



MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	1
COMPANY OVERVIEW	1
CONSOLIDATED RESULTS SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS.....	2
RECENT CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS	5
COMPANY OUTLOOK	6
EXTERNAL PERFORMANCE DRIVERS AND TRENDS	7
SUSTAINABILITY	7
NICARAGUA MINING OPERATIONS	8
NICARAGUA PROCESSING	9
UNITED STATES MINING & PROCESSING OPERATIONS	10
GROWTH AND DISCOVERY – NICARAGUA	10
GROWTH AND DISCOVERY – UNITED STATES	11
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS	12
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES	15
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	16
OUTSTANDING SHARE INFORMATION	16
QUARTERLY INFORMATION	17
NON-IFRS MEASURES	17
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	22
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	23
RISK FACTORS	24
CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS	24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES	24
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS	25
CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	25
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	25
NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS.....	26
TECHNICAL INFORMATION	26

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Calibre Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Calibre") contains information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the Company's consolidated financial position and the results of its consolidated operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, which are prepared in condensed format in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, *Interim Reporting*. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should also be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, which have also been prepared in accordance with IFRS. This MD&A was prepared and reflects information as of August 9, 2022.

Additional information including this MD&A, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2021, press releases, and other corporate filings are available on the SEDAR website, www.sedar.com, and the Company's website, www.calibremining.com.

This MD&A contains certain non-IFRS measures. The Company believes that these measures, in addition to information prepared in accordance with IFRS, provides investors with useful information to assist in their evaluation of the Company's performance and ability to generate cash flow from its operations. While these measures are intended to provide additional information, they should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS, as they do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers. For further information, refer to the section *Non-IFRS Measures* within this MD&A.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors outlined in the *Risk Factors* and *Forward-Looking Statements* sections. This MD&A provides management's analysis of historical financial and operating results and provides estimates of the Company's future financial and operating performance based on information currently available. Actual results will vary from estimates and variances may be significant. Readers should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

All amounts are in U.S. dollars ("\$\$") unless otherwise stated. References to "CAD" are to the Canadian dollar.

The following additional abbreviations may be used within this MD&A: General and Administrative Expenses ("G&A"); Property, Plant, and Equipment ("PPE"); Asset Retirement Obligation ("ARO"); Gold ("Au"); Silver ("Ag"); Troy Ounces ("oz"); All-in-Sustaining Costs per ounce sold ("AISC"); Grams per Tonne ("g/t"); Tonnes ("t"); Tonnes per annum ("tpa"); Hectares ("ha"); Square Kilometer ("km²"); and Metres ("m"). In addition, throughout this MD&A, the reporting periods for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are condensed to be Q2 2022 and Q2 2021, respectively, and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are condensed to be YTD 2022 and YTD 2021.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Calibre Mining Corp. (individually, or collectively with its subsidiaries, as applicable, "Calibre" or the "Company") is a gold mining, mine development, and exploration company. In October 2019, the Company purchased a number of operational open-pit and underground mines, two milling facilities (the El Limon and La Libertad mills), and a portfolio of exploration and development opportunities in Nicaragua, Central America from B2Gold Corp. ("B2Gold"). In addition to its mining operations, Calibre continues to explore and develop several gold prospects at its 100%-owned Eastern Borosi Gold-Silver Project ("EBP") in northeastern Nicaragua. In January 2022, Calibre acquired Fiore Gold Ltd. ("Fiore") in Nevada, creating a diversified, Americas-focused, growing mid-tier gold producer.

Calibre is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada and maintains its corporate head office at Suite 1560 – 200 Burrard Street, P.O. Box 49167, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3L6. The Company's common

shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada under the ticker symbol *CXB* and in the United States on the premium OTCQX Best Market, under the ticker symbol *CXBMF*.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

The following is a summary of consolidated financial and operational results for Q2 2022 and YTD 2022 along with its comparative prior period. Additional information including operational and financial information is provided throughout this MD&A.

Consolidated Results ⁽¹⁾

<i>(in \$'000s - except per share and per ounce amounts, as noted)</i>	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Revenue	\$ 111,260	\$ 78,785	\$ 210,825	\$ 160,819
Cost of sales, including depreciation and amortization	\$ (83,007)	\$ (54,481)	\$ (151,037)	\$ (106,555)
Mine operating income	\$ 28,253	\$ 24,304	\$ 59,788	\$ 54,264
Net income	\$ 15,428	\$ 11,885	\$ 27,129	\$ 28,530
Net income per share - basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08
Net income per share - fully diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08
Adjusted net income ⁽²⁾	\$ 15,475	\$ 11,885	\$ 31,916	\$ 28,530
Adjusted net income per share - basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 43,237	\$ 29,348	\$ 61,492	\$ 54,870
Capital investment in mine development and PPE	\$ 23,372	\$ 20,570	\$ 37,473	\$ 35,831
Capital investment in exploration	\$ 14,419	\$ 5,623	\$ 26,945	\$ 10,283
Gold Ounces Produced	59,723	43,506	111,621	88,958
Gold Ounces Sold	59,783	43,682	112,270	89,564
Average realized gold price ⁽²⁾ (\$/oz)	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,878	\$ 1,796
Total Cash Costs ⁽²⁾ (\$/oz sold)	\$ 1,174	\$ 1,066	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,022
AISC ⁽²⁾ (\$/oz sold)	\$ 1,284	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,154

Notes

- ⁽¹⁾ Consolidated financial and operational results for YTD 2022 includes the results from the United States Assets acquired and discussed in the section *Recent Corporate Developments*, since their acquisition, from the period of January 12, 2022 to June 30, 2022 only.
- ⁽²⁾ This is a non-IFRS measure, for further information refer to Non-IFRS Measures section in this MD&A.

Operational Results

NICARAGUA	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Ore Mined (t)	359,099	508,330	711,367	993,983
Ore Milled (t)	356,417	461,843	757,631	881,183
Grade (g/t Au)	4.28	3.11	4.03	3.31
Recovery (%)	90.7	93.4	90.3	92.3
Gold Ounces Produced	48,810	43,506	91,707	88,958
Gold Ounces Sold	48,848	43,682	91,766	89,564
UNITED STATES	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Ore Mined (t)	1,137,595	-	2,111,900	-
Ore Placed on Leach Pad	1,113,702	-	2,120,242	-
Grade (g/t Au)	0.34	-	0.41	-
Gold Ounces Produced	10,913	-	19,914	-
Gold Ounces Sold	10,935	-	20,504	-

Q2 2022 Milestones and Highlights

- Gold production of 59,723 ounces
 - Limon produced 20,247 ounces from 123,700 tonnes of ore with an average grade of 5.56 g/t Au and average recoveries of 89.2%

- Libertad produced 28,563 ounces from 232,716 tonnes of ore with an average grade of 3.60 g/t Au and average recoveries of 91.9%
- Pan Mine produced 10,913 ounces from 1,113,702 tonnes of ore placed on the leach pad with an average grade of 0.34 g/t Au
- Gold sales of 59,783 ounces (Q2 2021 – 43,682 ounces) grossing \$111.3 million in revenue (Q2 2021 - \$78.8 million) with an average realized gold price of \$1,861/oz (Q2 2021 - \$1,804/oz)
- Net income of \$15.4 million (Q2 2021 – \$11.9 million); basic net income per share of \$0.03 (Q2 2021 – \$0.04)
- Adjusted net income of \$15.5 million or \$0.03 per basic share in Q2 2022
- Consolidated Total Cash Costs and AISC of \$1,174 and \$1,284 per ounce, respectively
- Cash of \$92.3 million as at June 30, 2022
- Significant operational and exploration developments in Q2 2022 included:
 - Higher grade ore from Limon Central and Pavon Norte was processed in Q2 2022 in comparison to reprocessed ('spent ore') that was milled in Q2 2021, resulted in 12% higher gold production quarter over quarter (48,810 oz in Q2 2022 versus 43,506 oz in Q2 2021) in Nicaragua
 - The ore transport team attained an average delivery rate of 2,002 ore tonnes per day ("tpd") to the Libertad mill from the Pavon Norte and Limon mines, a 25% increase over the 2021 average delivery rate of 1,602 tonnes per day
 - Multi-rig exploration drill programs were active across all 100%-owned mine sites and satellite opportunities. During the quarter, approximately 62,000 metres of drilling was completed between Nevada and Nicaragua with the following notable results:
 - Panteon Norte in Nicaragua
 - 66.03 g/t gold over 5.6 m in hole LIM-22-4630;
 - 30.33 g/t gold over 5.0 m in hole LIM-22-4628; and
 - 22.55 g/t gold over 4.9 m in hole LIM-22-4632
 - Pan Mine in Nevada
 - 1.29 g/t gold over 18.3 m in hole PR21-053; and
 - 1.01 g/t gold over 9.1 m in hole PR21-047
 - Gold Rock Project in Nevada
 - 3.10 g/t gold over 18.3 m in hole GR22-005;
 - 3.36 g/t gold over 22.9 m in hole GR22-007; and
 - 1.75 g/t gold over 19.8 m in hole GR22-037
 - Further expanded details on Calibre's Q2 2022 activity and 2022 exploration plans are outlined in the *Growth and Discovery* section of this MD&A
 - On June 28, 2022, the Alliance between Rio Tinto and the Company was terminated. Further details are outlined in the *Recent Corporate Developments* section immediately below

YTD 2022 Milestones and Highlights

- Calibre completed the acquisition of Fiore Gold Ltd. on January 12, 2022. Further details are outlined in the *Recent Corporate Developments* section immediately below
- The Company updated its reserves and resources as at December 31, 2021, which included a significant increase of Nicaraguan reserves to 1,013,000 ounces from 286,000 ounces at December 31, 2019. Further details are outlined in the *Recent Corporate Developments* section immediately below
- Gold production of 111,621 ounces

- Limon produced 38,439 ounces from 247,294 tonnes of ore with an average grade of 5.38 g/t Au and average recoveries of 89.4%
- Libertad produced 53,268 ounces from 510,337 tonnes of ore with an average grade of 3.38 g/t Au and average recoveries of 90.9%
- Pan Mine produced 19,914 ounces from 2,120,242 tonnes of ore placed on the leach pad with an average grade of 0.41 g/t Au from January 12 through the end of June 30, 2022
- Gold sales of 112,270 ounces (YTD 2021 – 89,564 ounces) grossing \$210.8 million in revenue (YTD 2021 - \$160.8 million) with an average realized gold price of \$1,878/oz (YTD 2021 - \$1,796/oz)
- Net income of \$27.1 million (YTD 2021 – \$28.5 million); basic net income per share of \$0.06 (YTD 2021 – \$0.08)
- Adjusted net income of \$31.9 million or \$0.07 per basic share YTD 2022
- Consolidated Total Cash Costs and AISC of \$1,121 and \$1,244 per ounce, respectively
- Significant operational and exploration developments YTD 2022 included:
 - Higher grade ore from Limon Central and Pavon Norte being processed in 2022 in comparison to reprocessed (or ‘spent ore’) that was milled in YTD 2021, leading to 3% higher gold production (91,707 oz in YTD 2022 versus 88,958 oz in YTD 2021) in Nicaragua.
 - Attained an average delivery rate of 2,037 tonnes per day (“tpd”) of ore from the Pavon Norte mine and Limon to the Libertad mill, a 39% increase over the 2021 average delivery rate of 1,462 tonnes per calendar day
 - Multi-rig exploration drill programs were active across all 100%-owned mine sites and satellite opportunities. During the first half of the year, approximately 120,000 metres of drilling has been completed between Nevada and Nicaragua with the following notable results:
 - Pavon South in Nicaragua:
 - 11.56 g/t gold over 12.4 m ETW from 37.6 m in hole PVS-21-004;
 - 11.75 g/t gold over 3.9 m ETW from 81.2 m in hole PVS-21-014
 - Panteon Norte in Nicaragua:
 - 66.03 g/t gold over 5.6 m in hole LIM-22-4630;
 - 30.33 g/t gold over 5.0 m in hole LIM-22-4628; and
 - 22.55 g/t gold over 4.9 m in hole LIM-22-4632
 - Pan Mine in Nevada:
 - 1.02 g/t gold over 50.3 m in hole PR21-045;
 - 0.58 g/t gold over 41.2 m and 0.68 g/t gold over 24.4 m in hole PR21-022;
 - 1.29 g/t gold over 18.3 m in hole PR21-053; and
 - 1.01 g/t gold over 9.1 m in hole PR21-047
 - Gold Rock Project in Nevada:
 - 2.61 g/t gold over 37.0 m, and 0.95 g/t gold over 23.5 m in hole GC20-020;
 - 3.10 g/t gold over 18.3 m in hole GR22-005; and
 - 3.36 g/t gold over 22.9 m in hole GR22-007
- Multiple new mineral exploration concessions granted
- Significant progress on our World Gold Council Responsible Mining Principles self-assessment
- The Company launched its first Five-Year Sustainability Strategy

RECENT CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

Acquisition of Fiore Gold Ltd.

On January 12, 2022, the Company completed the closing of the transaction with Fiore Gold Ltd. (“Fiore”), whereby the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Fiore pursuant to a court-approved plan of arrangement (the “Transaction”). Calibre acquired a 100% interest in Fiore’s gold producing Pan Mine, the adjacent advanced-stage, federally permitted Gold Rock Project and the past producing Illipah Gold Project in Nevada, as well as the Golden Eagle project in Washington State. Fiore controls a contiguous 222 km² land package on Nevada’s prolific Battle Mountain – Eureka trend, which has intrinsic exploration potential.

Pursuant to the terms of the Transaction, Fiore shareholders received 0.994 of a Calibre common share and CAD \$0.10 in cash for each Fiore common share held (the “Consideration”). As a result of the Transaction, Calibre issued an aggregate of 101,321,923 Calibre Shares and made an aggregate cash payment of approximately CAD \$10.2 million.

The Company has determined that this acquisition is a business combination for accounting purposes. The purchase price allocation process resulting from a business combination requires management to estimate the fair value of identifiable assets acquired including intangible assets and liabilities assumed including any contingently payable purchase price obligations due over time. The Company uses valuation techniques, including forecasted future net cash flows discounted to present value. These valuations are closely linked to the assumptions used by management on the future performance of the related assets and the discount rates applied. The determination of fair value involves making estimates relating to acquired assets and liabilities including property and equipment, mine restoration provision and mineral property interests. For further analysis and details on the fair value of the consideration and the preliminary purchase price allocation to the identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed, refer to Note 3 of the Company’s Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Highlights of the transaction

- Creates a diversified, Americas-focused, growing mid-tier gold producer with targeted annual gold production of approximately 245,000 ounces¹
- Strong free cash flow generation to fully fund organic growth initiatives
- Growth driven by near-term development of the federally permitted and fully-funded Gold Rock Project in Nevada and the EBP in Nicaragua
- Establishes a Nevada base of operations with a substantial underexplored 222 km² land package
 - Multiple near-mine, high impact exploration targets to support mineral reserve and mine life expansion
- Long-term optionality from the Golden Eagle project in Washington State

For further information, refer to the Company’s press release dated January 12, 2022 available on the Company’s website at www.calibremining.com and on Calibre’s profile on www.sedar.com.

Termination Option Earn-in and Strategic Alliance Agreements with Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc.

On June 28, 2022, Rio Tinto Exploration (“RTX”) terminated the Strategic Alliance Agreement dated as of February 23, 2020 between RTX and Calibre. RTX also terminated the Option Agreement dated as of February 23, 2020 between RTX and Calibre, CXB Nicaragua S.A., and Calibre Mining Nicaragua S.A.

RTX has an internal prioritisation process which weighs both technical results and operational risk to ensure their exploration funds are directed to the best portfolio opportunities. Following the Nicaraguan exploration programme conducted from 2020-2022, the Nicaragua portfolio of projects associated with Calibre did not achieve sufficient

¹ Based on the average of 2022E – 2023E consensus estimates from available research analyst reports.

priority within RTX's global copper portfolio to support their continuation. Consequently, the decision was made by RTX to exit the projects and commercial agreements with the Company. RTX will work closely to transition all data and information to Calibre to allow the Company to continue the work in the area as the sole operator.

Refer to Note 10 of the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022 for the reclassification of costs associated with the termination of this agreement.

Significant Reserves and Resources Update

On February 23, 2022, Calibre announced its updated Mineral Reserves and Resources at our El Limon and La Libertad mining complexes in Nicaragua as of December 31, 2021. Highlights include:

- A 254% increase in Mineral Reserves to 1,013,000 ounces since December 31, 2019 (net of 2020 and 2021 depletion) and a strong foundation for a multi-year "hub-and-spoke" production and growth strategy. The newly announced reserves are the largest since 2010 and have the highest grade on record at 4.62 g/t gold
- Libertad Mineral Reserves of 484,000 ounces (Libertad had no reserves at December 31, 2019)
- 157% increase in Limon Open Pit Mineral Reserves to 529,000 ounces (net of depletion)
- Indicated Resources of 1.8 million ounces and Inferred Resources of 903,000 ounces (inclusive of EBP)

For further information, refer to the Company's press release dated February 23, 2022 and to the related 43-101 technical reports available on the Company's website at www.calibremining.com and on Calibre's profile on www.sedar.com.

COMPANY OUTLOOK

2022 Guidance

	Consolidated 2022 Guidance	Nicaragua 2022 Guidance	Nevada 2022 Guidance
Gold Production (oz)	220,000 - 235,000	180,000 - 190,000	40,000 - 45,000
Total Cash Costs (\$/oz)	\$1,075 - \$1,150	\$1,000 - \$1,100	\$1,400 - \$1,500
AISC (\$/oz)	\$1,200 - \$1,275	\$1,100 - \$1,200	\$1,450 - \$1,550
Growth Capital (\$ millions)	\$55 - \$60	\$45 - \$50	\$5 - \$10
Exploration (\$ millions)	\$40 - \$42	\$20 - \$22	\$18 - \$20

The guidance table assumes \$1,800/oz gold price.

Calibre's 2022 guidance includes the results from the Nevada assets, which were integrated with the acquisition of Fiore Gold on January 12, 2022, along with guidance for the Nicaraguan assets.

Nicaragua 2022 gold production is forecast to increase during the second half of 2022 due to mine sequencing. The Nevada guidance reflects the operations from January 12, 2022. Nevada production is forecast to be relatively consistent through the year, as is growth and exploration spend. Growth capital is primarily focused on advancing state permitting and technical studies on the growth opportunity at Gold Rock. Calibre continues to see strong exploration potential at Gold Rock but in 2022 the Company will significantly increase drilling activities at the Pan heap leach operation. Cash Costs and AISC for the Nevada assets have benefited from acquisition synergies such as the elimination of head office costs, reduced size of the executive team, reduction in insurance costs and group buying synergies.

Consolidated Total Cash Costs for 2022 are forecast to be higher than 2021 mainly due to the addition of the Pan mine, and higher forecasted fuel, and consumables prices, and higher labour and ore transport costs. Growth capital is anticipated to be higher than 2021 due to the addition of the Nevada assets, and due to the timing of work and expenditures for the Eastern Borosi Project.

Calibre continues to invest in its exploration programs, with a planned 170,000 metre drilling program which includes resource delineation drilling, infill, geotechnical drilling, as well as early-stage generative exploration drilling to test numerous satellite targets around Libertad, the EBP and Nevada.

Further expanded details on Calibre's Q2 2022 activity and 2022 exploration plans are outlined in the *Growth and Discovery* section of this MD&A.

EXTERNAL PERFORMANCE DRIVERS AND TRENDS

Price of Gold

The price of gold is a significant factor in determining the Company's profitability, financial performance, and cash flow from operations. The price of gold is subject to volatile price fluctuations and can be affected by numerous macroeconomic conditions, including supply and demand, the value of the US dollar, interest rates, inflation, global economic forecasts, and geopolitical issues. Despite the volatility, management considers the gold price outlook for the remainder of 2022 and longer-term to be favourable and is committed to be an unhedged seller of gold.

The average spot gold price for Q2 2022 was \$1,873 (Q2 2021 - \$1,816), up 3.3% over Q2 2021, and closed on June 30, 2022 at \$1,817/oz, up 0.6% from the closing price on December 31, 2021.

SUSTAINABILITY

Health, safety, environment, and communities are all integral parts of Calibre's sustainable and responsible business approach. Our long-term success relies strongly on our efforts towards zero harm, both with regards to our people and the surrounding environment. At the same time, our positive contributions to host communities and other relevant stakeholders allow us to maintain our social license to operate and grow in Nicaragua, United States and beyond.

During the second quarter, Calibre published its 2021 Sustainability Report (available on the Company's website at www.calibremining.com). Highlights include, among others, zero high-risk reportable environmental incidents; no significant fines, violations, or incidents related to employment practices, health and safety, workplace disruptions, or community disputes over 2021, and no instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. In addition, the Company announced the development and launch of its first Five-Year Sustainability Strategy.

The Five-Year Sustainability Strategy is built on three key strategic pillars, which set the foundation for our goals and expectations:

- Responsible Practices: Ensuring a culture of international best practices, internally and with partners;
- Contributions to Sustainability: Generating positive impacts beyond mining; and
- Global Challenges: Connecting with efforts to safeguard the future.

Calibre's Five-Year Sustainability Strategy outlines sustainability goals in three phases:

- Setting the Stage (2022): Alignment and standardization
- Meeting Higher Standards (2023-2025): Overall implementation of best practices
- Leading the Way (2026 and beyond): Peer group front-runner in sustainability

The 2022 Calibre objectives include strengthening the sustainability methodology by educating Calibre's employees and partners on risk analysis, opportunities for improvement, and critical issues in the sustainability area.

NICARAGUA MINING OPERATIONS

	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Operating Information				
Ore Mined - open pit (t)	281,276	412,529	536,499	803,143
Ore Mined - open pit - average grade (g/t Au)	3.83	2.16	3.83	2.72
Waste Mined - open pit (t)	3,555,868	3,986,157	6,718,594	8,461,963
Ore Mined - underground (t)	77,823	95,801	174,868	190,840
Ore Mined - underground - average grade (g/t Au)	4.96	4.03	4.86	3.86
Total Ore Mined (t)	359,099	508,330	711,367	993,983
Total Ore Mined - average grade (g/t Au)	4.08	2.51	4.08	2.94

Open Pit

During Q2 2022, Nicaraguan open pit production came from Limon Central (“LC”) Phase 2 totaling 175,536 ore tonnes at an average grade of 4.28 g/t, supplemented by 87,929 tonnes of Pavon Norte ore at a grade of 3.40 g/t, the start of ore from La Tigra pit with 1,933 tonnes at 1.37 g/t, 14,102 tonnes at a grade of 0.89 g/t of previously processed “spent ore” and 1,778 tonnes of artisanal small miners’ ore at 6.98 g/t. In comparison, Q2 2021 open pit production included 215,586 ore tonnes from Limon Central at 2.63 g/t, 59,621 tonnes of Pavon Norte ore at a grade of 3.38 g/t, 135,678 tonnes at a grade of 0.74 g/t of previously processed “spent ore” and 1,643 tonnes at 12.95 g/t from artisanal small miners.

Open pit operations during Q2 2022 continued as planned with pre-stripping activities for the La Tigra pit advancing ahead of schedule, and a lower overall waste movement requirement compared to the prior comparative quarter in 2021. Q2 2022 waste movement included 1.8 million tonnes associated with La Tigra, 0.3 million tonnes for Limon Norte, 0.3 million tonnes for LC, and 1.2 million tonnes for Pavon Norte, while Q2 2021 included 3.2 million tonnes of waste movement for LC and 0.8 million tonnes for Pavon Norte. Management expects the strip ratio at LC to decline through the remainder of 2022, while pre-stripping activities for Pavon Norte and La Tigra pits continue at current levels.

YTD 2022 open pit mine production came from LC Phase 2 totaling 352,210 ore tonnes at an average grade of 4.28 g/t, Pavon Norte totaling 146,492 tonnes at a grade of 3.22 g/t, 30,884 tonnes at a grade of 0.95 g/t of previously processed “spent ore” and 4,980 tonnes at 8.72 g/t from artisanal small miners.

Underground

Underground ore mined during Q2 2022 was lower than Q2 2021 largely due to the completion of Veta Nueva, however, at a higher grade due to higher-grade ore being produced from Panteon and Jabali. Q2 2022 underground production included 40,187 tonnes at a grade of 4.47 g/t from Jabali, 17,499 tonnes at a grade of 4.31 g/t from Santa Pancha, and 20,136 tonnes at a grade of 6.51 g/t from Panteon. Q2 2021 ore production included 42,971 tonnes at a grade of 3.27 g/t from Jabali, 13,275 tonnes at a grade of 3.50 g/t from Santa Pancha, 19,058 tonnes at a grade of 3.57 g/t from Veta Nueva and 20,498 tonnes at a grade of 6.40 g/t from Panteon.

Underground ore mined during 2022 was 174,868 tonnes averaging 4.86 g/t of grade compared to 190,840 ore tonnes mined in the six months ended June 30, 2021 at a grade of 3.86 g/t. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, ore production was 96,816 tonnes at a grade of 4.14 g/t from Jabali underground, 25,380 tonnes at a grade of 4.28 g/t from Santa Pancha, 13,352 tonnes at a grade of 4.05 g/t from Veta Nueva and 39,320 tonnes at a grade of 7.29 g/t from Panteon.

NICARAGUA PROCESSING

Processing at Limon

	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Ore Milled (t)	123,700	127,465	247,294	251,614
Grade (g/t Au)	5.56	4.06	5.38	4.23
Recovery (%)	89.2	89.6	89.4	89.4
Gold produced	20,247	15,767	38,439	32,104
Gold sold	20,252	15,782	38,470	32,433

During Q2 2022, the Limon mill processed 123,700 tonnes of ore at an average mill grade of 5.56 g/t, with gold production of 20,247 ounces. The grade-driven production increase was a result of sequencing of the Limon Central pit and higher grade ores from Panteon.

During YTD 2022, the Limon mill produced 38,439 ounces driven by mill grade of 5.38 g/t and a recovery of 89.4% from 247,294 tonnes of ore milled. The grade-driven production increase was mainly a result of sequencing at the LC ore body, and higher grades at Panteon.

Processing at Libertad

	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Ore Milled (t)	232,716	334,378	510,337	629,569
Grade (g/t Au)	3.60	2.74	3.38	2.94
Recovery (%)	91.9	95.5	90.9	94.0
Gold produced	28,563	27,739	53,268	56,854
Gold sold	28,596	27,900	53,296	57,131

During Q2 2022, the Libertad mill produced 28,563 ounces, an increase of 824 ounces quarter over quarter. The consumption of spent ore was significantly lower during Q2 2022, with only 14,102 tonnes processed at 0.89 g/t, in comparison to 135,678 tonnes at 0.74 g/t during Q2 2021. While processed tonnes fell, grades increased due to the availability of higher-grade ore from Limon.

Ore deliveries to the Libertad mill from Limon and Pavon Norte increased by 25% in Q2 2022 vs Q2 2021. Ore deliveries from Limon totalled 97,038 tonnes at an average grade of 3.75 g/t compared to Q2 2021 tonnes of 95,760 at an average grade of 2.52 g/t. Pavon Norte deliveries during the quarter totalled 85,160 tonnes at 3.19 g/t in comparison to 50,006 tonnes at 3.38 g/t in Q2 2021.

During YTD 2022, the Libertad mill processed 119,232 fewer tonnes versus 2021 as a result of significantly less spent ore (30,884 tonnes at a grade of 0.95 g/t versus 222,236 tonnes at a grade of 0.64 g/t). However, grades improved for the reasons identified in the preceding paragraphs.

UNITED STATES MINING & PROCESSING OPERATIONS

Mining	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Ore Mined (t)	1,137,595	-	2,111,900	-
Waste Mined (t)	3,137,103	-	5,652,897	-
Total Mined (t)	4,274,698	-	7,764,797	-
Grade (g/t Au)	0.34	-	0.41	-
Gold mined (oz)	12,278	-	28,036	-

Processing	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Ore Placed on Leach Pad (t)	1,113,702	-	2,120,242	-
Grade (g/t Au)	0.34	-	0.41	-
Contained Gold (oz)	12,265	-	28,168	-
Gold produced	10,913	-	19,914	-
Gold sold	10,935	-	20,504	-

Operations at the Pan mine in Nevada are included in the consolidated financial statements from January 12, 2022.

Mining operations at Pan advanced per plan through Q2 2022 with an average mining rate of 46,975 tonnes per day, and total material movement of 4.3 million tonnes. Included in the material movement was 1,137,595 ore tonnes at a grade of 0.34 g/t. Waste movement increased significantly during Q2 in comparison to Q1 (3.1 million tonnes versus 2.5 million tonnes), as the operations team focused on aligning mine sequence with the approved 2022 mine plan, resulting in approximately \$150/ounce increase in Cash Costs in Q2 versus Q1.

There were 1.1 million tonnes of ore placed on the heap leach pad during Q2 2022, containing 12,265 ounces (8,309 ounces of recoverable gold) with 10,913 ounces produced during the quarter. During YTD 2022, 2.1 million tonnes of ore have been placed on the heap leach pad, containing 18,908 ounces of recoverable gold with 19,914 ounces produced.

During YTD 2022, 7.8 million tonnes were moved. This included 2.1 million ore tonnes mined at a grade of 0.41 g/t.

GROWTH AND DISCOVERY – NICARAGUA

During Q2 2022, Calibre completed a total of 33,659 metres of drilling, with 13 rigs active across all projects. Drilling during the quarter focused on San Cristobal at EBP along with extensions at the Riscos de Oro (RDO) project, both southwest and northeast from current resources. During the quarter Calibre announced a new discovery at El Limon known as Panteon Norte with initial results exceeding expectations by intersecting bonanza gold grades. Two additional rigs were mobilized to test on strike and deep, down dip potential at Panteon Norte as new VTEM data has provided compelling targeting data. Drilling also continues at both La Libertad and Pavon.

Drilling highlights for the quarter include (all intercepts for Panteon Norte shown as Estimated True Widths).

- 66.03 g/t gold over 5.6 m in hole LIM-22-4630;
- 30.33 g/t gold over 5.0 m in hole LIM-22-4628;
- 22.55 g/t gold over 4.9 m in hole LIM-22-4632;
- 17.80 g/t gold over 7.3 m in hole LIM-22-4619; and
- 12.75 g/t gold over 2.4 m in hole LIM-22-4622.

Drilling continues at La Libertad with assays pending for Volcan, a discovery made in 2021 located 5 km from the mill. The deposit has demonstrated near surface mineralization and will likely see maiden resources as part of the year end 2022 resource and reserve update.

GROWTH AND DISCOVERY – UNITED STATES

During Q2 2022, Calibre completed a total of 28,273 metres of drilling in Nevada. Thus far, results have been encouraging both on increasing confidence in known mineralization and expanding the mineralized footprint at each project. Results of the Company's 2022 drilling programs will be incorporated into the Company's updated mineral resource and reserve estimate for year-end 2022.

Pan and Gold Rock Exploration

Drilling at Pan in Q2 built on the success in Q1. Highlights include:

- 1.29 g/t gold over 18.3 m in hole PR21-053 at Dynamite;
- 1.01 g/t gold over 9.1 m in hole PR21-047 at Pegasus; and
- 0.95 g/t gold over 15.2 m in hole PR21-058 at Dune;

Outside of Calibre's known resources drilling intersected 0.52 g/t gold over 7.6m (PR21-033) and 0.75 g/t gold over 25.9m (PR21-040) at the Black Stallion target, an area located well outside of the main Branham Fault Zone. See the press release dated April 12, 2022 for more detail on Pan drill results.

Drilling at the Gold Rock Project continues to aid in project de-risking, adding confidence to known resources while at the same time targeting areas within the federally permitted boundary that can add new resources. During the quarter, Calibre released a positive project update, which, in addition to highlighting key drill intercepts, outlined favourable metallurgical recoveries advanced permit level design studies, and progress towards plant and leach pad option analysis.

Recent Drill Highlights include:

- 3.10 g/t gold over 18.3 m in hole GR22-005;
- 3.36 g/t gold over 22.9 m in hole GR22-007;
- 1.75 g/t gold over 19.8 m in hole GR22-037;
- 1.26 g/t gold over 35.1 m in hole GR22-031;
- 1.00 g/t gold over 24.4 m in hole GR22-025; and
- 1.53 g/t gold over 18.3 m in hole GR22-001.

Calibre continues drilling with 1 RC rig at each property along with a core rig. Confirmation drilling is ongoing at Gold Rock with the goal of informing the technical report, supporting the geologic and geo-metallurgical model as well as connecting mineralization in the saddle area, which currently does not contain any 43-101 mineral resources.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

<i>(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	Q2 2022		Q2 2021		YTD 2022		YTD 2021	
Revenue	\$	111,260	\$	78,785	\$	210,825	\$	160,819
Cost of Sales								
Production costs		(65,237)		(43,137)		(116,692)		(84,602)
Royalty, production taxes, refinery and transport		(4,968)		(3,425)		(9,139)		(6,893)
Depreciation and amortization		(12,802)		(7,919)		(25,206)		(15,060)
Total Cost of Sales		(83,007)		(54,481)		(151,037)		(106,555)
Income from mining operations		28,253		24,304		59,788		54,264
Expenses, Taxes and Other Items								
General and administrative		(3,165)		(1,820)		(6,284)		(3,815)
Exploration expenses		1,169		-		-		-
Share-based compensation		(50)		(1,421)		(1,325)		(2,105)
Due diligence and transactions costs		(47)		-		(4,787)		-
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		87		(154)		(388)		(261)
Other expenses		(23)		(287)		(500)		(315)
Interest income		166		132		322		241
Finance expense		(529)		(288)		(1,047)		(578)
Other income, net		37		48		(5)		90
Current and deferred income tax expense		(10,470)		(8,629)		(18,645)		(18,991)
Net Income	\$	15,428	\$	11,885	\$	27,129	\$	28,530
Income per share - basic	\$	0.03	\$	0.04	\$	0.06	\$	0.08
Income per share - diluted	\$	0.03	\$	0.03	\$	0.06	\$	0.08

Mining Operations

During Q2 2022, the Company sold 59,783 ounces of gold, at an average realized price of \$1,861/oz, for revenue of \$111.3 million. This compares to Q2 2021 revenue of \$78.8 million from the sale of 43,682 ounces at an average realized price of \$1,804/oz. The \$32.5 million increase in revenue is the result of \$4.5 million related to higher gold price, and 16,101 additional ounces sold (\$28.0 million). Pan mine contributed an additional 10,935 ounces of sales.

During YTD 2022, the Company sold 112,270 ounces of gold, at an average realized price of \$1,878/oz, for total revenue of \$210.8 million. This compares to YTD 2021 revenue of \$160.8 million from selling 89,564 ounces at an average realized price of \$1,796/oz. The \$50.0 million increase in revenue is the result of \$42.6 million related to higher ounces sold and \$7.4 million from higher realized gold prices.

Total cost of sales for Q2 2022 was \$83.0 million, which comprised of \$65.2 million of production costs, royalties and production taxes of \$4.7 million, refinery and transportation of \$0.2 million, and depreciation of \$12.8 million. Cost of sales increased by \$28.5 million quarter over quarter, mostly driven by the acquisition of the Fiore assets (Pan mine operations), and lesser so due to the additional production costs and depreciation tied to 12% higher Nicaraguan sales.

Total cost of sales for YTD 2022 was \$151.0 million which included production costs of \$116.7 million, royalties and production taxes of \$8.7 million, refinery and transportation of \$0.5 million, and depreciation of \$25.2 million. Total production costs increased to \$116.7 million in YTD 2022 compared to \$84.6 million in YTD 2021 mainly due to the addition of the United States assets, and due to inflationary pressures. Royalty, production taxes, refinery and transport increased 33% in YTD 2022 compared to YTD 2021, mainly in line with the 31% increase in gross revenue. Depreciation and amortization in YTD 2022 was \$25.2 million compared to \$15.1 million for YTD 2021. The higher depreciation and amortization in YTD 2022 relates to higher gold sales, mining more reserves as it relates to the updated reserve and resource estimate as of December 31, 2021 as well as the addition of the United States assets.

Total Cash Costs and AISC for Q2 2022 were \$1,174 per ounce and \$1,284 per ounce respectively, as compared to \$1,066 and \$1,216 per ounce in Q2 2021. The higher AISC in quarter over quarter was due to higher Cash Costs tied to the acquisition of the Pan mine, the additional waste movement and lower than planned mine grades at Pan

during the quarter. In addition, inflationary impacts related to diesel, and other commodities impacted Cash Costs by approximately 10% quarter over quarter.

Total Cash Costs for YTD 2022 were \$1,121 per ounce and AISC were \$1,244 per ounce, which is within 2022 guidance, and management expects that grade-driven production growth will result in a reduction of Cash Costs and AISC. For YTD 2021, Total Cash Costs were \$1,022 and AISC were \$1,154 per ounce. The higher Cash Costs and AISC in 2022 relate to the addition of the Nevada assets, and Inflation, which was discussed previously. It is estimated that commodity-driven inflation has impacted year-to-date Cash Costs by only 7.5% as management fixed the 2022 prices of cyanide and grinding media for Nicaragua at the end of Q4 2021.

Expenses and Net Income

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, corporate G&A was \$3.2 million and \$6.3 million compared to \$1.8 million and \$3.8 million for the same periods in 2021. Corporate administration was higher than the comparable 2021 periods due to the addition of G&A expenses related to the United States assets. The remaining variance is mostly attributed to increased salaries and wages related expenses.

Share-based compensation for Q2 2022 and YTD 2022 was \$0.05 million and \$1.3 million, respectively (Q2 2021 - \$1.4 million, YTD 2021 - \$2.1 million). The decrease in expense over the prior year quarter relates to the revaluation of cash settled RSUs and PSUs.

Total finance expense for Q2 2022 and YTD 2022 was \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million compared to \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million for the same periods in 2021.

Current and deferred income tax expense was \$10.5 million during Q2 2022 and \$18.6 million YTD 2022, compared to the same periods of 2021 of \$8.6 million and \$19 million. Q2 2022 saw an increase in current and deferred tax expense when compared to Q2 2021, from higher pre-tax income and the prior period utilized previously unrecognized loss carry forwards.

As a result of the above, net income per share in Q2 2022 was \$0.03 for both basic and diluted (Q2 2021: \$0.04 for basic and \$0.03 for diluted). YTD 2022 net income per share was \$0.06 for both basic and diluted (YTD 2021: \$0.08 for both).

Growth and Sustaining Capital

A summary of the Company's significant additions to capital during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 is presented below.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Growth Capital				
Limon Central stripping	\$ -	\$ 3,579	\$ -	\$ 8,721
Panteon development	3,123	2,932	6,522	5,291
Limon Norte & Tigra development	5,804	2,006	10,828	3,028
Pavon development	2,563	3,334	2,679	5,261
Crimea tailings storage	1,740	996	2,872	1,291
Atravesada development	2,161	275	3,000	275
EBP land acquisition and studies	2,634	2,738	3,531	3,644
Gold rock development	1,002	-	1,564	-
Other growth capital projects	863	425	1,134	982
Total Growth Capital	\$ 19,890	\$ 16,285	\$ 32,130	\$ 28,493
Sustaining Capital				
Jabali underground development	\$ 480	\$ 1,314	\$ 590	\$ 2,305
Veta Nueva development	-	465	-	1,488
Santa Pancha tailings facility upgrade	556	17	1,011	56
Other sustaining capital	2,446	2,489	3,742	3,489
Total Sustaining Capital	\$ 3,482	\$ 4,285	\$ 5,343	\$ 7,338
Total Growth and Sustaining Capital	\$ 23,372	\$ 20,570	\$ 37,473	\$ 35,831

Above numbers are shown on an accrual basis

A summary of significant growth and sustaining capital expenditures for both periods is provided below:

- Limon Central stripping in 2021 related to stripping above normal life-of-mine waste movement tied to the LC Phase 2 pit.
- Panteon is a high-grade underground mine that had its first development ore deliveries in Q2 2021. Commercial production from Panteon South was achieved in July 2021. Most of the development costs for YTD 2022 relate to the construction drift to Panteon Norte.
- Limon Norte and Tigra development costs relate to the development of a new open pit mining area where pre-stripping commenced for Tigra in Q1 2022, and with some waste ore being used for road and other development-related requirements at the Limon mine.
- Pavon development relates to an open pit mine where initial ore deliveries from Pavon Norte occurred in January 2021 and commercial production commenced in March 2021. In addition, land rights for Pavon Central were acquired over the last year. The majority of the spend in 2022 relates to an access road to the Pavon Central mine. Production from the higher grade Pavon Central is scheduled for late 2022.
- EBP is a high-grade deposit with published reserves. The spend in 2022 relates to study work, an access agreement and land acquisitions. Spending is now expected to ramp up in Q3 and Q4.
- Jabali underground development relates to the development of main ramps at the underground mine.
- Other sustaining capital relates to several projects for the mines and processing facilities.

Exploration

Calibre spent \$14.4 million on exploration in Q2 2022 vs \$5.6 million in Q2 2021. YTD 2022, Calibre spent \$26.9 million vs \$10.3 million YTD 2021. The significant increase for both comparative periods is related to drilling significantly more metres, including the exploration programs at the newly acquired Gold Rock and Pan projects. 61,900 metres were drilled in Q2 2022 vs 54,100 metres in Q1 2021 and comprise 46% of the drilled metres at the Pan and Gold Rock projects. See the *Growth and Discovery* section for details on the 2022 exploration program.

The table below provides a high-level breakdown of exploration expenditures:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Exploration capital				
Nicaragua	8,910	5,623	\$ 15,535	\$ 10,283
United States	5,509	-	11,410	-
Total Exploration	\$ 14,419	\$ 5,623	\$ 26,945	\$ 10,283

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The table provides a summary of the Company's financial position and liquidity as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 92,323	\$ 78,454
Receivables, prepaids and other	14,227	8,249
Inventories	90,386	54,407
Total Current Assets	\$ 196,936	\$ 141,110
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals	\$ 42,996	\$ 21,042
Income and other taxes payable	12,817	13,502
Other current provisions	5,673	5,391
Current portion of share based liabilities	1,889	3,440
Current portion of lease liabilities	248	43
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 63,623	\$ 43,418
Working Capital <i>(current assets less current liabilities)</i>	\$ 133,313	\$ 97,692

As at June 30, 2022, the Company had cash of \$92.3 million (December 31, 2021 - \$78.5 million) and current liabilities of \$63.6 million (December 31, 2021 - \$43.4 million). Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$61.5 million YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - \$54.9 million).

Working capital (current assets less current liabilities) increased by \$35.6 million year over year as total inventories increased \$36.0 million during YTD 2022 mainly from the acquisition of the Pan mine in-process gold inventories, and there was \$14.0 million more cash on hand due to a refund of a Nevada Surety bond and the release timing of accounts payables. Accounts payable and accruals increased by \$22.0 million from increased payables related to the Fiore acquisition.

The Company's increase in working capital during YTD 2022 helps reduce risks tied to world events, strengthen its financial flexibility, and provide alternative avenues to grow the business. Calibre continues to be unencumbered by any long-term debt, guarantees, derivative or stream agreements, and has not hedged any of its future gold production.

Cash Flow Analysis

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Q2 2022		Q2 2021		YTD 2022		YTD 2021	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	43,237	\$	29,348	\$	61,492	\$	54,870
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(29,210)		(23,803)		(52,218)		(44,466)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		990		2,481		4,600		2,640
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash		(15)		54		(5)		82
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		15,002		8,080		13,869		13,126
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period		77,321		58,221		78,454		53,175
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$	92,323	\$	66,301	\$	92,323	\$	66,301

For Q2 2022 and YTD 2022, the Company generated cash flows from operations of \$43.2 million and \$61.5 million versus cash generation of \$29.3 million and \$54.9 million for the comparable periods. The higher cash flow compared to the 2021 period was from higher gold production and a higher average realized gold price.

The Company invested cash in Q2 2022 and YTD 2022 of \$29.2 million and \$52.2 million in its exploration projects, property, plant and equipment (“PPE”), and mine development (net of a \$5.2 million surety bond refund received in Q2 2022), compared to \$23.8 million and \$44.5 million during the comparable periods in 2021. Further details of capital investments for our mining operations are outlined in the sections *Growth and Sustaining Capital* and *Growth and Discovery*.

During Q2 2022 and YTD 2022, the Company received a total of \$1.5 million and \$5.4 million in proceeds from the exercise of share options and warrants (Q2 2021 - \$2.5 million, YTD 2021 - \$2.7 million).

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

As at June 30, 2022, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet items.

OUTSTANDING SHARE INFORMATION

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The following table outlines the outstanding common shares and convertible instruments of the Company as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. For further information and details concerning outstanding shares, options, restricted share units, and share purchase warrants, refer to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity, and Note 13 in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Issued and Outstanding		
	As at August 9, 2022	As at June 30, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Common shares	448,880	448,778	340,269
Options on common shares	32,991	32,910	27,836
Restricted share units	5,199	5,143	5,110
Share purchase warrants	9,091	9,091	9,178
Performance share units	1,125	1,125	1,350
Stock appreciation rights	876	976	-

Subsequent to June 30, 2022, during the month of July 2022, the Company issued a total of 0.1 million common shares, pursuant to the conversion of 0.03 million RSUs and 0.07 million stock options.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

<i>(in thousands - except ounces and per share amounts)</i>	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	Q3 2020
Gold Ounces Produced	59,723	51,898	49,218	44,579	43,506	45,452	42,573	45,341
Gold Ounces Sold	59,783	52,487	49,207	44,471	43,682	45,882	42,335	44,842
Average realized gold price (\$/oz)	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,897	\$ 1,791	\$ 1,781	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,882	\$ 1,913
Total Cash Costs (\$/oz)	\$ 1,174	\$ 1,060	\$ 1,026	\$ 980	\$ 1,066	\$ 979	\$ 940	\$ 786
AISC (\$/oz)	\$ 1,284	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,139	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,095	\$ 1,051	\$ 963
Revenue	\$ 111,260	\$ 99,565	\$ 88,109	\$ 79,204	\$ 78,785	\$ 82,034	\$ 79,677	\$ 85,791
Income from mining operations	\$ 28,253	\$ 31,535	\$ 23,259	\$ 26,727	\$ 24,304	\$ 29,960	\$ 34,591	\$ 45,876
Net income (loss)	\$ 15,428	\$ 11,701	\$ 14,649	\$ 15,021	\$ 11,885	\$ 16,645	\$ 23,255	\$ 32,930
Net income (loss) per share - basic ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.10

⁽¹⁾ In Q2 2021 net income per share – diluted was \$0.03, in Q4 2020 net income per share - diluted was \$0.06 and in Q3 2020 net income per share - diluted was \$0.09. All other periods, basic and diluted net income (loss) per share were the same.

The financial results have been most directly impacted by the level of gold production and the gold price for that particular quarter. These are the main drivers of the volatility noted in the above quarterly information table.

The United States assets were acquired effective January 12, 2022 and therefore their results are included for most of Q1 2022.

Income from mining operations decreased from \$31.5 million in Q1 2022 to \$28.3 million in Q2 2022, from higher production costs, lower gold prices.

Total Cash Costs and AISC were higher than Q1 2022 due to the increase in costs related to inflationary pressures and due to the higher Cash Costs of the Pan Mine.

Grade is also a driver of production and unit operating cost. The Panteon mine supplied high grade ores in Q3 2021, Q4 2021, Q1 2022 and Q2 2022. Sequencing of the Limon Central pit, which has been the largest supplier of tonnes during the periods presented, generally shown a trend of increased mine grade through 2021 to Q2 2022 as follows: Q2 2022: 4.28 g/t, Q1 2022 4.29 g/t, Q4 2021 4.46 g/t, Q3 2021 3.33 g/t, Q2 2021 3.82 g/t, and Q1 2021 3.50 g/t.

During Q2 2022, the Company increased gold production, which resulted in \$111.3 million in revenue, an increase of 12% over Q1 2022. Net income in Q2 2022 was \$3.7 million higher than Q1 2022 from more ounces sold.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

Calibre has included certain non-IFRS measures in this MD&A, as discussed below. The Company believes that these measures, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. These non-IFRS measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers.

Total Cash Costs per Ounce of Gold Sold (“Total Cash Costs”)

Total Cash Costs include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing and local administrative costs (including stock-based compensation related to mine operations), royalties, production taxes, mine standby costs and current inventory write-downs, if any. Production costs are exclusive of depreciation and depletion, reclamation, capital and exploration costs. Total Cash Costs are net of by-product silver sales and are divided by gold ounces sold to arrive at a per ounce figure.

All-In Sustaining Costs per Ounce of Gold Sold (“AISC”)

AISC is a performance measure that reflects the expenditures that are required to produce an ounce of gold from current operations. While there is no standardized meaning of the measure across the industry, the Company’s definition is derived from the definition, as set out by the World Gold Council in its guidance dated June 27, 2013 and November 16, 2018, respectively. The World Gold Council is a non-regulatory, non-profit organization established in 1987 whose members include global senior mining companies. The Company believes that this measure is useful to external users in assessing operating performance and the ability to generate free cash flow from operations.

Calibre defines AISC as the sum of Total Cash Costs, sustaining capital (capital required to maintain current operations at existing production levels), lease repayments, corporate general and administrative expenses, exploration expenditures designed to increase resource confidence at producing mines, amortization of asset retirement costs and rehabilitation accretion related to current operations. AISC excludes capital expenditures for significant improvements at existing operations deemed to be expansionary in nature, exploration and evaluation related to resource growth, rehabilitation accretion not related to current operations, financing costs, debt repayments, and taxes. Total AISC is divided by gold ounces sold to arrive at a per ounce figure.

Total Cash Costs and AISC per Ounce of Gold Sold Reconciliations

The tables below reconcile Total Cash Costs and AISC for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(in thousands - except per ounce amounts)</i>	Q2 2022			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Production costs	\$ 50,664	\$ 14,573	\$ -	\$ 65,237
Royalties and production taxes	3,754	966	-	4,720
Refinery, transportation and other	228	20	-	248
Total cash costs	\$ 54,646	\$ 15,559	\$ -	\$ 70,205
Corporate administration	-	-	3,165	3,165
Exploration expenses	(1,169)	-	-	(1,169)
Reclamation accretion and amortization of ARO	1,022	44	-	1,066
Sustaining capital ⁽¹⁾	3,368	114	-	3,482
Total AISC	\$ 57,867	\$ 15,717	\$ 3,165	\$ 76,749
Gold ounces sold	48,848	10,935	-	59,783
Total Cash Costs	\$ 1,119	\$ 1,423	\$ -	\$ 1,174
AISC	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,437	\$ -	\$ 1,284

<i>(in thousands - except per ounce amounts)</i>	Q2 2021			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Production costs	\$ 43,137	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,137
Royalties and production taxes	3,206	-	-	3,206
Refinery, transportation and other	219	-	-	219
Total cash costs	\$ 46,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,562
Corporate administration	-	-	1,820	1,820
Reclamation accretion and amortization of ARO	451	-	-	451
Sustaining capital ⁽¹⁾	4,285	-	-	4,285
Total AISC	\$ 51,298	\$ -	\$ 1,820	\$ 53,118
Gold ounces sold	43,682	-	-	43,682
Total Cash Costs	\$ 1,066	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,066
AISC	\$ 1,174	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,216

⁽¹⁾ Refer to sustaining capital expenditures and sustaining mine exploration reconciliations below.

The table below shows a reconciliation of sustaining capital expenditures to operating mine capital expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Q2 2022			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Operating mine capital expenditures on an accrual basis	\$ 21,549	\$ 1,823	\$ -	\$ 23,372
Less:				
Pavon development	(2,563)	-	-	(2,563)
Limon Norte and Tigra development	(5,804)	-	-	(5,804)
EBP land acquisition and studies	(2,634)	-	-	(2,634)
Panteon development	(3,123)	-	-	(3,123)
Atravesada development	(2,161)	-	-	(2,161)
Crimea tailings storage facility	(1,738)	-	-	(1,738)
Gold Rock development	-	(1,002)	-	(1,002)
Other	(158)	(707)	-	(865)
Sustaining capital	\$ 3,368	\$ 114	\$ -	\$ 3,482

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Q2 2021			
	Nicaragua	Nevada	Corporate	Consolidated
Operating mine capital expenditures on an accrual basis	\$ 20,570	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,570
Less:				
Pavon development	(3,364)	-	-	(3,364)
Deferred stripping at Limon Central	(3,579)	-	-	(3,579)
Limon Norte and Tigra development	(2,006)	-	-	(2,006)
Crimea TSF	(996)	-	-	(996)
EBP	(2,738)	-	-	(2,738)
Panteon development	(2,902)	-	-	(2,902)
Other	(700)	-	-	(700)
Sustaining capital	\$ 4,285	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,285

The tables below shows a reconciliation of sustaining exploration expenditures to total exploration for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Q2 2022			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Total mine exploration expenditure on an accrual basis	\$ 8,910	\$ 5,509	\$ -	\$ 14,419
Less:				
Growth exploration	(8,910)	(5,509)	-	(14,419)
Sustaining exploration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Q2 2021			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Total mine exploration expenditure on an accrual basis	\$ 5,623	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,623
Less:				
Growth exploration	(5,623)	-	-	(5,623)
Sustaining exploration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The tables below reconcile Total Cash Costs and AISC for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(in thousands - except per ounce amounts)</i>	YTD 2022			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Production costs	\$ 90,690	\$ 26,002	\$ -	\$ 116,692
Royalties and production taxes	7,040	1,646	-	8,686
Refinery, transportation and other	404	49	-	453
Total cash costs	\$ 98,134	\$ 27,697	\$ -	\$ 125,831
Corporate administration	-	-	6,284	6,284
Exploration expenses	-	-	-	-
Reclamation accretion and amortization of ARO	2,138	88	-	2,226
Sustaining capital ⁽¹⁾	5,131	212	-	5,343
Total AISC	\$ 105,403	\$ 27,997	\$ 6,284	\$ 139,684
Gold ounces sold	91,766	20,504	-	112,270
Total Cash Costs	\$ 1,069	\$ 1,351	\$ -	\$ 1,121
AISC	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,365	\$ -	\$ 1,244

<i>(in thousands - except per ounce amounts)</i>	YTD 2021			
	Nicaragua	United States	G&A	Consolidated
Production costs	\$ 84,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,602
Royalties and production taxes	6,417	-	-	6,417
Refinery, transportation and other	476	-	-	476
Total cash costs	\$ 91,495	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,495
Corporate administration	-	-	3,815	3,815
Reclamation accretion and amortization of ARO	730	-	-	730
Sustaining capital ⁽¹⁾	7,338	-	-	7,338
Total AISC	\$ 99,563	\$ -	\$ 3,815	\$ 103,378
Gold ounces sold	89,564	-	-	89,564
Total Cash Costs	\$ 1,022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,022
AISC	\$ 1,112	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,154

⁽¹⁾ Refer to sustaining capital expenditures and sustaining mine exploration reconciliations below.

The tables below shows a reconciliation of sustaining capital expenditures to operating mine capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	YTD 2022			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Operating mine capital expenditures on an accrual basis	\$ 34,890	\$ 2,583	\$ -	\$ 37,473
Less:				
Pavon development	(2,679)	-	-	(2,679)
Limon Norte and Tigra development	(10,828)	-	-	(10,828)
EBP land acquisition and studies	(3,531)	-	-	(3,531)
Panteon development	(6,522)	-	-	(6,522)
Atravesada development	(3,000)	-	-	(3,000)
Crimea tailings storage facility	(2,872)	-	-	(2,872)
Gold Rock development	-	(1,564)	-	(1,564)
Other	(327)	(807)	-	(1,134)
Sustaining capital	\$ 5,131	\$ 212	\$ -	\$ 5,343

<i>(in thousands)</i>	YTD 2021			
	Nicaragua	Nevada	Corporate	Consolidated
Operating mine capital expenditures on an accrual basis	\$ 35,831	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,831
Less:				
Pavon development	(5,291)	-	-	(5,291)
Deferred stripping at Limon Central	(8,721)	-	-	(8,721)
Limon Norte and Tigra development	(3,028)	-	-	(3,028)
Crimea TSF	(1,291)	-	-	(1,291)
EBP	(3,644)	-	-	(3,644)
Panteon development	(5,261)	-	-	(5,261)
Other	(1,257)	-	-	(1,257)
Sustaining capital	\$ 7,338	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,338

The tables below shows a reconciliation of sustaining exploration expenditures to total exploration for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	YTD 2022			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Total mine exploration expenditure on an accrual basis	\$ 15,535	\$ 11,410	\$ -	\$ 26,945
Less:				
Growth exploration	(15,535)	(11,410)	-	(26,945)
Sustaining exploration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

<i>(in thousands)</i>	YTD 2021			
	Nicaragua	United States	Corporate	Consolidated
Total mine exploration expenditure on an accrual basis	\$ 10,283	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,283
Less:				
Growth exploration	(10,283)	-	-	(10,283)
Sustaining exploration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Adjusted Net Income

Adjusted net income and adjusted earnings per share – basic exclude a number of temporary or one-time items described in the following table, which provides a reconciliation of adjusted net income to the consolidated financial statements:

<i>(in thousands - except per share amounts)</i>	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Net income	\$ 15,428	\$ 11,885	\$ 27,129	\$ 28,530
Addbacks (net of tax impacts):				
Transaction costs	47	-	4,787	-
Adjusted net income	\$ 15,475	\$ 11,885	\$ 31,916	\$ 28,530
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	448,735	337,163	439,893	335,723
Adjusted net income (loss) per share - basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08

Average Realized Price per Ounce Sold

Average realized price per ounce sold is a common performance measure that does not have any standardized meaning. The most directly comparable measure prepared in accordance with IFRS is revenue from gold sales. The measure is reconciled for the periods presented as follows:

<i>(in thousands - except ounces and per ounce amounts)</i>	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Revenue	\$ 111,260	\$ 78,785	\$ 210,825	\$ 160,819
Ounces of gold sold	59,783	43,682	112,270	89,564
Average realized price per ounce sold	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,878	\$ 1,796

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

The Company is committed to \$62.5 million for obligations under normal course of operations including capital expenditure commitments and contractual commitments. The following table provides a summary of the upcoming commitments by year (not discussed elsewhere in the condensed unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022, and for the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021) – noted in thousands of dollars.

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and Later	Total
Payables and non-capital orders	\$ 12,653	\$ 8,945	\$ 14,731	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 36,628
Capital expenditure commitments	14,980	3,659	362	362	362	362	20,086
Advance royalties	-	674	674	674	674	3,058	5,754
	\$ 27,633	\$ 13,278	\$ 15,767	\$ 1,135	\$ 1,135	\$ 3,519	\$ 62,468

Royalties

- International Royalty Corporation, a subsidiary of Royal Gold, Inc., holds a 3% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on gold production from Limon and certain other concessions.
- Centerra Gold Inc. holds a 2% NSR royalty on any future production from the La Luz Project in Eastern Borosi (not currently in production). Calibre has the right to (i) purchase 1.0% of the NSR Royalty for CAD \$2 million; and (ii) has a right of first refusal on the remaining 1.0% NSR Royalty.
- Inversiones Mineras, Sociedad Anonima holds a 2% NSR royalty on gold and silver production from the Libertad and Buenaventura Mining Concessions - currently only the Libertad concession is in production.
- B2Gold retains a 1.5% NSR on production from certain concessions.
- Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp holds a 2% NSR royalty on future production related to certain concessions in EBP (not currently in production). Calibre has the right to purchase 1.0% of the NSR Royalty for \$2.0 million.
- Osisko Mining (USA) Inc, holds a sliding scale production royalty at Pan Mine of between 2.5% and 4% of gross gold and silver production. On or before January 5th of each year, the Company must pay an advance minimum royalty of the greater of \$0.06 million or the dollar equivalent of 174 ounces of gold valued by

the average of the London afternoon fixing price for the third calendar quarter preceding January 1st of the year in which the payment is due.

- Osisko Mining (USA) Inc, holds a sliding scale production royalty for certain areas at Gold Rock of between 2.5% and 4% gross royalty on gold and silver production. Annually the Company must pay an advance minimum royalty of the greater of \$0.06 million or the dollar equivalent of 108.05 ounces of gold valued by the average of the London afternoon fixing for the third calendar quarter proceeding January 1st of the year in which the payment is due.
- Anchor Minerals, Inc., must be paid annually an advanced minimum royalty for Gold Rock, of approximately \$0.07 million, which is the "gold equivalent price" determined by dividing \$0.03 million over the closing price of gold on January 15, 2007 and multiplying the result by the closing price of gold on the last business day of December 2010.
- Peart, Pankow and Jordan of Nevada – The Company is required to make annual minimum royalty payments of \$0.10 million on these royalties for certain areas at Gold Rock. The minimum advance royalty payments are creditable against a production NSR sliding scale royalty ranging from 2% to 6% based on the gold price. There is a cap on these royalties of \$8.3 million in total payments.
- Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. has a 0.5% NSR royalty for certain areas at Gold Rock.
- Maverix Metals Inc. has a 2% NSR royalty and Newmont Mining Corporation has a 0.75% gross royalty on the Golden Eagle property.

Contingencies

Various tax and legal matters are outstanding from time to time. Judgements and assumptions regarding these matters are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations. If management's estimate of the future resolution of these matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of these changes in the consolidated financial statements on the date such changes occur.

The Nicaraguan subsidiaries of Calibre Mining Corp. received observation letters from the Nicaraguan Tax Authority for the fiscal years 2016 and 2017 relating to the tax deductibility of certain expenditures.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the amount agreed upon by the related parties.

Compensation of Key Management and Board of Directors

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. The Company has identified its members of the Board of Directors and certain senior officers as its key management personnel, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The remuneration of directors and key management is determined by the compensation committee of the Board of Directors.

The director's fees, consulting fees and other compensation of directors and key management personnel were as follows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Q2 2022		Q2 2021		YTD 2022		YTD 2021	
Short-term salaries and benefits	\$	451	\$	117	\$	919	\$	278
Director fees		176		149		354		293
Share-based compensation		154		905		329		1,190
Severance charges		-		197		-		434

Management Contracts

As at June 30, 2022, minimum commitments upon termination of the existing contracts were approximately \$1.6 million and minimum commitments due within one year under the terms of these contracts is \$2.1 million. In addition, the Company is party to various executive and employee contracts that would require payments totalling \$1.5 million to be made upon the occurrence of a “change of control”.

Other Related Party Transactions

B2Gold is considered a related party by virtue of its equity interest in Calibre, as they own approximately 25% of the Company as at June 30, 2022. Pursuant to an agreement with B2Gold in November 2016, B2Gold retains a 1.5% NSR on production from certain concessions.

RISK FACTORS

The exploration, development and mining of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Calibre is subject to several risks and uncertainties which could have a material adverse impact on its operations, its financial condition, and the trading price of its shares. The most significant risks and uncertainties faced by the Company include: successful integration of the recently acquired United States Assets; inherent mining industry risks; uncertainty of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates; gold price volatility; mineral exploration, development, and operating risks; Nicaraguan political and economic risks; United States political and economic risks; foreign exchange risks; social unrest in Nicaragua; artisanal mining; uncertainties and risks related to feasibility studies; liquidity risks; title, rights, licenses and permit risks; environmental risks and hazards; communication and customs risk associated with working in Nicaragua; community relations; competition; labour relations; share price volatility; litigation; commodity and supply pricing; taxation; uninsured risks; loss of key personnel; cyber security; dependence on key personnel; and safety and security, particularly associated with the global COVID-19 pandemic.

For a comprehensive discussion on the risks and uncertainties the reader is directed to the Company’s annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the latest Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company’s website at www.calibremining.com. Careful attention should also be paid to the section in this MD&A entitled *Forward Looking Statements*.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of commitments and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgement based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience, current and expected economic conditions. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities applied in the preparation of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, with the exception of the estimates outlined in Note 2 of the interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES

The Company’s accounting policies are outlined in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 in Note 4. The accounting policies and basis of presentation applied in the preparation of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022 are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the Company’s audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 with the exception of the newly adopted policies outlined in Note 2 of the interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments disclosures require the Company to provide information about a) the significance of financial instruments for the Company's financial position and performance, and b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the Company is exposed during the period and at the statement of financial position date, and how the Company manages those risks. Refer to the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022, the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and its related MD&A for a discussion of the factors that affects Calibre.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In compliance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' Regulation, the Company has filed certificates signed by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") that, among other things, report on the design of disclosure controls and procedures and the design of internal controls over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information required to be disclosed by the Company is accumulated and communicated to senior management as appropriate and recorded, processed, summarized and reported to allow timely decisions with respect to required disclosure, including in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during Q2 2022. The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, believe that any internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed, can have inherent limitations. 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. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable (not absolute) assurance that the objectives of the control system are met and as such, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (collectively "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Except for statements of historical fact relating to Calibre, forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, information with respect to the Company's expected production from, and the further potential of, the Company's properties; the Company's ability to raise additional funds, as required; the future price of minerals, particularly gold; the estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves; conclusions of economic evaluations; the realization of mineral reserve estimates; the timing and amount of estimated future production; costs of production, general and administrative and other costs; capital expenditures; success of exploration activities; mining or processing issues; currency rates; government regulation of mining operations; environmental risks; and outlook, guidance, and other forecasts.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, although not always, identified by words such as "expect", "plan", "anticipate", "project", "target", "potential", "schedule", "forecast", "budget", "estimate", "intend" or "believe" and similar expressions or their negative connotations, or that events or conditions "will", "would", "may", "could", "should" or "might" occur. All such forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made.

Forward-looking statements necessarily involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond Calibre's control, including risks associated with or related to: impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic; the volatility of metal prices; changes in tax laws; the dangers inherent in exploration, development and mining activities; the uncertainty of reserve and resource estimates; cost or other estimates; actual production, development plans and costs differing materially from the Company's expectations; the ability to obtain and maintain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for mining activities; the current ongoing instability in Nicaragua and the ramifications thereof; environmental regulations or hazards and compliance with complex regulations

associated with mining activities; the availability of financing and debt activities, including potential restrictions imposed on Calibre's operations as a result thereof and the ability to generate sufficient cash flows; remote operations and the availability of adequate infrastructure; fluctuations in price and availability of energy and other inputs necessary for mining operations; shortages or cost increases in necessary equipment, supplies and labour; the reliance upon contractors, third parties and joint venture partners; the dependence on key personnel and the ability to attract and retain skilled personnel; the risk of an uninsurable or uninsured loss; adverse climate and weather conditions; litigation risk; competition with other mining companies; community support for Calibre's operations, including risks related to strikes and the halting of such operations from time to time; conflicts with small scale miners; failures of information systems or information security threats; compliance with anti-corruption laws, and sanctions or other similar measures. The list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect Calibre's forward-looking statements.

Calibre's forward-looking statements are based on the applicable assumptions and factors management considers reasonable as of the date hereof, based on the information available to management at such time. These assumptions and factors include, but are not limited to, assumptions and factors related to Calibre's ability to carry on current and future operations, including: development and exploration activities; the timing, extent, duration and economic viability of such operations, including any mineral resources or reserves identified thereby; the accuracy and reliability of estimates, projections, forecasts, studies and assessments; the availability and cost of inputs; the price and market for outputs, including gold; the timely receipt of necessary approvals or permits; the ability to meet current and future obligations; the ability to obtain timely financing on reasonable terms when required; the current and future social, economic and political conditions; and other assumptions and factors generally associated with the mining industry.

Calibre's forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management and reflect their current expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date hereof. Calibre does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions should change other than as required by applicable securities laws. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that any events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do, what benefits or liabilities Calibre will derive therefrom. For the reasons set forth above, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements.

NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS

This document uses the terms "Measured", "Indicated" and "Inferred" Resources. U.S. investors are advised that while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. "Inferred Mineral Resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves. U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred Mineral Resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise stated, all technical information and data contained in this MD&A that relates to the Company's operating mines mineral reserves has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Darren Hall MAusIMM, who is a "Qualified Person" within NI 43-101 as a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and, Mr. Hall serves as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer.