

**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**
For the nine month period ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

The following discussion is a review of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of Cerro Grande Mining Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries (“CEG” or the “Company”) for the nine month period ended June 30, 2020, together with certain trends and factors that are expected to impact on future operations and financial results. This information is presented as of August 28, 2020. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2019, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Company’s condensed interim consolidated financial statements and financial data have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with IFRS. All dollar amounts are expressed in thousands United States dollars, except as otherwise indicated.

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1. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This management’s discussion and analysis contains or refers to forward-looking statements. All information, other than information regarding historical fact that addresses activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future is forward-looking information. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “expect”, “plan”, “intend”, “estimate”, “may”, “could”, “potential”, “should” “will” or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance.

The forward-looking statements in this management’s discussion and analysis reflects the current expectations, assumptions or beliefs of the Company based on information currently

available to the Company. With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this management discussion and analysis, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things, the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations and capital markets to meet its future obligations, the regulatory framework in Chile, with respect to, among other things, permits, licenses, authorizations, royalties, taxes and environmental matters and the Company's ability to continue to obtain qualified staff and equipment in a timely and cost-efficient manner to meet the Company's needs.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking information, and even if such actual results are realized or substantially realized, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on, the Company.

Any forward-looking information speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking information are reasonable, forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such information due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Non-IFRS financial measures

The Company has included certain non-IFRS financial measures in this document. These measures are not defined under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation. The Company believes that these measures, together with measures determined in accordance with IFRS, provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. The inclusion of these measures is meant to provide additional information and should not be used as a substitute for performance measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures are not necessarily standard and therefore may not be comparable to other issues

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2. OVERVIEW

The Company is an exploration, development and mining corporation focused in Chile.

The Company's other projects, which are in various stages of exploration and development in Chile include "Tordillo" and two limestone deposits "Catedral" and "Cal Norte".

On July 15, 2020, The Company announced that it entered into a non-binding letter of intent (the "**LOI**") with Minera Tamidak Limitada ("**Tamidak**"), a private Chilean company owned by David Thomson, who is also an officer and director of the Company, and his family, to acquire from Tamidak certain assets, rights and obligations of Tamidak relating to the Pimentón Copper Gold Mining Project. Pursuant to the LOI, management is currently conducting due diligence in relation to the Pimentón Copper Gold Mining Project and advancing the matters set forth in the LOI. The Pimentón Copper Gold Mining Project hosts the Company's former Pimentón gold mine, which closed down in May 2017. Tamidak acquired the Pimentón gold mine in bankruptcy proceedings on June 25, 2018.

Pursuant to an asset purchase agreement to be negotiated by the parties (the “**APA**”), the Company’s Chilean subsidiary Minera Til Til SpA would acquire from Tamidak the mining concessions and other assets covering the Pimentón Gold Mining Project as well as Tamidak’s rights and obligations under an Exploration and Option to Joint Venture Agreement (the “**FQM Agreement**”) entered into on or about April 27, 2020 between Tamidak and FQM Exploration (Chile) S.A. (“**FQM**”), a Chilean subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals Ltd.

Please refer to the Company’s July 15, 2020 press release for further details.

3. HIGHLIGHTS

Operational Highlights

- There were no operations for the nine month period ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019.

Financial Highlights

- Loss before and after income taxes for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 was \$459 compared to a loss of \$773 in the same period in 2019.
- Loss before and after income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2020 was \$88 compared to a loss of \$263 in the same period in 2019.
- Basic loss per share for the period ended June 30, 2020 was a loss of \$0.00 per share (June 30, 2019 – loss of \$0.00).
- At June 30, 2020, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$14 compared to \$9 at June 30, 2019
- Cash flow from operations for the period ended June 30, 2020 was negative \$469 (June 30, 2019 – negative \$805).

Other Highlights

- Management believes that the values of Tordillo exploration and the Catedral/Rino and Cal Norte limestone deposits are not reflected in the Company’s market capitalization. The Company will continue its effort to enhance the underlying values of its assets.

4. SUMMARY FINANCIAL RESULTS

The table below sets out the consolidated loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
General, sales and administrative	97	261	399	742
Foreign exchange	(12)	(11)	47	15
Share-based compensation	-	1	1	3
Interest	3	12	11	13
	<u>88</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>773</u>
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	<u>(88)</u>	<u>(263)</u>	<u>(459)</u>	<u>(773)</u>

1) Consolidated statements of loss and other comprehensive loss for the nine months period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

- a) Revenue and operating expenses for the nine months period ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 were nil.
- b) General sales and administrative costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 were \$399 compared to \$742 for the same period in 2019.

2) Consolidated statements of loss and other comprehensive loss for the three months period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

- a) Revenue and operating expenses for the three months period ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 were nil.
- b) General sales and administrative costs for the three months ended June 30, 2020 were \$97 compared to \$261 for the same period in 2019.

3) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2020:

As at June 30, 2020 the Company had a negative working capital of \$1,211 (2019 – negative \$4,168).

Summary of Quarterly Results

	June 30, 2020	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	Sept 30, 2019
Sales	-	-	-	-
Net (loss)	(88)	(242)	(129)	(44)
Per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Per share diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

	June 30, 2019	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	Sept 30, 2018
Sales	-	-	-	-
Net (loss)	(261)	(353)	(159)	(344)
Per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Per share diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Outlook

The other subsidiaries of CEG, including Compañía Minera Til Til, Compañía Minera Catedral, Compañía Minera Tordillo, Compañía Minera Bandurrias and Compañía Minera Cal Norte are not affected by the bankruptcy of Compañía Minera Pimentón. At this time management is determining the best course of action.

5. EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Tordillo

The Company holds mining claims on Tordillo and covers an area of 6,632 hectares (16,381 acres). Tordillo is in the early exploration stage and to date the Company has identified several gold/copper vein structures and an area of potential porphyry copper mineralization. The preliminary data suggests Tordillo contains the upper part of a deep-seated copper/gold and possibly copper molybdenum porphyry system associated with narrow high grade gold and copper veins which may be widespread and represent a separate exploration target. Tordillo is located in an area of intense exploration activity and was acquired by the Company in 2006.

Subsequent exploration should bring into perspective the vein potential and establish if the porphyry system is large enough to host possible economic copper mineralization.

During the year ended September 30, 2019, a company owned by David Thomson, who is a director and officer, signed an agreement on behalf of the Company, to carry out a survey

on the Tordillo Project for a total cost of \$51. The final payment was made by David Thomson's company, on behalf of the Company, in July of 2019.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2020, the Company expensed a total of \$nil (2019 - \$nil) relating to mining property costs and exploration costs on Tordillo.

Bandurrias

During the nine months ended June 30, 2020 acquisition costs of \$nil were expensed (2019 - \$nil).

Limestone deposits

The Company holds interest in two limestone deposits. Lime is used by the Chilean mining industry in processing sulfide copper ores and in heap leaching of gold ores.

The Company's limestone deposits at Catedral and Cal Norte contain high grade limestone which, when calcined, can produce lime that the Company's management believes will qualify for use by the Chilean mining industry. While the changing economic situation will enable the Company to continue its efforts to become a supplier of lime to the Chilean copper industry, it also strengthens the Company's position as it reviews alternative strategies for the sale, joint venture or spin-off of the Catedral/Rino and Cal Norte limestone properties.

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had contributed a cumulative total of \$4,080 (2019 - \$4,080) to finance a drilling program on Catedral/Rino and complete a preliminary feasibility study for the construction of a 1,320 ton per day capacity cement manufacturing facility on the project as well as a preliminary feasibility study for construction of a 600 ton per day lime kiln on the Catedral property. During prior years the Company had written off \$4,080 in mining properties and exploration costs relating to Catedral/Rino.

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had contributed a cumulative total of \$1,556 (2019 - \$1,556) to Cal Norte, to finance a bankable feasibility study on the project, environmental permitting, and further mine development. Although the Company has incurred sufficient exploration expenditures to maintain the Cal Norte property in good standing, the Company expensed this \$1,566 in prior years as it focused its efforts on the Pimenton gold mine.

6. INVESTING

During the nine months ended June 30, 2020 the Company invested \$nil (2019 - \$nil) in mining plant, equipment, and mining properties.

7. FINANCING

The Company finances its operations using cash advances by related parties or equity sold to related parties. Due to no production and the negative cash flow both Auromin (a company owned by David Thomson) and Chañar Blanco (a company owned by Mario

Hernandez), both Directors and Officers of the Company, have made cash advances to cover the shortfalls.

The Company announced on February 20, 2020 that it has issued unsecured convertible debentures in the aggregate principal amount totaling approximately US\$3,787 (or CDN\$4,919 using an exchange rate of US\$1.00/CDN\$1.2988) (the “Debentures”).

Mario Hernandez, (“Hernandez”) a director and officer of the Company, personally and through Compañía Minera Chanar Blanco S.A. (“Chanar Blanco”), a company controlled by Hernandez and David Thomson, (“Thomson”) a director and officer of the Company, through Compañía Minera Auromin Ltda (“Auromin”), a company controlled by Thomson, have each acquired one Debenture convertible into common shares of the Company. Hernandez has acquired a Debenture in the principal amount of US\$34 (CDN\$44), Chanar Blanco has acquired a Debenture in the principal amount of US\$604 (CDN\$784) and Minera Auromin has acquired a Debenture in the principal amount of US\$3,149 (CDN\$4,090). The outstanding amount of principal under each Debenture is convertible into Common Shares at a conversion price (the “Conversion Price”) equal to the greater of (i) CDN\$0.05 per Common Share, and (ii) the simple average of the closing price per Common Share on the Canadian Securities Exchange (or such other exchange on which the Common Shares may then be listed) for the 15 consecutive trading days period ending immediately prior to the date of the notice of conversion provided by the holder of the Debenture to the Company. On this basis, each of Hernandez, Chanar Blanco and Minera Auromin, can acquire at their option, at any time after the date that is 180 days from the date hereof until maturity, up to 882,290, 15,680,601 and 81,807,694 Common Shares, respectively, upon conversion of the full amount of principal under their respective Debentures.

The Debentures have been issued in exchange for the cancellation of cash advances made to the Company up to December 31, 2019 by each of Hernandez, Chanar Blanco and Minera Auromin in the aggregate amount of US\$3,787. The cash advances were used for working capital purposes and to pay for the Company’s MAG and DCIP surveys conducted on the Company’s Tordillo property by Quantec Geoscience. The Debentures mature on February 20, 2025 and do not bear interest. The Company may also, at its option, accelerate the conversion (the “Acceleration Right”) of all or part of the outstanding principal at the Conversion Price, at any time if the closing price of the Common Shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange, equals or exceeds CDN\$0.15 per Common Share for a period of 20 consecutive trading days (the “Acceleration Period”). For further information, please refer to the February 20, 2020 press release issued by the Company.

During the month of November 2014, the Company signed a Gold Loan Debenture for \$100 bearing an annual interest rate of 10%. The principal is to be repaid semi-annually at a gold price of \$1,057 per ounce or higher if the average price during the six month period prior to any repayment date exceeds the agreed price for the equivalent of 15.77 ounces of gold payment.

The outstanding principal and interest at the end of the period is \$22. During the nine months ended June 30, 2020 repayments of principal and interest of \$nil were made due to lack of funds.

On August 22, 2016 the company issued a second Gold Loan Debenture for \$200 with a maturity date of August 22, 2019. The debenture bears a fixed annual interest rate of 8% on the outstanding principal amount and is payable on a quarterly basis on the 25th day of February, May, August and November of each year. The payment of the principal is semi-annually on February 25 and August 25 of each year plus the difference in the average gold price per ounce in excess of \$1,260 per ounce calculated on 26.455 ounces of gold.

The outstanding principal and interest at the end of the period is \$208. During the nine months ended June 30, 2020 the Company has repaid \$nil of principal and interest due to lack of funds.

8. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of June 30, 2020, the Company shows a negative working capital of \$1,211 (2019 - negative \$4,168).

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Over 4 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	144	144	-	-
Amount due to related parties	864	864	-	-
Short-term debt	230	230	-	-
Long-term debt	2,454	-	-	2,454
Conditional loan agreement (1)	2,500	-	-	2,500
Tordillo prospect (2)	250	-	-	250
Total Contractual Obligations	6,442	1,238	-	5,204

Note (1). Two officers and directors of the Company hold the non-controlling interest in Catedral. Under an agreement dated November 27, 1996, the Company agreed to provide or cause to provide these officers and directors a loan of up to \$1,250 each or \$2,500 in total. Such loans are to pay their proportionate share of development costs if a bankable feasibility study demonstrates that the properties can be placed into commercial production, and to fund their combined 50% share of an option payment totaling \$500, which was paid during 1997.

Note (2). As compensation for services rendered in connection with Tordillo, the Company entered into an agreement to pay \$250 within 50 days of first cash flow from the property.

The Company must make an additional capital contribution of \$239 in Cal Norte to earn its 60% equity interest.

The Company has not declared or paid any dividends and does not foresee the declaration or payment of dividends in the near future. Any decision to pay dividends on the common shares will be made by the board of directors on the basis of the Company's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such future time.

9. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has a receivable from the CEO (who is also a director) of \$601 (2019 - \$601) consisting of \$283 (2019 - \$283) of cash advances and two loans totaling \$318 (2019 - \$318). The cash advances and loans bear no interest and have no specific terms of repayment. As at June 30, 2020, the Company has salaries and expenses payable to the CEO in the amount of \$376 (2019 - \$326), which is included in due to related parties.

A company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company (the "CFO") (who is also a director) billed \$20 to the Company for accounting and administration services rendered during the nine month period ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - \$19). Trade and other payables include \$5 in relation to such services at June 30, 2020 (2019 - \$9)

As at June 30, 2020, due to related parties includes cash advances of \$nil from Mario Hernández, who is also a director and officer of the Company (2018 - \$556). The outstanding cash advances at December 31, 2019 were replaced by the issuance of convertible debentures.

Due to related parties includes cash advances of \$318 from David Thomson, who is also a director and officer of the Company, at June 30, 2020 (2019 - \$2,766). The cash advances bear no interest and have no specific terms of repayment. The outstanding cash advances of \$3,149 at December 31, 2019 were replaced by the issuance of convertible debentures.

As at June 30, 2020, the Company owes a total of \$168 (2019 - \$197) to directors for director's compensation.

11. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

A summary of the critical accounting estimates are set out below:

Exploration and development costs

Acquisition and exploration costs of exploration properties are expensed as incurred. Once resource potential has been established as defined by a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 report future costs are then capitalized. Upon reaching commercial production, these capitalized costs are transferred from exploration properties to mining properties, plant and equipment as mine development costs and are amortized into operations using the units of production method, based on proven and probable mineral reserves and mineral resources.

The Company regularly assesses exploration and development costs for any factors or circumstances that may indicate impairment.

Stock-based compensation

The Company has a share option plan. Compensation expense is recorded when share options are issued to directors, officers or employees under the Company's share option plan, based on the fair value of options granted. Consideration paid by optionees on exercise of an option is recorded in share capital. Stock-based compensation given to outside service providers is recorded at the fair value of consideration received or consideration given, whichever is more readily determinable. The fair value of options granted or consideration given is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, with volatility factors and risk-free rates existing at the grant date. The share price at the grant date is considered to be equal to the closing price of the Company's stock on the relevant Stock Exchange on the business day preceding the grant date.

Reclamation and remediation

Asset retirement obligations are recorded in mining properties, plant and equipment and in liabilities at fair value, when incurred. The liability is accreted over time through periodic charges to income. The amount of the liability is subject to remeasurement at each reporting period. These obligations are associated with long-lived assets for which there are a legal obligation to settle under existing or enacting laws, statutes or contracts. The related assets are amortized using the unit of production method.

Key assumptions on which the fair value of the asset retirement obligations is based include the estimated future cash flows, the timing of those cash flows and the credit-adjusted risk-free rate on which the estimated cash flows have been discounted. The actual asset retirement obligation and closure costs may differ significantly, based on future changes in operations, cost of reclamation and closure activities, regulatory requirements and the outcome of legal proceedings.

12. SECURITIES OUTSTANDING

As of August 28, 2020 the Company has issued one class of common shares of which a total of 339,390,784 are outstanding.

Options granted under the stock option plan of the Company (each, an "Option") outstanding as of August 28, 2020 totaled 9,049,000 options exercisable into 9,049,000 common shares at exercise prices of CA \$0.02 and CA \$0.05 through August 2023 of which 8,272,211 options are currently exercisable as a result of vesting provisions.

"CEG" is the stock trading symbol for the Company on the CSE and CEGMF for the OTCQB International Symbol on the OTC market.

13. CONTROLS

National Instrument 52-109

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Public companies are required to perform an evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures annually and to disclose management's conclusions about the effectiveness of these disclosure controls and procedures in its annual Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Company has established, and is maintaining, disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is disclosed in annual filings, interim filings or other reports, and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified as required by securities regulations.

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's Disclosure Controls and Procedures as at June 30, 2020 and, given the size of the Company and the involvement at all levels of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believes that they are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the Company's disclosures are compliant with securities regulations.

Internal controls over financial reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for evaluating the design of internal control over financial reporting. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, together with other members of management, after having designed internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial reporting in accordance with IFRS as of June 30, 2020, have not identified any changes to the Company's internal control over financial reporting in the latest reporting period that would materially affect, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.