

Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2019

Minsud Resources Corp.
340 Richmond Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 1X2

Contact: Carlos A. Massa
Phone: +54 9 11 4419 2240
E-mail: info@minsud.com

Contact: Mike Johnston
Phone: 416-479-4466
E-mail: mike@minsud.com

**MINSUD RESOURCES CORP.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS**

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2019

INTRODUCTION

The following is a Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Minsud Resources Corp. (the "Company" or "Minsud") to enable a reader to assess the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for three and six months ended June 30, 2019.

This MD&A has been prepared as at August 16, 2019 unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 including the related note disclosure (the "Financial Statements"). The Financial Statements are presented on a consolidated basis and include the accounts of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiary Minsud Argentina Inc. ("MAI"), and MAI's subsidiary Minera Sud Argentina S.A. ("MSA"), an Argentinean company in which MAI has a 99.63% ownership interest. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All dollar figures included therein and in the following MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The Company's head office and principal business address is 340 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1X2. The Company is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario and trades its common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"), under the symbol MSR. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities, including press releases, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or www.minsud.com.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Financial Statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS and have been approved by the Company's board of directors (the "Board"). The integrity and objectivity of these Financial Statements are the responsibility of management. In addition, management is responsible for ensuring that the information contained in the MD&A is consistent where appropriate, with the information contained in the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements may contain certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis to ensure that the Financial Statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its audit committee. The members of the audit committee are appointed by the Board and have sufficient financial expertise to assume this role with the Company. The majority of the audit committee members are independent and not involved in the Company's daily operations.

CAUTIONARY NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws (collectively referred to as "forward-looking information") which relate to future events or the Company's future performance and may include, but are not limited to, statements about strategic plans, spending commitments, future operations, results of exploration, anticipated financial results, future work programs, capital expenditures and expected working capital requirements. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information and there can be no assurance that forward looking information will prove to be accurate 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 information 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 information will materialize. Factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking information, include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets (such as the Canadian Dollar, Argentine Peso and the United States Dollar); changes in national and local government, legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada and Argentina or other countries in which the Company may carry on business in the future; operating or technical difficulties in connection with exploration and development activities; risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration and development (including environmental hazards or industrial accidents); risks relating to the credit worthiness or financial condition of suppliers and other parties with whom the Company does business; the presence of laws and regulations that may impose restrictions on mining, including those currently enacted in Argentina; employee relations; relationships with and claims by local communities; availability and increasing costs associated with operational inputs and labour; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses, permits and approvals from government authorities; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; challenges to, or difficulty in maintaining, the Company's title to properties; risks relating to the Company's ability to raise funds; and the factors identified under "Risk Factors" in this MD&A and in the Company's Filing Statement dated April 27, 2011 available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

The forward looking information contained in this MD&A are based upon assumptions management believes to be reasonable including, without limitation: financing will be available for future exploration, development and operating activities; the actual results of the Company's development and exploration activities will be favourable or at least consistent with management's expectations; operating, development and exploration costs will not exceed management's expectations; all requisite regulatory and governmental approvals for development projects and other operations will be received on a timely basis upon terms acceptable to the Company, and applicable political and economic conditions will be favourable to the Company such as the continuing support for mining by local governments in Argentina; the price of gold and/or other applicable metals and applicable interest and exchange rates will be favourable to the Company or at least consistent with management's expectations; no title disputes will exist with respect to the Company's properties; debt and equity markets and other applicable economic conditions will be favourable to the Company; the availability of equipment and qualified personnel to advance exploration projects and; the execution of the Company's existing plans and further exploration and development programs for its projects, 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.

All forward-looking-information contained in this MD&A is given as of the date hereof and is based upon the opinions and estimates of management and information available to management as at the date hereof. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) ("OBCA") on October 11, 2007 under the name "Rattlesnake Ventures Inc." and changed its name to "Minsud Resources Corp." on May 10, 2011 upon the completion of its Qualifying Transaction (as defined under the policies of the Exchange through which it ceased being a capital pool company).

As a result of its Qualifying Transaction, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Minsud Resources Inc. ("MSR") by way of a three cornered amalgamation resulting in the amalgamation of MSR and 1830835 Ontario Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, to form MAI (the "Minsud Transaction"). At the time of the completion of the Minsud Transaction, MAI became the owner of 95% of the issued outstanding shares of MSA, which was previously held by MSR. As at June 30, 2019, MAI held 144,951,699 of the 145,494,299 outstanding common shares of MSA, representing an ownership interest of 99.63%.

As of the date of this MD&A, the members of the Company's Board of Directors are Alberto Francisco Orcoyen (Non-executive - Chairman), Carlos Alberto Massa (President and Chief Executive Officer), Howard Coates (Vice-President-Exploration), Scott White, Diego Perazzo, Hugo Dragonetti (Jr) and Carlos Adamo. As of the date of this MD&A, Mr. Orcoyen, Mr. Adamo and Mr. White form the Company's audit committee, and Mr. Orcoyen, Mr. Adamo and Mr. Perazzo form the compensation committee. All members of the Company's Board of Directors were re-elected as Board members at the annual Shareholders' Meeting held October 3, 2018.

The Board of Directors is made up of a majority of independent directors in accordance with the guidance of the Exchange policies. The independent directors are Alberto F. Orcoyen, Scott White, Carlos Adamo and Hugo Dragonetti (Jr).

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

The Company's principal exploration project is the Chita Valley project consisting of three contiguous core properties, namely, Chita, Brechas Vacas and Minas de Pinto mineral concessions (8,350 ha), and four additional claims adjacent to such properties, in total the company controls an area of 17,400 hectares or 174 square kilometers.

Minsud, through its subsidiary MSA, owns 100% of the Chita property and the four adjacent claims (Chita Este, Brechas Vacas Oeste, Chita Norte, and Chita Sur). Minsud is also the beneficial owner of a 50% interest in the respective trusts that own 100% of the Brechas Vacas property and the Minas de Pinto property. The remaining 50% beneficial interest in each of these properties is subject to exclusive and irrevocable purchase option agreement granted in favour of MSA by the owner of each 50% of the beneficiary rights. All required payments and terms as per the various ownership agreements are up to date.

A 0.6% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") is payable to the Brechas Vacas property owners, with Minsud having the option to purchase a 0.3% NSR at any time for a one-time payment of US\$400,000. A 2% NSR on future production revenue from the Chita Norte and Chita Sur exploration permits is payable to Troy Resources Argentina Ltd. Minsud has the right to purchase one half or 1% of the NSR royalty by paying US\$750,000.

A gap of 6.6 hectares between the Chita property mining concession and Brechas Vacas property mining concession had been claimed by third parties and was under dispute with the local mining authority. The Graphic Register of Mines (Registro Gráfico de Minas) has denied registration to this third party's claim. This step is in line with the stance of Minsud in the sense that this claim does not have enough surface area for mineral dissemination nor for vein mineralization, according to the Argentine Mining Code. On September 17, 2013, the Legal Department of the Ministry of Mines of San Juan Province issued a legal opinion denying such third-party claims based on the same reasons argued by MSA. The issue then progressed up to the Mining Council, which issued the final resolution confirming the denial of the claim of third parties and issuing an order to delete it from the Registro Gráfico de Minas. MSA has modified the request for measurement ("pedido de mensura") of the Mining Concessions Chita I, II and V up to the western boundaries with Brechas Vacas covering the gap. As requested by the authorities, MSA justified such claim both technically and legally. On December 2017, the Legal department of the Ministry of Mines issued an opinion supporting the stance of MSA, however registration is still pending through the Registro Gráfico de Minas de San Juan.

Thirty hectares within the boundaries of the Chita property mining concession are owned by third parties; however, Minsud does not consider this area as being material to its current exploration activities and is not in the process of acquiring this section.

The Company also owns 100% of the mining rights at La Rosita (5,986 ha) which has progressed to a state that is ready for drilling. The La Rosita Property is a gold and silver prospect located within the Deseado Massif in the Area of Special Mining Interest of Santa Cruz Province. The La Rosita Property consists of the Alfa II and Alfa III mining concessions, however, the majority of the exploration activity carried out by the Company has been on targets located on the Alfa II (1,992 ha) mining concession.

Minsud is concentrating efforts in exploring both Chita and La Rosita, but depending of financial availability. It also intends to be a more active player in the mining business value chain, either looking for a joint venture partner for existing properties or acquiring new exceptional properties for new discoveries.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Financing

Since June 2012, management has been able to raise more than \$12 million through twelve non-brokered private placements from investors that share the Company's long-term vision.

On June 13, 2018, Minsud completed a non-brokered private placement pursuant to which the Company issued 8,230,000 units of the Company for gross proceeds of \$823,000 at \$0.10 per unit, with each unit consisting of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at \$0.15 until June 13, 2020.

On March 13, 2019, the Company issued 5,278,000 Units for gross proceeds of \$527,800 pursuant to a non-brokered private placement. Each Unit was comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at \$0.15 per share until March 13, 2021. The securities issued in the non-brokered private placement are subject to a four month hold period expiring on July 14, 2019.

Projects

The mineral potential of the Chita Valley Project as a whole goes far beyond the known Indicated and Inferred Resources at the enrichment zone at Chita South Porphyry. Minsud has concentrated financial efforts in the South Porphyry (PSU) but management believes that Chita Porphyry (PSU+PNO) and Chinchillones (Breccia and porphyry) have potential either for increasing the overall resources of enriched Cu as well as for primary mineralization chalcopyrite-bornite, not yet tested.

Minsud is also encouraged by the generally consistent elevated concentrations of Cu, Ag and Mo as well as the more localized anomalous Au values. With maximum elevation in the sector below 3,100 m ASL, field conditions are benign on a year-round basis and no active alpine glaciers are possible below approximately 4,100 m ASL. A 132 kV electrical power transmission line is located approximately 20 km east of the Property. A transformer station to 500 Kw is currently under construction at Bauchazeta Road that is the access road to the project westward.

The metallurgical column tests prepared by BioSigma (Now Codelco Tech) using bioleaching technology for a further SX/EW metallurgical process indicates that such technique is a viable process option for the recovery of copper from medium to low grade sulphide ores at Chita Porphyry.

Minsud plans to continue investigating the commercial possibilities for processing and recovering the key metals, while at the same time, conducting additional outline and definition drilling to further delimit the deposit and evaluate the grade distribution of the mineralization.

The Environmental Impact Reports ("EIR") for Chita property, Brechas Vacas property and Minas de Pinto property, have been renewed for a period of two years ending October 10, 2019, February 27, 2020, and February 16, 2020, respectively. Subject to appropriated financing, this allows the Company to conduct ongoing multidisciplinary exploration surveys and activities including drilling and mechanical trenching.

Additional outline drilling is required to fully determine the grade and tonnage potential of the Chita Porphyry area, particularly in the central and northern sectors. Subsequent to the outline drilling, a great deal of infill and definition drilling and various other detailed studies will be required before the resources can be fully upgraded to the Indicated or Measured categories. Completion of all this work would enable Minsud to conduct a NI 43-101 compliant preliminary economic evaluation regarding the deposit's potential commercial viability as a mining project. The Company's management believes that this work is fully warranted and justified from a technical point of view, but before incurring such significant expenses it intends to increase the overall resources either in the Chita Porphyry, particularly the North sector, or other early stage target sectors like Chinchillones.

EXPLORATION DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Chita Valley Project

Geological Features

The Chita Valley Property is located within the eastern part of the mountain range known as the Andean Frontal Cordillera. The principal target types sought in the Chita Valley area are porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag-Au deposits (Chita, Chinchillones & Placetas porphyries) and epithermal gold (\pm Ag and base metals) mineralization.

The oldest exposed basement rocks in the Chita Valley region belong to the Upper Carboniferous-Permian age Agua Negra Formation. On the Chita Valley Properties, the Agua Negra units are primarily shallow marine quartzites, lutites and interbedded sandstones and lutites. Permo-Triassic granitoids are exposed on the Chita Valley Properties are predominantly granodioritic in composition and intrude the Agua Negra Formation. All of the above lithologies have been intruded by sub-volcanic andesitic-dacitic porphyry bodies and felsic dykes of Mid- to Upper-Tertiary Age. One of these exposures, the southern sector of Chita Porphyry has been dated as Miocene age (11.7 ma.). Structurally the Chita Valley Project is located along a NW striking valley associated with a regional transfer fault. A complex of sub-volcanic mineralized intrusives are located at the intersection of the NW transfer faults with the N-S faults of the Andean structural system, as is the Chita copper-molybdenum mineralized porphyry complex.

Due to limited financing Minsud focused on the southern Chita Porphyry (“PSU”) sector as a relatively easy and inexpensive target to test. Key factors included:

- Known Cu-Mo-Au-Ag mineralization from surface mapping/sampling and a few scattered historical drill holes.
- The presence surface oxidation and supergene enrichment of Cu presented a relatively inexpensive to explore shallow and develop conceptual target.
- Current Drilling database for resource estimation consists of 74 core holes and 1 RC hole totaling 11,725.7 m and 150 m, respectively.
- Initial Resource estimate published in April 2015. Latest Resource estimate published in February, 2018.
- Mineral processing test results including bioleaching (“SET”) diagnostic tests and 60 cm bioleaching column tests indicate good Cu recoveries (~80%).

Chita Porphyry (PSU+PNO) and Chinchillones (Breccia and porphyry) have untested potential for increasing enrichment zone Cu resources. Potential primary Cu-Mo-Ag-Au mineralization including classic chalcopyrite-bornite, chalcopyrite-pyrite zones largely untested in both areas.

Work Program to the end of the Second Quarter (“Q2”), 2019:

In 2018, the geological team conducted detailed mapping and sampling various target areas that are accessible by new road construction. Work was concentrated on epithermal veins in various places. A total of 230 samples were obtained during 2018, including 201 from Chita Porphyry, 17 from Chinchillones and 12 from Pinto (Fatima, Johana, Pulenta, Argentina, Candela). Detailed mapping of the epithermal system in of Chita Porphyry (northern sector), covered an area of approximately 2.5 km².

Work for the for the first half of fiscal 2019 included continuation of the epithermal vein sampling program, with 82 samples taken during the period. Also, duing the period, initial planning was conducted for exploration and outline drilling in the Chita Deposit area, and elsewhere, to expand overall resources.

Recommendations

With the usual mining, processing, infrastructure and environmental studies, etc. the Company intends to assess the economic viability of the deposit and the adjacent prospects as quickly as funding permits. Also, as funding becomes available Minsud will advance the other target areas throughout the Chita Valley Project.

La Rosita Project

Geological features:

The Deseado Massif consists of Paleozoic to late Precambrian metamorphic basement unconformably overlain by Middle to Upper Jurassic bimodal andesitic and rhyolitic volcanic and volcanoclastic and epiclastic units. Cretaceous sediments and Tertiary to Quaternary basalts overlie the Jurassic volcanics. The Deseado Massif is an important producer of Ag-Au metals in Argentina. The region boasts over 80 Ag-Au occurrences including; five mines/former producers, seven advanced projects and over seventy known mineral occurrences.

The key part of the paleotectonic setting in terms of Ag-Au mineral deposits potential is the Middle to Upper Jurassic bimodal volcanic suite set in an extensional back-arc environment related to the opening of the Atlantic Ocean. The mineralization is typically low-sulphidation epithermal associated with quartz veins, breccias and widespread silicification. Epithermal precious metals vein systems in the Deseado Massif are located along distinctive WNW and NNW structural trends proximal to rhyolite domes.

Work Program to the end of the Second Quarter (“Q2”), 2019:

The Company has conducted three early stage exploration programs between 2011 and the present; the first during 2011-2012, the second in 2016 and the third in 2017. No work was conducted in 2018 or during the first half of fiscal 2019.

Recommendations:

The recommendations for ongoing work on the La Rosita Properties encompass two main exploration/development objectives:

- The main recommendation is the implementation of a diamond drilling program to test the southwestern part of the La Rosita Property where systematic exploration has been completed. The program is designed as an initial test of specific epithermal veins for Ag-Au mineralization and to further define the basic exploration parameters (lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, whole rock and trace element geochemistry, geophysical properties, etc.). A ten to twelve-hole program with a cumulative total of 3,000 metres is recommended. Systematic multidisciplinary exploration is recommended for the remainder of the large area of prospective mineral holdings as funding becomes available.
- Systematic multidisciplinary exploration is recommended for the remainder of the area of prospective mineral holdings as funding becomes available.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data for the Company's most recently completed financial periods are derived from the audited financial statements of the Company.

	As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2018 (\$)	As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2017 (\$)	As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2016 (\$)
Other Income	-		
Net loss for the year	(386,280)	(545,932)	(685,334)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	4,406,742	(2,152,577)	(2,128,467)
Non-current assets	12,995,735	7,801,802	7,902,515
Current Assets	432,292	614,531	994,847
Non-current liabilities	Nil	87,682	174,772
Current Liabilities	269,798	403,785	485,695
Working Capital	162,494	210,746	509,152
Deferred Income Taxes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Share Capital	17,456,648	16,896,697	15,614,345
Shareholders' Equity	13,158,229	7,924,866	8,236,895

PROJECT EXPENDITURES

Project expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Three months ended June 30, 2019	Chita (\$)	Brechas Vacas (\$)	Minas de Pinto (\$)	La Rosita (\$)	San Antonio (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)
Acquisition costs (a)	NIL	11,652	1,557	NIL	NIL	NIL	13,209
Drilling	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Road	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Assays	2,229	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2,229
Geophysics	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Labour and Technical Fees	74,397	7,194	300	1	NIL	NIL	81,892
Vehicles and Equipment	4,612	512	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	5,124
Travel and Lodging	7,869	456	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	8,325
Project Management	45,186	6,162	1,255	1,943	1,598	NIL	56,144
VAT Paid	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Current Expenditures	134,293	25,976	1,555	1,944	1,598	NIL	166,923
Currency Translation Adjustment	(1,033)	(505)	(557)	(239)	NIL	(2)	(2,336)
Effects of Hyperinflation	644,528	224,325	162,065	71,784	NIL	668	1,103,370
Write-offs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(1,598)	NIL	(1,598)
Balance – beginning of the period	7,433,593	2,466,365	1,828,636	803,114	NIL	7,025	12,538,733
Balance – end of the period	8,211,381	2,716,161	1,993,256	876,603	NIL	7,691	13,805,092

(a) See Chita Valley Project section “Mining rights” discussed previously and Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Project expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Six months ended June 30, 2019	Chita (\$)	Brechas Vacas (\$)	Minas de Pinto (\$)	La Rosita (\$)	San Antonio (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)
Acquisition costs (a)	NIL	11,652	15,035	NIL	NIL	NIL	26,687
Drilling	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Road	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Assays	5,433	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	5,433
Geophysics	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Labour and Technical Fees	121,216	7,501	10,546	353	NIL	NIL	139,616
Vehicles and Equipment	11,605	512	777	NIL	NIL	NIL	12,894
Travel and Lodging	12,547	456	227	NIL	NIL	NIL	13,230
Project Management	77,443	6,168	14,955	3,088	3,103	NIL	104,757
VAT Paid	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Current Expenditures	228,244	26,289	41,540	3,441	3,103	NIL	302,617
Currency Translation Adjustment	(1,040,660)	(364,210)	(262,368)	(116,817)	NIL	(1,088)	(1,785,143)
Effects of Hyperinflation	1,351,255	472,281	339,725	151,225	NIL	1,408	2,315,894
Write-offs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(3,103)	NIL	(3,103)
Balance – beginning of period	7,672,542	2,581,801	1,874,359	838,754	NIL	7,371	12,974,827
Balance – end of period	8,211,381	2,716,161	1,993,256	876,603	NIL	7,691	13,805,092

(a) See Chita Valley Project section “Mining rights” discussed previously and Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Project expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Three months ended June 30, 2018	Chita (\$)	Brechas Vacas (\$)	Minas de Pinto (\$)	La Rosita (\$)	San Antonio (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)
Acquisition costs (a)	NIL	46,350	53,987	NIL	NIL	NIL	100,337
Drilling	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Road	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Assays	912	310	404	NIL	NIL	NIL	1,626
Geophysics	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Labour and Technical Fees	34,867	30,091	24,827	211	NIL	NIL	89,996
Vehicles and Equipment	1,752	2,337	1,752	NIL	NIL	NIL	5,841
Travel and Lodging	3,067	2,110	1,582	NIL	NIL	NIL	6,759
Project Management	8,422	24,725	24,183	2,017	1,532	199	61,078
VAT Net Paid (Recovered)	816	883	722	6	NIL	NIL	2,427
Current Expenditures	49,836	106,806	107,457	2,234	1,532	199	268,064
Currency Translation Adjustment	(1,039,627)	(363,705)	(261,811)	(116,578)	NIL	(1,086)	(1,944,993)
Write-offs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(1,505)	NIL	(1,532)
Balance – beginning of period	5,014,110	1,032,191	975,501	449,660	NIL	6,027	7,477,489
Balance – end of period	3,793,057	852,361	813,445	335,708	NIL	4,457	5,799,028

(a) See Chita Valley Project section “Mining rights” discussed previously and Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Project expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Six months ended June 30, 2018	Chita (\$)	Brechas Vacas (\$)	Minas de Pinto (\$)	La Rosita (\$)	San Antonio (\$)	Other (\$)	Total (\$)
Acquisition costs (a)	NIL	46,350	67,482	NIL	NIL	NIL	113,832
Drilling	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Road	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Assays	2,447	310	404	NIL	NIL	NIL	3,161
Geophysics	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Labour and Technical Fees	87,350	52,743	50,932	1,235	NIL	NIL	192,260
Vehicles and Equipment	4,380	4,889	4,304	NIL	NIL	NIL	13,573
Travel and Lodging	8,213	4,516	3,988	2	NIL	NIL	16,719
Project Management	35,808	42,443	48,951	7,104	3,093	868	138,267
VAT Net Paid (Recovered)	(185,283)	(827)	1,501	30	NIL	NIL	(184,579)
Current Expenditures	(47,085)	150,424	177,562	8,371	3,093	868	293,233
Currency Translation Adjustment	(1,490,020)	(330,515)	(309,451)	(135,470)	NIL	(2,031)	(2,267,487)
Write-offs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(3,093)	NIL	(3,093)
Balance – beginning of period	5,330,162	1,032,452	945,334	462,807	NIL	5,620	7,776,375
Balance – end of period	3,793,057	852,361	813,445	335,708	NIL	4,457	5,799,028

(a) See Chita Valley Project section “Mining rights” discussed previously and Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Chita Valley Project (Chita – Brechas Vacas – Minas de Pinto)

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company spent \$269,386 on the continued exploration of the Chita Valley Project, a decrease of \$88,672 when compared to expenditures of \$358,058 (net of a VAT recovery of \$190,989) during the six months ended June 30, 2018. This increase is primarily related to a reduction in labour and technical fees as well as project management expenses.

La Rosita Property

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company spent \$3,441 on its La Rosita property, a decrease of \$4,930 when compared to expenditures of \$8,371 during the six months ended June 30, 2018. There was no significant work of note performed during the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

San Antonio Property

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company spent \$3,103 on the San Antonio property. As the same indicators of impairment existing at December 31, 2018 are still present at June 30, 2019, the expenditures have been written off. A similar amount was spent during the six months ended June 30, 2018. Subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2019, the Company decided to abandon this property.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company incurred total expenses of \$132,715 and \$247,612 representing increases of \$35,614 and \$41,298, when compared to expenses of \$97,101 and \$206,314 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. These increases in total expenses are related to the effects of Hyperinflation as well as increases in professional fees.

Cash expenses incurred by the Company of \$108,279 and \$192,943 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, represent increases of \$20,884 and \$10,706 when compared to cash expenses of \$87,395 and \$182,237 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

Professional and regulatory fees include management salaries and fees paid for the services of the CEO and CFO, as well as general accounting, audit, legal and regulatory fees. The Company incurred professional and regulatory fees of \$90,113 and \$162,615 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019. These expenses represent increases of \$17,190 and \$18,179, respectively, when compared with expenses of \$72,923 and \$144,436 incurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. These increases were related to higher legal fees.

The Company incurred marketing and communications expenses of \$886 and \$1,934 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, which represents decreases of \$345 and \$8,646 when compared to expenses of \$1,231 and \$10,580 incurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

The Company incurred general and administrative expenses of \$7,035 and \$14,499 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, which represents a decrease of \$2,556 and \$5,422 when compared to expenses of \$9,591 and \$19,921 incurred during the three and months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease was a function of an effort to reduce overall spending.

The Company also incurred the following non-cash expenses that contributed to the net loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019:

- During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company incurred expenses of \$8,174 and \$17,984 for stock-based compensation. There were no such expenses incurred during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2019. The fluctuations in stock-based compensation year-to-year is a factor of the timing related to the vesting of stock options during the fiscal periods, as well as new stock options that were granted during year ended December 31, 2016. There were no stock options granted during year ended years 2017, 2018 and 2019.

- Write-offs of exploration expenses during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 of \$1,505 and \$3,103 related to the San Antonio property, as the Company had no further plans to explore the San Antonio property and had to cut out further expenses on the area.
- As a result of the adoption of IAS 29, the Company incurred losses of \$22,793 and \$51,846 during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2019 as a result of the application of inflation factors to the net monetary assets (Asset less liabilities) of MSA during the periods. Argentina has been designated a hyper-inflationary economy as of July 1, 2018 therefore as of June 30, 2018 there was not any adjustment related to this inflationary process.

Finally, the significant currency translation adjustments that resulted in gains of \$1,123,478 and \$570,265 during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2019 were due to fluctuations in the value of the Argentine Peso against the US Dollar as well as the fluctuation of the Canadian Dollar against the US Dollar. Currency translation adjustments that resulted in accounting losses of \$1,936,965 and \$2,253,452 were incurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

It should be noted that, historically, the Company's foreign currency translation in accordance with IFRS has had a negative impact on the Canadian Dollar values of the MSA net assets, and the Company has reported losses related to the foreign currency translation on its consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. This negative impact is the result of the habitual trend in Argentina to devalue its currency due to high internal inflation rates. According to the Central Bank of Argentina, the inflation rate for year 2018 was 47.6% (inflation for years 2017 and 2016 was 25% and 40.9%, respectively). The currency translation adjustments discussed above primarily relate to amounts capitalized as mineral properties. The impact of the translation on the Company's liquid assets was minimal.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the cumulative inflation rate in Argentina exceeded 100% in the past three years, which, when combined with other estimates and judgements, resulted in the Argentine economy being designated as "hyperinflationary" for purposes of IAS 29. As the functional currency of MSA is the Argentine Peso, IAS 29 requires the Company to restate MSA's non-monetary assets and liabilities, shareholders' equity and comprehensive loss items from the transaction date when they were first recognized into the current purchasing power which reflects a price index. IAS 29 is applied on a prospective basis upon adoption without restatement of prior period balances.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table shows selected financial information related to the results of the Company's most recent periods. The information contained in this table should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements.

Fiscal Year	2019		2018				2017	
	Jun	Mar	Dec	Sep	Jun	Mar	Dec	Sep
For the quarters ended	\$							
Net Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net income (loss) for the period	(132,715)	(114,897)	(32,015)	(147,951)	(97,101)	(109,213)	(107,451)	(115,987)
Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the period	990,763	(668,110)	2,350,743	4,515,765	(2,034,066)	(425,700)	(612,687)	(630,764)
Income (Loss) per share, basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Factors affecting quarterly results

Fluctuations in quarterly results are primarily caused by the continuation of the effects of Hyperinflation during fiscal 2019, and fluctuations of the Argentine Peso against the Canadian Dollar as usually calculated as Currency Translation Adjustment (CTA).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had working capital of \$175,229 as at June 30, 2019, compared to working capital of \$162,494 as at December 31, 2018. As at June 30, 2019 the Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$254,305 versus \$272,578 as at December 31, 2018.

On June 13, 2018 the Company issued 8,230,000 units (pursuant to a non-brokered private placement) for proceeds of \$823,000 of which \$220,564 was allocated to warrants.

On March 13, 2019, the Company issued 5,278,000 units (pursuant to a non-brokered private placement) for gross proceeds of \$527,800 of which \$136,700 was allocated to warrants.

The Company has been able to ride out the difficult times following the rule of being prudent with the use of funds while continuing to explore its properties to generate asset value.

In the long term, the Company is dependent on obtaining future financing for the exploration and development of its properties and for any new projects. The Company's ability to obtain future financings may be affected by several factors including the sustainability of commodity prices and the economic recovery of worldwide capital markets for mining businesses.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has closed twelve non-brokered private placements. Management is permanently looking for new potential investors with long term vision to support its intention of continue advancing the Chita Valley Project and La Rosita.

Share Capital

As at the date of this MD&A the Company's share position consists of:

Shares outstanding	151,959,694
Options outstanding	7,210,000
Warrants	23,907,440
Put and Call Option	790,000
TOTAL	183,867,134

Stock Options Outstanding

As at the date of this MD&A the following options are issued and outstanding:

Exercise Price	Options Vested	Options Unvested	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry Date
\$0.10	830,000	-	0.26	November 20, 2019
\$0.10	2,380,000	-	1.33	December 14, 2020
\$0.10	4,000,000	-	2.33	December 15, 2021
	7,210,000	-	1.76	

Warrants Outstanding

As at the date of this MD&A the following warrants are issued and outstanding:

Exercise Price	Warrants Outstanding	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry Date
\$0.15	9,449,000	0.29	November 29, 2019
\$0.15	950,440	0.37	December 28, 2019
\$0.15	8,230,000	0.83	June 13, 2020
\$0.15	5,278,000	1.58	March 13, 2021
	23,907,440	0.76	

Put and Call Option

Upon completion of the Minsud Transaction, the Company entered into a put and call option agreement with Compañía de Tierras Sud Argentino S.A. in connection with the 542,600 shares of MSA not acquired by the Company (which represented 5% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of MSA at the time of acquisition) which included an irrevocable covenant to not divest or encumber such shares. The put and call option agreement allows the remaining 542,600 shares of MSA to be exchanged for 790,000 common shares of the Company at the option of either party, at any time.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Mineral Property Commitments

A summary of the Company's outstanding mineral property commitments, as of the date of this MD&A is as follows (all amounts are in United States Dollars):

Staggered payments	Year	50% BV Trust (Contingency payments)		50% Minas de Pinto Trust	TOTAL
		Cash	Shares	Cash	Cash
	2019	US\$ 67,500	US\$ -	US\$ 35,000	US\$ 102,500
	2020	125,000	-	-	125,000
	2021	120,000	-	-	120,000
Total staggered payments		312,500	-	35,000	347,500

Option payments	Year	50% Brechas Vacas		50% Minas de Pinto Trust	TOTAL
		Cash	Shares	Cash	Cash
	2020	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$ 1,335,000	US\$ 1,335,000
	2022	535,000	200,000		535,000
Total Option payments		535,000	200,000	1,335,000	1,870,000

Total payments		847,500	200,000	1,370,000	2,217,500
-----------------------	--	----------------	----------------	------------------	------------------

The financing of the acquisition of the first 50% interest in the Minas de Pinto Trust is an obligation without recourse. Accordingly, if Minsud cannot satisfy future payments, it will only result in MSA having to return its interest in the Minas de Pinto Trust back to the former owners of the Minas de Pinto properties. After paying 50% of the required payments related to the acquisition of the first 50% interest in the Minas de Pinto Trust, the return of the interest would be proportional to any unpaid balance. This condition has already been fulfilled.

Further information is disclosed in Note 6 of the Financial Statements and in the PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY section in this MD&A.

Services agreement with the Company's President and CEO:

On April 18, 2017, the Company entered into a new services agreement with its President and CEO. Pursuant to the services agreement, an annual fee of \$140,000, consisting of salary and director's fees of MSA, paid in monthly instalments. The services agreement continued in effect until December 31, 2017 and provided that the President and CEO may pursue outside business interests or directorships in other industries that did not interfere or conflict with his ability to carry out his duties as an officer and director of the Company and MSA. The services agreement contained a change of control provision, where "change of control" was defined as: (a) the acquisition by a person, group of persons or person acting jointly or in concert, or persons associated or affiliated within the meaning of the Securities Act (Ontario) with any such person, group of persons or any of such persons acting jointly or in concert, of more than 50% of the votes attaching to all shares in the capital of the Company that may be cast to elect directors of the Company; or (b) the election at any meeting of shareholders of a majority of directors not recommended by management. If, within six months following a "change of control", employment of the President and CEO was terminated by the Company without cause, the President and CEO would be entitled to a lump sum severance payment of \$280,000 and the immediate vesting of all unvested stock options.

The President and CEO could terminate the agreement without consequence by giving 90 days previous notice to the Company and MSA. Should the Company terminate the agreement without cause, the President and CEO could be entitled to a payment of \$140,000.

On January 12, 2018, the Company and the Company's President and CEO entered into a new services agreement for an annual fee of \$140,000, consisting of salary and director's fees of MSA, which will be paid in monthly instalments by MSA. The new agreement continues in effect until December 31, 2018 and contains provisions similar to those included in the services agreement that expired December 31, 2017.

On January 4, 2019, the Company and the Company's President and CEO entered into a new services agreement for a fee of \$70,000, consisting of salary and director's fees of MSA, which will be paid in monthly installments by MSA. The new agreement continues in effect until June 30, 2019 and contains provisions similar to those included in the services agreement that expired December 31, 2018.

Consulting agreement with the Company's Vice-President (Exploration):

On July 1, 2017, the Company and the Company's Vice-President (Exploration) signed a new consulting agreement for a fixed monthly fee of \$7,000 until September 30, 2018. The agreement provides that, in the event the Company does not renew the consulting agreement, all unvested stock options granted to the consultant will vest immediately and will remain exercisable for the full exercise period as stated in the original stock option agreement.

On July 1, 2018, the Company and the Company's Vice-President (Exploration) signed a new consulting agreement for a fixed monthly fee of \$7,000 until March 31, 2019 containing similar provisions to those included in the previous agreement.

Either party can terminate the agreement at any time by providing 60 days advance notice to the other party.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company incurred the following related party transactions:

i) Transactions

- a. A total of \$70,000 (2018 - \$70,000) was charged by Carlos Massa, the CEO of the Company.
- b. A total salary of \$37,649 (2018 - \$44,492) was charged by Ramiro Massa, an individual related to the Company's CEO, for financial and operational management services in his role as Controller of the Company's subsidiary MSA.
- c. A total of \$19,000 (2018 - \$19,053) of accounting and regulatory compliance fees and \$10,500 (2018 - \$10,500) of CFO fees were charged by Forbes Andersen LLP, an accounting firm in which Paul Andersen, the Company's CFO, is a partner.
- d. A total of \$42,000 (2018 - \$42,000) of professional fees and \$7,600 (2018 - \$6,869) of mineral property exploration expenses were charged by Howard Coates, the Company's Vice-President (Exploration). These amounts have been capitalized to mineral properties.

ii) Period-end Balances

- a. As at June 30, 2019 accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$6,120 payable to Carlos Massa, the CEO of the Company.
- b. As at June 30, 2019, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$33,903 payable to Forbes Andersen LLP, an accounting firm in which Paul Andersen, the Company's CFO, is a partner.

- c. As at June 30, 2019, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$8,405 payable to the Company's Vice-President (Exploration).

All related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and all services provided by related parties were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail with arm's length transactions.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2019, 6,500,000 warrants expired unexercised.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

The Company currently has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company's Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The Company has not yet established whether its mineral properties contain resources or reserves that are economically recoverable. The recovery of amounts capitalized as mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable resources or reserves, the ability of the Company to arrange appropriate financing to complete the development of properties, and upon future profitable production, or alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis, all of which are uncertain.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon, but not limited to, its ability to raise financing necessary to fund its exploration programs, maintain its mineral properties concession rights and exploration agreements with purchase options, discharge its liabilities as they become due and generate positive cash flows from operations.

These financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of the business. Accordingly, these financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that may be necessary, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption is not used then the adjustments required to report the Company's assets and liabilities at liquidation values could be material to these financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are related to the recoverable value of the Company's mineral properties, as well as the value of stock-based compensation. These estimates involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control.

The Company records all of its property acquisition costs and direct exploration costs as an asset until the properties are placed into production, sold or abandoned, at which time the costs will either be amortized on a units-of-production basis or fully charged to operations. Management reviews the carrying value of the mineral properties for impairment or permanent declines in the value of the property, such as abandonment, and the related project balances are then written off.

Estimates related to stock-based compensation include the volatility of the Company's stock price, as well as when stock options may be exercised. The timing of exercise of stock options is out of the Company's control and depends on various factors including the market value of the Company's shares and the financial objectives of the holders of stock options.

RISK FACTORS

The Company is engaged in exploring and developing mining projects and as such, it is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that affect similar companies that carry out activities in the same industry. Some of these possible risks include:

Commodities Price Risk

The prices of metals and minerals fluctuate widely and are affected by many factors outside of the Company's control. The prices of metals and minerals and future expectation of such prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mining and mineral exploration companies. This in turn may impact the Company's ability to raise equity financing for its long term working capital requirements.

Environmental Risk and Regulation

The Company should comply with environmental regulations governing water and air quality as well the impact on soils and grant third parties and the government the possibility of environmental claims. Therefore, the Company seeks to operate within environmental protection standards that comply with or exceed existing legal requirements. Current and present environmental regulations could however affect the Company's operations. Likewise, environmental costs could increase in the future due to change in regulations. Exploration programs could then be postponed or banned in some areas. Although to date, environmental remediation costs are minimal, they are a component of exploration expenses.

Licenses and Permits

Company operations require obtaining various licenses and permits from governmental agencies. There is no certainty as to whether the company will obtain those permits and licenses required to continue its exploration and project development activities in the future.

The Company's activities are subject to a wide array of laws and provision that govern, among others, aspects such as health and safety of employees, employment standards, waste disposal, and environmental protection, protection of historic and archeological sites, mine development and preservation of endangered or protected species. Likewise, the Company should obtain a wide range of permits from governmental authorities and enforcement authorities to carry out its activities. These permits virtually refer to each aspect of the mining exploration and exploitation. Changes in some of these regulations or their interpretation could adversely affect the Company's current or future operations.

Exploration and Exploitation Business Risks

Mining exploration and exploitation involve a high-risk level. Only some properties (projects) that are explored end up turning into a productive mine. Unusual or unexpected geological formations, fires, labor claims, floods, explosions, ground movement and the impossibility of obtaining the adequate machinery, equipment or adequate workers are only some of the risks involved in the mining exploration and exploitation activities. Additionally, to establish or determine mineral and resource reserves, significant disbursements are required, such as drilling, developing metallurgic processes to extract the ore and in some properties (projects) developing accesses and mining infrastructure and production required or upgrading or modernizing the existing infrastructure and accesses. There is no certainty as to whether funds required for exploiting mineral reserves or resources discovered by the Company will be obtained in due course or at some time at all.

Mining Properties

Acquiring the title to the mining property is a very detailed and prolonged process. Title may be challenged or be subject to legal disputes. Although the Company has researched in the most diligent and fullest possible manner the title to its mining properties, there is no certainty that its title will not be disputed or challenged in the future.

Currency Risk

The Company's primary operations are located in Argentina. The Company raises funds in Canadian dollars and pays most of its Argentinean costs in United States Dollars or Argentinean Pesos, and is therefore subject to foreign exchange risk on this payment stream. As the proceeds from financings are often immediately converted to Argentinean Pesos, these cash reserves are subject to foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet the obligations associated with its working capital. The Company has sufficient funds to settle its short-term working capital requirements. The Company's ability to manage liquidity risk in the future will be dependent on, but not limited to, its ability to raise financing necessary to fund its exploration programs, defend its mineral properties concession rights, discharge its liabilities as they become due and generate positive cash flows from operations.

Credit Risk Management

The Company's main credit risk arises from its cash deposits with banks. The Company limits its counterparty risk on its deposits by dealing only with financial institutions with high credit ratings. The Company is also exposed to credit risk on its financial assets.

Capital Risk Management

The Company defines capital as total equity. The Company manages its capital to ensure that funds are available or are scheduled to be raised to provide adequate funds to carry out the Company's defined exploration programs, meet its ongoing administrative costs, property maintenance and option payments.

This is achieved by the Board's review and acceptance of exploration budgets that are achievable using existing resources and the matching and timely release of the next stage of expenditures with the resources made available from private placements or other fundraising. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue using equity capital in this manner.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Dependence on Single Project

The Chita Valley Project is the Company's sole project and therefore, any adverse development with respect to the Chita Valley Project will have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences, as well as political and social instability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any further profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Tax

The Company runs its business in different countries and strives to run its business in as tax efficient a manner as possible. The tax systems in certain of these countries are complicated and subject to changes. For this reason, future negative effects on the result of the Company due to changes in tax regulations cannot be excluded. Repatriation of earnings to Canada from other countries may be subject to withholding taxes. The Company has no control over withholding tax rates

Additional risk factors relevant to the Company are included in the Filing Statement dated April 27, 2011 which is available under the Company's profile on www.sedar.com

HYPERINFLATION

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the economic environment in Argentina experienced the acceleration of multiple local inflation indices, a three-year cumulative inflation rate of the local Argentine wholesale price index exceeding 100% in May 2018, and the significant devaluation of the Argentine Peso. As such, Argentina has been designated a hyper-inflationary economy as of July 1, 2018. The functional currency of MSA is the Argentine Peso and the provisions of IAS 29 have been adopted and applied to these consolidated financial statements prospectively, as of July 1, 2018. The Company also followed the interpretive guidance within IFRIC 7 as it pertains to the first time adoption of IAS 29. The Company has prepared these consolidated financial statements on the historical cost approach within IAS 29.

IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyper-Inflationary Economies, ("IFRS 29") applies to the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. The designation of an economy as hyperinflationary involves the assessment of several factors and requires the Company to make certain estimates and judgments, such as the assessment of historic inflation rates and anticipation of future trends. Changes in such estimates may significantly impact the carrying value of the Company's non-monetary assets or liabilities, and results of operations that are subject to hyperinflationary adjustments, and the related gains and losses with the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

To measure the impact of inflation on its financial position and results, the Company has elected to use the Wholesale Price Index (Indice de Precios Mayoristas or "IPIM") for periods up to December 31, 2016, and the Retail Price Index (Indice de Precios al Consumidor or "IPC") thereafter. These price indices have been recommended by the Government Board of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences ("FACPCE").

As a result of the change in the IPC during the period, the Company recognized a net expense of \$51,846, to adjust transactions recorded during the period into a measuring unit current as of June 30, 2019. The level of the IPC at June 30, 2019 was 226.0, which represents an increase of 22% over the IPC at December 31, 2018.

The application of hyperinflation accounting requires restatement of the Argentine subsidiary's nonmonetary assets and liabilities, shareholders' equity and comprehensive loss items from the transaction date when they were first recognized into the current purchasing power which reflects a price index current at the end of the reporting period before being included in the consolidated financial statements. The resulting financial information is considered to be more meaningful, relevant and representative of a measuring unit current as of the reporting date. To measure the impact of inflation on its financial position and results, the Company has elected to use price indices that have been recommended by the Government Board of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences ("FACPCE").

The Company, which uses the Canadian Dollar, a stable currency, as its presentation currency has applied IAS 29 on a prospective basis, without restatement of comparative and prior period balances. Accordingly, upon adoption of IAS 29, the Company immediately recognized an adjustment (the "Opening Hyperinflation Adjustment") for the restatement of opening non-monetary assets held by MSA in the amount of \$7,480,143, to reflect the cumulative effects of inflation from the historical dates when they were first recognized to July 1, 2018. The Company has elected, as an accounting policy choice, to recognize the Opening Hyperinflationary Adjustment as an item of other comprehensive income, where it has been combined with the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments on the consolidated statement of financial position.

The comparative period amounts included in these consolidated financial statements do not require restatement as they were presented previously in a stable currency, the Canadian Dollar.

QUALIFIED PERSONS

The scientific and technical data included in this MD&A has been reviewed by Mr. Howard Coates, Professional Geoscientist, Director and Vice President (Exploration) of the Company and a geological consultant. Mr. Coates is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. However, due to inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements or fraud. There have not been any changes in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and the internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2018 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations of controls and procedures:

The Company's management believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, 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 control system 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com