Management's Discussion and Analysis
Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
May 28, 2013

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Hunt Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Hunt") for the three month period ended March 31, 2013, as well as the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 and all of the notes, risk factors and information contained therein.

The audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Introduction

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is dated May 28, 2013 and is in respect of the three month period ended March 31, 2013. All dollar amounts referenced, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in Canadian funds.

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company should be read in conjunction with its unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2013, as well as its annual audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2012. This section contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results may differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those described under "Forward-Looking Information".

Forward Looking Information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (together, "forward looking statements") within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements concern the Company's anticipated results and developments in the Company's operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of its properties, plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements also relate to the ability of the Company to obtain all government approvals, permits and third party consents in connection with the Company's exploration and development activities; the Company's ongoing drilling program; the Company's future exploration and capital costs, including the costs and potential impact of complying with existing and proposed environmental laws and regulations; general business and economic conditions; analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Statements concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends", or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward looking statements. While the Company has based these forward-looking statements on its expectations about future events as at the date that such statements were prepared, the statements are not a guarantee of the Company's future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors and assumptions include, amongst others, the effects of general economic conditions, the supply and demand for gold and the level and volatility of prices of gold, the availability of financing to fund the Company's ongoing and planned exploration and possible future mining operation on reasonable terms, changing foreign exchange rates and actions by government authorities, market competition, risks involved in mining, processing, exploration and research and development activities, the political climate in Argentina, the Company's ongoing relations with its employees and exploration partner and with local communities and local governments, and uncertainties associated with legal proceedings and negotiations and misjudgments in the course of preparing forward-looking statements. In addition, there are also known and unknown risk factors which may cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

• risks related to the Company's lack of revenues from operations and its continued ability to fund ongoing and planned exploration and possible future mining operations;

• risks related to the Company's history of losses, which will continue to occur in the future;

• risks related to governmental regulations;

• risks related to the uncertainty of the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified management;

• risks related to the Company's ability to successfully establish mining operations or profitably produce precious metals;

• volatility in the market price of gold, silver and other minerals which could affect the profitability of possible future operations and financial condition;

• risks related to currency volatility;

• risks related to the inherently dangerous activity of mining, including conditions or events beyond the Company's control;

• risks related to the Company's primary properties being located in Argentina, including political, economic, and regulatory instability;

• uncertainty as to actual capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns relating to potential mining operations;

• uncertainty in the Company's ability to obtain and maintain certain permits necessary for current and anticipated operations;

• risks related to the Company being subject to environmental laws and regulations;

• risks related to land reclamation requirements and loss of the Bajo Pobré property due to inability to meet contractual obligations;

• risks related to the Company's ability to attract necessary capital funding for mineral exploration in the future;

• risks related to officers and directors being or becoming associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interests; and

• the volatility of the Company's common share price.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the Company's forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further in this

MD&A under "Risk Factors". Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's experience, beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as required by law.

Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements.

Overall Performance

The Company is a mineral exploration company incorporated under the laws of Alberta, Canada and, together with its subsidiaries and exploration partner, is engaged in the exploration of mineral properties in Santa Cruz province, Argentina.

Mineral Exploration Activity

Bajo Pobré

The Company has conducted cursory reconnaissance activities on the Bajo Pobré property. The Company has completed all lease payments to FK Minera, the owner of the Bajo Pobré property, but has not completed all the required work commitments relating to the Bajo Pobré property. The Company is currently in negotiations to secure a contract amendment in this regard.

The Company completed detailed geological mapping, surface soil sampling and advanced drill targeting during 2012 on the Bajo Pobré project. The Company plans to drill the Bajo Pobré project in the first half of 2014.

La Josefina

During 2012, the Company conducted reconnaissance exploration on the La Josefina project while it worked to complete the negotiation of an amendment to the La Josefina agreement; this was completed and signed on November 15, 2012. During 2013 the Company plans to work on detailed target generation.

The Company, under its new agreement with Fomento Minero De Santa Cruz Sociedad Del Estado ("Fomicruz") has until 2019 to complete exploration work and make a decision to advance the project to production.

Additional details regarding the reconnaissance exploration and the recommended work programs relating to the La Josefina project are included in the Company's technical report dated September 29, 2010 (the "Technical Report") and filed on SEDAR on October 4, 2010. Detailed results of the La Josefina drilling program are included in the Company's website, www.huntmining.com. The La Josefina property is the Company's most advanced exploration property.

On January 15, 2013, the Company announced details for the recently signed amendment to its agreement with Fomicruz regarding the La Josefina project in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina.

On May 7, 2013, the Company added the La Josefina project to its Exploration agreement with Eldorado Gold Corp ("Eldorado"). The Company will receive a one-time payment of $125,000.

La Valenciana

On November 15, 2012 the Company signed an agreement with Fomicruz for the La Valenciana project in the province of Santa Cruz, Argentina. The La Valenciana project lies to the west and is contiguous to The Company's La Josefina project. The project is also contiguous to and north of the Joaquin Silver-Gold project.

The agreement with Fomicruz requires the Company to spend USD $5,000,000 in exploration on the project over 7 years. If the Company elects to exercise its option to bring the La Valenciana project into production it must grant Fomicruz a 9% ownership in a new Joint Venture Corporation ("JV Corporation") entity to be created by the Company to manage the project. If Fomicruz elects to increase their ownership they can under the following formula up to a maximum of 49% interest.

- To purchase an additional 10% in the JV corporation, Fomicruz must reimburse the Company for 10% of the exploration expenses made by the Company during the exploration period;
- To purchase the next 10% interest in the JV corporation, Fomicruz must reimburse the Company for 20% of the exploration expenses made by the Company during the exploration period;
- To the purchase a final additional 20% interest in the JV Corporation, Fomicruz must reimburse the Company for 25% of the exploration expenses made by the Company during the exploration period; bring Fomicruz's total ownership interest in the JV Corporation to 49%.

At the Company's option it can purchase all but the original granted 9% ownership interest from Fomicruz for USD $200,000 per percentage point owned down to 9%. The remaining 9% can be purchased for a mutually agreed amount to be determined by negotiation between Fomicruz and the Company.

On February 21, 2013, the Company announced exploration results from the La Valenciana project.

The Company plans to drill the La Valenciana project in the third quarter of 2013.

On May 7, 2013, the Company added the La Valenciana project to its Exploration agreement with Eldorado. The Company will receive a one-time payment of $200,000 and ongoing yearly lease payments of $125,000, as long as the La Valenciana project is considered a Stage II project under the Eldorado agreement.

Other Projects:

The Company is presently engaged in reconnaissance exploration on several precious metal properties in its Santa Cruz property portfolio.

Events Occurring Subsequent to the Close of the Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2013

On April 5, 2013 the Company received approval from the TSX Venture Exchange to convert 20,881,493 preferred shares issued to HuntMountain Resources and HuntMountain Investments LLC into 20,881,493 common shares of the Company. On April 10, 2013 the Company requested its transfer agent to complete the conversion and issue the restricted common shares.

On April 23, 2013, the Company granted 400,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.10 per share to certain officers and employees of the Company.

On May 7, 2013, the Company added the La Valenciana and La Josefina projects to its Exploration agreement with Eldorado. The Company will receive a one-time payment of $325,000 for both projects and ongoing yearly lease payments of $125,000 as long as the La Valenciana project is considered a Stage II project under the Eldorado agreement.

Selected Financial Information

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

A summary of selected financial information for the most recent two fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 is as follows:

	Year ended	
	December 31, 2012	**December 31, 2011**
Net loss for the period	(4,172,082)	(8,280,161)
Net loss for the period – basic and diluted loss per share	($0.04)	($0.09)
Total assets	7,701,979	11,494,788
Total non-current liabilities	125,000	125,000
Cash dividends	-	-

The Company's net loss was significantly lower in 2012 compared to 2011 due to the Company's exploration partner funding the majority of its operations in Argentina.

The Company has chosen to expense its exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred.

In the three months ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012 the Company incurred exploration expenses of $265,458 and $247,015, respectively. Primary components of exploration expenses in 2013 and 2012 are given in the following table:

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2013	**March 31, 2012**
Drilling expense	$ -	$ -
Assay expense	33,317	70,659
Equipment rental expense	27,047	17,933
Fuel expense	35,086	18,386
Property payments	91,264	82,254
Property reports	1,477	-
Other	77,267	57,783
	$ 265,458	$ 247,015

The Company's overall exploration expenses were slightly higher in 2013 compared to 2012 because the Company had increased expenses related to exploration camps, mineral claim fees and truck rentals. These were partially offset by a lower assay expense.

The Company recovered exploration and operating expenses from its exploration partner according to the following table:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013	Three months ended March 31, 2012
Exploration expenses	$ 157,942	$ -
Professional fees	34,805	-
Administrative and office expenses	98,247	-
Payroll expenses	323,459	-
Travel expenses	60,612	-
Exploration cost recovery	$ 675,065	$ -

Exploration expenses were allocated to the Company's properties according to the following table:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013	Three months ended March 31, 2012
La Josefina	$ 82,498	$ 212,762
La Valenciana	13,005	-
Bajo Pobre	130,937	5,906
Other	39,018	28,347
	$ 265,458	$ 247,015

For the three months ended March 31, 2013 the major components of Administrative and Office expenses were $9,197 on account of camp rent (as compared to $22,052 in 2012) and miscellaneous expense relating to the La Josefina project of $12,719 (as compared to $80,037 in 2012).

Results of Operations

Three month ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2012

For the three month period ended March 31, 2013 the Company generated a net loss of $610,078 or $0.01 per share, compared to a net loss of $1,747,380, or $0.02 per share, for the three month period ended March 31, 2012. The decreased net loss and net loss per share was mainly the result of the recovery of costs from the Company's exploration partner and, to a lesser extent, from reduced administrative and office and payroll expenses as well as reduced professional fees expense and reduced stock based compensation expense. These were partially offset by increased exploration expense related to the Company's Bajo Pobré project and travel expenses.

The Company generated interest income of $13,557 for the three month period ended March 31, 2013, down from $21,159 for the three month period ended March 31, 2012. The Company incurred net operating expenses of $606,488 for the three month period ended March 31, 2013, down from $1,745,437 for the three month period ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in the net operating expenses in 2013 was mainly the result of reduced professional fees, administrative and office expenses, payroll expenses and cost recovery factor.

The Company intends to continue exploration work on the La Josefina property in accordance with the Technical Report. Management believes that there are no exogenous factors that have caused the value of any of its mineral exploration properties to materially decrease since they were acquired.

Other assets include Value Added Tax ("VAT") receivable as of March 31, 2013 of $720,371. This amount reflects the credit accrued due to the payment of VAT on certain transactions in Argentina. The Company plans to seek reimbursement on the VAT if and when the exploitation of minerals has commenced. This asset is reported at net present value on the Company's condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The quarterly results for fiscal 2011 period have been restated to reflect accounting policies consistent with IFRS.

	March 31, 2013 $	December 31, 2012 $	September 30, 2012 $	June 30, 2012 $
Net loss for the period	(610,078)	(1,470,203)	(616,845)	(337,654)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted:	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Working capital	3,807,880	4,426,615	5,310,918	6,213,811
Total assets	6,822,824	7,701,979	8,787,759	9,580,255
Total non-current liabilities	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Total shareholders' equity	6,146,573	6,639,883	8,144,485	8,909,186

	March 31, 2012 $	December 31, 2011 $	September 30, 2011 $	June 30, 2011 $
Net loss for the period	(1,747,380)	(2,311,841)	(1,848,875)	(2,445,107)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted:	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Working capital	6,626,758	8,261,632	10,976,803	12,834,217
Total assets	9,928,496	11,494,788	13,867,665	15,903,911
Total non-current liabilities	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Total shareholders' equity	9,131,729	10,628,859	13,048,100	14,617,572

The Company had a decrease in its net loss for the three month period ended March 31, 2013 mainly due to the recovery of costs in Argentina from the Company's exploration partner.

The Company had an increase in its net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 primarily due to an adjustment to the value of the Company's VAT; this reduced the value of the VAT by US$609,218 and to a lesser extent the settlement of the Company's rent obligation at its former office and year end audit expenses.

During the twelve month period ended December 31, 2012 the Company had a decrease in its net loss compared to the prior period as the Company recognized a reduction in the value of the carrying value of its VAT receivable, this resulted in the Company recognizing a large expense. To a lesser extent the Company also had more exploration activity during the period.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2012 the Company was able to significantly decrease its net loss for the period due to the signing of an exploration agreement with Eldorado. Because of this agreement, the Company is now able to earn revenue from completing exploration activity on certain projects on Eldorado's behalf. To a lesser extent the reduced net loss was also due to limited exploration activity on the Company's La Josefina project and overall reduced activity during the Argentine winter.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

The Company does not have any cash flow generating properties. As at March 31, 2013 the Company had $4,216,726 in cash and short term investments and working capital of $3,807,880. As at May 28, 2013, the Company had approximately $4.2 million in cash and short term investments.

Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company is an exploration stage company and has incurred losses since its inception. As shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company has had no revenues and has incurred an accumulated loss of $29,106,273 through March 31, 2013. However, the Company has sufficient cash at March 31, 2013 to fund normal operations for the next 12 months.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability to obtain necessary financing to complete development and fund operations and future production or proceeds from their disposition. Additionally, the current capital markets and the deteriorating commodity markets worldwide are significant obstacles to raising the required funds. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the balance sheet classifications used.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company paid $Nil (March 31, 2012 - $22,345) to HuntMountain Resources Ltd. ("HuntMountain"), an entity controlled by the Company's Executive Chairman, for the rental of office space.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company incurred $44,845 (March 31, 2012 – $33,209) in professional fees expense relating to the services of the President of Cerro Cazador SA ("CCSA"). Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2013 was $Nil (December 31, 2012 - $14,999) owing to the President of CCSA for professional geological fees. Included in prepaid expenses as at March 31, 2013, the Company had a receivable due from the President of CCSA for $1,376 (December 31, 2012 - $45) for cash advanced for field expenses.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company incurred $6,869 (March 31, 2012 – $6,947) in general and administrative expenses relating to rent paid for office space to the President of CCSA. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2013 was $Nil (December 31, 2012 – $2,754) owing to the President of CCSA relating to rent paid for office space.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company incurred $14,522 (March 31, 2012 - $12,137) in professional fees expense relating to the accounting services of a director of CCSA. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2013, the Company had a payable owing to the director of CCSA of $5,942 (December 31, 2012 – $6,098). Included in prepaid expenses as at March 31, 2013, the Company had a receivable due from the director of CCSA of $351 (December 31, 2012 - $196) for cash advanced for miscellaneous expenses.

In conjunction with the Company's Qualifying Transaction, on December 23, 2009, the Company advanced $200,000 to HuntMountain, CCSA's former parent corporation, as a refundable deposit. As at the period ended March 31, 2013, the balance owed by HuntMountain to the Company was $114,408 (December 31, 2012 - $114,408). The Company has contacted HuntMountain's management and has confirmed that a payment will be received by December 31, 2013, with the balance collected by December 31, 2014.

All related party transactions are in the normal course of business.

Remuneration of directors and key management of the Company

The remuneration awarded to directors and to senior key management, including the Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the President of CCSA, is as follows:

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Salaries and benefits	$ 119,064	$ 212,830
Consulting fees	75,231	84,982
Share based compensation	-	246,044
	$ 194,295	$ 543,856

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at March 31, 2013, the Company had no off balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on results of operations or the financial condition of the Company.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and equivalents, accounts receivable, performance bond and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Company characterizes inputs used in determining fair value using a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs depending on the degree to which they are observable. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, market interest rates, and volatility factors, which can be observed or corroborated in the market place.

- Level 3: inputs are less observable, unavoidable or where the observable data does not support the majority of the instruments' fair value.

Fair value

As at March 31, 2013, there were no changes in the levels in comparison to December 31, 2012. The fair values of financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying amount $	Fair value $	Carrying amount $	Fair value $
Financial Assets				
FVTPL				
Cash and equivalents (Level 1)	4,216,726	4,216,726	5,220,727	5,220,727
Available for sale				
Performance bond (Level 1)	356,933	356,933	285,341	285,341
Loans and receivables				
Accounts receivable (Level 3)	53,441	53,441	44,722	44,722
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Level 3)	433,467	433,467	811,016	811,016

Cash and equivalents and performance bond are measured based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy on a recurring basis.

The carrying value of accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company assessed that there were no indicators of impairment for these financial instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk, liquidity risk and currency risk.

Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

i. Currency risk

The Company holds cash balances, incurs payables and has receivables that are denominated in the Canadian Dollar, the United States Dollar and the Argentine Peso. These balances are subject to fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian Dollar, and the United States Dollar and the Argentine Peso, resulting in currency gains or losses for the Company.

As at March 31, 2013, the following are denominated in US dollars:

Cash and equivalents	$ 16,256
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 83,546

As at March 31, 2013, the following are denominated in Argentine Peso:

Cash and equivalents	$ 29,398
Performance bond	$ 356,933
Accounts receivable	$ 34,658
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 238,907

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Argentine Peso could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

At March 31, 2013, if the U.S. dollar strengthened or weakened by 10% relative to the Canadian dollar the impact on loss and other comprehensive loss would be as follows:

	Impact on net loss and comprehensive loss
U.S. Dollar Exchange rate – 10% increase	$ 2,572
U.S. Dollar Exchange rate – 10% decrease	$ (2,572)

At March 31, 2013, if the Argentine Peso strengthened or weakened by 10% relative to the Canadian dollar the impact on loss and other comprehensive loss would be as follows:

	Impact on net loss and comprehensive loss
Argentine Peso Exchange rate – 10% increase	$ (29,890)
Argentine Peso Exchange rate – 10% decrease	$ 29,890

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash and equivalents are held through Canadian and Argentine financial institutions.

The Company maintains its cash and equivalents in multiple financial institutions. The Company maintains cash in an Argentine bank. The Argentine accounts, which had a Canadian dollar balance of $29,398 at March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012 - $675,090) are uninsured.

The Company maintains a cash balance in its bank account in Argentina. This balance is exposed to credit risk if the bank failed to meet its obligation to the Company. The Company controls for this risk by only keeping funds in Argentina sufficient to meet approximately two months of operating expenses.

The Company believes there to be minimal credit risk on accounts receivable from its employees. The Company occasionally has a receivable due from its exploration partner, it believes there to be minimal credit risk on this account receivable when it exists due to the size and significant operations of its partner as a mid-tier mining company. All receivables are current and no allowance for doubtful accounts or impairment is considered necessary.

The Company pays VAT to the Argentine government on all expenses in Argentina. This creates a VAT receivable owed by the government of Argentina. The Company's VAT receivable at March 31, 2013 is $720,371 ($2,273,932 – undiscounted) (December 31, 2012 - $682,074 ($2,248,028 – undiscounted)). The Company believes this to be a collectible amount and it is backed by the strength and laws of the Argentine government. If for some reason the government did not pay, changed the laws, defaulted on the receivable or the Company never achieved any mineral production, the Company could lose the full value of the receivable.

The Company has an account receivable owed to it by the former parent of CCSA, HuntMountain for $114,408 (December 31, 2012 - $114,408). The Company believes this to be a collectible amount and has confirmed it is a valid receivable with HuntMountain management. If for some reason HuntMountain did not pay, the Company could lose the full value of the receivable.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. The Company is dependent on the capital markets to raise capital by selling its equity to support operations. The current environment is prohibitive for the issuance of capital and there is no guarantee that should the Company need to raise new capital to support operations, it will be able to do so on favorable terms, if at all. All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current and payable within one year.

iv. Price risk

The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. A dramatic decline in commodity prices could impact the viability of the Company and the carrying value of its properties. The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. There is minimal price risk at the present time as the Company is not yet in the production phase.

v. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the impact that changes in interest rates could have on the Company's earnings and liabilities. In the normal course of business, the Company is not exposed to interest rate fluctuations as there is no interest bearing debt as at March 31, 2013 and invested cash is short-term in nature.

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective January 1, 2013

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, except for the adoption of new International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and interpretations as of January 1, 2013, noted below:

i) Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The Company has applied the amendments to IAS 1 titled Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income in the current period. The amendments introduce new terminology for statement of comprehensive income and income statement. Under the amendments to IAS 1, a statement of comprehensive income is renamed as a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and an income statement is renamed as a statement of profit or loss. The amendments to IAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to IAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis. The amendments have been applied retrospectively, and hence the presentation of items of other comprehensive income has been modified to reflect the change. Other than the above mentioned presentation changes, the application of the amendments to IAS 1 does not result in any impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income.

ii) Application of new and revised IFRSs on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures

The Company has applied the requirements of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities and IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine in the current period.

The impact of the application of these standards is set out below.

<u>Impact of the application of IFRS 10</u>
IFRS 10 changes the definition of control such that an investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The application of IFRS 10 has no impact on the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements as the adoption did not result in a change in the consolidation status of any of the Company's subsidiaries.

<u>Impact of the application of IFRS 11</u>
IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 deals with how a joint arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control should be classified. The application of IFRS 11 has no impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as the Company has no interests in joint arrangements.

<u>Impact of the application of IFRS 12</u>
IFRS 12 is a disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the application of IFRS 12 has resulted in additional disclosures in the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

<u>Impact of the application of IFRIC 20</u>
IFRIC 20 sets out principles for the recognition of production stripping costs in the balance sheet. The interpretation recognizes that some production stripping in surface mining activity will benefit production in future periods and sets out criteria for capitalizing such costs. The application of IFRIC 20 has no impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as the Company is not yet in production.

iii) Application of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The Company has applied the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement in the current period. IFRS 13 improves consistency and reduces complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRS. In general, the application of IFRS 13 has resulted in additional disclosures in the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Company:

i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments was issued in November 2009 as the first step in its project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets that must be applied starting January 1, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The IASB intends to expand IFRS 9 during the intervening period to add new requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities, de-recognition of financial instruments, impairment and hedge accounting. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements.

Commitments and Provision

a) On March 27, 2007, the Company signed a definitive lease purchase agreement with FK Minera S.A. to acquire a 100% interest in the Bajo Pobré gold property located in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. The Company may earn up to a 100% equity interest in the Bajo Pobré property by making cash payments and exploration expenditures over a five-year earn-in period. The required expenditures and ownership levels upon meeting those requirements are:

Year of the Agreement	Payment to FK Minera SA		Exploration Expenditures Required	Ownership
First year – 2007	US$50,000	PAID	US$250,000	0%
Second year – 2008	US$30,000	PAID	US$250,000	0%
Third year –2009	US$50,000	PAID	-	51%
Fourth year – 2010	US$50,000	PAID	-	60%
Fifth year – 2011	US$50,000	PAID	-	100%

After the fifth year, the Company is obligated to pay FK Minera S.A. the greater of a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on commercial production or US$100,000 per year. The Company has the option to purchase the NSR for a lump-sum payment of US$1,000,000 less the sum of all royalty payments made to FK Minera S.A. to that point.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company has made all required payments to F.K. Minera, however CCSA has not made sufficient exploration expenditures required by the Bajo Pobré contract. The parties to the contract have not finalized an amendment to the contract terms and therefore the Company's ability to retain rights to explore the Bajo Pobré property is uncertain at this time. The Company does not believe that it not making the exploration expenditures required by the FK Minera lease purchase agreement jeopardize the Company's agreement with its exploration partner for the Bajo Pobre project.

In March 2007, the Company was the successful bidder for the exploration and development rights to the La Josefina project from Fomicruz. On July 24, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with Fomicruz pursuant to which the Company agreed to invest a minimum of US$6 million in exploration and development expenditures over a four year period, including US$1.5 million before July 2008. The agreement provides that, in the event that a positive feasibility study is completed on the La Josefina property, a JV Corporation would be formed by the Company and Fomicruz. A revised schedule for exploration and development of the La Josefina project was submitted in writing to Fomicruz and was adopted on May 3, 2011, mandating that an economic feasibility study and production decision be made by the Company for the La Josefina project by the end of 2013. The Company would own 91% of the JV Corporation and Fomicruz would own the remaining 9%.

On November 15, 2012 the Company signed an amended agreement with Fomicruz extending the exploration term by 7 years; the new agreement requires the Company to make a production decision by the end of 2019.

b) On June 30, 2010, a former director and accounting consultant ("the Consultant") to the Company severed his business relationship with the Company. On August 5, 2010 the Consultant claimed that since 2006, he was actually an employee of, not a consultant to, CCSA. On September 7, 2010, the Argentine Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security filed a Certificate of Notice on CCSA and the Company indicating that a representative from CCSA and the Company must appear before a mediator to address the Consultant's claims. The certificates of notice stated the value of the Consultant's claim against the Company at 500,000 pesos (US$126,811).

On March 18, 2011, a lawsuit was filed against the Company and its subsidiaries by the Consultant. The lawsuit claimed that the Consultant was an employee of the Company, not a consultant, since 2006. The total value of the claim was US$249,041, including wages, alleged bonus payments, interest and penalties. The consolidated financial statements include a provision of $125,000 at December 31, 2012. Management considers the lawsuit to be without merit and intends to defend the Company and its subsidiaries to the fullest extent possible.

c) On October 31, 2011, the Company signed an agreement with the owners of the Piedra Labrada Ranch for the use and lease of facilities on the same premises as the Company's La Josefina facilities. The term is for three years beginning November 1, 2011 and ending on October 31, 2014, including annual commitments of $60,000.

d) On April 1, 2012 the Company entered into a 9 month agreement with the surface rights holder of the Piedra Grande Ranch, located in Santa Cruz province, Argentina for access and use of their property. The agreement allows for the Company to engage in exploration activity as well as use the property and the facilities to house and store the Company's equipment and personnel. The Company agreed to consideration of US$3,000 per month under this agreement. The initial term of the agreement ended on December 31, 2012, The Company was given an exclusive option to extend the agreement for 1 year, which it exercised. The agreement now ends on December 31, 2013. The Company's total obligation under this new agreement for the year ending December 31, 2013 is US$36,000.

e) On May 3, 2012, the Company entered into an exploration agreement with Eldorado for the purpose of exploring the Company's exploration projects in Santa Cruz province, Argentina. The agreement classifies projects into three stages: Stage I is an early exploration project that is not ready for exploration drilling; Stage II is a project that is drill ready, or being drilled; Stage III requires that the Company and its exploration partner jointly create a new company where by the Company will retain a 25% interest in the new company and Eldorado, or a nominee of their choice, will be granted a 75% interest in the new company. As of March 31, 2013 the Company had one stage II project, Bajo Pobré.

f) On September 1, 2012, the Company moved into new office space. The Company signed a new office lease with a three-year term, which includes the first four months for free. The new office lease expires on December 31, 2015 and calls for monthly payments of approximately US$2,812 in 2013; US$2,886 in 2014; and US$2,960 in 2015.

Minimal annual lease payments pursuant to the lease agreement are as follows (in US$):

2013	$ 33,744
2014	34,632
2015	35,520
	$ 103,896

g) On October 1, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with the surface owner of the Bajo Pobré Ranch in Santa Cruz province, Argentina. As consideration for access to the Bajo Pobré property and use of the Bajo Pobré Ranch the Company agreed to pay the owner $5,000 per month over a period of 9 months ending on June 30, 2013. At the Company's sole option it can extend the agreement for an additional year, ending June 1, 2014. The Company's total commitment for 2013 under this agreement is US$30,000.

h) On November 1, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with Fomicruz for the exploration of the La Valenciana project in Santa Cruz province, Argentina. The agreement is for a total of 7 years, expiring on October 31, 2019. The 7 years is broken into 3 economic periods, at the end of each period the Company will have the option of reporting its results to Fomicruz or terminating the agreement. The Company is required to spend US$5,000,000 in exploration over the 7 year exploration period on the project.

Outstanding Share Data

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares without nominal or par value. As at May 28, 2013, the Company's outstanding equity and convertible securities were as follows:

Securities	**Outstanding**
Voting equity securities issued and outstanding(1)	121,494,823 common shares
Securities convertible or exercisable into voting equity securities – stock options	Stock options to acquire up to 7,547,470 common shares(7) (8)
Securities convertible or exercisable into voting equity securities – warrants	12,658,950 warrants to acquire 12,658,950 common shares at an exercise price of $0.35 per share before November 30, 2013 (2) 12,822,500 warrants to acquire 12,822,500 common shares at an exercise price of $0.65 per share before June 14, 2013 (5)
Securities convertible or exercisable into voting equity securities –	2,671,894 broker warrants to acquire one broker compensation unit at an

Securities	**Outstanding**
broker's warrants	exercise price of $0.35 per share on or before November 30, 2013 where each broker compensation warrant will consist of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.35 prior to November 30, 2013(3); 1,788,150 broker compensation options to acquire 1,788,150 units, each consisting of one common shares and one half of one common share purchase warrant, at an exercise price of $0.45 prior to June 14, 2013(6)
Securities convertible or exercisable into voting equity securities – compensation warrants	55,910 broker warrants to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.35 per share on or before November 30, 2013 (4)

Table Notes:

(1) On April 10, 2013, 20,881,493 convertible preferred shares were converted into 20,881,493 common shares on the basis of one common share for each convertible preferred share held. The convertible preferred shares were all issued to HuntMountain, CCSA's former parent corporation, on December 23, 2009 in partial consideration for the Qualifying Transaction.

(2) On November 30, 2010, the Company issued 28,420,900 units pursuant to a short form prospectus offering. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.35 per warrant before November 30, 2013.

(3) In conjunction with the November 30, 2010 offering, the Company granted broker compensation warrants to purchase 2,842,090 broker compensation units at an exercise price of $0.30 per share on or before November 30, 2013. Each broker compensation unit will consist of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.35 prior to November 30, 2013.

(4) Issued upon cashless exercise of broker compensation warrants issued on November 30, 2010.

(5) In conjunction with the June 14, 2011 bought-deal private placement, the Company issued 25,645,000 units pursuant to a short form prospectus offering. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.65 per warrant before June 14, 2013.

(6) In conjunction with the June 14, 2011 bought-deal private placement, the Company granted broker compensation options to purchase 1,788,150 broker compensation units at an exercise price of $0.45 per share on or before June 14, 2013. Each broker compensation unit will consist of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.65 prior to June 14, 2013.

(7) On February 27, 2012, the Company granted 1,250,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.30 per share to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

(8) On April 23, 2013, the Company granted 400,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.10 per share to certain officers and employees of the Company.

Risks and Uncertainties

No History of Earnings

The Company has no history of earnings. The Company's properties are in the exploration stage of development. Additional external financing will be required to develop these properties further. There can be no assurances that any of the Company's properties will ever contain an economic ore body.

None of the Company's properties are currently in production, and although the Technical Report indicates mineral resources for La Josefina project, there can be no assurance that any proven or probable mineral reserves will be discovered or that any particular level of recovery of minerals will in fact be realized or that an identified mineral reserve or mineral resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally and economically exploited. The Company's ability to continue operations and fund its liabilities is dependent on management's ability to secure additional financing. Although the Company has been successful in pursuing additional sources of financing in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. There can be no assurances that additional funding will be available, or available under terms favorable to the Company, or at all.

Title Risks

Although the Company has exercised due diligence with respect to determining title to the properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's mineral property interest may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. Until competing interests, if any, in the mineral lands have been determined, the Company can give no assurance as to the validity of title to those lands or the size of such mineral lands.

Exploration and Development

Resource exploration and development is a highly speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals the Company may acquire or discover may be affected by numerous factors that are beyond its control and that cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, the import and export of minerals and environmental protection, the combination of which factor may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return of investment capital.

All of the claims in which the Company has acquired or has a right to acquire an interest are in the exploration stage only and are without a known commercially-mineable ore body. Development of the subject mineral properties would follow only if favorable exploration results are obtained.

There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of its operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

The Company is required to obtain required permits from various government departments to carry out its work programs. There is no guarantee that all required permits will be granted on terms satisfactory to the Company, or at all. If such permits are not received, the Company may not be able to carry out or complete its business objectives.

The Company has not conducted sufficient exploration activity pursuant to its option agreement with FK Minera SA. The Company has not satisfied all of its USD$500,000 exploration commitment as required by the Bajo Pobré agreement, nor have the parties to the contract finalized amendment of the contract terms. The Company's ability to retain rights to explore the Bajo Pobré property is uncertain at this time.

<u>Loss of Bajo Pobré Property</u>

The Company has made the required lease payment investments but not all the work commitment investment, as required under the Bajo Pobré option agreement. FK Minera SA has agreed to amend the Bajo Pobré option agreement to permit the Company to cure its contractual breach. There is no guarantee, however, that this amending agreement will be executed in a timely manner, or at all. As a result, the Company could lose its rights to explore the Bajo Pobré property.

<u>Loss of Foreign Issuer Status</u>

The Company may at some future date determine that it has ceased to qualify as a "foreign private issuer" for the purposes of United States federal securities laws. This determination is performed each year as of June 30, being the last business day of its second fiscal quarter. Should this occur, the Company would not be able to avail itself of the rules and forms designated for foreign private issuers until the Company is able to once again establish its qualification as a foreign private issuer. Absent registration under the U.S. Securities Act, under most circumstances, securities issued by the Company during such times as that the Company fails to qualify as a "foreign private issuer," would be "restricted securities" for the purposes of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act"), and would be issued with a U.S. restrictive legend, regardless of whether they are issued in an "offshore transaction" pursuant to Regulation S, or are issued in the United States pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and any applicable state securities laws. The Company's inability to issue securities outside the United States without resale restrictions imposed by the U.S. Securities Act and regulations thereunder may make it difficult or impossible to complete securities offerings on favorable terms, or at all.

<u>Uninsured or Uninsurable Risks</u>

Exploration, development and production of mineral properties is subject to certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes. It is not always possible to insure fully against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations and could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

<u>Operating Hazards and Risks</u>

Mineral exploration and development involves risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful examination may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, developments and production of minerals, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to or destruction of property, loss of life and environmental damage. The nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed insurance policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable or the Company may elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other factors. Such liabilities may have a materially adverse effect upon the Company's financial condition.

Environmental Risks, Regulations, Permits and Licenses and Other Regulatory Requirements

The Company's operations may be subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas that would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means standards are stricter, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

The Company's operations, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various federal, provincial or territorial and local governmental authorities, and such operations are and will be governed by laws, and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters.

Such operations and exploration activities are also subject to substantial regulation under applicable laws by governmental agencies that may require that the Company obtains permits from various governmental agencies. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits that the Company may require for its operations and exploration activities will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or at all or that such laws and regulations will not have an adverse effect on any mining project which it might undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of mining activities and may have civil or criminal fine or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations and, in particular, environmental laws.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely and increasingly competitive in all its phases, and the Company will compete with other companies that have greater financial and technical resources. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for mineral rich properties which can be developed and operated economically and businesses compete for the technical expertise to find, develop, and operate such properties, the skilled labor to operate the properties and the capital for the purpose of financing development of such properties.

Such competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration, recruit or retain qualified employees or acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties.

Dependence on Management

The Company is largely dependent on the performance of its directors and officers. There is no assurance the Company will be able to maintain the services of its directors and officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. The loss of the services of any of these persons could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Fluctuating Mineral Prices

The mining industry is heavily dependent upon the market price of metals or minerals being mined. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are discovered, a profitable market will exist at the time of sale. Factors beyond the Company's control may affect the marketability of metals or minerals discovered, if any. Metal prices have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. The effect of these factors on the Company's operations cannot be predicted. If mineral prices decline significantly, it could affect the Company's decision to proceed with further exploration of its properties.

Future Financing

The Company's continued operation will be dependent upon its ability to generate operating revenues and to procure additional financing. There can be no assurance that any such revenues can be generated or that other financing can be obtained on acceptable terms to the Company, if at all. Failure to obtain additional financing

on a timely basis may result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development or forfeiture of some rights in some or all of the Company's properties. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from treasury, control of the Company may change and shareholders may suffer additional dilution. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to further explore and develop its properties, take advantage of other opportunities, or otherwise remain in business. Events in the equity market may impact the Company's ability to raise additional capital in the future. The Company's loss of "foreign private issuer" status under US securities law may also adversely affect future financings.

Future Acquisitions

As part of the Company's business strategy, it may seek to grow by acquiring companies, assets or establishing joint ventures that it believes will complement its current or future business. The Company may not effectively select acquisition candidates or negotiate or finance acquisitions or integrate the acquired businesses and their personnel or acquire assets for its business. The Company cannot guarantee that it can complete any acquisition it pursues on favorable terms, or that any acquisitions competed will ultimately benefit its business.

Volatility of Share Price

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada, and the Exchange in particular, have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price that have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for the shares will be subject to market trends and conditions generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in generating revenues, cash flows or earnings.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company will and may continue to be involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors of the Company. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions or opportunities where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interest of the Company. Directors and officers of the Company with conflicts of interest will be subject to and follow procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulation, rules and policies

Reliability of Historical Information

The Company has relied, and the Technical Report is based, in part, upon historical data compiled by previous parties involved with the La Josefina project. To the extent that any of such historical data is inaccurate or incomplete, the Company's exploration plans may be adversely affected.

Dividends

The Company has never paid a dividend on its common shares or preferred shares. It is not anticipated that the Company will pay any dividends on its common shares or preferred shares in the foreseeable future.

Adverse fluctuations in currency exchange rates

The Company will maintain most of its working capital in Canadian and United States dollars. However, a significant portion of the Company's operating costs are incurred in Argentinean pesos. Accordingly, the Company will be subject to fluctuations and volatility in the rates of currency exchange between the Canadian dollar, United States dollar and the Argentinean peso, and these fluctuations could materially affect the Company's financial position and results of operations as costs may be higher than anticipated. The costs of goods and services could increase due to changes in the value of the Canadian dollar, the United States dollar, or the Argentinean peso. Consequently, operation and development of the Company's properties might be more costly than the Company anticipates.

Economic and political instability in Argentina may affect the Company's mineral projects

All of the Company's material properties are located in Argentina. There are risks relating to an uncertain or unpredictable political and economic environment in Argentina.

During an economic crisis in 2002 and 2003, Argentina defaulted on foreign debt repayments and on the repayment on a number of official loans to multinational organizations. In addition, the Argentinean government has renegotiated or defaulted on contractual arrangements.

In January 2008, the Argentinean government reassessed its policy and practice in respect of export duties and began levying export duties on mining companies operating in the country.

There also is the risk of political violence and increased social tension in Argentina and Argentina has experienced periods of civil unrest, crime and labor unrest.

Certain political and economic events such as acts or failures to act by a government authority in Argentina, and acts of political violence in Argentina, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to operate.

Limitations on the transfer of cash or other assets between the Company and its subsidiaries or joint venture partners

The Company is a Canadian company that is conducting operations through foreign (principally Argentinean) subsidiaries, and substantially all of the Company's assets consist of equity in these entities. Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the parent corporation and these entities, or among these entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently. Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations might exist now or in the future, could have an adverse impact on available credit and the Company's valuation and stock price.

Current Global Economic Conditions

Recent market events and conditions, including disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems and the deterioration of global economic conditions, could impede the Company's access to capital or increase its cost of capital. Failure to raise capital when needed or on reasonable terms may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Service of Process

A majority of the directors and officers of the Company reside outside of Canada and it will therefore be difficult to effect service of process (service of legal proceedings) on such directors and officers.

Breach of Undertaking

If the undertaking entered into by HuntMountain in conjunction with the Qualifying Transaction is breached by HuntMountain or any of its directors or officers, trading of the common shares of the Company on the Exchange could be suspended and the Company could be delisted from the Exchange. Such undertaking provides that any material change relating to CCSA or its assets, including the La Josefina project, shall be initially announced by the Company prior to any announcement by HuntMountain and that any news release issued by HuntMountain in relation to the foregoing matters be in conformity with the news release of the Company; that all directors and officers from time to time of HuntMountain provide to the Exchange Personal Information Forms (as defined in the Exchange policies) and an undertaking of each such director and officer to resign if not acceptable to the Exchange; that the preferred shares of the Company will not be transferred by HuntMountain except with the consent of the Exchange; and that the issued shares of HuntMountain not be transferred by the Control Person (as defined in the Exchange policies) of HuntMountain if such transfer would result in a Change of Control (as defined in the Exchange policies).

Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

Details regarding the Company's accounting policies and judgments and estimates are presented in Note 4 and Note 6 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.