CORO MINING CORP.

Management Discussion and Analysis for the three months ended March 31, 2010

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

May 10, 2010

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR. 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") or the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. The following information is prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and denominated in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

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1 PROFILE AND STRATEGY

1.1 Profile

Coro Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Coro") is an exploration/ development stage mining company that was incorporated in 2004 and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, under the symbol "COP". As of May 7, 2010 the Company had 91,406,863 shares outstanding and a market capitalization of CA$35.2 million. The Company has its registered corporate office in Vancouver, Canada.

San Jorge:
In Argentina, the Company is currently developing its medium sized San Jorge porphyry copper-gold deposit, located in the Province of Mendoza. The Company is acquiring a 100% interest in San Jorge through an option agreement. The Company is currently advancing San Jorge through the permitting process in Mendoza, Argentina, which includes approval of its Environmental Impact Study ("EIS").

Chacay:
The Company owns 100%, subject to a 2% Net Profit Interest (capped at $2 million), of the Cerro-Chacay copper prospect which is located 12km southeast of Teck Resources' Relincho property. In March 2010 and May 2010, the Company announced the results of a 1,004 metre drill program, highlighted by hole-CHCRC13 which intercepted 122 metres of 0.77% copper.

Other Properties:
In South Central Chile, the Company has staked a number of areas (the "Talca" Properties), which it believes is an under explored copper porphyry belt and had entered into agreement with Freeport McMoRan ("Freeport") to explore these properties. Freeport completed a 7 hole reverse circulation drill program at Llancahue property and one of these holes, LLA-07, intersected 100m at 1.375% CuT + 0.015% Mo+ 3.8g/t Ag. Freeport has subsequently withdrawn from all the existing properties in the Talca Belt including Llancahue.

Also, within the Talca Belt is the Pocillas prospect, a low sulphidation epithermal prospect discovered by Cyprus Amax ("Cyprus") in the early 1990's. Cyprus'sampling of the pyrophyllite workings returned low levels of Au, but first pass hand trenching at lower elevations along strike returned peak values of 13m at 2.95 g/t Au including 2m at 12.8g/tAu, 21m at 0.62g/t Au, and 33m at 0.50g/tAu. These results are believed to be reliable, having been sampled and assayed to the standards of the day, but have not been confirmed by Coro, and so should not be relied upon.

The Company also holds the Celeste and Gloria properties in Chile.

1.2 Strategy

Coro was founded with the goal of building a mining company focused on medium-sized base and precious metals deposits in Latin America. It intends to achieve this goal through the exploration for, and acquisition of, projects that can be developed and placed into production. The Corporation's strategy is to become a mid-tier producer and intends to do this by identifying, securing and developing resources that are located in areas with established infrastructure. To minimize any political and execution risks associated with its strategy, Coro intends to focus its strategy in politically stable countries.

1.3 Cash and Financing

As of March 31, 2010 the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $1.8 million (December 31, 2009: $2.1m) and a working capital of $1.5 million (December 31, 2009: $1.8m). From inception to March 31, 2010, the Company had cumulatively raised $38.9 million in cash through the issuance of common shares. No debt has been raised by the Company at this time. From inception, the cash has been used in part to acquire and advance the San Jorge project ($15.1 million). A further $16.9 million has been spent on exploration in Chile and $2.0 million in Mexico. $4.4 million had also been spent on evaluation and acquisition/option costs associated with the Cerro Negro copper mine ("Cerro Negro"), the option on which was subsequently terminated in the fourth quarter of 2008.

At April 30, 2010, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $1.5 million.

1.4 Key Personnel and Competencies

The Board of Directors is comprised of four Independent Directors, one Outside Director and two Executive Directors. The Board is chaired by Robert Watts, an Independent Director with over 40 years experience in the mining industry. The four Independent Directors have significant experience in the fields of Exploration, Accounting & Finance, Mining Law, and Mining Operations. The Outside Director represents the Company's major shareholder Benton Resources Corp. ("Benton"). Alan Stephens is the President and CEO of the Company and has over 34 years of international mining experience including Latin America.

2 PROJECTS UPDATE

2.1 Overview

- Commitment and extension announced to make $2 million San Jorge payment (May 2010)
- Environmental Authority in Mendoza requests additional hydrological work to be undertaken at San Jorge (April 2010)
- Drilling at Chacay intercepted 122 metres at 0.77% from 1,004m drill program (March and May 2010)
- Completion of the Sectoral review of the San Jorge Environmental Impact Study ("EIS") including more than 10 opinions endorsing the project (February 2010)

2.2 San Jorge, Argentina

Stage and development of Project:
San Jorge is a development stage property with an established NI 43-101 resource. The Company is currently working through the environmental approval phase of the project with the Provincial Government in Mendoza. Upon approval of the EIS, the Company will look to complete a pre-feasibility study ("PFS") and establish the financing parameters for the project. Assuming approval is obtained in 2010, and subject to continued positive engineering studies, the Company could have production from San Jorge in early 2014.

Environmental Approval:
The Company submitted its EIS for approval in October 2008 to the Provincial Government on Mendoza which accepted it for evaluation in March 2009. Since being accepted for evaluation, the EIS has been through two significant stages of the approval process. In September 2009, the Company announced that the National Technological University ("UTN") of Mendoza had completed its evaluation of the EIS on behalf of the Provincial Government of Mendoza. This report was a significant milestone in the EIS approval process as it provides the government and people of Mendoza with an impartial and independent evaluation of the Project. The UTN report states that the EIS has satisfactorily complied with all national and provincial regulations, and has concluded that the Project, if developed in full compliance with these regulations, would have a highly positive economic impact on the Province of Mendoza in general and the district of Uspallata in particular.

The second stage of the approval process was the Sectoral Review, which was completed in February 2010. The Sectoral Review was a process coordinated and supervised by the Provincial Secretary of the Environment and included more than 10 opinions from provincial bodies which endorsed the project. The Review included presentations from the Natural Resources Department, Environmental and Urban Development Department, Irrigation Department, Provincial Environmental Council, Scientific and Technological Center, Municipality of Las Heras, Hydrology Department amongst others. With the positive results and conclusions from the Sectoral Review, a formal public hearing is the next step in the permitting process and represents the final step in the public consultation process. Our Argentinean team has met extensively with numerous interested parties during the last twelve months and we welcome the opportunity to formalize this process. The Public hearing represents a further opportunity for the Company and the Government to address the concerns of interested parties prior to the Environment Impact Declaration being submitted to the Secretary of the Environment for approval.

On April 13, 2010, the Company announced that it had been advised by the Environmental Authority of the Provincial Government of Mendoza, that it required an additional study to be completed to provide further hydrological information on the project. Specifically, the project is located within the Yalguaraz hydrological basin, which the Company's EIS states is not connected to the adjacent Uspallata basin, which in turn forms part of the Mendoza river system. The Company had been requested to conduct additional hydrological work to reconfirm this conclusion. Coro has subsequently responded to this request and anticipates a formal response shortly. Coro is fully committed to developing San Jorge in such a way that no water resources, including those where the project is located, would be affected by contamination, as required by local and national regulations, and by international best practices.

Economics:
On April 1, 2008 GRD Minproc completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") contemplating production of 35-50,000 tonnes per annum of copper in concentrates, with a significant gold credit, from flotation of the enriched and primary resources. At $2.00 per pound of copper, and a $600 per ounce of gold, the project has an after tax IRR of 29% and an NPV of $220 million. For a full discussion of the results from the Float Only Project PEA, reference should be made to the Company's News Release 08-09 dated April 22, 2008.

For the acquisition terms associated with San Jorge reference should be made to section 4.4

Expenditure to date:
The Company only capitalizes costs associated with its development project, San Jorge. The following table summarizes the quarter by quarter expenditures for the last eight quarters, year to date ("YTD") expenditures for the last three years and indicates the life to date ("LTD") expenditure on the project.

Table 2: ($000's)				**Quarterly**					**YTD**			**LTD**
San Jorge Expenditures	**Q208**	**Q308**	**Q408**	**Q109**	**Q209**	**Q309**	**Q409**	**Q110**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	
Engineering & infrastructure	60	509	(134)	-	3	-	-	-	264	-	-	2,155
Environmental	85	316	(123)	-	14	24	102	10	73	-	10	630
General & admin	333	493	111	298	277	282	162	78	417	298	78	5,336
Geology	59	336	63	43	68	76	47	54	49	43	54	3,031
Metallurgy	66	3	-	-	8	8	10	-	29	-	-	630
Mine Planning	-	(96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	118
Property acquisition costs	1,351	-	-	-	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,295
Total costs capitalized	1,954	1,561	(83)	341	1,139	390	321	142	940	341	142	18,195

<u>Quarterly Discussion:</u>
General & administration costs for the quarter comprise 55%, geology costs comprise 38% and environmental costs 7% of the total development spend on San Jorge. Environmental costs in Q409 were higher than normal due to the costs of the UTN report. Included within general & administration costs for Q110 is a Value Added Taxes ("VAT") refund from Argentina of $199,967. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the collection of VAT the Company had fully provided for its VAT which resulted in the Company deferring this cost as part of the development costs at San Jorge. The receipt of the VAT refund has reduced the reported general and administrative expenses for the quarter. Also included with general and administration are the costs associated with our Argentine project team who are advancing the project through the community consultation and permitting process. Geology costs are principally comprised of salary costs and the costs of maintaining a camp at San Jorge. For the quarter, the Company's principal focus was on the administrative and political process of obtaining approval of the San Jorge EIS and all other significant expenditure has been deferred until the permit is approved. The acquisition costs in Q209 arose from the $0.5 million payment to Lumina Copper Corp. ("Lumina") and the assumption of a $269,000 future income tax liability associated with this payment.

Engineering and infrastructure and environmental costs were negative during the fourth quarter of 2008 as a result of a number of suppliers and service providers agreeing to provide discounts to previously issued invoices. During the third quarter of 2008 a 24 hole, 3,850 meter diamond drilling program was completed which was aimed at refining the geotechnical parameters for the open pit design; (2,000 meters and approximately $449,000 which are included under engineering and infrastructure costs) providing additional samples for continuing metallurgical test work; and testing for extensions to mineralization on the west side of the deposit.

<u>Annual (YTD) Discussion:</u>
As this is the first quarter the quarter results are the same as the year to date and no further discussion is provided.

2.3 Exploration

In Chile, the Company's principal exploration portfolio is comprised of the Chacay and Llancahue prospects. The Chacay and Llancahue prospects are exploration prospects which have no established resource; the Company is currently undertaking limited drill programs and exploration programs on these properties, The following table summarizes the quarter by quarter expenditures, year to date expenditures and LTD expenditure on the Company's exploration properties in Chile.

Table 3: ($000's)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**		
Other Exploration Chile	**Q208**	**Q308**	**Q408**	**Q109**	**Q209**	**Q309**	**Q409**	**Q110**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**LTD**
Administration costs	94	119	57	74	32	50	67	62	130	74	62	2,029
Consult, lab & prof.	96	307	137	53	39	20	83	58	371	53	58	3,431
Drilling & trenching	-	-	-	-	46	-	155	67	9	-	67	2,246
Property investigations	122	8	7	51	33	7	19	39	230	51	39	2,133
Property acquisition	115	100	-	-	25	-	-	-	400	-	-	2,491
Travel & accommodation	7	10	3	10	8	3	12	8	19	10	8	363
Total exploration costs	**734**	**641**	**204**	**188**	**183**	**80**	**336**	**234**	**1,159**	**188**	**234**	**12,692**
By Project:												
Flores	171	121	(21)	32	11	1	2	4	649	32	4	6,206
Cerro Negro	305	211	(34)	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	697
Llancahue	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	27	-	-	27	183
Chacay	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	121	-	-	121	241
Other	258	309	259	156	172	79	58	82	295	156	82	5,365
Total exploration costs	**734**	**641**	**204**	**188**	**183**	**80**	**336**	**234**	**1,159**	**188**	**234**	**12,692**

Included within Chilean exploration expenditures are the Company's past costs on Barreal Seco and Salvadora (options terminated February 2009), indirect costs on the evaluation of Cerro Negro (option terminated October 2008), the Gloria property (option terminated) and the Andrea property (option terminated in May 2009).

Quarterly Discussion:
In Q1 2010, the Company completed a 5 hole, 1,004 reverse circulation drill program at Chacay, which included an intercept of 122 metres of 0.77% copper. The following table summarizes the results from the Q1 2010 drill program for full results of the drilling, reference should be made to the Company News Release dated March 26, 2010 and May 4, 2010.

Table 4: Chacay Drill Results (March and May 2010)

Hole	**From**	**To**	**m**	**%CuT**	**%CuS**	**%CuCN**	**Solubility**
CHCRC12	0	206	206		No significant results		
CHCRC13	112	234	122	0.77	0.14	0.56	91%
including	114	172	58	0.99	0.17	0.77	95%
CHCRC14	68	96	28	0.53	0.17	0.28	85%
CHCRC15	120	184	64	0.55	0.16	0.34	91%
CHCRC16	168	186	18	0.16	<0.01	<0.01	7%

In Q4 2009, the Company undertook two short drill programs at Llancahue and Chacay for 1,059 metres and 1,024 metres respectively. In April 2009, the Company undertook a short 772 metre drill program at Andrea and as a result of this drilling determined that a deposit meeting its criteria is unlikely to be present at Andrea, and accordingly terminated its option. In February 2009, the Company announced that it had terminated its option to acquire Barreal Seco and Salvadora which accounts for the lower exploration costs from Q408 on the Flores project.

The Q4 2009 drill program at Llancahue objective was to follow up on a previous intersect of 100m at 1.375% CuT + 0.015% Mo+ 3.8g/t Ag in hole LLA-07 drilled earlier this year under the Freeport Agreement. The significant assay results are shown on the table below:

Table 5: Llancahue Drill Results

Hole	From	To	m	%Cu	%Mo	Ag g/t
LR-01	124	136	12	1.56	0.024	5.9
LR-01	222	232	10	1.03	0.079	3.8
LR-04	36	68	32	0.29	0.018	1.1
LR-04	68	104	36	2.43	0.102	5.8

For full details of the drill program reference should be made to the Company's News Release dated November 19, 2009. The second drill program in Q4 2009 was a 4 hole-1,024m drill program at Chacay, three of the four widely spaced holes, intersected the secondary enrichment blanket as anticipated with the following grades:

Table 6: Chacay Drill Results (December 2009)

Hole	From	To	m	%CuT	%CuS	%CuCN	Solubility
CHCRCO9	236	324	88	0.47	0.09	0.35	95%
including	246	290	44	0.57	0.10	0.43	98%
CHCRC08	160	208	48	0.20	0.06	0.12	93%
CHCRC10	138	194	56	0.15	0.05	0.09	91%

The intersection in CHCRC09 is comparable to previous drill hole CHCRC06 (refer to News Release 09-11 dated November 25, 2009) which intersected 78m at 0.44%CuT. For full details of the drill program reference should be made to the Company's News Release dated January 5, 2010.

In August 2008, the Company entered into an Area Wide Option Agreement ("Freeport Agreement") with Freeport-McMoRan Exploration Corp ("Freeport") for the exploration, and if warranted, the further development of the Company's Talca Belt properties, located in Central Chile. Freeport has subsequently withdrawn from all the Company's existing properties in the Talca Belt including Llancahue. The Company has reduced its land position in the Talca area to approximately 13,300 hectares. Freeport completed drilling approximately 1,300 meters (7 holes) at the Llancahue Prospect Area, in early April 2009. The drilling intersected a significant zone of good grade copper mineralization. One drill hole included 100m at 1.375% CuT + 0.015% Mo+ 3.8g/t Ag from 10m to 110m. Llancahue has subsequently been returned to Coro Mining and Freeport has withdrawn from the other properties in the Talca Belt.

Drilling and trenching for the first quarter comprise 28% (Q109: 0%), labor, consulting and professional fees comprised 25% (Q109: 28%) of the total other exploration costs in Chile. Not included in Table 3, is expenditure and LTD expenditure on exploration properties in Mexico. On September 26, 2008, the Company sold its Mexican properties to Valley High Ventures Ltd. ("Valley High") prior to disposal it had spent approximately $2.0 million in Mexico

Annual ("YTD") Discussion:
As this is the first quarter the quarter results are the same as the year to date and no further discussion is provided.

3 OUTLOOK

The Company has now responded to the Environmental Authority of the Provincial Government of Mendoza's ("EA") request to perform an additional study to provide further hydrological information on the project and expects a formal response from the EA shortly. Assuming that that EA is in agreement with the Company's proposed study, we will look to undertake this work immediately. Assuming that the new study confirms the Company's initial findings, the next step in the process is for the Secretary of the Environment to call a Public Hearing, which represents the final step in the public consultation process. Our Argentinean team has met extensively with numerous interested parties over the last twelve months and we welcome the opportunity to formalize this process. The Public hearing represents a further opportunity for the Company and the Government to address the concerns of interested parties prior to the Environment Impact Declaration being submitted to the Secretary of the Environment for approval. The government's approval will then need to be ratified by the provincial legislature.

Upon this positive announcement, the Company will update its PEA that was completed in April 2008 to pre-feasibility standards. Assuming continued positive results, the Company will then complete a Definitive Feasibility Study on the project. Our expectation is that this process will take approximately twelve months to complete. Our team will continue to liaise with all interested parties through the process of permitting and development of San Jorge to ensure that San Jorge project is developed in a socially and environmentally acceptable manner.

Q1 2010 MD&A (expressed in U.S. Dollars) TSX Symbol: COP

The Company has confirmed its intention to make the $2 million option payment due on San Jorge and Lumina has agreed that this payment can be made any time prior to June 10, 2010 and the Company is currently evaluating its financing alternatives to fund this payment and provide sufficient funds to further drill test the Chacay property in the coming months.

The recent results at Chacay including the 122 metre intercept of 0.77% copper, mean that additional drilling program aimed at better defining the chalcocite blanket, providing a better understanding of the geology and alteration, and testing additional targets on the property, is now required. Upon completing the previously discussed financing the Company will look to undertake an estimated 10 hole reverse circulation drill program to achieve these objectives. The recent drill programs at Llancahue have further developed our understanding of this prospect and this project will continue to be explored as exploration funding permits. The Company has also acquired the Celste property from Atna Resources, and this will be explored subject to availability of funds

4 Q1 2010 FINANCIAL POSITION REVIEW

4.1 Cash and Working Capital

Table 7: ($000's) - Cash and Working Capital	Dec-08	Dec-09	Mar-10
Cash and cash equivalents	351	2,116	1,807
AR and prepaids	77	77	50
AP and accruals	(877)	(386)	(377)
Net working capital	(449)	1,807	1,480

The Company's working capital position declined from December 2009 due to the short drill program undertaken at Chacay and the ongoing costs of advancing the San Jorge project through EIS approval.

In May 2010, pursuant to the San Jorge option agreement, a further $2.0 million payment is due to Lumina Copper Corp.("Lumina") (Subsequent to period end, Lumina has agreed that this payment can be made any time prior to June 10, 2010 and the Company has confirmed its intention to make this payment). The funds on hand at March 31, 2010 were not sufficient to meet corporate, administrative, exploration and development activities in the next twelve months. The Company's ability therefore to continue operations and exploration activities are dependent upon management's ability to secure additional financing through either exercise of in-the-money warrants or additional equity offerings, while management has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. Because of this uncertainty, there is substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The Company's working capital requirements for the next twelve months will be determined by the success of its exploration programs and the progress of the permitting at San Jorge and therefore it is difficult to determine the Company's exact working capital requirements. As of April 30, 2010, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $1.5 million.

4.2 Other Assets and Liabilities

Table 8: ($000's) -Other Assets and Liabilities	Dec-08	Dec-09	Mar-10
Property, plant and equipment	710	647	641
Mineral property interests	15,862	18,053	18,195
Other assets	1,163	2,279	2,124
Total other assets	17,735	20,979	20,960
Current liabilities	877	386	377
Future income tax liability	1,251	1,401	1,370
Total liabilities	2,128	1,787	1,747

Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment ("PPE) have been limited as the Company focused on the permitting process in Mendoza, the reduction in PPE is consistent with depreciation charges for the year.

Mineral property interests are comprised of the capitalized development costs associated with the San Jorge project (section 3.2). The Company has not taken any provision or write-downs on its capitalized costs. The positive results from the PEA study and the recent completion of the technical review and Sectoral review supports the Company's position that it should be able to recover its investment in San Jorge. The PEA study used a copper price of $1.65 per pound and a gold price of $600 per ounce and returned an after-tax NPV of $82 million which is in excess of the company's carrying value. At time of preparation of the financial statements, copper was trading significantly above $1.65 per pound and the gold price was well in excess of the $600 per ounce used in the model.

Other assets have increased in 2009, due to the valuation of warrants obtained in a share for unit swap that occurred in December 2009 and the recognition of dilution gains on the Company's investment in Valley High Ventures ("Valley High"). The Company's equity accounts for its 20.5% investment in Valley High. The Company currently holds 9,140,353 common shares of Valley High. In Q1 2010, the carrying value of its investment has decreased as result of the Company recognizing its proportional share of expenses of Valley High. The Company also recognized equity losses of $166,000 (Q109: $55,000) in Q110. The market value of the VHV shares as at March 31, 2010 was CA$6.0 million.

Also included with other assets is the deemed fair value of 1,525,000 warrants, that were acquired in December 2009 in a share swap transaction.

As of January 31, 2010 (Valley High and Coro have non-contemporaneous reporting periods), Valley High reported current assets of CA$6.0 million; non-current assets of CA$2.3 million and liabilities of CA$0.2 million. Valley High reported losses and comprehensive losses for the three months ended January 31, 2010 of CA$0.3 million (2009: CA$0.3m). Valley High continues to expense its exploration costs associated with its Cordero property.

Total assets of Coro as at March 31, 2010 were $22.8 million (Dec 31, 2009: $23.2m) and total liabilities were $1.7 million (including a future income tax liability of $1.4 million) (Dec 31, 2009: $1.8m).

The future income tax ("FIT") liability stems from the payments made for the acquisition costs associated with San Jorge. The share issuance costs and cash payments made have no tax base in Argentina and therefore these payments result in a FIT liability. During the first quarter the depreciation in the Argentina Peso resulted in a slight decrease in the FIT liability.

4.3 Equity and Financings

Table 9: ($000's) -Shareholders' Equity	Dec-08	Dec-09	Mar-10
Common shares	33,085	37,682	37,849
Contributed surplus	1,652	2,694	2,755
Accumulated other comprehensive income	475	475	475
Deficit	(19,177)	(19,466)	(20,009)
Total shareholders equity	16,035	21,385	21,070

The slight increase in common shares is attributable to the exercise of 40,000 options and 800,454 warrants during the first quarter of 2010. The movement in contributed surplus is due to stock-based compensation charges, no warrants have been issued during the quarter.

Equity instruments

Table 10: ($000's) - Equity Instruments	Dec-08	Dec-09	Mar-10
Common shares outstanding	38,562,773	90,566,409	91,406,863
Options outstanding			
Number	2,319,900	6,038,733	6,403,733
Weighted average price	CA$1.04	CA$0.39	CA$0.41
Warrants outstanding			
Number	1,150,000	30,963,636	30,013,182
Weighted average price	CA$2.07	CA$0.25	CA$0.25

As of April 30, 2010 the Company had 91,406,863 shares outstanding. The following table shows the significant financings of the Company over the last three years and the intended and actual use of the proceeds from these financings.

Table 11: - Use of Proceeds Table

Description	Shares (000's)	Price CA$	Net Proceeds (US$000's)	Intended Use	Actual Use
Jul 07 – Share Issuance	6,000	$2.25	11,005	General corporate purposes, PEA on San Jorge and exploration and evaluation of Barreal Seco	As intended
Aug 08 – Unit Issuance	2,000	$1.50	2,458	Working capital	As intended
Jan 09 – Unit Issuance	27,273	$0.11	2,393	Working capital	As intended
Feb09 – Unit Issuance	13,636	$0.11	1,197	Working capital	As intended
Oct 09 – Warrant Exercise	5,000	$0.18	$845	Working capital & Llanchaue drilling	As intended
Dec 09 - Warrant Exercise	5,600	$0.18	$951	Working Capital including advancing San Jorge	As intended

4.4 Contractual Obligations

The following table shows the contractual obligations of the Company including property options payments as at March 31, 2010:

Table 12: - Contractual Obligations ($000's)	2010 (9 months)	2011	2012	Thereafter	Total
Operating lease	71	36	-	-	107
Property Option Payments[1]	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	16,000
	2,071	**4,036**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**16,107**

[1] The deemed value of 1,000,000 common shares is deductible from the final payment on San Jorge (refer to section 3.2 and to note 5 of the Financial Statements for full details of the option agreement). The property is also subject to an obligation to pay $0.02 per pound on the mineable proven and probable copper sulphide reserves upon commencement of commercial production or (b) the existing obligation to pay $0.025 per pound on the mineable proven and probable heap leachable copper reserves upon commencement of commercial production. The $16 million payments noted above are however deductible from this obligation. In addition, Coro has agreed to pay a net smelter return production royalty of 1.5% on all non-copper production from the San Jorge project. Although no property options payments are due on Chacay it is subject to a 2% net profits interest

As of March 31, 2010 the Company had no significant commitments for capital expenditures. Should the Company be successful in obtaining EIS approval for San Jorge it will be look to undertake a pre-feasibility study to meet its corporate objective of developing the project

Property Option Payments – San Jorge:

In February 2009, the San Jorge Option Agreement was amended. The amended terms require payments as follows: $500,000 in May 2009 (paid); $2,000,000 in May 2010 (agreed to be extended to June 2010), $4,000,000 in May 2011, $5,000,000 in May 2012, and $5,000,000 in May 2013, less the aggregate deemed value of the 1,000,000 common shares of Coro previously issued. If, after May 10, 2011, the Company completes a Bankable Feasibility Study on either the Heap Leachable Copper Resources or the Sulphide Copper Resources, or a combination of both, the Company shall pay the balance of any amounts owing within six months from the date of completion of the Bankable Feasibility Study. $16,000,000 of the above payments will be treated as an advance payment on either: (a) the existing obligation to pay $0.02 per pound on the mineable proven and probable copper sulphide reserves upon commencement of commercial production or (b) the existing obligation to pay $0.025 per pound on the mineable proven and probable heap leachable copper reserves upon commencement of commercial production. In addition, Coro has agreed to pay a net smelter return production royalty of 1.5% on all non-copper production from products produced at the San Jorge project.

For any production of copper in excess of that derived from the total mineable, proven and probable heap leachable reserves and the mineable, proven and probable sulphide reserves the Company agreed to pay (i) $0.015 per pound of copper contained in ore processed by a mill, in excess of the total pounds of copper contained in the mineable, proven and probable sulphide reserves and (ii) $0.02 per pound of copper contained in ore placed on leach pads, in excess of the total pounds of copper contained in the mineable, proven and probable heap leachable reserves.

5 Q1 2010 EXPENDITURES REVIEW

The following table details the Company's expenditures by quarter and year:

Table 13: ($000's)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Expenditures summary	**Q208**	**Q308**	**Q408**	**Q109**	**Q209**	**Q309**	**Q409**	**Q110**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs	873	731	203	188	183	80	336	234	1,365	188	234
Development costs	1,954	1,561	(82)	341	1,139	390	321	142	940	341	142
Total exploration & development	2,827	2,292	121	529	1,322	470	657	376	2,305	529	376
Development costs capitalized	(1,954)	(1,561)	82	(341)	(1,139)	(390)	(321)	(142)	(940)	(341)	(142)
Corporate costs	348	308	219	177	136	145	181	139	368	177	139
Depreciation and amortization	23	20	15	13	12	13	5	5	24	13	5
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(130)	(63)	(161)	(180)	(114)	(82)	11	(68)	236	(180)	(68)
Gain on disposal	-	(1,193)	(97)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)	-
Other gains							(328)	(11)			(11)
Interest income	(42)	(6)	2	(4)	(5)	(8)	(2)	(2)	(70)	(4)	(2)
Stock-based compensation	99	95	(67)	64	21	39	181	80	148	64	80
Writedown of deferred costs	-	4,064	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writedown of investments	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity & dilution losses	-	3	207	55	(17)	21	(832)	166	-	55	166
Net loss	1,171	3,959	504	312	216	208	(447)	543	2,071	312	543
Basic & diluted loss per share	$0.03	$0.11	$0.01	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.06	$0.00	$0.01

Quarterly Discussion:
As the Company is in the exploration and development stage it has no sales or revenues. Exploration expenditures are further explained in section 2.3. Development costs are related to San Jorge and are discussed in detail in section 2.2. Quarterly corporate costs are down compared with 2008 as a result of certain management reducing their fees in effort to preserve the Company's treasury during the recent recession. The foreign exchange gain in Q110 is partially attributable to the depreciation in the Argentine Peso versus the USD which effectively reduces the Company's FIT liability that is considered to be denominated in Argentine Pesos, The other gains in Q1 2010 and Q4 2009 is from the initial valuation (and subsequent revaluation) of the 1,525,000 Valley High warrants that were received in December 2009 (refer section 4.2).

The write-down of deferred costs relates to the direct and incremental costs associated with evaluating Cerro Negro. On October 2, 2008 the Company elected not to exercise the option to acquire Cerro Negro.

Equity and dilution losses (gains) represent the Company's share of the losses from Valley High and dilution losses (gains) as a result of Valley High issuing more common shares. The increase in equity losses is due the increased activity at Valley High Ventures Cordero property after the discovery hole in 2009. In Q4 2009, the Company recorded a large dilution gain as a result of the financing that Valley High undertook in December 2009.

Annual Discussion:
As this is the first quarter the quarter results are the same as the year to date and no further discussion is provided.

Related Party Disclosure:
For the quarter ended March 31, 2010, rent and administrative fees of $15,000 (Q1 2009: $6,000) were charged by Coro to Valley High Ventures Ltd.

6 Q1 2010 CASHFLOW REVIEW

Table 14: ($000's) Cashflow Review	Quarterly Q208	Q308	Q408	Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Q110	2008	YTD 2009	2010
Operating cash flow	(1,052)	(970)	(419)	(249)	(225)	(147)	(533)	(336)	(1,898)	(249)	(336)
Non-cash working capital movements	(16)	111	(307)	11	(136)	(34)	(9)	38	(90)	11	38
Operating cash flow after non-cash	(1,067)	(860)	(726)	(238)	(361)	(181)	(542)	(298)	(1,989)	(238)	(298)
Financing activities	-	2,594	-	3,545	(8)	45	1,834	138	-	3,545	138
Investing activities	(2,048)	(2,313)	(1,206)	(735)	(952)	(390)	(252)	(149)	(2,060)	(735)	(149)
Net cash flow	**(3,115)**	**(579)**	**(1,932)**	**2,572**	**(1,321)**	**(526)**	**1,040**	**(309)**	**(4,049)**	**2,572**	**(309)**

Quarterly Discussion:
For the three months ended March 31, 2010, cash outflow from operations, after non-cash working capital movements, was $0.3 million (Q109: $0.2m). Cash flow from financing was $0.1 million (Q109:$3.5) as a result of the exercise of 800,454 warrants at CA$0.18. Cash outflow from investing activities was $0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 (Q109: $0.7m) as the Company continued to defer costs associated with San Jorge.

Annual Discussion
As this is the first quarter the quarter results are the same as the year to date and no further discussion is provided.

7 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, 2009, 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.

7.1 Going Concern and Financing

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company was able to re-establish its working capital through the completion of a CA$4.5 non-brokered private placement. These funds have been sufficient to allow the Company to continue to advance the San Jorge project through the permitting process. In October and December 2009, the Company received CA$1.9 million through the exercise of warrants which funded drill programs at Llancahue and Chacay and continue the advancement of the permitting process at San Jorge.

The Company will be required to raise additional funds to meet payment obligations in respect of the San Jorge property in May 2010 ($2m) and continue the development of the San Jorge project. Although management has been successful in raising financing in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. Because of this uncertainty, there is substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. These financial results and discussion do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material, particularly in regards to the recoverability of the costs deferred in respect of the San Jorge project.

7.2 Future Changes in Accounting Policies

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") in 2006 published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own GAAP. The date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Status of Changeover Plan:

The Company has conducted an initial scoping study on the effect that the adoption of IFRS over the last twelve months. The following table provides a summary of the changeover plan, the key elements involved and the status of these tasks:

Key Element	
Accounting Policies	Management has performed an initial review of its accounting policies and the impact of adopting IFRS. During 2010, the Company intends to perform a more comprehensive review of its accounting policies and the requirements of IFRS in respect of mineral property interests, stock-based compensation, functional currency and future income taxes. Upon completion of this more comprehensive review the Company expects that some changes will be required to its capitalized development costs in respect of San Jorge project, its determination of stock-based compensation and the calculation of the Company's future income tax liability. The Company expects to be able quantify these differences and report on them in the second half of 2010.
Information technology and data systems	The initial review of the Company's information and data systems suggest that they are sufficient and no significant changes will be required to either capture information required under IFRS or report under IFRS.
Internal control over financial reporting	The final impact on the Company's internal control over financial reporting will not be able to be fully assessed until the final accounting policies under IFRS are determined. Notwithstanding, given the Company's stage of development the Company does not consider that the adoption of IFRS will have a significant impact on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.
Disclosure controls and procedures	Due to the Company's stage of development the Company does not believe that it will require significant revisions to its control environment for changes in processes and controls as a result of the transition to IFRS.
Financial reporting expertise	The Company has performed an initial assessment of the financial expertise required to adopt IFRS and considers that it has sufficient in house resources to review the requirements of IFRS, and assess any required adjustments to the opening balance sheet under IFRS. The Company intends to provide additional training to staff during the 2010 calendar year on IFRS and its requirements. The Company also intends to consult on a frequent basis with its Auditors to ensure its assessments on the adoption of IFRS are accurate.
Business activities	Due to the Company's stage of development the Company's underlying agreements have little to no reference to GAAP measures such as debt covenants etc and therefore it is expected that the adoption of IFRS will have no significant impact on the Company's business activities. As the Company's final IFRS accounting policies are developed and adopted, the Company will consider there impact on all material agreements prior to adoption.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Business Combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1582, "Business Combinations", which replaces Section 1581, "Business Combinations", and provides the equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards 3, "Business Combinations" (January 2008). The new Section expands the definition of a business subject to an acquisition and establishes significant new guidance on the measurement of consideration given, and the recognition and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination.

The new Section requires that all business acquisitions be measured at the full fair value of the acquired entity at the acquisition date even if the business combination is achieved in stages, or if less than 100 percent of the equity interest in the acquire entity is owned at the acquisition date. The measurement of equity consideration given in a business combination will no longer be based on the average of the fair value of the shares a few days before and after the day the terms and conditions have been agreed to and the acquisition announced, but rather at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in fair value of contingent consideration classified as a liability will be recognized in earnings and not as an adjustment to the purchase price.

Restructuring and other direct costs of a business combination are no longer considered part of the acquisition accounting. Instead, such costs will be expensed as incurred, unless they constitute the costs associated with issuing debt or equity securities. The Section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company early adopted this new standard effective January 1st, 2010 and its adoption had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1601, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602, "Non-Controlling Interests", which together replace Section 1600, "Consolidated Financial Statements". These two Sections are the equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Accounting Standard 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" (January 2008). Section 1602 applies to the accounting for non-controlling interests and transactions with non-controlling interest holders in consolidated financial statements. The new Sections require that, for each business combination, the acquirer measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The new Sections also require non-controlling interest to be presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Under Section 1602, non-controlling interest in income is not deducted in arriving at consolidated net income or other comprehensive income. Rather, net income and each component of other comprehensive income, are allocated to the controlling and non-controlling interests based on relative ownership interests. The Company adopted this new standard effective January 1st, 2010 and its adoption had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

7.3 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 Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). 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 GAAP;
- 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 affect on the annual or interim financial statements.

Management has concluded that, as at March 31, 2010, 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 correct the weakness at this time

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 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.

7.4 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 PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION

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

Table 15: ($000's)	Summary of Financial Performance										
	Quarterly								YTD		
	Q208	Q308	Q408	Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Q110	2008	2009	2010
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Exploration Expenditures											
Administration costs	127	132	58	74	32	50	67	62	147	74	62
Consulting, lab.& prof. fees	477	477	137	53	39	20	83	58	440	53	58
Drilling and trenching	-	-	-	-	46	-	155	67	9	-	67
Property investigations	131	9	6	51	33	7	19	39	241	51	39
Property acquisition costs	115	100	-	-	25	-	-	-	500	-	-
Travel & accommodation	23	13	2	10	8	3	12	8	28	10	8
Total Exploration Costs	873	731	204	188	183	80	336	234	1,365	188	234
Development Expenditures											
Engineering & infrastructure	60	509	(134)	-	3	-	-	-	264	-	-
Environmental	85	316	(123)	-	14	24	102	10	73	-	10
General & administration	333	493	111	298	277	282	162	78	417	298	78
Geology	59	336	63	43	68	76	47	54	49	43	54
Metallurgy	66	3	-	-	8	8	10	-	29	-	-
Mine Planning	-	(96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-
Property acquisition costs	1,351	-	(0)	-	769	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total costs capitalised	1,954	1,561	(83)	341	(1,139)	390	321	142	940	341	142
Other Expenses											
Corporate costs	348	308	219	177	136	145	181	139	368	177	139
Depreciation	23	20	16	13	12	13	5	5	24	13	5
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(130)	(63)	(161)	(180)	(114)	(82)	11	(68)	236	(180)	(68)
Gain on disposal	-	(1,193)	(97)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Interest income	(42)	(6)	2	(4)	(5)	(8)	(2)	(2)	(70)	(4)	(2)
Stock-based compensation	99	95	(67)	64	21	39	182	80	148	64	80
Gain on warrants valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(328)	(11)	-	-	(11)
Writedown of deferred costs	-	4,064	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writedown of investments	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss before equity earnings	1,171	3,956	299	257	233	187	385	377	2,071	257	377
Equity and dilution losses	-	3	207	55	(17)	21	(832)	166	-	55	166
Net loss	1,171	3,959	505	312	216	208	(447)	543	2,071	312	543
Basic and diluted loss per share	$0.03	$0.11	$0.01	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.01	$0.01	$0.06	$0.00	$0.01
Exploration Expenditures by project											
Chile:											
Andrea	26	103	18	21	140	8	-	-	39	21	-
Flores	171	121	(22)	32	11	1	2		649	32	4
Gloria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	471	408	199	76	36	-	46	78	437	76	74
Llancahue	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	27	-	-	27
Chacay	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	-	-	121
Talca	66	9	9	59	(4)	54	11	-	34	59	8
	733	641	204	188	183	17	-	234	1,159	188	234
Mexico:	139	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	-
Total exploration	**873**	**731**	**204**	**188**	**183**	**80**	**336**	**234**	**1,365**	**188**	**234**

Table 15: ($000's)				Summary of Financial Position					
	Q108	**Q208**	**Q308**	**Q408**	**Q109**	**Q209**	**Q309**	**Q409**	**Q110**
Financial Position									
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	$5,976	$2,861	$2,282	$351	$2,923	$1,602	1,076	2,116	1,807
AR and prepaids	300	337	266	77	56	47	48	77	50
Total Current Assets	6,276	3,198	2,548	428	2,979	1,649	1,124	2,193	1,857
Property, plant and equipment	772	755	741	710	678	680	665	647	641
Mineral property interests	12,431	14,385	15,945	15,862	16,203	17,342	17,733	18,053	18,195
Other assets	1,359	2,374	1,536	1,163	1,109	1,126	1,105	2,279	2,124
Total Assets	20,838	20,712	20,770	18,163	20,969	20,797	20,627	23,172	22,817
Liabilities									
AP and accrued liabilities	1,685	1,640	2,719	877	475	267	233	386	377
Future income tax liability	934	1,406	1,406	1,251	1,163	1,391	1,368	1,401	1,370
	2,619	3,046	4,125	2,128	1,638	1,658	1,601	1,787	1,747
Shareholders' Equity									
Common shares	30,159	30,637	33,088	33,085	35,198	35,198	35,253	37,682	37,849
Contributed surplus	1,125	1,266	1,753	1,652	3,147	3,171	3,211	2,694	2,755
AOCI	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
Deficit	(13,540)	(14,712)	(18,671)	(19,177)	(19,489)	(19,705)	(19,913)	(19,466)	(20,009)
Total Shareholders' Equity	18,219	17,666	16,645	16,035	19,331	19,139	19,026	21,385	21,070
Total Liabilities and Equity	$20,838	$20,712	$20,770	18,163	20,969	20,797	20,627	23,172	22,817
Weighted average # of shares (000's)	36,209	36,400	37,287	38,563	66,138	79,471	79,576	77,459	91,183
Working Capital	$4,591	$1,558	($171)	(449)	2,505	1,382	449	1,807	1,480
Cash flows from:									
Operating activities	(1,989)	(1,067)	(860)	(726)	(238)	(361)	(181)	(542)	(298)
Financing activities	-	-	2,594	-	3,545	(8)	45	1,834	138
Investing activities	(2,060)	(2,048)	(2,313)	(1,206)	(735)	(952)	(390)	(252)	(149)
Effect of exchange rate movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash	$(4,049)	$(3,115)	$(579)	$(1,932)	2,572	(1,321)	(526)	1,040	(309)