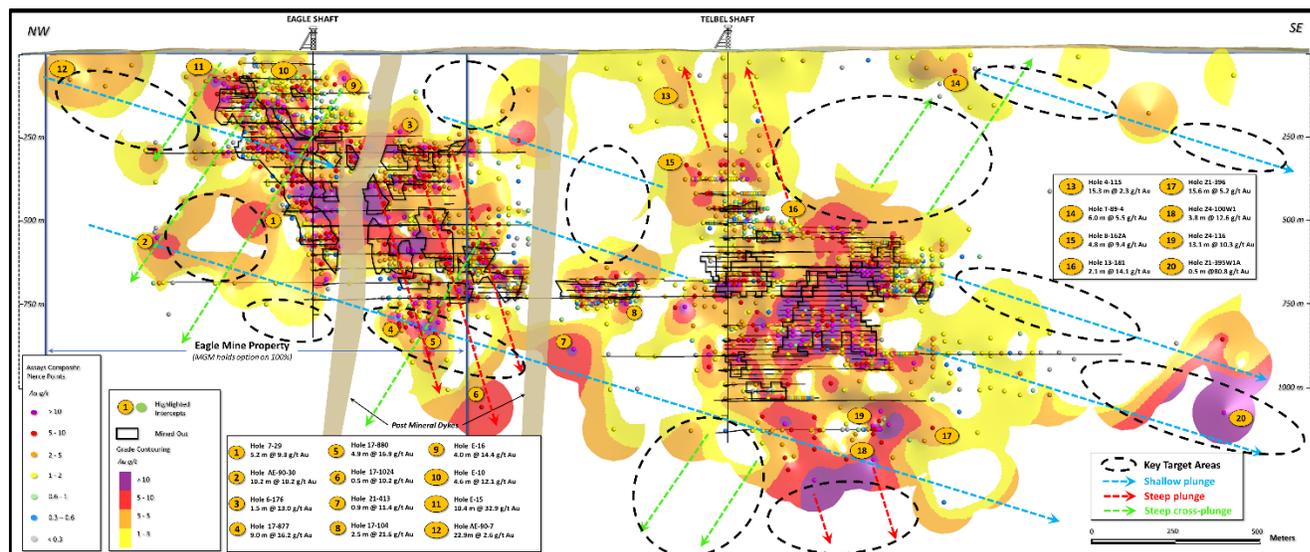


Figure 11: NW to SE longitudinal section along the main Eagle-Telbel Mine Trend, showing the location of mined-out stopes and the 3D model grade contours based on surface, underground and stope assay data. Arrows show the orientations of three apparent plunges of the mineralized zone. See the Company's website for a larger high-resolution version of this figure.

Winter 2021 Geophysical Program

As part of the Company's 113.3 line-km ground IP survey, 48.5 line-km were completed at the McClure Grid on the Joutel property. Results of this work confirmed the strength and continuity of conductors and chargeability targets on the McClure claim block of the Joutel claims, with associated magnetic responses.

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1.2.4 Eagle Mine Property

The 77-hectare Eagle property is located several kilometres west of the former mining town of Joutel (see Figure 8). Eagle is also readily accessible by taking the Joutel secondary road off the all-season paved 2-lane Provincial Highway 109, which runs through Douay and connects the towns of Amos and Matagami.

Ownership

On July 19, 2021, the Company announced it had entered into an option agreement with Globex to acquire a 100% interest in Eagle. The Company can acquire a 100% interest in the property by completing payments to Globex totaling \$1.2 million in cash and shares over five years and incurring exploration expenditures of \$1.2 million over four years, which can be accelerated at the Company's discretion (see table below). Globex will retain a 2.5% Gross Metal Royalty ("GMR"), which is subject to a Right of First Refusal and can be reduced to a 1.5% GMR in consideration for a cash payment of \$1.5 million.

Table 2 – Schedule of acquisition payments (cash and shares) and cumulative exploration expenditures required to be made to earn a 100% interest in Eagle.

Date	Cash payments		Shares		Cumulative exploration expenditures
	\$		\$		\$
On signing	50,000	Paid	50,000	Issued	—
January 16, 2022	50,000	Paid	50,000	Issued	200,000
July 16, 2022	50,000		50,000		200,000
January 16, 2023	62,500		62,500		200,000
July 16, 2023	62,500		62,500		500,000
July 16, 2024	75,000		75,000		800,000
July 16, 2025	100,000		100,000		1,200,000
July 16, 2026	150,000		150,000		1,200,000
	600,000		600,000		1,200,000

History

Eagle hosts the historical underground Eagle Mine which formed a part of the Joutel mining complex (Agnico's first gold mining operation) and includes a production shaft that extends to a depth of approximately 950 m. Combined with the nearby past-producing Telbel underground and Eagle West open-pit/underground mines, the Joutel mining complex produced a total of 1.1 million oz Au from the mining and milling of approximately five million tonnes of ore between 1974 and 1993 (these production figures were provided by Agnico and are historical in nature).

Exploration drilling at the Eagle Mine in 1992, during its second-to-last year of operation, included hole AE-92-30A which returned 10.2 m of 10.2 g/t Au. From 2008 to 2015, Globex completed a series of six widely spaced infill and step-out drill holes. This included hole EM-14-001, which returned 12.4 m of 2.9 g/t Au from 347 to 359 m downhole, including 4.8 m of 5.4 g/t Au.

Exploration programs

As announced on October 7, 2021, the Company has developed a new 3D geological and structural model at Eagle that expands upon the 3D modelling work completed at Telbel Mine and will apply additional exploration approaches to target new gold zones in the Eagle Mine area using technologies and/or datasets that were not available in the past (e.g., adding rock geochemistry and petrophysical data to the 3D model).

The Company has completed a 4,200 m Phase I drill campaign in January 2022 (see news release from January 17, 2022). The Phase I campaign included eight drillholes designed to test a possible secondary shoot of mineralization adjacent to the main shoot that was historically mined at Eagle starting in the 1970's during a significantly lower gold price environment. Three additional deeper hole (up to 1,000 m) are now being drilled as part of the Phase II campaign and three additional deeper sites (up to 1,350 m) are currently being permitted.

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Initial drill core observations are encouraging, with multiple drillholes intersecting semi-massive-pyrite iron-carbonate as well as other styles of mineralization known to carry gold. The Company is sending Eagle samples to a new lab to expedite turnaround times.

Initial assay results from the Phase I program at Eagle are expected to be released prior to June 30, 2022 and the Company is in the process of permitting sites corresponding to an additional approximate 4,000 m Phase II program that will include deeper drillholes (up to 1,400 m) to test the main mine trend at depth below the historical mine workings.

1.2.5 Morris Property ("Morris")

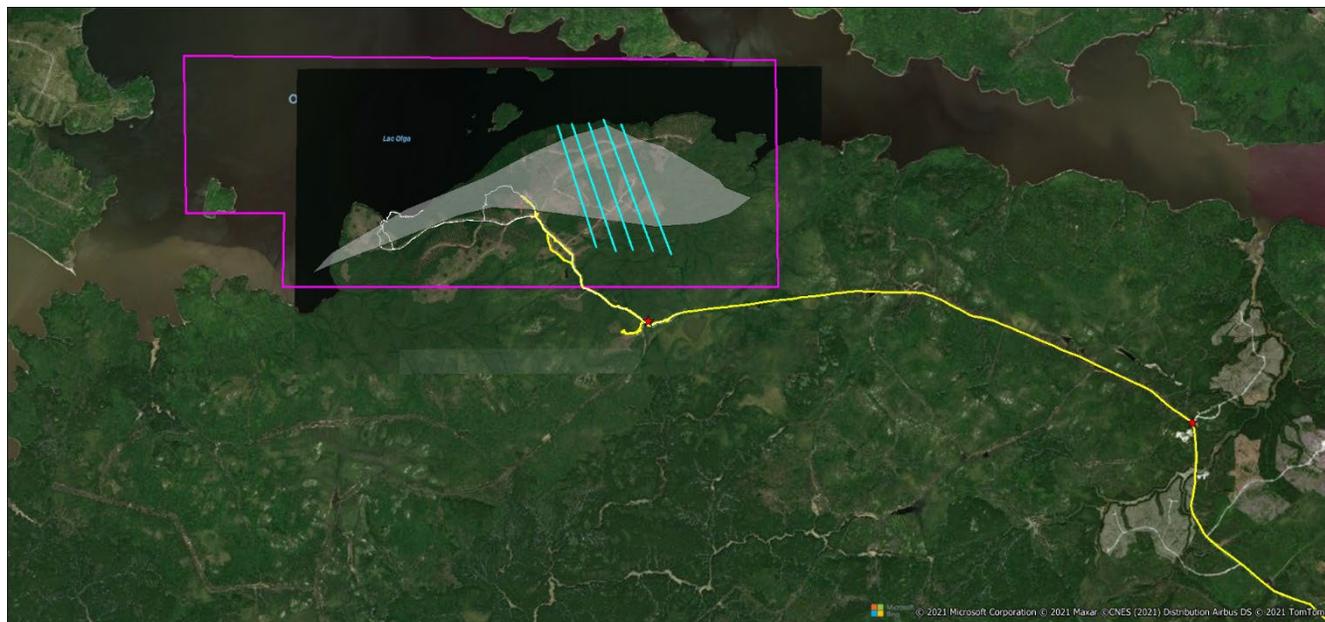


Figure 12: Morris Claim block, access and five cut lines at 200m spacing. Shaded area represents currently known favorable geological unit.

The Morris property is located approximately 30 kilometres east-northeast of the town of Matagami, or approximately 110 km north-east from the Douay Gold Project camp.

Ownership

The Company acquired a 100% interest in the 34 Morris Claims in July 2021 by paying \$5,000 and issuing a 1% NSR royalty in respect of the Morris Claims. The property was expanded by staking a further 39 claims in January 2022.

2021 Exploration Program

Historical data compilation, preliminary geological reconnaissance, prospecting and sampling, geochemical characterization of collected samples by portable X-Ray Fluorescence, and line cutting for geological mapping and a ground IP survey were completed in the second half of 2021. Geochemistry and geophysical survey results have been compiled and interpreted, and new targets outlined. These are in the process of being tested by a ground pulse EM survey and subsequently, by drilling.

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1.2.6 Overall program analysis

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company incurred \$1,627,054 and \$170,255, respectively, in exploration and evaluation expenses as detailed in the table below:

	Three months ended March 31,				2021
	Douay	Eagle	Morris	2022	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition costs	—	100,000	—	100,000	—
Airborne survey	29,888	—	—	29,888	—
Camp set up, camp costs and field supplies	88,344	121,917	—	210,261	9,870
Depreciation	3,828	—	—	3,828	53,025
Drilling and core assaying	364,964	559,618	—	924,582	—
Equipment rental and fuel	8,052	—	—	8,052	—
Geology	33,538	—	—	33,538	—
Geochemistry	473	—	—	473	—
Geophysics	—	5,500	880	6,380	82,557
Licences and permits	5,436	—	—	5,436	—
Other exploration support costs	—	1,218	—	1,218	—
Salaries and benefits	114,618	90,360	429	205,407	—
Share-based payments	55,364	28,521	—	83,885	24,803
	704,505	907,134	1,309	1,612,948	170,255
Mineral exploration tax credits	14,106	—	—	14,106	—
	718,611	907,134	1,309	1,627,054	170,255

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 \$Nil exploration and evaluation expenses were incurred by the Company at the Joutel Gold Project and during the three-month period ended March 31, 2021 all the exploration and evaluation expenses incurred by the Company were at the Douay Gold Project.

Exploration and evaluation expenses incurred by the JV on the Douay and Joutel properties in the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 are detailed in the table below. The Company's contributions to JV expenditure during the three months ended March 31, 2022 was \$0.85 million (2021 - \$0.25 million).

	Three months ended March 31,					
	Douay	Joutel	2022	Douay	Joutel	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Airborne survey	59,776	—	59,776	—	—	—
Camp set up, camp costs and field supplies	175,519	—	175,519	279,243	19,740	298,983
Drilling and core assaying	737,285	—	737,285	992,352	—	992,352
Equipment rental and fuel	16,103	—	16,103	71,571	—	71,571
Geology	112,966	—	112,966	10,500	—	10,500
Geochemistry	947	—	947	—	—	—
Geophysics	—	—	—	220,665	165,113	385,778
Licenses and permits	10,872	—	10,872	9,006	—	9,006
Other exploration support costs	—	—	—	67,265	—	67,265
Salaries and benefits	229,237	—	229,237	155,508	—	155,508
	1,342,705	—	1,342,705	1,806,110	184,853	1,990,963

1.2.7 Qualified persons and technical disclosures

The scientific and technical data contained in this MD&A was reviewed and prepared under the supervision of Fred Speidel, M.Sc., P. Geo., Vice-President Exploration, of Maple Gold. Mr. Speidel is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr. Speidel has verified the data related to the exploration information disclosed in this MD&A through his direct participation in the work.

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The Mineral Resources disclosed in this MD&A have been estimated by Ms. Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo., an employee of SLR who is independent from Maple Gold. By virtue of her education and relevant experience, Ms. Gosselin is a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101. The Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May, 2014). Ms. Gosselin, P.Geo. has read and approved the contents of this MD&A as it pertains to the disclosed Mineral Resource estimates. Further information about key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate the Mineral Resources, as well as legal, political, environmental or other risks that may affect the Mineral Resource estimate please refer to the Company's NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors concerning Resource Estimates

This disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian provincial securities laws which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all mineral resource estimates included in this disclosure have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum classification systems. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. These standards differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and accordingly resource estimates disclosed herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies.

1.3 Selected annual information

Not required for an interim MD&A.

1.4 Results of operations

Three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company reported a loss for the period of \$2,608,358 and loss per share of \$0.01 compared to loss for the period of \$1,462,062 and loss per share of \$Nil, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Exploration and evaluation expenses increased by \$1,456,799 during the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to the same period in the previous year following the completion of the JV with Agnico and the Company entering into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in Eagle.

The Company and Agnico entered into the JV with respect to the Douay and Joutel properties effective February 2, 2021. The terms of the JV are described in section 1.2.2 of this MD&A. The Company contributed \$0.85 million in exploration funding to the JV in the three months ended March 31, 2022 (2021 - \$0.25 million) with the balance of exploration expenditures being funded out of Agnico's contributions to the JV. Agnico's contributions to the JV are not recognized in the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Details of the exploration and evaluation expenses incurred by the Joint Venture are disclosed in section 1.2.6 of this MD&A. The 2021 exploration and evaluation expenditures relate to the Company's share of the JV expenditures at the Douay Gold Project.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 the Company's share of expenditures on the Douay Gold Project, \$718,611, relate to expenditures incurred with respect to the airborne survey, drilling and assay costs and associated camp salaries and camp related costs in addition to non-cash depreciation on the Right of Use Assets located at the Douay Gold Project and non-cash share-based compensation. No expenditures were incurred at the Joutel Gold Project during the three months ended March 31, 2022.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 the Company has incurred \$907,134 of exploration and evaluation expenditures at Eagle as part of a Phase I drill program (see sections 1.2.4 and 1.2.6 for further details). During the three months ended March 31, 2022 the Company's share of expenditures at Eagle relate to drilling and assay costs, associated camp salaries and camp related costs, acquisition payments (see Table 2 section 1.2.4 for further details) in addition to non-cash share-based compensation. The option agreement for Eagle was signed mid-year 2021 (see press release dated July 19, 2021) so no expenditures were incurred at Eagle during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

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General and administrative expenditures increased by \$79,184 during the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to the same period in the previous year.

- Business development expenditures increased \$53,538 as the Company pursued additional future growth opportunities.
- Office and general expenditures decreased \$30,782 due to timing of certain expenditures period over period.
- Professional fees decreased \$154,258 due to a higher level of costs associated with finalizing the JV being incurred in the prior period.
- Salaries and benefits increased \$34,612 reflecting salary adjustments in 2021.
- Travel, marketing and investor relations decreased \$57,097 mainly due to staffing mix and timing of certain activities period over period.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company granted 3,500,000 stock options, 3,530,000 RSUs and 900,000 DSU's to directors, officers, employees and others (2021 – 1,000,000 stock options, 3,175,000 RSUs and 550,000 DSUs). Share-based compensation expense increased by \$271,418 during the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to the prior year period due to the higher number of convertible securities outstanding during the current period.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recorded other income of \$409,887 (2021 - \$Nil) related to the amortization of the flow-through share premium liability recognized in connection with the Company's December 2021 private placement (see section 1.6/1.7).

1.5 Summary of quarterly results

	March 31 2022	December 31 2021	September 30 2021	June 30 2021	March 31 2021	December 31 2020	September 30 2020	June 30 2020
Exploration and evaluation	\$ 1,627,054	\$ 948,088	\$ 115,997	\$ 201,324	\$ 170,255	\$ 474,420	\$ 542,581	\$ 526,383
General and administrative	1,460,902	1,490,770	893,082	1,133,307	1,381,718	1,542,923	544,017	543,596
Finance income	(96,473)	(31,257)	(84,563)	(253,184)	(132,932)	(123,183)	(85,555)	(56,131)
Finance expense	26,762	24,440	15,122	18,109	43,021	12,757	18,232	20,926
Amortization of flow-through share premium	(409,887)	-	-	-	-	(364,443)	(162,923)	(87,484)
Total comprehensive loss	\$ 2,608,358	\$ 2,432,041	\$ 939,638	\$ 1,099,556	\$ 1,462,062	\$ 1,542,474	\$ 856,352	\$ 947,290
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Weighted average number of common shares	335,234,898	324,918,675	321,457,920	321,258,223	321,067,848	289,790,362	257,431,942	239,186,954

The changes in the Company's financial results on a quarter-by-quarter basis are due primarily to fluctuations in the level of activity of Company's exploration programs and administration. The Company is a mineral exploration company and does not earn any revenue. The Company's current mineral property portfolio consists of the Douay-Joutel JV, Eagle and Morris exploration-stage projects in Quebec, Canada.

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1.6 and 1.7 Financial position, liquidity and capital resources

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	19,933,153	21,905,081
Current assets	20,431,674	22,099,360
Total assets	20,623,580	22,342,255
Current liabilities	4,685,419	4,312,449
Non-current liabilities	52,986	130,180

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$19,933,153 (December 31, 2021 - \$21,905,081) and working capital of \$15,746,255 (December 31, 2021 - \$17,786,911).

As at March 31, 2022, cash and cash equivalents includes \$317,947 (December 31, 2021 - \$216,123) of cash contributed by the Company to the JV which has not yet been spent and \$6,444,473 (December 31, 2021 - \$7,030,800) in flow-through funds that are required to be spent on eligible exploration expenditures by December 31, 2022.

Current liabilities that are to be settled in cash as at March 31, 2022 include accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,165,209, a deferred gain of \$433,558 which will be recognized in income as exploration expenses are incurred by the JV, a flow-through share premium liability of \$2,231,313 which will be recognized in income as eligible exploration expenses are incurred by the Company prior to December 31, 2022 and share-based payment obligations to employees and directors of the Company with respect to RSUs and DSUs that are to be cash-settled of \$428,183.

Amounts payable to tax authorities relate to open tax years for 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014 with respect to Part XII.6 tax in 2010 and disallowed METC claims for 2012, 2013 and 2014. The Company has filed notice of objections with respect to all of these open tax years and intends to defend its filing positions.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, the Company used net cash of \$1,918,815 in operating activities compared to \$1,381,894 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2021.

The Company used net cash of \$Nil in investing activities during the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 for acquisition of property and equipment compared to \$23,367 during the comparable period of the prior year.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company used net cash of \$53,113 (2021 - \$85,684) in financing activities to repay its lease liabilities.

On May 12, 2022, 926,664 RSUs vested and were settled through cash payments by the Company of \$250,199.

On April 28, 2022, 200,000 common shares were issued for proceeds of \$20,000 on the exercise of 200,000 stock options.

On March 23, 2022, 200,001 RSUs vested and were settled through the issuance of 200,001 common shares of the Company and 464,166 RSUs vested and were settled through cash payments by the Company of \$155,495.

On January 14, 2022, 144,126 common shares with a deemed value of \$50,000 were issued with respect to the Eagle option agreement (section 1.2.4 of this MD&A).

On December 9, 2021, the Company issued 13,020,000 common shares at a price of \$0.54 per common share for gross proceeds of \$7,030,800 in connection with a flow through financing. The Company intends to use the gross proceeds for eligible expenditures on its properties.

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On October 8, 2021, November 12, 2021 and November 23, 2021, a total of 533,333 common shares were issued for proceeds of \$131,000 on the exercise of 533,333 stock options.

On July 28, 2021, 128,400 common shares with a deemed value of \$50,000 were issued with respect to the Eagle option agreement (section 1.2.4 of this MD&A).

On April 30, 2021 and December 28, 2021, a total of 304,591 RSUs vested and were settled through the issuance of 304,591 common shares of the Company and 587,075 RSUs vested and were settled through cash payments by the Company of \$182,249.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company applied for the Canada Emergency Business Account, which is a \$40,000 interest free loan that is offered through financial institutions. If the loan is repaid by December 31, 2022, \$10,000 will be forgiven.

The Company currently has sufficient working capital and is able to meet its ongoing current obligations as they become due. However, the Company will likely require additional capital in the future to meet its project related expenditures. Future liquidity will depend upon the Company's ability to arrange additional debt or equity financing, as the Company relies on equity financings to fund its exploration and corporate activities.

Common shares issued

2021

December 2021 financing

As noted previously on December 9, 2021, the Company closed a bought deal brokered private placement offering of 13,020,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.54 per common share for gross proceeds of \$7,030,800. In connection with the offering, the Company incurred a total of \$648,819 in cash share issuance costs, including \$475,116 as a commission to the underwriters. The intended use of gross proceeds of \$7,030,800 is eligible exploration expenditures on the Company's exploration properties. As of March 31, 2022, \$1,091,107 of eligible expenditures has been incurred, of which \$586,327 has been paid.

2020

December 2020 financing

On December 30, 2020, the Company closed a bought deal prospectus offering of 27,800,000 common shares at a price of \$0.36 per common share for gross proceeds of \$10,008,000. In connection with the prospectus offering, the Company incurred a total of \$1,149,666 in cash share issuance costs, including \$565,134 as a commission to the underwriter. The intended use of gross proceeds of \$10,008,000 is to continue advancing the Douay Gold Project, new corporate growth opportunities and for general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2022, the Company had not expended any of the net proceeds of the offering.

Agnico Strategic Investment

On October 13, 2020 the Company issued 25,838,821 units of the Company (collectively, the "Units") to Agnico in a non-brokered private placement at a price of \$0.239 per Unit for total consideration of approximately \$6,175,478. In connection with the placement, the Company incurred a total of \$36,376 in cash share issuance costs. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant (a "Unit Warrant"). Each Unit Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.34 for a period of three years from issuance, subject to acceleration of the expiry date, at the option of Maple Gold, in the event the common shares trade on the Exchange above \$0.60 for a period of twenty consecutive trading days at any time following two years from the closing date of the Agnico Strategic Investment. The intended use of gross proceeds of \$6,175,478 is to continue advancing the Douay Gold Project, new corporate growth opportunities and for general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2022, the Company had incurred \$50,000 of eligible exploration expenditures and spent \$1,279,548 on new corporate growth opportunities and general corporate purposes.

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July and August 2020 Private Placement

The Company closed a private placement in two tranches in July and August 2020 and issued 27,941,173 common shares for gross proceeds of approximately \$4.75 million. In connection with the placement, the Company incurred a total of \$92,579 in cash share issuance costs. The intended use of gross proceeds is to continue advancing the Douay Gold Project and for general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2022, the Company had incurred \$1,175,585 of eligible exploration expenditures and spent \$3,481,836 on new corporate growth opportunities and general corporate purposes.

1.8 Off-balance sheet arrangements

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

1.9 Transactions with related parties

During the period, compensation to key management personnel was as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Salaries and benefits	274,875	137,500
Share-based payments	510,932	336,163
	785,807	473,663

1.10 Fourth Quarter

Refer to section 1.4.

1.11 Subsequent events

Refer to sections Highlights, 1.6 and 1.7.

1.12 Proposed transactions

None.

1.13 Critical accounting estimates

The required disclosure is provided in Note 2 in the notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

1.14 Changes in accounting policies including initial adoption

The required disclosure is provided in Note 2 and 3 in the notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

1.15 Financial instruments and other instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following summarizes fair value hierarchy under which the Company's financial instruments are valued:

- Level 1 – fair values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – fair values based on inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – fair values based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

As at March 31, 2022 and 2021 no financial instruments were measured at fair value.

No transfer occurred between the levels during the period.

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The Company's financial instruments are exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risks, which include currency risk and interest rate risk.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party fails to discharge its obligations under the terms of the financial contract and causes a financial loss for the Company. The Company's credit risk is attributable to its cash and cash equivalents and deposits. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash and cash equivalent balances in highly rated Canadian financial institutions. The Company considers the risk of loss associated with cash and cash equivalents to be low.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within twelve months of the statement of financial position date.

(c) Market risk

This is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are as follows:

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by having balances and transactions in currencies that are different from its functional currency (the Canadian dollar). As at March 31, 2022 and 2021 and throughout 2022 and 2021, the Company held immaterial balances in foreign currencies. Foreign currency risk is considered to be minimal.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from the effect of changes in prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial instruments. The Company's exposure to interest rate risks is limited to potential increases or decreases on the interest rate offered on cash and cash equivalents held at chartered Canadian financial institutions, which would result in higher or lower relative interest income. This risk is considered to be minimal.

1.16 Other requirements

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1.16.1 Capital structure

As at the date of this report, the Company had 335,598,299 common shares issued and outstanding, 25,783,433 common shares issuable under stock options, 1,450,000 DSU's, 4,087,503 RSU's and 56,871,971 common shares issuable under share purchase warrants. The fully diluted outstanding share count is 423,791,206.

1.16.2 Internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures

The Company has disclosure controls and procedures in place to provide reasonable assurance that any information required to be disclosed by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the applicable time periods and that required information is gathered and communicated to the Company's management so that decisions can be made about the timely disclosure of that information.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. Any system of internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide

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only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, the Company's management cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgements in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any control system is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.