

CAMINO MINERALS CORP.

(the "Company" or "Camino")

Form 51-102F1

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION and ANALYSIS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2018

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") supplements, but does not form part of, the unaudited financial statements of the Company and the notes thereto for the three months ended October 31, 2018 (the "Financial Statements"). Consequently, the following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of Camino should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. This MD&A has been prepared based on information known to management as of December 28, 2018.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A and elsewhere constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth below. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise forward looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances except as required by law.

Description of Business

Camino Minerals Corp. (COR: TSXV) is a TSX Venture listed Tier 2 junior resource company and reporting issuer in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The Company's shares are also listed for trading on the OTCQB Venture Market under the trading symbol "CAMZF". The Company is a discovery-orientated mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of high grade copper, silver and gold projects.

Overview

The Company is focused on exploration activities on the Los Chapitos property acquired in 2016, as well as raising capital to fund those activities. During February 2018, the Company completed a private placement of 4,331,600 units at a price of 35 cents per unit consisting of one common share of the company and one nontransferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to acquire one additional common share of the company at a price of 45 cents per common share for a period of 24 months after the closing date of the private placement. The Company raised gross proceeds of \$1,516,060 to fund a step out drill program at Los Chapitos.

Exploration

During fiscal 2018, the Company focused on developing the Los Chapitos property. Step out drilling programs were conducted at both the Adriana and Katty Zones. In April 2018, the Company optioned a new property, Villa Hermosa. At the Villa Hermosa project, the Company established an exploration camp and began surface and underground sampling of the exposed quartz veins.

Below is an overview of the Company's projects and the recent exploration activities.

Villa Hermosa, Peru

Background

In April 2018, the Company signed an option agreement with Compania Minera Villa Hermosa JV RR S.A.C. (the "Vendor") pursuant to which it can acquire, through a wholly owned subsidiary, Minquest Peru SAC, a 100% interest in the Villa Hermosa project.

Villa Hermosa is located in a region of Precambrian age rocks which hosts several large gold mines, including the nearby Parcoy Mine, owned by Consorcio Minera Horizonte, and the Retamas Mine, owned by Minera Aurifera Retamas. These mines were first brought into production on a small scale in the 1980's. Production has steadily increased at both mines;

- the Parcoy Mine now mills 2,000 tonnes per day and produces over 250,000 ounces of gold annually.
- the Retamas Mine has a capacity of 1,800 tonnes per day and is producing over 180,000 ounces of gold annually.

Production for both mines has been developed on narrow veins. At the Parcoy Mine, these veins have been defined to a depth of over one kilometre below surface, and in 2015, a capital project was begun to install a 1,075 metre-deep shaft which would make the operation more efficient and extend the life of the mine well into the future.

At Villa Hermosa, the vendors have been shipping up to 20 tonnes per month of hand sorted ore which grades between 40 and 125 grams per tonne gold. This material is being mined from four veins which average 0.6 metres wide and are hosted within a 40 metre-wide quartz stockwork zone.

Due diligence sampling of the veins averaged 28.9 grams per tonne gold. The stockwork on the margins of the veins assayed up to 4.2 grams per tonne gold over 1.29 metres. To date, there has been no modern exploration activities completed on the property and no systematic sampling of the stockwork.

The Company will initially focus on sampling and trenching the extensions of the known veins and stockwork as well as prospecting for additional veins.

The Vendor holds a valid small scale extraction permit which allows it to carry out road building, trenching, underground development, and drilling. They retain the right to continue mining on the project during the option period.

Los Chapitos, Peru

Background

On July 19, 2016, the Company announced the signing of the final agreement with Minas Andinas SA (the “Vendor”), pursuant to which Camino could acquire through a wholly owned subsidiary, Camino Resources SAC, a 100% interest in the Los Chapitos project. The property has been expanded by the Company and now consists of 19 claims, totaling 7,719 hectares (19,075 acres).

Under the terms of the option agreement, Camino has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Project, subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Returns (“NSR”) royalty, by making staged option payments and issuing common shares of Camino as follows:

Date for Option Payment	Amount	Shares
\$		
On the effective date of the option agreement (paid and issued)	\$50,000	50,000
12 months after effective date (paid and issued)	\$75,000	75,000
24 months after effective date (paid and issued)	\$100,000	100,000
36 months after effective date	\$125,000	125,000
48 months after effective date	\$150,000	150,000
Total	\$500,000	500,000

The 1.5% NSR is payable up to a maximum of US\$10 million. Camino retains the right of first offer to purchase the NSR. Advance royalty payments of US\$500,000 will be payable for each 500 million pounds of copper equivalent (“CuEQ”) incremental increase in measured and indicated resources. For the purposes of this agreement, CuEQ will be based on the contained pounds of copper, contained ounces of gold and silver, and the LME closing spot price on the date of release of each resource.

The Chapitos property is located 15 kilometres north of the coastal city of Chala, Department of Arequipa, Peru, approximately 9 hours’ drive south of Lima along the Pan American highway. Numerous gravel roads connect the property to the highway from the towns of Chala and Tanaka. The mineralization is thought to be related to an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (“IOCG”) type deposit, similar to the Mina Justa deposit which is approximately 100 kilometers to the northwest along the same trend. The Adriana and Katty Zones are part of a 6 kilometer long trend of copper showings located on the eastern side of the property. This trend includes the Vicky Zone, which is located 4 kilometers south-west of the Adriana Zone and hosts similar geophysical anomalies. The western half of Chapitos hosts the Atajo Zone, which has historical workings along 400 meters of strike length that returned surface chip samples values averaging 2.10% copper over 38 meters and a second line averaging 1.57% copper over 64 meters.

Recent Exploration Activities and Results

In late October, 2016, an environmental assessment report was prepared and filed as part of the drill permit application, and included consultation with the local Community of Atiquipa. On November 22, 2016, the Company announced that it had signed a 5 year access agreement with the Community of Atiquipa whose lands cover the western half of the Los Chapitos project. This agreement allows all exploration activities by Camino, including trenching, road building, and drilling. There are no community lands currently covering the eastern half of the property, host to the Adriana and Katty zones.

In January 2017, the Company received notice that its Declaration de Impacto Ambiental (“DIA”), or Environmental Assessment, had been approved. Authorization to proceed with the drill programs on the Adriana and Katty zones on Chapitos was subsequently received in March 2017.

Adriana Zone

During April 2017, the Company announced the results from the five Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drill holes on the Adriana zone, with hole CHR-002 intersecting 1.30% copper over 106 meters, including 2.12% copper over 38 meters and ending in mineralization. All five of the RC drill holes experienced significant deviations with drill cutting returns averaging 70% over the full length of the holes. As a result, the decision was made to contract a diamond drill to complete the Phase 1 program.

On May 12, 2017 diamond drilling commenced on the project. The initial drilling focused on twinning the RC drill holes so the results of the two types of drilling could be compared. The assays for diamond drill hole DCH-001, which was a twin to RC hole CHR-002, were announced on June 7, 2017 and showed the hole had intersected two zones of significant mineralization. The upper zone started near the collar of the hole and averaged 0.73% copper over 55.3 meters, including 1.21% copper over 28.3 meters. The second intervals started at 190.0 meters downhole from the collar and averaged 0.72% copper over 168.5 meters, including 1.63% copper over 27.0 meters.

This hole confirmed the earlier RC results, and demonstrated that the poor recoveries for the RC drilling had a negative bias on the oxide mineralization.

Diamond drilling continued into December of 2017 with the final assay results released in late January 2018. The 2017 diamond drill program totaled over 16,000 meters, most of which was focused on the Adriana Zone which now measures 600 meters long, by up to 200 meters wide, and over 300 meters deep. It is defined by 34 drill holes totaling 11,275 meters, and contains dominantly copper oxide or soluble secondary sulphide mineralization, as well as structurally hosted, high grade sulphide mineralization. The zone remains open at depth, along trend to the northwest, and to the southeast towards the Katty Zone.

A 1,500 meter diamond drill program was started in March 2018 with an emphasis on testing for extensions of the Adriana and Katty zones and final assay results released in June 2018. This drilling suggested that Katty and Adriana are related and form a single system that is over 1,500 meters long. These zones are part of the larger Diva Structural system which has been traced on surface for over six kilometers. Both the Katty and Adriana Zones remain open for expansion.

Since August, Camino has intensified surface exploration on the Chapitos project and has commenced planning the 2019 exploration and drilling program. Fieldwork comprised both regional and detailed mapping at 1:25,000 and 1:5,000 scales, soil and rock sampling, lithological simplification and review and coordination with geological surface mapping. Results of this program are currently being compiled and will be interpreted to generate new drill targets for 2019.

Katty Zone

The mineralization at the Katty Zone covers an area measuring roughly 150 meters by 150 meters that has been defined by 13 drill holes totaling 2,560 meters. Interpretation of the recent results suggests there is potential that this zone may be related to the southeast extension of the Diva Structure. The remainder of the program comprised the previously reported eight holes at the Atajo Zone on the western side of the property, and at the southern end of the six kilometer long Adriana/Katty trend and two holes at the Vicky Zone.

The 2018 drilling at Katty showed the mineralization was related to the Katty Structure is parallel to the Diva Structure and dips to the northeast. Copper mineralization is localized in the structure as well as extending out into specific zones with the host volcanic rocks. The Katty structure can be traced to the northwest forming the northern limit of the Adriana magnetic anomaly.

Plata Dorada, Peru

Background

The Plata Dorado property is located in the Department of Cuzco, Peru. Minquest Peru SAC (“Minquest”) purchased 100% interest in the Hithza II, and IV claims in late 2012 for the sum of US\$25,000. These claims covered the known showings in the area, and totaled 300 hectares. Shortly after acquisition, Minquest expanded the property by staking 3 additional claims, totalling 1,500 hectares. In December 2014, subsequent to announcing the Company’s acquisition of Minquest, one additional claim was staked, totalling 300 hectares. The Company acquired the Plata Dorado Property when it acquired Minquest in November, 2014.

Plata Dorado now consists of 6 claims totalling 2,100 hectares (5,190 acres), and is located 158 kilometers east of the city of Cuzco, approximately 2.5 hours drive on paved highway. The property is underlain by Ordovician age, continental sediments of the Sandia Formation. These include argillites, sandstones and shales, which have undergone weak regional metamorphism to slates and schists. Immediately south-east of the property lies a large granitic intrusion which is Triassic-Permian in age.

Mineralization found to date consists of structurally hosted meso-thermal quartz sulphide veins. Two poly-metallic veins have been located which strike roughly north-south, dip to the east between 45 degrees and 85 degrees, and have exposed strike length of the veins varying from 150 meters to 400 meters, and widths ranging from 0.5 meters to 1.5 metres. The mineralization consists of quartz, massive pyrite, argentiferous galena, chalcopyrite, bornite, stibnite, and arsenopyrite. Limited surface sampling to date has returned metal values from 0.3% to 8.7% copper, 70 ppm to +1,500 ppm silver, and trace to 2.1 ppm gold.

Recent Exploration Activities and Results

The Company worked with the local community to improve the existing access into the project. The trail into the main showings is now wide enough to allow access by a quad ATV. These improvements will help facilitate geophysical programs which may be planned for 2019.

Lost Cabin, USA

Background

On February 5, 2015, the Company announced that it had signed an option agreement with La Cuesta International Inc., pursuant to which the Company could acquire a 100% interest in the Lost Cabin Project, (“Lost Cabin”) located in the state of Oregon. Lost Cabin is located north east of Lakeview, Oregon, with excellent access. On surface, steeply dipping, shear-hosted quartz stockwork cut areas of widespread clay and propylitic alteration in volcanic rocks. The large alteration zone is on the SE margin of a mid-Tertiary stratovolcano and associated domes. Favorable structures show linear zones of clay±sericite±FeOx±quartz alteration along with elevated values in arsenic. Anomalous gold values were returned from isolated grab samples collected along the trend, including 38.0 gpt and 2.8 gpt gold at the western end of the zone, as well as 5.5 gpt and 1.9 gpt gold in the east. The geology at Lost Cabin has been interpreted to be the high-level expression of a low-to-intermediate sulfidation epithermal vein system. The exploration target at Lost Cabin will be the discovery of high-grade gold, silver (+base metals) mineralization at depth.

Recent Exploration Activities and Results

In August 2016, the Company received regulatory approval to drill at the Lost Cabin project. The Company plans to conduct further exploration activities on the property when more resources become available.

Overall Performance

The Company has no operating revenue to date. The Company relies on the issuance of common shares to finance exploration and to provide working capital.

Selected Annual Information

The following table summarizes audited financial data for operations reported by the Company for the past three fiscal years:

Fiscal period ended	Jul 31, 2018	Jul 31, 2017	Jul 31, 2016
Current assets (\$)	812,565	4,340,354	834,481
Capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures (\$)	11,245,662	4,827,201	1,910,261
Current liabilities (\$)	108,694	532,261	582,304
Net loss (\$)	(1,261,368)	(1,905,409)	(327,892)
Basic and diluted loss per common share (\$)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	53,960,300	30,872,815	24,417,943

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes financial data for the eight most recently completed quarters:

Quarter ended	Oct 31, 2018	Jul 31, 2018	Apr 30, 2018	Jan 30, 2018	Oct 31, 2017	Jul 31, 2017	Apr 30, 2017	Jan 30, 2017
Net loss (\$)	(224,062)	(175,563)	(385,434)	(515,216)	(185,155)	(1,505,922)	(268,557)	(66,663)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share (\$)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Results of Operations

Three months ended October 31, 2018

During the three months ended October 31, 2018 (“the current quarter”), the Company incurred a net loss of \$224,062 compared to a net loss of \$185,155 during the three months ended October 31, 2017 (“2017” or “the comparative quarter”). Significant items making up the change for the current quarter as compared to the comparative quarter were as follows:

- General exploration expenses decreased \$13,403 as all exploration expenses incurred were capitalized in the current period;
- Investor relations increased by \$7,109 due to the Company conducting new marketing campaigns;
- Management and consulting fees decreased by \$12,632 due to a reduction in fees paid to the Company’s current and former corporate management;
- Rent increased 10,050 due to addition of office space rental for the Company’s CEO and CFO;
- Share-based compensation decreased by \$45,159 as a result of issuing incentive stock options to directors and consultants as compensation.
- Shareholder relations decreased by \$20,005 due to reduced distribution of news releases to international markets;
- Travel expenditures increased by \$15,632 due to travel associated with international marketing campaigns.

Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

- i) Market risk
- ii) Credit risk
- iii) Liquidity risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the note.

General objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of the Board and the Company's finance function is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility and to ensure that risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, other price risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's share capital as well as the Company's reporting currency is denominated in Canadian Dollars. The Company's currency risk is limited to its future payments denominated in foreign currency for its Orogrande Property and Comet Joint Venture.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from the effect of changes in prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial instruments. The Company holds no interest-bearing financial liabilities, therefore interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with its financial institution. The Company considers this risk to be minimal.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held with reputable institutions in Canada. The Company is not exposed to any material credit risk. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is \$438,194 (2017 - \$3,864,462).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company monitors its risk by monitoring the maturity dates of its existing debt and other payables. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To achieve this objective, the Company regularly monitors working capital positions and updates spending plans as considered necessary. Monthly working capital and expenditure reports are prepared by the Company's finance function and presented to management for review and communication to the Board. As at October 31, 2018, all of the Company's financial liabilities are due within one year.

As at October 31, 2018, the Company's working capital was \$483,693 (2017 - \$3,877,158) and it does not have any monetary long-term liabilities. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

Determination of fair value

The statements of financial position carrying amounts for cash, goods and services tax receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short-term nature. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Capital management

The Company monitors its equity as capital.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to maintain a sufficient capital base to support its operations and to meet its short-term obligations and at the same time preserve inventor's confidence and retain the ability to seek out and acquire new projects of merit. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Related party transactions

Unless otherwise noted, related party transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at the amount established and agreed upon by the related parties. The Company incurred and paid fees to directors and officers for management and professional services as follows:

For the three months ended	October 31 2018	October 31 2017
Management and consulting fees	\$ 35,700	\$ 48,489
Investor relations fees paid to a director	15,300	-
Office and admin fees paid to a corporation controlled by key management	4,339	-
Share-based payments	70,525	89,160
	<u>\$ 125,864</u>	<u>\$ 137,649</u>

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing in the future.

Working capital at October 31, 2018 was \$483,693 compared to \$703,871 at December 31, 2017. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has working capital of approximately \$575,420.

Outstanding Share Data

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding share capital:

	December 31, 2018
Common shares outstanding:	57,686,480
Stock options (weighted average exercise price of \$0.14)	5,150,500
Warrants (weighted average exercise price of \$0.18)	10,019,789
Fully diluted common shares outstanding	72,856,769

Risks and Uncertainties

Our exploration programs may not result in a commercial mining operation.

Mineral exploration involves significant risk because few properties that are explored contain bodies of ore that would be commercially economic to develop into producing mines. Our mineral properties are without a known body of commercial ore and our proposed programs are an exploratory search for ore. We do not know whether our current exploration programs will result in any commercial mining operation. If the exploration programs do not result in the discovery of commercial ore, we will be required to acquire additional properties and write-off all of our investments in our existing properties.

We may not have sufficient funds to complete further exploration programs.

We have limited financial resources, do not generate operating revenue and must finance our exploration activity by other means. We do not know whether additional funding will be available for further exploration of our projects or to fulfill our anticipated obligations under our existing property agreements. If we fail to obtain additional financing, we will have to delay or cancel further exploration of our properties, and we could lose all of our interest in our properties.

Factors beyond our control may determine whether any mineral deposits we discover are sufficiently economic to be developed into a mine.

The determination of whether our mineral deposits are economic is affected by numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include market fluctuations for precious metals; metallurgical recoveries associated with the mineralization; the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment; costs of access and surface rights; and government regulations governing prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

We have no revenue from operations and no ongoing mining operations of any kind.

We are a mineral exploration Company and have no revenues from operations and no ongoing mining operations of any kind. If our exploration programs successfully locate an economic ore body, we will be subject to additional risks associated with mining.

We will require additional funds to place the ore body into commercial production. Substantial expenditures will be required to establish ore reserves through drilling, develop metallurgical processes to extract the metals from the ore and construct the mining and processing facilities at any site chosen for mining. We do not know whether additional financing will be available at all or on acceptable terms. If additional financing is not available, we may have to postpone the development of, or sell, the property.

The majority of our property interests are not located in developed areas and as a result may not be served by appropriate road access, water and power supply and other support infrastructure. These items are often needed for development of a commercial mine. If we cannot procure or develop roads, water, power and other infrastructure at a reasonable cost, it may not be economic to develop properties, where our exploration has otherwise been successful, into a commercial mining operation.

In making determinations about whether to proceed to the next stage of development, we must rely upon estimated calculations as to the mineral reserves and grades of mineralization on our properties. Until ore is actually mined and processed, mineral reserves and grades of mineralization must be considered as estimates only. Any material changes in mineral reserve estimates and grades of mineralization will affect the economic viability of the placing of a property into production and a property's return on capital.

Mining operations often encounter unpredictable risks and hazards that add expense or cause delay. These include unusual or unexpected geological formations, changes in metallurgical processing requirements; power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, rockbursts, cave-ins, landslides and inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour. We may become subject to liabilities in connection with pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which we cannot insure against or which we may elect not to insure. The payment of these liabilities could require the use of financial resources that would otherwise be spent on mining operations.

Mining operations and exploration activities are subject to national and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining and production, exports and taxes, labour standards, occupational health and mine safety, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use and environmental protection. In order to comply, we may be required to make capital and operating expenditures or to close an operation until a particular problem is remedied. In addition, if our activities violate any such laws and regulations, we may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage, and may be fined if convicted of an offence under such legislation.

Our profitability and long-term viability will depend, in large part, on the market price of gold. The market price for gold is volatile and is affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including global or regional consumption patterns, supply of, and demand for gold, speculative activities, expectations for inflation and political and economic conditions. We cannot predict the effect of these factors on gold prices.

Our properties may be subject to uncertain title.

We cannot provide assurance that title to our properties will not be challenged. We own, lease or have under option, unpatented and patented mining claims, mineral claims or concessions which constitute our property holdings. The ownership and validity, or title, of unpatented mining claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. We also may not have, or may not be able to obtain, all necessary surface rights to develop a property. Title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties and our ability to ensure that we have obtained a secure claim to individual mining properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. We have not conducted surveys of all of the claims in which we hold direct or indirect interests. A successful claim contesting our title to a property will cause us to lose our rights to explore and, if warranted, develop that property. This could result in our not being compensated for our prior expenditures relating to the property.

Land reclamation requirements for our exploration properties may be burdensome.

Although variable depending on location and the governing authority, land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on mineral exploration companies (as well as companies with mining operations) in order to minimize long term effects of land disturbance. Reclamation may include requirements to control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents and reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance land forms and vegetation. In order to carry out reclamation obligations imposed on us in connection with our mineral exploration, we must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration programs.

Political or economic instability or unexpected regulatory change in the countries where our properties are located could adversely affect our business.

Certain of our properties are located in countries, provinces and states more likely to be subject to political and economic instability, or unexpected legislative change, than is usually the case in certain other countries, provinces and states. Our mineral exploration activities could be adversely affected by political instability and violence; war and civil disturbance; expropriation or nationalization; changing fiscal regimes; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; underdeveloped industrial and economic infrastructure; and unenforceability of contractual rights; any of which may adversely affect our business in that country.

We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

We maintain our accounts in Canadian dollars. Any appreciation in the Peruvian currency against the Canadian dollar will increase our costs of carrying out such exploration activities.

We face industry competition in the acquisition of exploration properties and the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel.

We compete with other exploration companies, many of which have greater financial resources than us or are further along in their development, for the acquisition of mineral claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel. If we require and are unsuccessful in acquiring additional mineral properties or personnel, we will not be able to grow at the rate we desire or at all.

Potential conflicts of interest

Certain of our directors and officers are directors or officers of other natural resource or mining-related companies. These associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. In particular, our directors who also serve as directors of other companies in the same industry may be presented with business opportunities which are made available to such competing companies and not to us. As a result of these conflicts of interest, we may miss the opportunity to participate in certain transactions, which may have a material, adverse effect on our financial position.

Approval

The Audit Committee of the Company approved the disclosures contained in this MD&A.

Other Information

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.caminominerals.com