MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS ("MD&A")
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

AN EXPANDING CHILE FOCUSED COPPER COMPANY

Dated: May 14, 2018

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Information is also available at the Company's website www.coromining.com. In addition, reference should be made to the risk factors section of the most recently filed Annual Information Form ("AIF") and to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.
Financial information included in this MD&A has primarily been derived from the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable to interim financial reporting. All amounts are presented in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2018.

This MD&A may contain forward looking statements based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding events or results that may prove to be inaccurate as a result of exploration or other risk factors beyond its control. Actual results may differ materially from the expected results.

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1 OVERVIEW & OUTLOOK

Profile and Strategy

Coro Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Coro") is a growth oriented copper producer. The Company's strategy is to deploy its exploration, development and operational experience to develop low cost, low capital intensity, leachable operations in areas of good infrastructure in Chile. The Company recently completed a Strategy Review which concluded that its Marimaca project offers significant upside potential and consequently this project is the Company's main focus.

The Company's assets include:

- Marimaca Claim (earning 75% interest) *(section 2)*, and the 100% owned Ivan solvent extraction & electrowinning ("SXEW") plant, which could facilitate an accelerated Marimaca production timeline.
- La Atómica and Sierra Miranda claims (earning 100% interest) located adjacent to the Marimaca Claim and other surrounding exploration properties.
- Ivan and Sierra Medina Claims, which were acquired with the Ivan Plant, comprising 38,253 hectares of mineral claims *(section 2)*.
- Sociedad Contractual Minera Berta ("SCMB") operation *(section 5)* which includes the Berta Mine & Facilities, the Nora SXEW plant and El Jote option agreement.

Recent Updates & Developments

- Appointment of New Independent Director (May 2018)
- Conclusions from Coro's Strategy Review and SCMB financing solution (April 2018) – *section 5*
- Increased Resource Estimate for the Marimaca Claim (April 2018)
- New CFO and VP Corporate Development Appointed (April 2018)
- $5 million Debt Financing (February 2018) – *section 3*
- Signature of Promise to Purchase the Sierra Miranda Claims (January 2018) – *section 2*

Nature of Operations and Going Concern

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the period ended March 31, 2018, the Company reported a loss of $3.3 million, and as at that date, had an accumulated deficit of $77.1 million and a working capital deficit of $10.8 million which principally arises from its subsidiary SCMB.

On April 2018, the Company announced a financing for SCMB and a decision to focus its strategy on advancing its flagship Marimaca project. As part of this initiative, the Company signed a binding term sheet with GSII ("Greenstone Resources II") to provide up to $12 million in financing to SCMB (the "SCMB Financing").

The SCMB Financing will be structured as a secured convertible loan into Coro's 100% owned subsidiary Minera Coro Chile Limitada ("MCC") which holds the interest in SCMB. Of the $12 million, an initial $9 million has already been advanced *(section 5)*.

In April 2018, Coro also entered into a convertible loan with Greenstone pursuant to which Greenstone advanced $2 million

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate cash flow from operations and, to the extent that this is not sufficient, to obtain additional funding from loans, equity financings or through other arrangements. While the Company has been successful in arranging financing in the past, the success of such initiatives cannot be assured.

Outlook and Strategic Review

In February 2018 the Company commenced a Strategic Review that has concluded that the Marimaca project offers significant upside potential and represents the greatest opportunity to create value for Coro shareholders. Consequently, the Board of Directors has agreed to focus on the exploration, further development and financing of this flagship project.

The $12 million SCMB Financing will provide a long-term funding solution for the SCM Berta operations without financial recourse to Coro. Coro will retain an interest in the existing SCM Berta operation and will have the opportunity to participate in the future capital development of the project as it is further de-risked.

Marimaca Update
In April 2018, the Company announced an increase of 103% in the Measured and Indicated NI43-101 compliant resources at Marimaca - see news release April 12, 2018.

The Company is continuing to finalise the feasibility study work relating to its 75% earn in interest in Marimaca. The feasibility is expected to be released shortly and the updated resource statement is at an advanced stage and expected to be released in Q2 2018. The Company also expects to complete its acquisition of the Sierra Miranda claims ("SM claims") during Q2 2018. Following completion of these two work streams, the Company will determine its future exploration and development strategy at Marimaca

SCM Berta Strategic Review Implications
The review considered a variety of short and long-term options for SCM Berta with the following objectives including but not limited to: reducing operating costs and risks and minimising Coro's ongoing funding exposure to SCM Berta. Significant operational improvements have been achieved over the last nine months and a number of potential operational improvements have been identified, however, it is expected that SCM Berta will remain a higher cost and higher risk operation. Consequently, one of the major outcomes of the Strategic Review is that the optimal technical and financial solution for SCM Berta is likely to be the installation of a new 5,000 tonne per year SXEW circuit at Berta. The Board realizes that the value creation for shareholders will be greatest with the further exploration and exploitation of the Marimaca project which continues to increase in scale and potential.

2 MARIMACA: A POTENTIALLY LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Marimaca has quickly become the Company's flagship asset with significant resource expansion potential over an expanding property position, with near-term production optionality.

Marimaca is a copper oxide development project located 60km north of the city of Antofagasta in the II Region of northern Chile. Being 14km from the highway and powerline, 22km from the port of Mejillones and a one hour drive from Antofagasta makes it an ideal location from a development perspective.

The Marimaca project started with the Marimaca Claim (optioned August 2014 to earn a 75% interest). In January 2017, the maiden resource estimate incorporating the first drill results confirmed a new discovery and the potential for a sizeable leachable copper deposit in an area of established infrastructure (*section 2.1*). This maiden resource also gave the Company the confidence to purchase the existing 10,000 tpy (22,204,000 lbs) Ivan SXEW Plant located 18km south of the Marimaca deposit, (*section 2.6*) in June 2017 – thus providing the opportunity for near-term production growth.

Exploration and acquisition programs have subsequently resulted in a significantly expanded property position in the area including the following acquisitions (100% ownership): in addition to our own staking in the area:

- Sierra Miranda claims (379 hectares) – Promise to Purchase signed
- Naguayan claims (1,075 hectares) – Option Agreement signed
- La Atómica claims (50 hectares) – Option Agreement signed

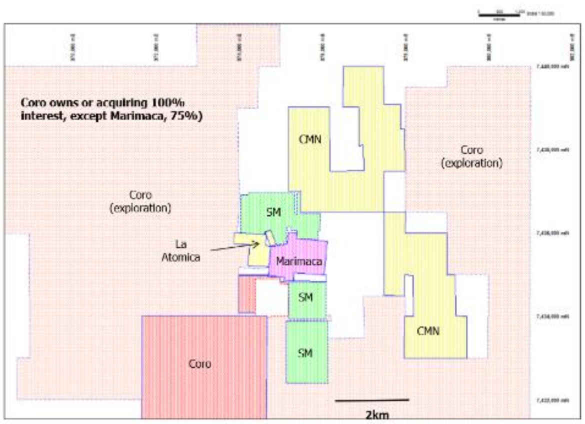
To date, Coro's approach to the Marimaca project has been two-fold:

1. In 2017, it completed an infill drill program on the Marimaca Claim to convert its resources to reserves to advance the project to a production decision through completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS").
2. While at the same time it completed an exploration program that extended the known mineralization 300m NW onto the La Atómica Claims and 300m NE on the original Marimaca Claim. The Company's exploration

objective in 2018 is to significantly expand the resources on these combined properties, and also on the recently acquired SM claims. For Naguayan, the Company also intends to conduct some exploratory drilling this year.

From a development perspective, Coro's intention is to phase the project, Phase 1 anticipates feeding the Ivan Plant with material from the Marimaca pit initially contained into the Marimaca claims. The acquisition of the Ivan Plant will significantly reduce the capital costs of developing Marimaca and reduce the permitting time frames which could accelerate Marimaca to production. In January 2018, the Company successfully had its application accepted into the environmental approach process, an important first-step towards obtaining a mine permit.

2.1 Marimaca Claim



In April, 2018 Coro announced a significantly increased resource estimate for the Marimaca claim, with highlights including:

- A 103% increase in contained copper tonnes (CuT) in the measured and indicated categories to 303,698 tonnes compared to previous January 2017 resource estimate.
- Excellent conversion of resources to higher confidence categories as a result of infill drilling.
- Updated resource does not include the results from drilling completed in 2017 and early 2018 on the neighbouring La Atómica claim, nor from holes drilled elsewhere on the Marimaca claim.

Maiden NI 43-101 Resource – January 2017

Prior to Coro's ownership, the Marimaca property had never been drilled. In May 2016, final results from Coro's 16-hole, 2,680m reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program were announced, which intersected substantial copper mineralization in all holes. The first eight holes included MAR-04 which intersected 200m at 0.71% CuT. The second eight holes included MAR-10 which intersected 150m at 1.13% CuT.

In October 2016, the results from a 44-hole (38 RC and 6 diamond drill ("DD")), 11,060m drill program confirmed the extent and continuity of the deposit. The results were released in three batches with the following highlighted intercepts:

- 190m @ 0.80% CuT & 256m @ 0.62% CuT
- 330m @ 0.80% CuT, 236m @ 0.81% CuT & 188m @1.06% CuT
- 192m @ 0.83% CuT, 102m @ 0.79% CuT & 82m @ 0.83% CuT

The Marimaca maiden resource estimate was released in January 2017, which defined sufficient resources to proceed with and complete the Rayrock acquisition.

Updated NI 43-101 Resource Estimate – April 2018

Apart from the original drilling campaign conducted in 2016, an infill drilling program was conducted in 2017. This program comprised approximately 10,000 metres of reverse circulation drilling for a total of 50 holes using two drill rigs. In addition, a program of 1,500 metres of diamond drilling in 14 drill holes was executed in order to provide geotechnical and samples for metallurgical column test work in support of the Marimaca DFS on this property.

Details of the Updated Resource at a 0.20% CuT cut-off grade are presented in the following table, where CuT means total copper and CuS means acid soluble copper:

Table 1: Resource Estimate at a 0.20% CuT cut-off grade					
Category	tonnes	%CuT	%CuS	Cu tonnes	
	x 1000			CuT	CuS
Measured	22,407	0.70	0.49	156,398	108,672
Indicated	24,347	0.61	0.39	147,300	95,197
Measured + Indicated	46,754	0.65	0.44	303,698	203,869
Inferred	11,043	0.48	0.28	52,894	30,367

In Pit Resource

To demonstrate the potential economic viability of the Marimaca claim resource, a series of Whittle pit optimizations were completed utilizing appropriate operating costs, results obtained from metallurgical test work, and a variety of copper prices. The resources were estimated only for oxide and mixed-enriched copper mineralization which can be processed by heap leaching ("HL") and run-of-mine ("ROM") leaching to produce cathode copper. Due to their differing metallurgical characteristics, the resources were categorised according to mineral type. No resources were estimated for primary sulphide mineralization, occurring in deeper portions of the deposit. At a $3.50/lb long-term copper price, the in pit resource was estimated to be:

Table 2: In-Pit Resource					
Category	tonnes	%CuT	%CuS	Cu tonnes	
	x 1000			CuT	CuS
Measured	21,456	0.72	0.50	153,469	107,079
Indicated	21,555	0.64	0.42	137,023	90,422
Measured + Indicated	43,012	0.68	0.46	290,492	197,501
Inferred	5,685	0.58	0.35	32,773	19,706

As with the January 2017 resource estimate, the in pit resource is constrained by the Marimaca claim property limits, such that all blocks occurring outside the property were assigned a 0%CuT grade. Accordingly, this limited pit design contains 68,271kt of waste and has a strip ratio of 1.4:1. For full information on the updated resource reference should be made to the Company's news release dated April 12, 2018.

Furthermore, the resource did not include the scout holes drilled to the NE of the Marimaca resource. Thick mineralization averaging 180m @ 0.58%CuT was intersected from surface in one of the scout holes drilled some 300m NE of the Marimaca resource, indicating that the deposit continues in this direction. A second hole intersected 42m @ 1.82%CuT at depth as mixed and primary mineralization in the area immediately NE of the resource. Of the remaining five holes, three hit partially leached mineralization, possibly associated with faulting, while the other two appear to have defined the southern boundary of the leachable deposit in this part of the claim.

2.2 Properties Adjacent to Marimaca Claim

These are claims that are immediately adjacent to the known mineralization at Marimaca and are believed to likely form part of the same ore body.

La Atómica Claims (50 hectares)

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This property, held under an October 2017 option agreement *(section 3.6)*, directly adjoins the Marimaca project to the northwest. In January 2018, the Company announced the results from the extension drilling on the Atómica property and the results from drilling on the NE of the Marimaca claims. The drilling at La Atómica intersected leachable copper mineralization in ten out of twelve holes, with the remaining two holes confirming the location of the SW faulted boundary of the deposit. The mineralized holes contained multiple intersections of oxides similar in grade and thickness to Marimaca, highlighted by 140m at 0.46%CuT from surface, with some mixed and remnant enriched mineralization at depth, highlighted by 72m at 1.34%CuT.

The resource noted above does not include any of the extension drilling on the Atómica property or on the NE of the Marimaca claim which extended the known mineralization of Marimaca to the NW. Follow up drilling is planned in 2018.

Sierra Miranda Claims (379 hectares)
In January 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 379 hectares package of mining claims (the "SM Claims") immediately adjoining its Marimaca property to the north and south *(section 3.6)*. The Company is waiting to complete the acquisition of these claims prior to commencing a drilling program.

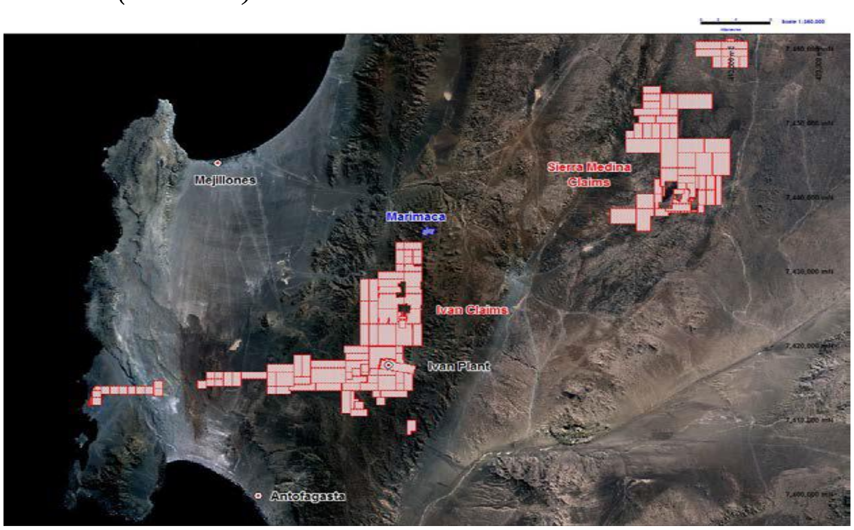
2.3 Marimaca District Claims
Includes properties that are not immediately adjacent to the known mineralization on the Marimaca claims.

Naguayan Claims (1,075 hectares)
Prospective for Marimaca type mineralization, the property, held under a January 2018 option agreement *(section 3.6)*, comprises a large block of exploitation claims located northeast of the Marimaca claims.

2.4 Other Exploration Properties, Chile
In June 2017, through the Rayrock acquisition, Coro acquired an additional 38,253 hectares of mining claims (the Ivan claims and Sierra Medina claims).

Ivan Claims (23,748 hectares),
The mining claims extend between Marimaca and the Ivan Plant.

Sierra Medina Claims (14,505 hectares)
Located in one of the most attractive emerging regions in Chile, Coro now controls an important package of land in this district comprising 14,505 hectares of mining claims (35,842 acres), which are strategically located 40km from Antofagasta Minerals' Antucoya mine and Rencoret project, 50km from Mantos Blancos mine; and 60km from Marimaca *(section 3.6)*.



In 2015 the prior owner of the claims, indicated that the Sierra Medina claims, in December 2013, hosted undefined resources of 12.2 million tonnes at 1.18%CuT & 0.86%CuS at a 0.7%CuT cut-off. Coro has not conducted any due diligence on these resources and cannot give any assurance regarding their economic viability. Both the Ivan claim block and Sierra Medina claim block resources are believed to have been estimated to industry standards, but are not compliant with NI43-101 and therefore should not be relied on.

2.5 Marimaca Project Spend Life to Date ("LTD")
The following table shows the life to date expenditure on the Marimaca project including the acquisition of the Ivan Plant. Prior to completion of the maiden resource in January 2017, costs were expensed on the Marimaca claims (refer "Expensed Costs"). As the La Atómica and Sierra Miranda claims are adjacent to the known mineralization the Company has capitalized these costs along with costs incurred on the Marimaca claims from January 1st, 2017 (refer "MM Deferred"). Other Marimaca District exploration costs have been expensed (refer "MMD Exploration").

The costs of evaluating the Ivan Plant purchase were initially deferred (refer “Ivan evaluation costs”) and then transferred to property, plant and equipment as part of the purchase consideration (refer “Ivan purchase costs”). The ongoing care and maintenance costs are expensed in the income statement as a cost of maintaining the asset (refer “Ivan – care & maintenance”).

Table 3: ($000's)	Quarterly								YTD		
Expenditures	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Q118**	**2017**	**2018**	**LTD**
Expensed Costs:	**449**	**1,231**	**394**	**-**	**-**	**324**	**330**	**485**	**654**	**485**	**3,523**
MM exploration (a)	449	1,231	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,385**
Ivan care & maintenance (b)	-	-	-	-	-	324	249	406	**573**	**406**	**979**
MMD exploration (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	79	**81**	**79**	**160**
Capitalized Costs:	**-**	**-**	**583**	**813**	**10,831**	**977**	**3,197**	**1,624**	**15,818**	**1,624**	**18,025**
MM deferred (d)	-	-	-	796	645	977	3,197	1,624	5,615	1,624	7,239
Ivan evaluation costs (e)	-	-	583	17	(600)	-	-	-	(583)	**-**	-
Ivan purchase costs (f)	-	-	-	-	10,786	-	-	-	10,786	**-**	**10,786**
Total	**449**	**1,231**	**977**	**813**	**10,831**	**1,301**	**3,527**	**2,108**	**16,472**	**2,108**	**21,548**

a) Marimaca (“MM”) Exploration

In Q2 2016 the Company completed a 16-hole, 2,680 m drilling program and in Q3 2016 a second 44-hole, 11,060m drilling program, which resulted in increased labour and drill costs.

b) Ivan Care & Maintenance

The Ivan Plant was purchased to process ore from Marimaca and is a critical piece of the current Marimaca development plan. As the plant is not currently operating, the related care and maintenance costs are required to be expensed and therefore the Ivan Plant holding costs have been expensed to the statement of loss and deficit.

c) Marimaca District (“MMD”) Exploration

The Marimaca District includes properties that are not adjacent to the Marimaca claims (where the known mineralization exists today). Exploration activities within the Marimaca District include costs associated with the Naguayan property.

d) MM Deferred

An Independent Environmental Baseline Study (February 2017) indicated no material environmental issues that would impede the development of the Marimaca project; the information gathered will form part of the DFS. This information also formed the basis for the environmental permit applications for Marimaca, which were recently submitted.

Q1 and Q2 2017 expenditures for Marimaca included metallurgical test work, surface evaluation, and general exploration in the area. Q3 2017 includes engineering and geological expenses related to the DFS, including commencement of an infill drilling program of which 4,178 m had been completed by quarter end. In January 2018, the Company reported the results from the final 26 RC holes associated with the infill drilling program. For full results of the infill drill program reference should be made to the following news releases on January 17, 2018; December 22, 2017; December 5, 2017; and November 9, 2017.

During the Q3 and Q4 2017, Coro drilled 59 RC holes (11,928m) for infill purposes and a further 10 diamond holes (2,050m) for geometallurgical and geotechnical purposes. It also extended the known mineralization to the NE of the Marimaca claim with 11 RC holes (2,950m) completed in January 2018. In Q1 2018, the Company also completed a RC program on the La Atómica claims which extended the mineralization to the NW.

e) Ivan Evaluation Costs

Q4 2016 includes the initial $0.25m payment related to the Rayrock purchase and due diligence costs associated with evaluating the Rayrock acquisition. Q2 2017 expenditures for Ivan include the acquisition costs of Rayrock (*section 2.6*).

f) Ivan Purchase Costs

In June 2017, the Company acquired Rayrock. The seller retains a 2% NSR on all production from the Rayrock mineral properties *(section 3)*. Coro may acquire half the NSR for $2 million at any time and has a right of first refusal over the NSR.

The Ivan Plant has an installed capacity of 10,000 tonnes per year of copper cathode and operated from 1995 until 2012, when it was placed on care and maintenance. It has associated water rights and environmental and operating permits, some of which require updating.

2.6 Rayrock Acquisition

In addition, the acquisition of Rayrock included a large block of claims between Marimaca and the Ivan Plant, which significantly extends the Company's land package in the region. The following table sets out the details of the Rayrock purchase:

Table 4: Rayrock Purchase Consideration ($000's)	
Cash	6,219
Transaction costs	389
Total purchase consideration	**6,608**
The purchase price was allocated as follows:	
Current assets	23
Ivan plant	10,786
Total assets	10,809
Current liabilities	216
Restoration provision	3,985
Total liabilities	4,201
Net identifiable assets acquired	**6,608**

2.7 Marimaca Development Plan

In August 2017, the Company initiated a DFS with the mine plan being undertaken by NCL Ingeniería y Construcción S.A. ("NCL") and INGEROCK conducting the geotechnical work. Environmental & permitting work was undertaken by Bordoli Consultores Asociados and was successfully submitted to the Chilean authorities. As part of the DFS, the Company has also conducted additional metallurgical test work and infill drilling, with the results being used to update the geological resource (and subsequently the in pit resource). The Company anticipates that the DFS will be completed during Q2 2018.

The initial DFS which allows Coro to earn into the Marimaca claims will include 10,000 tonnes (22,046,030 lbs) of copper cathode per year via the Ivan Plant. The DFS considers trucking ore from Marimaca to the Ivan Plant. The DFS work also included completing infill and geotechnical drilling. The Company intends to expedite the permitting process with the objective of making a decision about implementing the project as soon as the permits are obtained.

3 FINANCIAL POSITION REVIEW

3.1 Cash and Working Capital

Table 5: Cash and Working Capital ($000's)	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	2,811	1,913
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	3,299	4,614
Inventories *(table 6)*	1,956	2,241
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(10,818)	(11,270)
Current portion of other debt *(note 8)*	(3,412)	(8,344)
Net working capital (including current portion of debt)	**(6,164)**	**(10,846)**
Net working capital (excluding current portion of debt)	**(2,752)**	**(2,502)**

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company financed its activities principally from the $5 million loan from Greenstone *(section 3.3.1)*. Cash outflows included $2.5 million in funding requirements for SCMB and $1.8 million to advance its development and exploration programs at Marimaca, in addition to general working capital requirements.

As of March 31, 2018, accounts receivable balance increased from $3.3 million to $4.6 million compared to as of December 31, 2017 mainly due to an increase in the environmental bonding requirements at SCMB of $1.1 million.

As of March 31, 2018, accounts payable balance increased to $11.3 million from $10.8 million compared as of December 31, 2017, due mainly to the aforementioned unpaid environmental bond.

Current debt also increased from $3.4 million to $8.3 million mainly due to the $5 million loan *(section 3.3.1).*

Table 6: Inventories ($000's)	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Consumable parts and supplies	160	248
Ore stockpiles	258	353
Copper in circuit	1,083	1,236
Finished goods	455	404
Total inventory	**1,956**	**2,241**

3.2 Other Assets

Table 7: Other Assets ($000's)	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment	**28,790**	**28,866**
Berta mine development (*section 5)*	7,986	7,978
Nora plant (*section 5)*	4,000	4,000
Ivan plant (*section 5)*	10,693	10,693
Berta facilities *(section 5)*	5,718	5,724
Construction in progress (other)	264	264
Other	129	207
Exploration & evaluation assets	**5,930**	**7,553**
Marimaca *(section 2.1)*	5,100	6,129
La Atomica	515	809
Planta Prat	-	100
El Jote	315	-
Sierra Miranda	-	100
Naguayan	-	200
Total other assets	**34,720**	**36,419**

Ivan Plant
Purchased in June 2017 *(section 2.6)*, the Ivan Plant is not currently operative and will be kept in care and maintenance until it is necessary to start commissioning and testing. The Company expensed a total of $0.4 million for care maintenance costs associated with the Ivan Plant for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Total assets of Coro as at March 31, 2018 were $45 million (Dec 2017: $43 million).

3.3 Other Liabilities

Table 8: - Other Liabilities ($000's)	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Current	**3,412**	**8,344**
Finance lease	160	66
Shareholder loan *(section 3.3.1)*	2,940	8,153
Current portion of other debt	-	-
Deferred revenue	313	125
Non-current	**6,833**	**6,872**
Finance lease	-	
Other debt	250	250
Restoration provision (*section 3.3.2*)	6,583	6,622
Total other liabilities	**10,245**	**15,216**

3.3.1 Shareholder loan
In December 2017, Coro entered into a credit agreement with its major shareholder Greenstone, pursuant to which Greenstone has advanced $3 million to Coro on December 20, 2017. Under the terms of the credit agreement, the loan has an eleven month term and bears interest at 12% per annum until March 31, 2018, after which the interest has increased to 15%. Greenstone will receive a 3% arrangement fee payable at the end of the loan term under the credit agreement.

In February 2018, a further $5 million was advanced, under a new credit agreement with Greenstone. Under the terms of the credit agreement, the loan has an eleven-month term and bears interest at 12% per annum until June 30, 2018, after which the interest will be increased to 15%. Greenstone will receive a 3% arrangement fee payable at the end of the loan term under the credit agreement.

3.3.2 Restoration provision

Details of the restoration provision are as follows:

Table 9: Restoration Provision ($000's)

	Nora	Ivan	Berta	Total
Balance, January 1. 2017	1,281	-	-	1,281
Initial provision	-	3,985	819	4,804
Reclamation revaluation	13	76	304	393
Accretion expense	31	56	18	105
Balance at December 31, 2017	**1,325**	**4,117**	**1,141**	**6,583**
Accretion expense	8	25	6	39
Balance at March 31, 2018	**1,333**	**4,142**	**1,147**	**6,622**

In calculating the present value of the restoration provisions as at March 31, 2018, management used a risk-free rate between 1.38% and 2.75% and inflation rate between 2.10% and 2.30%. The undiscounted cash flows, before inflation adjustments, estimated to settle the restoration provisions are approximately equal to the discounted cash flows. Due to the nature of closure plans, cash expenditures are expected to occur over a significant period of time with the majority of the expenditures expected to as follows: Nora and Berta in 7 to 8 years and Ivan Plant in 2 to 24 years.

a) Nora Plant

Nora's restoration provision of $1.3 million consists primarily of costs associated with reclamation and closure activities for the Nora Plant. These activities include costs for disposition of chemical materials, earthworks, and the dismantling and demolition of structures.

b) Berta Facilities

Berta Facilities' restoration provision of $1.2 million consists primarily of the costs associated with the auxiliary installations of the mine plant and the crushing and agglomeration facilities.

c) Ivan Plant

Ivan Plant's restoration provision of $4.1 million primarily consists of costs associated with reclamation and closure activities for the Ivan Plant and mine site. These activities include costs for disposition of chemical materials, earthworks, and the dismantling and demolition of structures.

3.4 Equity and Financings

Table 10: Shareholders' Equity ($000's)	**December 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2018**
Common shares *(table 11)*	92,635	92,635
Contributed surplus	7,789	7,881
Accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI")	439	582
Deficit	(74,331)	(77,055)
Non-controlling interest ("NCI")	(4,810)	(5,342)
Total shareholders' equity	**21,722**	**18,701**

Equity instruments

Table 11: Equity Instruments	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Common shares outstanding	651,929,511	651,929,511
Options outstanding	33,450,000	33,450,000
Weighted average exercise price	CA$0.13	CA$0.13
Market capitalization ($000's)	CA$78,231	CA$65,193
Closing share price	CA$0.12	CA$0.10

Coro was incorporated in 2004 and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, under the symbol "COP". As of March 31, 2018 the Company had 651,929,512 (December 31, 2017: 651,929,512) shares outstanding and a market capitalization of CA$65.2 million. The Company has its registered corporate office in Vancouver BC, Canada.

Table 12: - Use of Proceeds Table

Description	Shares (000's)	Price CA$	Gross Proceeds ($000's)	Intended Use	Actual Use
Feb 16 – Share Issuance	79,800	$0.04	CA$3,192	Marimaca, Berta & working capital	As intended
May 16 – Conversion	106,730	$0.10	Conversion of Convertible Debenture (no proceeds received)		
July 16 – Share Issuance	100,000	$0.10	CA$10,000	Marimaca, Berta & working capital	As intended
Dec 16 – Share Issuance	37,523	$0.14	CA$4,000	Marimaca, Berta & working capital	As intended
Mar 17 – Share Issuance	15,592	$0.15	CA$2,300	Marimaca, Berta & working capital	As intended
Apr 17 – Share Issuance	92,088	$0.15	CA$13,800	Marimaca, Rayrock & working capital	As intended
Sep 17 – Share Issuance	35,900	$0.13	CA$4,667	Marimaca DFS & working capital	As intended
Oct 17 – Share Issuance	20,662	$0.13	CA$2,686	Marimaca DFS & working capital	As intended

3.5 Non-controlling Interest

Under the SCMB Amended Shareholders Agreement, ProPipe had a 35% interest (2017: 35%) in SCMB, which was subsequently acquired after period under the proposed reorganization (*section 5).*

3.6 Contractual Obligations and Option Payments

The following table shows the contractual obligations of the Company including property options payments as at March 31, 2018:

Table 13: - Contractual Obligations and Option Payments ($000's)	Nine Months 2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
Property option payments					
Marimaca	125	-	-	-	125
La Atómica	500	1,000	4,400	-	5,900
El Joté	250	2,440	-	-	2,690
Naguayan	-	300	700	5,300	6,300
Sierra Miranda	5,900	-	-	-	**5,900**
Total property option payments	**6,775**	**3,740**	**5,100**	**5,300**	**20,915**
Operating leases	**114**	**104**	**75**	-	**293**
Total	**6,889**	**3,844**	**5,175**	**5,300**	**21,208**

a) Marimaca Properties, Chile

Marimaca Claims

In August 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Marimaca copper oxide prospect for $185,000 ($60,000 paid); the remaining $125,000 payment is due on completion of an NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate and engineering study that demonstrates the technical and economic feasibility of producing a minimum of 1,500tpy of copper cathode by August 2018, in order to earn an initial 51% interest. Under the agreement, Coro can acquire a further 24% interest by obtaining project construction finance, or contributing the Ivan Plant (which was agreed in a subsequent amendment). The owner of the property will maintain a 25% interest with a 15% interest free carried to commercial production and a 10% participating interest that is subject to dilution.

La Atómica Claims

In August 2017, a binding letter of intent ("LOI") was signed to acquire 100% of the Atómica property (option agreement signed October 2017) by making $6.0 million in option payments as follows: $100,000 (paid); $0.5 million on 12-month anniversary date; $1.0 million on 24-month anniversary date; and $4.0 million on 36-month anniversary date. A 1.5% net smelter return ("NSR") is payable on the claims, with the Company's option to purchase 0.5% out of the 1.5% for $2.0 million at any time.

Sierra Miranda Claims

Under the terms of the January 2018 Sierra Miranda Promise to Buy and Sell Agreement, the Company may acquire 100% of SM claims immediately adjoining its Marimaca property for a total cash consideration of $6.0 million, $0.10 million (paid) and the balance of $5.9 million payable on completion of due diligence and certain other transfers of title. In addition, the claims will be subject to a 2% NSR.

b) Marimaca District, Chile

Naguayan Claims

In October 2017, a binding LOI was signed to acquire 100% of the Naguayan property, by making $6.5 million in option payments as follows; $0.2 million (paid), $0.3 million on 12-month anniversary date; $0.7 million on 24-month anniversary date; $1.75 million on 36 month anniversary date; and $3.55 million on 48-month anniversary date. A 1.5% NSR is payable, with the Company option to purchase 0.5% out of the 1.5% for $2.0 million at any time up to one year (12 months) following the start of commercial production on the property.

c) Other Properties, Chile

El Joté Claims

In May 2016, SCMB optioned the El Joté (formerly called "Salvadora") copper project, located approximately 30km NW of the Nora Plant and 58km NE of the port of Chañaral in the III Region of Chile. SCMB may acquire a 100% interest in the property by completing the following option payment schedule totaling $3.0 million; with $0.32 million (paid) and other payments on or before: May 2018; $0.25 million, and May 2019; $2.44 million. The final payment may be made in eight equal instalments of $0.3 million plus interest at LIBOR, and SCMB may start production with the first instalment payment. A 1.5% NSR is retained by the vendor, which can be purchased for $1.5 million at any time.

4 EXPENDITURES REVIEW

The following table details the Company’s quarterly expenditures for the last 8 quarters.

Table 14: ($000’s) **Expenditures Summary**	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Q118**
Expenses								
Exploration expenditures *(table 15)*	549	1,157	423	18	38	6	89	420
Writedown exploration and evaluation asset	-		-	-	220	-	15,683	1,621
Ivan plant care and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	324	249	406
Depreciation and amortization	2	4	5	5	6	7	6	19
Legal and filing fees	28	12	13	25	28	4	7	30
Other corporate costs	116	61	131	156	106	139	181	168
Salaries & management fees	109	183	139	229	177	258	309	444
Share-based payments	15	304	426	201	294	115	101	92
Operating loss	**819**	**1,720**	**1,136**	**634**	**870**	**854**	**16,627**	**3,200**
Finance income	(23)	(60)	(88)	-	-	-	(10)	28
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	183	16	(134)	68	96	21	63	25
Unrealized loss (gain) on held-for-trading	(24)	(3)	(9)	(12)	1	4	(1)	3
Loss per quarter	**955**	**1,674**	**905**	**690**	**966**	**878**	**16,678**	**3,256**
Attributable to:								
Owners of parent	947	1,653	907	588	832	717	11,485	2,724
Non-controlling interest	9	20	(2)	7	11	20	5,551	532
Other comprehensive loss (income)	(151)	(42)	114	(50)	(36)	68	150	(143)
Comprehensive loss	**804**	**1,632**	**1,019**	**546**	**807**	**805**	**17,185**	**3,113**
Attributable to:								
Owners of parent	796	1,612	1,021	538	796	785	11,634	2,581
Non-controlling interest	9	20	(2)	7	11	20	5,551	532
Basic loss (earnings) per share ($)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Fully diluted loss per share ($)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

As of March 31, 2018, the Berta/Nora complex had not reached a state of commercial production and therefore has not recorded any sales or revenues.

In Q417, the Company recorded an impairment charge against the Nora asset of $15.7 million *(section 5.2)*. Q217 includes the write off of the deferred exploration costs associated with the Planta Prat project. A further $1.6 million impairment charge was recorded in Q1 2018 at Nora Plant as a result of the capitalization of additional losses incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Legal and filing fees are higher in the first half of each year as a result of annual listing fees, and legal & regulatory costs associated with the annual general meeting.

The Ivan Plant was purchased to process ore from Marimaca and therefore represents a key piece of the current Marimaca development plan. Because the plant is not currently operating, the related care and maintenance costs are required to be expensed and therefore the Ivan Plant holding costs at the Ivan Plant have been expensed and reflected in the statement of loss.

Other corporate costs mainly include corporate travel costs, audit and accounting fees, insurance, rent and investor communications costs. Included within Q216, Q416, and Q117, are costs associated with an increasing marketing effort surrounding the $12.0 million financing *(section 5.1)*. In Q217 and Q317, expenses include accounting fees for taxation matters related the 2016 amalgamation and other tax related filings, travel expenses for a board meeting in Chile and costs in connection with the marketing efforts towards the $6 million private placement closed in October.

In Q417, costs are related to corporate travel for a second board meeting in Chile for the evaluation of Nora Plant and also investor relations travel and conferences costs. Q118 are consistent with prior periods and Q117.

Salaries and management fees are limited to corporate salaries and do not include any Chilean-based exploration and development team members. The increase in Q317 is due to the incorporation of the new President and CEO in June 2017. The increase in Q316 is associated with a one-off payment made in respect of the retirement of a founder and executive director of the Company. In addition, effective September 1, 2016, the Company began paying fees to Directors who had previously not been compensated for services provided. Q1 and Q217 costs are higher due to the appointment of our VP Communications and investor relations, and the President and CEO in June 2017. The increase in Q118 is associated with severance costs.

The variation in the share-based compensation is consistent with the various options granted.

4.1 Other Exploration Costs

The Company's other exploration properties include Marimaca District, Celeste and El Jote. The group others includes Llancahue, Gloria, Sierra Medina, and Ivan claims.

Table 15: ($000's)	**Quarterly**								**YTD**		
Exploration Chile	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Q118**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Consult, lab & prof.	56	87	104	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	-
Drilling & trenching	328	929	171	-	-	-	80	61	1,445	80	61
General & admin costs	119	47	96	15	14	6	9	336	349	44	336
Property investigations	46	94	52	3	24	-	-	22	194	26	22
Property acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total exploration costs	**549**	**1,157**	**423**	**18**	**38**	**6**	**89**	**420**	**2,241**	**150**	**420**
By Project:											
Marimaca	450	1,231	396	-	-	-	-	-	2,101	-	-
Marimaca District *(incl. Naguayan)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	79	-	80	79
Celeste	18	-	-	-	20	-	-	22	19	20	22
El Jote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Others	82	(74)	27	18	18	6	9	312	121	51	312
Total exploration costs	**549**	**1,157**	**423**	**18**	**38**	**6**	**89**	**420**	**2,241**	**150**	**420**

Exploration expenses dropped significantly in Q117 as a result of starting to capitalize exploration expenditures on Marimaca following the release of the NI 43-101 resource and management's belief that these costs can now be recovered. General and Administration costs include a portion of all administrative costs of running the Company's Santiago office and a provision for IVA. In Chile, IVA is not refundable in cash and is applied against other IVA credits. Property investigations costs in Q216 principally relate to the payment of annual Patentes (mining taxes) on the Celeste and Llancachue's exploration properties; and from Q316 and Q416 mainly relate to Marimaca District's exploration property assays and mining claims payments. Q118 includes the payment of claim fees associated with the Company's enlarged land position.

4.2 Related Party Disclosure

The Company considers the Executive Directors and Officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

Table 16: Key Management	**Quarterly**								**YTD**		
Personnel Compensation ($000's)	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Q118**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Short-term employee benefits	200	264	185	505	235	308	308	552	839	1,356	552
Share-based payments	14	261	364	188	279	110	95	86	683	672	86
Total	**213**	**525**	**549**	**694**	**515**	**419**	**402**	**638**	**1,522**	**2,028**	**638**

As at March 31, 2018, accrued amounts payable to employees were $0.4 million and $8.3 million was payable to a shareholder which is included under current portion of other debt (section 3.3.1).

The increase in Q118 in short term employee benefits is due principally to severance payments.

5 SCMB REORGANIZATION & OPERATION

5.1 Reorganization & Financing

The Company has entered into the $12 million SCMB Financing that will provide a long-term funding solution for the SCM Berta operations without financial recourse to Coro. Coro will retain an interest in the existing SCM Berta operation and will have the opportunity to participate in the future capital development of the project as it is further de-risked. Notwithstanding the achieved and potential operational improvements, it is expected that SCM Berta will remain a higher cost and higher risk operation due to the requirement to haul Pregnant Leach Solution ("PLS"). Consequently, one of the major outcomes of the Strategic Review is that the optimal technical and financial solution for SCM Berta is likely to be the installation of a new 5,000 tonne per year SXEW circuit at Berta. A new SXEW plant at Berta is expected to cost approximately $8 million and take approximately eight months to construct once detailed engineering has been completed and an environmental permit obtained, which is expected to take between eight and twelve months.

With the deployment of the additional capital, SCM Berta intends to continue its current operations while the permitting regime and timetable for the proposed new Berta SXEW plant is confirmed. However, depending on the operational performance and the copper price, a decision may be taken to put the operation on care and maintenance while the permit is obtained to build the new SXEW plant at Berta. This would require a further injection of funding to suspend operations and settle outstanding creditors, maintain the core senior operational team and ensure ongoing regulatory compliance. As detailed below, participation in any further funding will be solely at Coro's discretion.

SCM Berta Financing

Coro has agreed a binding term sheet with GSII, an affiliate of Coro's largest shareholder Greenstone, whereby GSII will invest up to $12 million directly in SCMB. The SCMB Financing will provide the necessary capital to secure the future of the SCM Berta operation. The proceeds will be used to: reduce in creditors, required capital expenditures, pay environmental bonds, perform engineering and permitting for the new Berta SXEW plant, undertake El Jote drilling, test work and option payments and make an initial payment to acquire the 35% minority interest in SCM Berta. The SCMB facility will be structured as a secured convertible loan into Coro's 100% owned subsidiary MCC. Of the $12 million an initial $9 million has already been advanced, with a maturity date of 125 days. A further $3 million is available for drawdown during this period.

MCC Reorganisation & Minority Interest Acquisition

The SCMB Financing was conditional on acquiring the remaining 35% minority interest of SCMB for an initial upfront payment of $0.75 million (paid), with three future instalments of $0.5 million falling 12, 18 and 24 months after the initial payment. Following the minority interest acquisition, a restructuring of existing debt owing to and from Coro, MCC and SCM Berta and the possible creation of a newly incorporated entity to hold the shares of MCC (the "MCC Reorganisation") and conversion of the full $12 million SCMB Financing (the Conversion"), Coro would own 25% and GII 75% of MCC, which in turn would own 100% interest in SCM Berta.

The MCC Reorganisation must be completed within 60 days ("MCC Reorganisation Deadline") following the initial drawdown of $9 million convertible loan. The loan will be secured against the shares directly in MCC, SCM Berta and the shareholder loan claim against SCM Berta. Interest will accrue monthly at the MCC level at a rate of 15% per annum only from the MCC Reorganisation Deadline until either conversion or the maturity date in the event that the MCC Reorganisation Deadline is not met and is payable in cash by MCC. As part of the Reorganization, Coro has agreed to provide management services to MCC and SCM Berta. The SCMB Financing considered the valuation of Coro's existing loans and equity in SCMB as being $4 million.

Coro Funding Option

As part of the Reorganization and financing, Coro has also retained an option to fund $4 million into MCC for a period of 120 days. To the extent that Coro funds the $4 million, $3 million would be used instead of the $3 million undrawn SCMB facility and $1 million would be used to repay GSII. If this option is exercised, this would result post Conversion, in the shareholding of MCC being 50% Coro and 50% GII.

Related Party Matters
The proposed SCMB facility represents a related party transaction and conversion of the SCMB facility into an equity interest in MCC requires disinterested shareholder approval.

Conditions Precedent and Timetable
The Company has called an annual general and special shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2018 to, among other things, seek disinterested shareholder approval for the conversion of the SCMB facility into an equity interest in MCC. For full terms and conditions of the Reorganization and Financing reference should be made to the Company's news release dated April 19, 2018.

5.2 SCMB Operation

As at March 31, 2018, Coro holds a 65% interest in SCMB, which owns the Nora Plant and the Berta deposit ("Berta"). The primary feed for Nora to date has been Berta, which is located ~20km west of the village of Inca de Oro and 62 kilometres by road south of Nora, in the III region of Chile. Subsequent to period end, in conjunction with the aforementioned financing and reorganization, MCC acquired the remaining 35% minority interest in SCMB (April 2018) resulting in Coro temporarily owning a 100% interest in SCMB.

The following table shows the copper production and sales from SCMB since inception.

	Quarterly								Annual		YTD	
Table 17: SCMB KPIs	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Q118**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**LTD**
Cathode produced	434	490	508	421	496	644	765	828	**1,775**	**2,326**	**828**	**5,011**
Cathode sold	425	458	528	459	477	627	753	829	**1,804**	**2,317**	**829**	**4,948**

In December 2016, construction of the Berta crushing, agglomeration, and leaching facilities commenced and trucking of PLS to the Nora Plant started in June 2017 which explains the increase in production in Q3 2017. Optimization of the operation has resulted in a steady increase in product.

No unit cost (cost per pound) information has been provided as SCMB has not yet reached commercial production levels but it is expected to be able achieve this once production ramps up toward the intended capacity.

In June 2017, SCMB was granted an operating permit for the Berta plant based on static pads from Sernageomin, the Chilean Mining Authority. On May 8, 2018, SCMB was granted the Berta Sur Pit Phase 1 mine technical permit.

Q1 2018 MD&A (expressed in U.S. Dollars) CORO MINING TSX Symbol: COP Page| 17

Development and Capitalized Operational Expenditure Analysis

Table 18: SCMB Expenditure Summary ($000's)	2013 to 2016	2017	2018	LTD
Nora plant (net)	**12,597**	**7,086**	**1,621**	**21,304**
Acquisition costs	4,583	-	-	4,583
Remediation, refurbishment and start up costs	1,850	-	-	1,850
Capitalized interest and finance costs	2,095	315	329	2,739
Other additions (net of disposals)	1,506	511	72	2,090
Pre-commercial sales proceeds	(8,382)	(14,144)	(5,346)	(27,872)
Capitalized production costs	10,945	20,404	6,566	37,914
Mine development	**7,900**	**86**	**(8)**	**7,978**
Berta facilities	**-**	**5,718**	**6**	**5,724**
Capitalized development costs	**20,497**	**12,889**	**1,619**	**35,005**
Construction in progress (other)	-	(72)	-	264
Expensed evaluation costs	-	-	-	4,428
Total expenditure	**20,497**	**12,817**	**1,619**	**39,697**

a) Nora Plant

Impairment Review

As of March 31, 2018, the Company continued to capitalize costs on the Berta Facilities and the Nora Plant as it has not yet reached commercial production. As there were no significant changes in the assumptions from year end 2017, the Company recorded a further impairment of the Nora Plant of $1.6 million as of March 31, 2018.

Under accounting rules the Company is required to review the carrying value of its assets on a continuing basis to ensure that the carrying value does not exceed the fair market value of the underlying asset. For accounting purposes the Company views the Nora Plant as a standalone cash generating unit ("CGU") from the Berta Mine and Berta Facilities.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company concluded that an impairment indicator existed. In conjunction with its accounting policy on impairment of non-financial assets the Company recognized an impairment charge of $15.7m reducing the carry value of the Nora Plant to $4.0 million. In determining the fair value, the Company considered the future uses of the plant and the current operational performance. It also considered that over the course of the ramp-up period the Company incurred operating losses that were capitalized to the Nora Plant which resulted in the Nora asset being carried at value above its fair market value.

The Company also undertook an impairment review of the Berta Mine and Berta Facilities (which it considers one CGU) and determined that the carrying value did not exceed its fair market value as of December 31, 2017. In this determination, the Company considered the implementation of SXEW plant at Berta in order to reduce its high current operating costs.

As noted above the Company recorded an impairment review as of December 31, 2017. Subsequent to March 31, 2018 the Company announced the SCMB Financing which supports and is consistent with the carrying value of the assets established as of December 31, 2017. In the Company's view there have been no significant changes since year end and therefore there is significant doubt as to the recoverability of the costs capitalized at the Nora Plant during the first three months of 2018. The Company has recorded a further impairment charge of $1.6 million which re-establishes the carrying values established as of December 31, 2017.

All of these impairment related assumptions are highly subjective and subject to change over time; changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the underlying assets carrying values.

Asset Impairment vs. Valuation of SCMB

The impairment review performed for the Nora Plant and the Berta site considered the estimated fair values of the underlying assets and not the fair value of SCMB, the entity. In determining the fair value of SCMB, one would have to consider not only the fair value of all of the underlying assets (which include the Nora Plant and the Berta site) but also the liabilities associated with the SCMB entity, that are included within the consolidated financial statements. As at December 31, 2018, included within the consolidated accounts payable and accrued liabilities for Coro are approximately $10.1 million that relate specifically to SCMB and asset retirement obligations of $2.5 million that would need to be considered in any valuation of SCMB the entity.

b) Berta Facilities

El Joté Copper Project– A potential additional source of future feed for Nora

In May 2016**,** SCMB optioned the El Joté (formerly "Salvadora") copper project, located ~ 30km NW of the Nora Plant and 58km NE of the port of Chañaral in the III Region of Chile *(section 3.6).*

6 RISKS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES & POLICIES

For a full version of the critical accounting estimates and policies reference should be made to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, which are available on the Company's website at www.coromining.com. In addition, reference should be made to the most recently filed Annual Information Form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

6.1 Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Financial Reporting

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is communicated to senior management, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS;
- ensure the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions that could have a material effect on the annual or interim financial statements.

Management has concluded that, as at March 31, 2018 the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective due to the existence of a material weakness. A material weakness existed in the design of internal control over financial reporting caused by a lack of adequate segregation of duties in the financial close process. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for preparing, authorizing, and reviewing information that is key to the preparation of financial reports. He is also responsible for preparing and reviewing the resulting financial reports. This weakness has the potential to result in material misstatements in the Company's financial statements.

Management has concluded, and the audit committee has agreed that taking into account the present stage of the Company's development, the Company does not have sufficient size and scale to warrant the hiring of additional staff to remediate the weakness at this time. There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

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

6.2 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.

6.3 Nature of Operations and Going Concern - *Refer to section 1*

6.4 NI 43-101 Compliance Requirements

Under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), if an issuer disclosures in writing scientific or technical information about a mineral project on a property material to the issuer, the issuer must include in the written disclosure the name and the relationship to the issuer of the qualified person who: (a) prepared or supervised the preparation of the information that forms the basis for the written disclosure or (b) approved the written disclosure. For the purposes of this MD&A, Luis Albano Tonto, President and CEO of the Company, a mining engineer with more than 30 years of experience is the Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 has approved the written disclosure in this MD&A. This MD&A references a number of previous news releases in respect of disclosure of technical matters relating to mineral properties and reference should be made to these news releases to fully understand these references.

6.5 Government Laws, Regulation & Permitting

Mining and exploration activities of the Company are subject to both domestic and foreign laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, mine safety, waste disposal, toxic substances, the environment and other matters. Although the Company believes that all exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to carry out exploration and development at its projects. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary licences and permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. Any failure to comply with permits and applicable laws and regulations, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption or closure of operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

6.6 Other Risks

Reference should be made to the Company's risk and critical accounting policies and practices section of the December 31, 2017, Management Discussion and Analysis for a complete discussion of the risk factors associated with **Nature of Operations; NI 43-101 Compliance Requirements, Government Laws, Regulation & Permitting, Key Management and Competition; Title to Properties; Commodity Prices; Foreign Currency Risk;** amongst other things.

6.7 Critical Accounting Policies

Reference should be made to the Company's risks and critical accounting policies and practices section of the December 31, 2017, Management Discussion and Analysis for a complete discussion on the critical accounting policies associated with **Estimates and use of judgement, New Accounting Pronouncements;** amongst other things.

7 SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION & SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Certain balance sheet items have been reclassified to conform to current presentation

Table 19: ($000's)	**Annual**		**YTD**
Selected Annual Information	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Net sales or revenues			
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations	(3,586)	(19,212)	(3,256)
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations per-share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations diluted per-share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)
Net earnings (loss)	(3,586)	(19,212)	(3,256)
Net earnings (loss) per-share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)
Net earnings (loss) diluted per-share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)
Total assets	28,930	42,786	45,187
Total long-term financial liabilities	1,712	6,833	6,872
Cash dividends declared	-	-	-

Table 20: ($000's)	Summary of Financial Position							
Financial Position	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Q118**
Financial Position								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,773	3,353	4,257	2,469	2,780	3,991	2,811	1,913
Accounts receivable and prepaids	916	1,177	1,296	1,597	2,399	2,477	3,299	4,614
Inventory	1,257	1,666	1,578	1,132	1,653	1,787	1,956	2,241
Total Current Assets	**3,946**	**6,196**	**7,131**	**5,198**	**6,832**	**8,255**	**8,066**	**8,768**
Property, plant and equipment	18,346	19,816	20,862	24,443	38,285	40,758	28,790	28,866
Exploration and evaluation assets	177	880	938	1,751	1,799	2,733	5,930	7,553
Total Assets	**22,470**	**26,891**	**28,931**	**31,392**	**46,916**	**51,746**	**42,786**	**45,187**
Liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,835	4,526	4,073	4,612	5,694	8,127	10,818	11,270
Other debt (current)	1,581	1,094	563	281	-	-	-	-
Finance leases & other debt (current)	462	515	308	286	989	691	3,412	8,344
Total Current Liabilities	**4,878**	**6,135**	**4,944**	**5,179**	**6,683**	**8,818**	**14,231**	**19,614**
Non-current Liabilities								
Non-current portion of financing lease	313	180	181	-	-	-	-	-
Restoration provision	1,299	1,303	1,281	2,108	6,606	6,140	6,583	6,622
Other debt (non current)	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Shareholders' Equity								
Common shares	66,037	70,645	74,477	76,389	86,420	90,255	92,635	92,635
Contributed surplus	6,401	6,719	7,155	7,369	7,667	7,799	7,789	7,881
AOCI	642	684	571	621	657	589	439	582
Deficit	(58,147)	(59,801)	(60,708)	(61,296)	(62,128)	(62,846)	(74,331)	(77,055)
	14,933	**18,247**	**21,495**	**23,083**	**32,616**	**35,797**	**26,532**	**24,043**
Non-controlling interest	797	777	779	772	761	741	(4,810)	(5,342)
Total Shareholders' Equity	**15,730**	**19,024**	**22,274**	**23,855**	**33,377**	**36,538**	**21,722**	**18,701**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**22,470**	**26,892**	**28,930**	**31,392**	**46,916**	**51,746**	**42,786**	**45,187**
Weighted average # of shares (000's)	277,845	314,494	348,346	485,304	529,917	561,763	576,563	651,930
Working Capital	(932)	61	2,188	19	149	(563)	(6,164)	(10,846)