CORO MINING CORP.

Management Discussion and Analysis for the third quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2007

(expressed in U.S. Dollars)

November 8, 2007

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's prospectus filed on SEDAR or its website www.coromining.com. In addition, reference should be made to the risk factors section of this prospectus. The following interim information is prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and denominated in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted.

1. Highlights:

- Initial Public Offering gross proceeds of CA$13.5 million
- Commenced trading on the TSX on July 10, 2007
- Drill programs completed at San Jorge, Barreal Seco and Salvadora, including sulphide mineralization at Salvadora at the bottom of one hole of 16m @1.70% CuT
- San Jorge pre-feasibility study completion expected in early 2008
- Acquisition of Andrea Copper Gold Property in November 2007

2. Company Overview

Coro Mining Corp. (the "Company") is a development stage company, founded with the goal of building a mining company focused on medium-sized base and precious metals deposits in Latin America. The Company's strategy is to become a mid tier copper producer within three to four years. The Company's focus will be on low capital cost, open pit, heap leachable projects in politically stable jurisdictions. It intends to establish a pipeline of projects with the objective of developing a new mine every two to three years. It has established an experienced exploration and development team to undertake this goal. The Company has two material mineral properties which are located in Argentina (San Jorge) and Chile (Barreal Seco), as well as other exploration properties which are located in Chile and Mexico.

3. 2007 Third Quarter Review

On July 10, 2007 the Company completed its Initial Public Offering ("IPO") which raised gross proceeds of CA$13.5 million. Concurrent with the completion of the IPO the Company commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "COP".

San Jorge

The San Jorge project was dealt a setback in June when the Provincial Government of Mendoza introduced legislation that prohibited the use of toxic chemicals including sulphuric acid in any mining activity in the Province. The new legislation, unless amended or repealed, could impair the Company's ability to develop San Jorge. The Company believes that this legislation is unconstitutional and has filed an action against the Provincial Government of Mendoza ("Government") in an attempt to protect its rights to develop San Jorge. The Company was one of twelve companies that filed an action against the Government prior to the filing deadline. The Company now intends to engage directly with the newly elected Provincial government to have this Act substantially modified or repealed by demonstrating that the San Jorge Project could be developed in an environmentally responsible manner to the lasting economic and social benefit of the local community and the Province.

Notwithstanding, the Company continues to work towards the completion of an independent pre-feasibility study ("PFS"), which contemplates production of 20,000 tonnes per annum of cathode copper, via heap leaching and solvent extraction/electrowinning ("SX/EW"), from the oxide and enriched resources only. In order to incorporate the positive results of recent drilling into a new resource model, the PFS is now expected to be completed in early 2008.

In addition, the Company has initiated an internal evaluation of producing 30,000 tonnes per annum of copper in concentrates, with a significant gold credit, from flotation of the enriched and primary resources plus production of an additional 10,000 tonnes per annum of copper in cathode from heap leaching of the oxide resource only. This internal evaluation is scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2008.

At San Jorge, a recent drilling program comprising a total of 27 diamond drill holes for 4,177 meters has been completed, aimed at expanding and further defining the in pit copper/gold resource base. Ten infill holes were drilled within the existing measured and indicated resources and have resulted in improved resource definition and categorization, particularly of the enriched and primary sulphide ore types. They have also provided further confidence in the gold distribution, given that some of the older drill holes were not assayed for gold. Eight of the ten holes ended in sulphide mineralization.

Step out drilling was completed peripheral to the existing measured and indicated resource and was aimed at defining additional oxide and enriched resources, as well as to convert inferred resources to the indicated category. Eight of the seventeen stepout drill holes ended in sulphide mineralization. It is the intent of the Company to incorporate the new drilling information into a revised resource estimate prior to the end of the year.

Chilean Exploration

Barreal Seco and Satellites:

At the Barreal Seco deposit, a drilling program comprising a total of 43 Reverse Circulation ("RC") holes for 8,510 meters was completed during the quarter (26 holes or 5,090 meters were completed in the third quarter), 14 of these holes (3,160 meters) were aimed at converting inferred oxide and primary sulphide resources into the measured and indicated category. A further 18 holes (3,150 meters) were aimed at defining the limits to the existing resource and 11 holes (2,200 meters) exploring geophysical targets on the property. The Company is awaiting the final assay results and expects to release the results of this drill program in the fourth quarter of 2007.

In July, the Company drilled 16 RC holes at the Salvadora property (a potential satellite prospect) for a total of 2,376 meters, aimed at extending copper oxide and sulphide mineralization previously defined by drilling in 2006. The assay results are highlighted by an intersection in hole SAL 34, of 84m at 0.46%CuT in copper oxides, starting at surface, with mineralization open to the northwest under cover, and an intersection in hole SAL 36 of 16m at 1.70%CuT in sulphides before the hole was lost in mineralization, with the last 2 meters assaying 2.34%CuT. The mineralization intersected in SAL 36 was found under cover and demonstrates the potential for additional blind mineralization at Salvadora. For the full results at the drill program reference should be made to the Company's News Release 07-08.

During the third quarter of 2007, the Company completed a first pass drilling program of 19 RC holes (3,630 meters) at Celeste, another Barreal Seco satellite prospect. The first pass program indicated only limited oxide potential and the Company is currently reviewing the sulphide potential at Celeste.

At Barreal Seco, metallurgical testing and crushability tests are expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2007 as well as initial metallurgical test (including bottle roll testwork) at Salvadora in the fourth quarter of 2007. An updated resource estimate is also anticipated in the fourth quarter of 2007. The Company now anticipates that our scoping study will be evaluating the potential for producing both copper cathode and copper in concentrates from the Barreal Seco and satellite properties. Power, water and acid studies are also currently being completed internally by our development team and are expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2008. Preliminary environment study is due for completion in the second quarter of 2008.

Other Chilean Exploration:

In October 2007, the Company conducted a short re-assaying program at its Cerro Colorado-Chacay porphyry copper property. The re-assaying indicated that the mineralization, encountered in two holes, comprised mixed copper oxide and chalcocite, exhibiting high total solubility, rather than mixed oxides and primary sulphides as previously inferred. A drill program is now scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2007. The Cerro Colorado-Chacay property is located 12 kilometers south east of Global Copper's Relincho copper project, and 50 kilometers east of the city of Vallenar in the III region of Chile.

In November 2007, the Company announced the acquisition of the Andrea Copper Gold Property and the acquisition, by staking, of a number of claim positions in south-central Chile.

At Gloria, a hand trenching program was conducted in the third quarter of 2007 and a drill program is expected to be undertaken in the fourth quarter of 2007.

4. 2007 Expenditures

The following table details the Company's expenditures by quarter.

Table 1: Expenditures summary ($000's)	**Q106**	**Q206**	**Q306**	**Q406**	**Q107**	**Q207**	**Q307**
Exploration costs	$737	$545	$1,304	$1,769	$1,229	$1,372	$1,468
Development costs	-	-	2,790	1,234	706	3,336	1,930
Total exploration and development costs	737	545	4,094	3,003	1,935	4,708	3,398
Development costs capitalized	-	-	(2,790)	(1,234)	(706)	(3,336)	(1,930)
Corporate costs	85	111	179	202	209	242	242
Depreciation and amortization	11	11	11	17	17	17	30
Interest income	(40)	(42)	(100)	(108)	(81)	(72)	(150)
Other expenses	18	29	20	(12)	0	(2)	(264)
Stock-based compensation	13	30	33	47	55	66	70
Net loss	$824	$684	$1,447	$1,915	$1,429	$1,623	$1,396

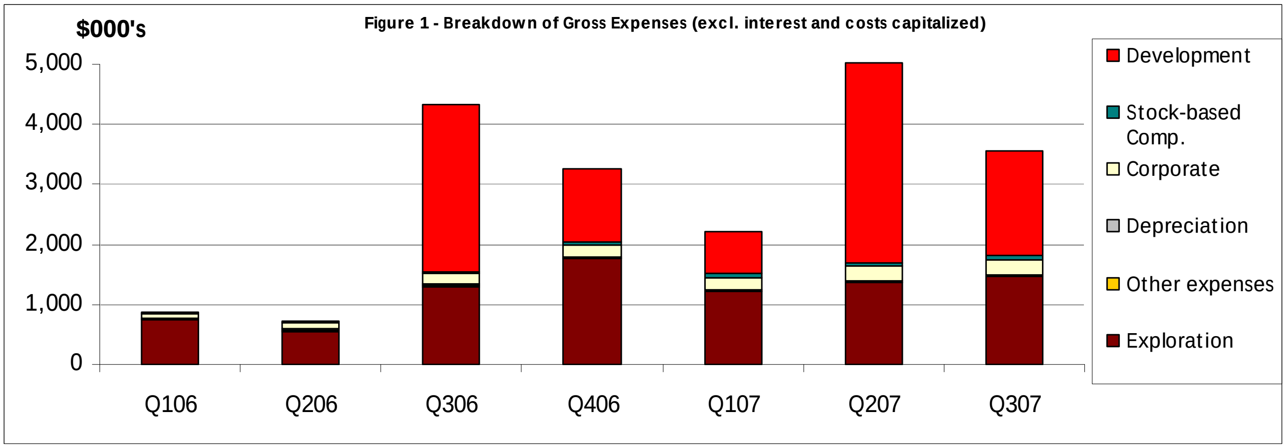


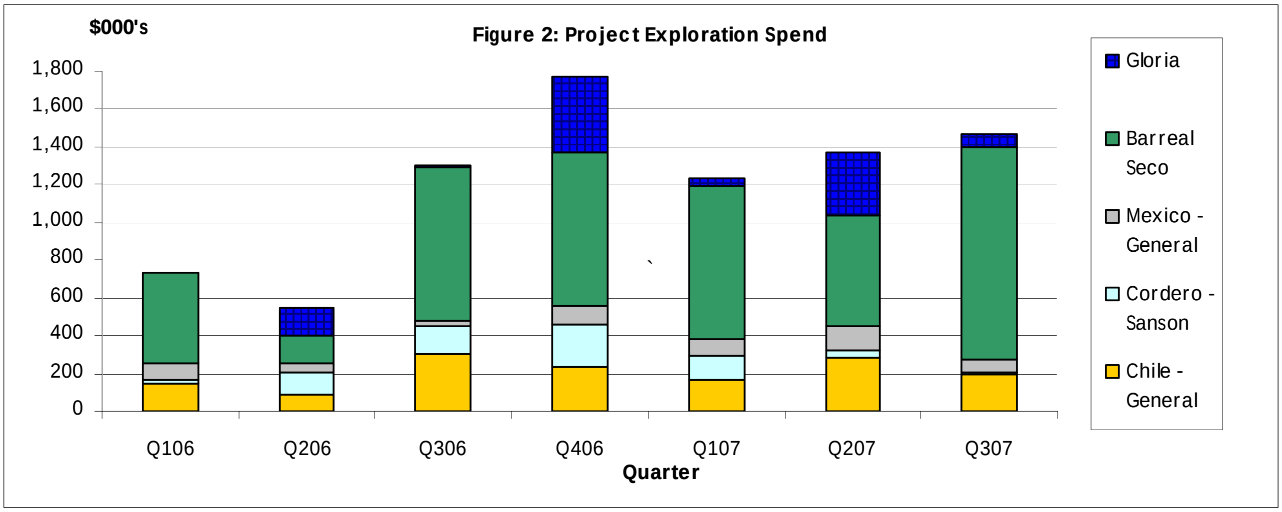
Figure 1 - Breakdown of Gross Expenses (excl. interest and costs capitalized)

Exploration costs for the third quarter are up slightly due to the drill programs at Barreal Seco and its satellite properties. Development costs are lower than the second quarter due to property option payments of $1.5 million being included in the second quarter. Corporate costs remain consistent with the previous quarter. Interest income has risen as a result of the increase in the Company's cash position after the IPO. Other expenses include foreign exchange gains on the Canadian dollar. The increase in the foreign exchange gain is as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar during the quarter.

The net loss for the quarter was $1.4 million which was less than the previous quarter due to the increased interest income and foreign exchange gains previously mentioned.

4.1 Exploration Expenditures

Table 2: Exploration expenditure ($000's)	**Q106**	**Q206**	**Q306**	**Q406**	**Q107**	**Q207**	**Q307**
Exploration expenditures – by type							
Administration costs	$73	$68	$261	$237	$108	$192	$159
Consulting, labour & professional fees	126	155	164	263	337	328	261
Drilling & trenching	-	18	621	327	13	270	474
Property investigations	88	111	89	491	275	216	421
Property acquisition costs	430	161	121	398	469	323	100
Travel & accommodation	20	32	48	53	27	43	53
Total	**$737**	**$545**	**$1,304**	**$1,769**	**$1,229**	**$1,372**	**$1,468**
Exploration expenditures – by project							
Barreal Seco and satellites	$477	$150	$815	$808	$808	$593	$1,133
Gloria	-	142	9	400	36	340	65
Chile – General	143	92	299	231	171	282	200
Cordero – Sanson	24	116	150	232	120	36	9
Mexico – General	93	45	31	98	94	121	61
Total	**$737**	**$545**	**$1,304**	**$1,769**	**$1,229**	**$1,372**	**$1,468**



Drilling and trenching costs cost comprised 32% of the exploration costs for the quarter, as the Company continued its drilling campaigns at Barreal Seco and its satellite properties. During the quarter, 61 RC drill holes were completed for a total of 11,096 meters. Property investigations costs include the costs of assaying the drilling completed during the quarter, and therefore have increased with the aforementioned increase in drilling activity.

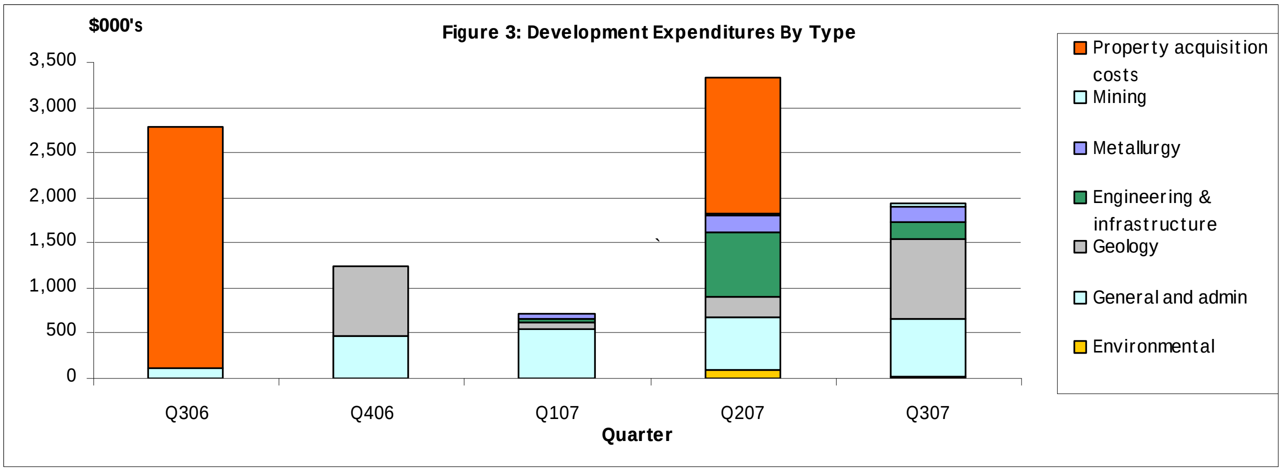
Barreal Seco and satellites comprised 77% of the exploration costs for the quarter, as all the exploration drilling occurred at either the Barreal Seco deposit, Salvadora or Celeste. At Gloria, a hand trenching program was completed to better understand the geology of the deposit prior to drilling in the fourth quarter of 2007.

4.2 Development expenditures (San Jorge)

As at September 30, 2007, the Company was only capitalizing costs associated with its development project, San Jorge.

The following table summarizes the quarter by quarter expenditures and indicates the life to date ("LTD") expenditure on the project.

Table 3: Development expenditure ($000's)	Q306	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	YTD	LTD
Engineering & infrastructure	-	-	$27	$727	$194	$948	$948
Environmental	-	2	4	100	26	130	132
General & administration	121	470	540	568	630	1,740	2,331
Geology	-	762	87	228	884	1,197	1,959
Metallurgy	-	-	48	175	169	392	392
Mining	-	-	-	32	27	60	60
Property acquisition costs	2,669	-	-	1,506	-	1,506	4,175
Costs capitalized	$(2,790)	$(1,234)	$(706)	$(3,336)	$(1,930)	$(5,972)	$(9,996)



During the third quarter, geology costs comprised 46% of the costs of development, as a drilling program consisting of 27 diamond drill holes for 4,177 meters was completed, aimed at expanding and further defining the in pit copper gold resource base.

Engineering and infrastructure costs account for 10% of the costs of development and are principally comprised of engineering costs associated with Ausenco. General and administration costs include a provision against value-added tax receivable ("VAT") of approximately $0.4 million in Argentina. The Company is fully providing for its VAT in Argentina due to the uncertainty of collection.

The decrease in expenditures from quarter two is principally as a result of the property option payments that were paid in the second quarter.

4.3 Barreal Seco, Chile

Barreal Seco is located on the boundary of Region II and Region III in Chile, with the satellite properties (Salvadora and Celeste) in the northern part of Region III in Chile. The following table summarizes the quarter by quarter expenditure and indicates the life to date expenditure on the project.

Table 4: Barreal Seco ($000's)	**Q106**	**Q206**	**Q306**	**Q406**	**Q107**	**Q207**	**Q307**	**YTD**	**LTD**
Administration costs	$4	$3	$6	$36	$9	$21	$12	$42	$91
Consulting, labour & professional fees	-	55	47	137	196	120	118	434	673
Drilling & trenching	-	18	617	292	13	245	473	731	1,658
Property investigations	40	67	58	264	221	180	404	805	1,234
Property option payments	430	-	58	50	361	10	100	471	1,009
Travel & accommodation	3	7	29	29	8	17	26	51	119
Total Exploration Costs	$477	$150	$815	$808	$808	$593	$1,133	$2,534	$4,784

Drilling and trenching combined with property investigation costs account for 77% of exploration costs on Barreal Seco for the quarter. At the Barreal Seco deposit a drilling program comprising a total of 26 RC holes for 5,090 meters was completed during the quarter. At the Salvadora property, the Company drilled 16 RC holes for a total of 2,376 meters aimed at extending copper oxide and sulphide mineralization previously defined by drilling in 2006. The Company also drilled 19 holes for 3,630 meters at Celeste. The results of which are discussed in the overview section of this Management Discussion & Analysis.

Assay costs are included in the property investigations category, as the amount of drilling increases, so do the assay costs. In the second quarter drilling was limited to 17 RC holes for 3,420 meters at Barreal Seco and hence the significant increase in exploration costs at Barreal Seco in the third quarter.

4.4 Other Exploration, Chile

The following table summarizes the quarter by quarter expenditures and the life to date expenditure on the Company's other exploration properties in Chile. The costs associated with the Gloria project are also incorporated in the following table.

Table 5: Other Exploration Chile ($000's)	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	YTD	LTD
Administration costs	$32	45	$228	$161	$70	$148	$131	$349	$855
Consulting, labour & professional fees	92	51	64	61	87	126	102	315	813
Drilling & trenching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Property investigations	12	19	9	53	23	23	16	62	249
Property option payments	-	111	-	347	20	313	-	333	791
Travel & accommodation	6	8	6	8	7	12	16	35	90
Total exploration costs	$142	234	$307	$630	$207	$622	$265	$1,094	$2,834

The increase in other exploration costs in Chile (including Gloria) in quarter two is the result of the property option payments that were made on the Gloria property.

4.5 Exploration, Mexico

The following table summarizes the quarter by quarter expenditures and the life to date expenditure on exploration properties in Mexico. This table includes the costs associated with the Cordero-Sanson project.

Table 6: Exploration, Mexico (000's)	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	YTD	LTD
Administration costs	$37	$20	$26	$42	$29	$23	$16	$68	$259
Consulting, labour & professional fees	33	50	53	65	54	82	41	177	448
Drilling & trenching	-	-	4	34	-	25	1	26	64
Property investigations	36	25	22	174	31	13	1	45	336
Property option payments	-	50	63	-	88	-	-	88	206
Travel & accommodation	11	16	13	15	12	14	11	37	94
Total exploration costs	$117	$161	$181	$330	$214	$157	$70	$441	$1,407

The decrease in exploration spending in Mexico from the second quarter can be explained by the temporary reduction in labour costs.

5. Discussion of Cashflow

For the quarter ended September 30, 2007, cash outflow from operations, after non-cash working capital movements, was $1.7 million (Q3 2006: $1.4m) which is consistent with the loss for the period. Cash inflow from financing activities was $11.5 million (Q3 2006: $11.9m) as a result of receipt of the proceeds from the Company's IPO. Cash outflow from investing activities was $1.8 million (Q3 2006: $2.1m) which included deferred development costs of $1.8 million.

During the third quarter the Company had an unrealized gain on holding Canadian dollars (against the reporting currency of the U.S. dollar) and has recognized a $0.4 million increase in cash in the statement of cash flows under the heading "Effect of exchange rate changes on cash".

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, cash outflow from operations, after non-cash working capital movements, was $4.8 million (2006: $2.8m), which is consistent with the loss for the period. Proceeds from the IPO in the third quarter explain the cash inflow from financing activities. The year to date inflow from financing activities is less than the quarter due to the payment of share issuance costs that occurred in the second quarter. Cash outflow from investing activities was $4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as the Company continues to invest in San Jorge.

As of September 30, 2007, the Company had $13.3 million (December 31, 2006: $10.1m) in cash and cash equivalents.

As of October 31, 2007, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $12.0 million.

6. Discussion of Financial Position and Liquidity

6.1 Assets

The following table comprises the total assets of the Company as at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

Table 7: Assets ($000's)	December 31, 2006	September 30, 2007
Cash and cash equivalents	$10,074	$13,328
AR and prepaids	266	314
Total current assets	10,340	13,642
Property, plant & equipment	672	804
Mineral property interests	4,024	9,997
Other assets	44	23
Total Assets	**$15,080**	**$24,466**

Accounts receivable and prepaids were $0.3 million (December 31, 2006: $0.3m) with the main component relating to interest accrued on short term deposits and VAT in Mexico. Property, plant and equipment has increased from the year end due to capital outlays at San Jorge.

Mineral property interests were $10.0 million by September 30, 2007 (December 31, 2006: $4.0m), as the Company continued to capitalize its costs of developing San Jorge.

6.2 Liabilities and Equity

The following table summarizes the liabilities and equity of the Company as at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

Table 8: Liabilities and Equity ($000's)	December 31, 2006	September 30, 2007
AP and accruals	$1,591	$1,949
Future income tax liability	406	934
Total liabilities	1,997	2,883
Common shares	18,417	30,140
Contributed surplus	126	736
Accumulated other comprehensive income	150	765
Total equity accounts	18,693	31,641
Deficit	(5,610)	(10,058)
Total Equity	13,083	21,583
Total Liabilities and Equity	**$15,080**	**$24,466**

The increase in accounts payable and accruals is a result of the accrual for costs associated with the drill programs at Barreal Seco and satellites and San Jorge engineering costs.

The liability for future income taxes has increased due to the cash payment and the deemed value of shares issued to Global Copper for San Jorge. These share issuances and payments have no tax base and therefore it is necessary that the Company recognizes a future income tax liability associated with these option payments.

The increase in contributed surplus is due to the accounting costs recorded for stock-based compensation for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Also included in contributed surplus is $0.3 million for the deemed value of 420,000 warrants issued in connection with the Company's IPO.

The movement in accumulated other comprehensive income relates to the movement of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar up to July 10th, 2007 (the IPO date). Under the prior accounting practice the functional currency of the parent company was the Canadian dollar but this was reassessed after the IPO as the Company believes that its functional currency of the parent Company is the U.S. dollar (refer to section 7). Therefore after July 10th, 2007 any foreign exchange gains or loss on Canadian dollar holdings are charged directly to the income statement and not to accumulated other comprehensive income.

6.3 Financings

As at October 31, 2007 and September 30, 2007 the Company had 36,209,439 shares outstanding.

Table 9: Equity Financing – As September 30, 2007

Shares Issuances			Net Proceeds ($000's)		
Shares	**Date**	**Price**	**Cash**	**Non-Cash**	**Total**
7,700,769	Apr-05	CA$0.15	$931	$ -	$931
10,425,554	May-05	CA$0.50	4,151	-	4,151
1,680,000	Jun-05	CA$0.50	674	-	674
200,000	Sep-05	CA$0.50	-	85	85
550,000	May-06	CA$0.50	246	-	246
333,333	Aug-06	CA$1.50	-	446	446
8,906,450	Aug-06	CA$1.50	11,884	-	11,884
333,333	May-07	CA$2.25	-	679	679
6,000,000	Jul-07	CA$2.25	11,005	-	11,005
80,000	Jul-07	CA$0.50	39	-	39
36,209,439			$28,930	$1,210	$30,140

For a full description of the equity financings that occurred in 2006, reference should be made to the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2006. In May 2007, the Company issued 333,333 shares in conjunction with the option agreement on San Jorge.

On July 10, 2007 the Company closed its IPO for 6 million common shares, at an offering price of CA$2.25 per share, for total gross proceeds of CA$13.5 million. In addition, in July 2007, 80,000, options were exercised, after completion of the Company's IPO.

In conjunction with the IPO the Company paid a 7% on the gross proceeds cash commission issued 420,000 warrants, each entitling the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of CA$2.25 until July 10, 2008

The common shares of the Company commenced trading on the TSX on July 10, 2007 under the symbol "COP".

Working capital and liquidity

As at September 30, 2007, the Company's working capital was $11.7 million (December 31, 2006: $8.7m).

The Company intends to use the net proceeds of the IPO to complete an exploration program, a scoping study and a pre-feasibility study on Barreal Seco, and to complete a pre-feasibility study on San Jorge and to fund the remaining property option payments due in 2007. The remaining proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes.

6.4 Property option payments

The following table summarizes the property option payments that are payable and have been paid:

Table 10: Property option payments ($000's) – September 30, 2007

Year	Argentina San Jorge $	Chile Barreal $	Chile Gloria $	Mexico Cordero-Sanson $	Total $
2006 (paid)	$300	$538	$463	$113	$1,414
2007 (paid)	300	461	333	88	1,182
2007 (unpaid)	-	-	70	-	70
2008	400	600	608	100	1,708
2009	-	1,963	884	300	3,147
2010	-	-	-	470	470
2011	-	-	-	1,920	1,920
	$1,000	$3,562	$2,358	$2,991	$9,911

For a full description and details of property option payments reference should be made to the MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2006.

7. Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies and Other Matters

Changes in accounting policy

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted CICA Handbook sections 1530, Comprehensive Income, section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, and section 3865, Hedges. These standards require the presentation of a statement of comprehensive income and its components, which is included in the consolidated financial statements starting this period. Comprehensive income includes both net earnings and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes holding gains and losses on available for sale investments, gains and losses on certain derivative instruments and foreign currency gains and losses relating to self-sustaining foreign operations, all of which are not included in the calculation of net earnings until realized. The only impact on the Company of adopting these new standards was the reclassification of the "Currency translation adjustment" account that was included as part of shareholders' equity to "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)".

Estimates, risks and uncertainties

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported, and disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Realization of the Company's assets and liabilities is subject to risks and uncertainties, including reserve and resource estimation; future copper and other base and precious metal prices; estimated costs of future production; changes in government legislation and regulations; estimated future income taxes; and the availability of financing and various operational factors.

In determining the stock-based compensation expense management had to estimate both the volatility and vesting provisions of the options issued. In estimating the volatility management considered the volatility of mining companies of similar size and stage of development. As the vesting provisions of the options are from the date of the IPO, management also had to estimate the timing of the IPO.

The determination of when to capitalise costs in respect of the Company's development is also a critical accounting estimate. As at September 30, 2007, the Company has capitalized its costs associated with San Jorge, from the date of the option grant, as it believes that sufficient information is available, to confirm that a resource exists and that this resource may be economically recoverable.

Upon completion of the Company's Initial Public Offering ("IPO"), the Company reassessed its functional currency and concluded that its function currency was the U.S. dollar, consistent with the reporting currency. This change has been accounted for on a prospective basis. As a result all monetary assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary assets and liabilities at the rates in effect at the time of acquisition. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation to U.S. dollars are included in the loss for the period.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this “MD&A” constitute forward-looking statements, including those identified by the expressions “anticipate”, “believe”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “should” and similar expressions to the extent they relate to the Company or its management. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts but reflect current expectations regarding future results or events. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors.

Information concerning the interpretation of drill results also may be considered forward-looking statements, as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed. The estimates, risks and uncertainties described in this MD&A are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the Company’s forward-looking statements. In addition, any forward-looking statements represent the Company’s estimates only as of the date of this MD&A and should not be relied upon as representing the Company’s estimates as of any subsequent date. The material factors and assumptions that were applied in making the forward-looking statements in this MD&A include: (a) execution of the Company’s existing plans or exploration programs for each of its properties, either of which may change due to changes in the views of the Company, or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans or programs; and (b) the accuracy of current interpretation of drill and other exploration results, since new information or new interpretation of existing information may result in changes in the Company’s expectations. Readers should not place undue reliance on the Company’s forward-looking statements, as the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company’s business, or if the Company’s estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.

8. Summary of Financial Positions and Performance

The following table sets out a summary of the Corporation's results.

Table 11: Summary of Financial Position and Performance:($000's)

	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307
Statement of Loss and Deficit							
Exploration Expenditures							
Administration costs	$73	$68	$261	$237	$108	$192	$159
Consulting, labour & professional fees	126	155	164	263	337	328	261
Drilling and trenching	-	18	621	327	13	270	474
Property investigations	88	111	89	491	275	216	421
Property acquisition costs	430	161	121	398	469	323	100
Travel & accommodation	20	32	48	53	27	43	53
Total Exploration Costs	$737	$545	$1,304	1,769	$1,229	$1,372	1,468
Development Expenditures							
Engineering & infrastructure	$-	$-	$-	$-	$27	$727	$194
Environmental	-	-	-	2	4	100	26
General & administration	-	-	121	470	540	568	630
Geology	-	-	-	762	87	228	884
Metallurgy	-	-	-	-	48	175	169
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	32	27
Property acquisition costs	-	-	2,669	-	-	1,506	-
Total development expenditures	-	-	2,790	1,234	706	3,336	1,930
Costs capitalized	$-	$-	$(2,790)	$(1,234)	$(706)	$(3,336)	$(1,930)
Other Expenses							
Corporate costs	$85	$111	$179	$202	$209	$242	$242
Depreciation	11	11	11	17	17	17	30
Interest income	(40)	(42)	(100)	(108)	(81)	(72)	(150)
Other expenses	18	29	20	(12)	0	(2)	(264)
Stock-based compensation	13	30	33	47	55	66	70
Net loss	823	684	1,447	1,914	1,429	1,623	1,396
Basic and diluted loss per share	$0.04	$0.03	$0.06	$0.06	$0.05	$0.05	$0.04
Financial Position							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	$4,588	$4,418	$12,967	$10,074	$7,250	$4,909	$13,328
AR and prepaids	91	74	192	266	305	195	314
Deferred financing fees	-	-	-	-	165	529	-
Total Current Assets	4,679	4,492	13,159	10,340	7,720	5,633	13,642
Property, plant and equipment	62	61	637	672	685	760	804
Mineral property interests	-	-	2,791	4,024	4,730	8,066	9,997
Other assets	65	58	51	44	37	30	23
Total Assets	4,806	4,611	16,638	15,080	13,172	14,489	24,466
Liabilities							
Accounts payable and accruals	120	167	778	1,591	1,009	2,154	1,949
Future income tax liability	-	-	406	406	406	934	934
Total Liabilities	120	167	1,184	1,997	1,415	3,088	2,883

Table 11: Summary of Financial Position and Performance:($000's) (continued)	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307
Shareholders' Equity							
Common shares	5,841	6,087	18,417	18,417	18,417	19,096	30,140
Contributed surplus	13	42	77	126	199	302	736
Accumulated other comprehensive income	396	563	655	150	180	665	765
Deficit	(1,564)	(2,248)	(3,695)	(5,610)	(7,038)	(8,662)	(10,058)
Total Shareholders' Equity	4,686	4,444	15,454	13,083	11,758	11,401	21,583
Total Liabilities and Equity	4,806	4,611	16,638	15,080	13,173	14,489	24,466
Weighted average # of shares (000's)	20,006	20,387	25,779	29,796	29,796	29,990	35,535
Working Capital	4,559	4,325	12,381	8,749	6,711	3,479	11,693
Cash flows from:							
Operating activities	(831)	(580)	(1,351)	(1,540)	(1,715)	(1,373)	(1,712)
Financing activities	54	246	11,884	-	(88)	(53)	11,510
Investing activities	(10)	(3)	(2,075)	(849)	(1,051)	(1,400)	(1,779)
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash	(3)	167	91	(504)	30	485	400
Net increase (decrease) in cash	$(790)	$(170)	$8,549	$(2,893)	$(2,824)	$(2,341)	$8,419
Exploration Expenditures by Project							
Chile:							
Barreal Seco	$477	$150	$815	$808	$808	$593	$1,133
Gloria	-	142	9	400	36	340	65
General	143	92	299	231	171	282	200
	620	384	1,123	1,439	1,015	1,215	1,398
Mexico:							
Cordero - Sanson	24	116	150	232	120	36	9
General	93	45	31	98	94	121	61
	117	161	181	330	214	157	70
Total exploration	**$737**	**$545**	**$1,304**	**$1,769**	**$1,229**	**$1,372**	**$1,468**