Management's Discussion and Analysis

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for Andean Precious Metals Corp. ("Andean" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with Andean's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 (the "Financials"), which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") which the Canadian Accounting Standards Board has approved for incorporation into Part 1 of the Handbook of Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The Company uses certain non-IFRS financial measures in this MD&A, as described under "Non-IFRS Measures". Additional information on Andean is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.andeanpm.com.

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" subject to risk factors about the Company's future or expected financial condition, results of operation or business. Please refer to "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors". All dollar amounts are presented in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated. This MD&A is dated as of November 9, 2022 and all information is current as of such date unless otherwise indicated.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Andean is a silver producer and explorer with operations located in Bolivia. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Empresa Minera Manquiri S.A. ("Manquiri"), Andean produces silver primarily through contracts with the state-owned mining company, Corporación Minera de Bolivia ("COMIBOL"). Andean also purchases mineralized material from third-party mining cooperatives and privately held mining companies. Processing takes place at the San Bartolomé plant, which is the only large-scale commercial oxide plant in Bolivia. The San Bartolomé plant produces silver doré bars and has a design capacity of 1.7 million tonnes of throughput per year. Andean also holds a portfolio of active exploration properties also located in Bolivia.

Andean's mission and strategic focus is to expand its precious metals production safely, sustainably and responsibly through the acquisition of complementary projects in Bolivia and in Latin America.

On March 19, 2021, Andean completed a reverse take-over transaction (the "RTO Transaction") with 1254688 B.C. Ltd. in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). On March 29, 2021, Andean's common shares commenced trading on the TSX-V under the symbol APM. Andean's common shares also trade on the OTCQX Best Market ("OTCQX") under the symbol ANPMF.

Q3 2022 HIGHLIGHTS

Health, safety and ESG

- No reportable safety or environmental incidents during Q3 2022. The Company is progressing with the implementation of international responsible mining and tailings standards, targeting early 2023.

Operational highlights: San Bartolomé plant continues to perform consistently for tonnes milled, head grade.

- Andean revised and tightened its annual production guidance from 5.3 to 5.8 million silver equivalent ounces, to 5.0 to 5.3 million silver equivalent ounces[(1)].
- Maintained average head grades processed of 115 g/t compared to Q3 2021 of 114 g/t.
- Processing plant throughput remains consistent with 0.4 million tonnes milled in Q3 2022 and Q3 2021.
- Improving plant recoveries of 77% for Q3 2022 from 75% for Q2 2022, but lower than 85% for Q3 2021. In August the plant achieved 80% recovery; metallurgical investigations to improve recoveries are ongoing.
- Q3 2022 production of 1.2 million silver equivalent ounces compared to Q3 2021 production of 1.5 million silver equivalent ounces.[(1)]
- Andean negotiated a new production agreement for oxide ore, adjacent to the pallacos areas currently mined and within 5 km of the process plant. Production began early October and this material is expected to be the principal mill feed source for Q4 2022, with higher expected grade compared to currently accessible areas.

Financial highlights: Andean continues to preserve liquidity and balance sheet.

- September 30, 2022 ending cash and cash equivalents balance of $84.7 million.
- Revenues of $23.6 million from sales of 1.2 million silver equivalent ounces[(1)] and a realized silver price of $19.23 in Q3 2022, compared to $36.7 million from sales of 1.5 million silver equivalent ounces and a realized silver price of $24.13 in Q3 2021.
- Andean is revising AISC guidance for 2022 from $17.25 to $18.75 per silver ounce sold to $18.75 to $20.00 per silver ounce sold.
- Cost of sales of $23.1 million. All-in sustaining costs ("AISC")[(2)] per silver ounce sold of $21.72, YTD 2022 of $20.66.
- Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA")[(2)] of ($3.1) million, compared to $9.1 million in Q3 2021. Net loss of $2.8 million, compared to net income of $1.8 million in Q3 2021.
- Operating cash flow of $(2.5) million, compared to $5.3 million in Q3 2021. Free cash flow[(2)] of $(3.3) million, compared to $4.0 million in Q3 2021. Cash flows were impacted by lower market silver prices in Q3 2022, and lower silver produced due to lower metallurgical recoveries and gold by-product.

Exploration and mine life extension projects

- Andean continues to evaluate processing options to recover silver and tin at its fines disposal facility ("FDF") and dry stack tailings ("DSF") (the "Expansion Study"). A further test work report on the FDF is expected from SGS Lakefield. Drilling was completed on the DSF and the Company is assessing the merits of a combined FDF & DSF re-processing project as an alternative scenario to mining the FDF as a standalone project.
- During Q3 2022, Andean acquired 200 hectares of additional exploration rights on the Jiwaki II area, adjacent to the Company's San Pablo gold exploration property. This expands its project potential considerably.

Corporate updates

- On November 2, 2022, Andean announced that it is relocating its corporate office to Monterrey, Mexico. Mr. Simon Griffiths, President and CEO, will step down effective November 13, 2022. Mr. Alberto Morales will assume the position of CEO thereafter. Mr. Jeff Chan, Chief Financial Officer will step down effective November 30, 2022. Mr. Juan Carlos Sandoval will assume the position of CFO thereafter.

[(1)] Silver equivalent ounces include gold ounces and are converted to a silver equivalent based on a ratio of realized silver and gold prices during the periods discussed. Refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of the MD&A for further detail on Andean's realized silver and gold prices.
[(2)] Free cash flow ("FCF"), COC, AISC, EBITDA, and Adjusted EBITDA are measures of financial performance with no prescribed definition under IFRS. Refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of the MD&A for further detail, including a reconciliation of these metrics to the Financials.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

2022 OUTLOOK UPDATE AND GUIDANCE

Andean produced 1.2 million silver equivalent ounces from its operations during Q3 2022 from (i) its NI 43-101 compliant surface deposits (termed "pallacos") at San Bartolomé, (ii) reclaimed silver-bearing mine waste stockpiles at Tatasi-Portugalete and (iii) purchased mineralized material from its community mining partners.

During Q3 2022, metallurgical recoveries improved up to 80% in August, as compared to 75% for Q2 2022. The progress to achieving metallurgical recovery levels realized in FY2021 is continuing with encouraging results. Internal studies are ongoing to ascertain recovery improvements.

Andean is actively continuing to assess oxide production opportunities in Bolivia as part of its strategy to extend the life of its operations at San Bartolomé. During Q3, Andean negotiated with a Bolivian cooperative to add the La Bolsa property to its mining operations, beginning operations in the first week of October. La Bolsa is located 5 km from the San Bartolomé plant and contains over 200 thousand tonnes of mineralized material available to feed into the current mill. Andean expects that material from La Bolsa will be processed during Q4 2022 and expects that this material has higher grades than currently accessible areas.

At San Bartolomé, Andean continues to evaluate options in respect of the Expansion Study, which include a detailed metallurgical test program, engineering and processing review of its two tailings facilities. As of the end of 2021, the first mineral resources were estimated by SRK (USA) for the FDF amounting to 10.15 million tonnes of indicated mineral resources grading 49.5 g/t silver and 0.17% tin and 1.51 million tonnes of inferred mineral resources grading 48.4 g/t silver and 0.09% tin. Drilling was recently completed at the DSF and the Company expects to report its results shortly. Andean is now evaluating the merits for a combined FDF and DSF tin recovery project together with oxide leaching of the silver. Prevailing tin prices are considerably lower than when the Company initiated these studies, though the long-term outlook for tin remains strong.

During Q3 2022, the Company acquired the Jiwaki II area, comprising of 200 hectares north of its current claims at the San Pablo gold exploration property. Recent surface sampling indicates continuity of mineralization to the north, expanding project potential significantly for the future.

San Bartolomé is the only large-scale commercial oxide processing plant in the country. Andean continues to leverage this opportunity to expand its ore sourcing business and also continues to assess acquisition opportunities in Bolivia and the Americas.

The following table sets out Andean's third quarter results against its original full year 2022 production and AISC guidance as well as 2022 revised full year production and AISC guidance:

	YTD 2022 Actual	2022 Guidance[1]	2022 Revised[2] Guidance
Silver equivalent production	**3.8M oz**	**5.3M to 5.8M oz**	**5.0M to 5.3M oz**
AISC (by-product)	**$20.66/Ag oz**	**$17.25 to $18.75/Ag oz**	**$18.75 to $20.00/Ag oz**

(1) Andean's commodity price assumptions supporting this estimate are $23.00/ounce silver and $1,750/ounce gold, average for 2022.
(2) Andean's commodity price assumptions supporting this estimate are $21.50/ounce silver and $1,750/ounce gold, average for 2022.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL RESULTS

	Q3 2022	Q3 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Operational Performance				
Tonnes mined [1] (k dmt)	**436**	**480**	**1,455**	**1,366**
Average mined grade (Ag g/t)	**94**	**96**	**98**	**98**
Tonnes purchased [2] (k dmt)	**113**	**129**	**347**	**395**
Average purchased grade (Ag g/t)	**230**	**209**	**221**	**200**
Tonnes milled [3] (k dmt)	**404**	**440**	**1,217**	**1,291**
Daily average throughput (dmt)	**4,590**	**4,894**	**4,625**	**4,852**
Average head grade (Ag g/t)	**115**	**114**	**119**	**115**
Silver recovery (%)	**77**	**85**	**77**	**85**
Silver production (k ozs)	**1,168**	**1,375**	**3,555**	**4,087**
Gold production (ozs)	**577**	**1,864**	**2,376**	**4,682**
Silver equivalent production [4] (k ozs)	**1,219**	**1,512**	**3,752**	**4,410**
Silver sales (k ozs)	**1,170**	**1,375**	**3,568**	**4,126**
Gold sales (ozs)	**650**	**1,997**	**2,221**	**4,575**
Silver equivalent sales [4] (k ozs)	**1,227**	**1,521**	**3,752**	**4,442**

Silver equivalent production breakdown by source (k oz)				
Pallacos	**394**	**440**	**1,235**	**1,567**
Mine reclamation stockpiles	**166**	**321**	**561**	**737**
Cachi Laguna	**159**	**206**	**576**	**437**
Oxide purchases	**500**	**545**	**1,380**	**1,669**
Total	**1,219**	**1,512**	**3,752**	**4,410**

	Q3 2022	Q3 2021	YTD 2022	YTD 2021
Financial Performance				
Revenue	**$ 23,603**	$ 36,691	**$ 82,383**	$ 113,076
Cost of sales	**23,051**	24,612	**68,231**	73,631
Income (loss) from mine operations	**(1,430)**	9,653	**8,606**	32,219
Net income (loss)	**(2,840)**	1,846	**(6,750)**	4,194
Net income (loss) per share				
-Basic	**(0.02)**	0.01	**(0.04)**	0.03
-Diluted	**(0.02)**	0.01	**(0.04)**	0.03
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	**(2,503)**	5,395	**245**	28,046
Free cash flow[5]	**(3,292)**	4,034	**(1,713)**	25,237
Adjusted EBITDA[5]	**(3,116)**	9,137	**4,495**	32,097
Ending cash and cash equivalents	**84,674**	83,122	**84,674**	83,122
Capital expenditures	**789**	1,361	**1,958**	2,809
Cash operating costs (by-product)[5]	**18.76**	15.34	**17.99**	15.90
All-in sustaining costs (by-product)[5]	**$ 21.72**	$ 17.94	**$ 20.66**	$ 18.04

[1] Tonnes mined includes ore mined from the Company's permitted areas, including Santa Rita, Huacajchi, Antuco, El Asiento, Monserrat and Tatasi-Portugalete during 2022 and 2021. Tonnes mined is reported as Run-of-Mine ("ROM").

[2] Tonnes purchased includes oxidized material purchased from local mining cooperatives as well as through the Company's contract with RALP.

[3] Tonnes milled is reported as +8 mesh.

(4) Silver equivalent production and silver equivalent sales include gold production and sales, respectively. Equivalent ounces are calculated using the Company's realized gold and silver prices during the referenced period. Refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of the MD&A for further detail on Andean's realized silver and gold prices.

(5) FCF, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Cash operating costs ("COC") and AISC are non-IFRS measures. Please see the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of this MD&A for further detail and reconciliation to the Financials.

SAN BARTOLOMÉ OPERATING RESULTS

San Bartolomé is located 5 km outside of the city of Potosí, Bolivia and accessed by paved roads. Andean's operations, including its processing plant with a design capacity of 1.8 million tonnes per annum, encompass an area of over 1,800 hectares.

Andean extracts ore in partnership with the state-owned mining company, COMIBOL. Under a production agreement, the Company currently pays production royalties to COMIBOL in return for the rights to mine, transport and process mineralized pallacos within the Santa Rita, Huacajchi and Antuco sectors. Production from the Tatasi-Portugalete area, approximately 350 km south of San Bartolomé and Monserrat area, approximately 390 km south of San Bartolomé, was also previously consolidated under Manquiri's production contract with COMIBOL.

Andean maintains various agreements to purchase oxidized, precious metal-bearing material from local miners at market rates for processing at the San Bartolomé plant. Additional ore purchase opportunities in Bolivia are continuously being evaluated by Andean's dedicated ore purchasing team.

During Q3 2022, Andean negotiated a production contract for over 200 thousand tonnes of material from the La Bolsa area with a local mining cooperative, directly adjacent to the pallacos. Purchase costs for material from La Bolsa are at a fixed cost per tonne. Production began from La Bolsa in early October.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2022, Andean mined 0.4 million tonnes with an average silver grade of 94 g/t and purchased 0.1 million tonnes with an average silver grade of 230 g/t. This compares with 0.5 million tonnes mined with an average silver grade of 96 g/t and 0.1 million tonnes purchased with an average silver grade of 209 g/t during the quarter ended September 30, 2021. Mined and purchased tonnes are reported as ROM.

Of this material, Andean processed 0.4 million tonnes through the San Bartolomé plant during the quarter ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Milled tonnes are reported as +8 mesh. Undersized mined pallacos material is pumped to the FDF in the initial stages of processing and not reported as part of Andean's milled tonnes.

The average silver head grade realized during the quarter ended September 30, 2022 was 115 g/t compared with 114 g/t during the comparable period in 2021. Both throughput and feed grade are reliably consistent year-on-year.

Silver recoveries reported were 77% during the quarter ended September 30, 2022 and reached a high of 80% during August 2022, compared to 85% during the quarter ended September 30, 2021. Metallurgical studies to improve recoveries are ongoing.

Effective December 31, 2021, Andean released an updated mineral resource estimate ("MRE"), incorporating silver and tin resources contained in the Company's stockpiles at the FDF as well as an updated resource for the pallacos areas. The new MRE was disclosed in an NI 43-101 technical report filed on www.sedar.com. The measured and indicated resource at Tatasi-Portugalete was unchanged from the resource estimate completed in 2020. At the FDF, Andean has estimated measured and indicated resources of 10.15 million tonnes of ore grading 49 g/t silver and 0.12% tin. This represents 87% of the total material in the FDF. The Company is considering a combined FDF/DSF project to recover both silver and tin and expects to release results on its DSF drilling campaign shortly.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

During Q3, Andean continued its exploration work at San Pablo where porphyry style mineralisation is being targeted.

San Pablo Exploration Project (100% owned)

The San Pablo Project in the Province of Antonio Quijarro, Department of Potosí currently comprises 850 hectares. San Pablo is located approximately 138 km southwest of the San Bartolomé operations, in the southern part of the prolific tin-silver and polymetallic belt that hosts several of Bolivia's largest deposits. Gold mineralisation at San Pablo is hosted by diamictites (pebble sandstones of glacio-marine origin) of the Silurian Cancañiri Formation over a large area of at least 2.5 km elongated northwest by 1.5 km wide. The gold mineralisation is related to sulphides in narrow, sheeted veins and veinlets, as well as wider discrete veins, and in sulphide-cemented breccias. Veining is related to pervasive silica-sericite alteration which overprints secondary biotite alteration that outcrops at lower elevations and is seen in drill core. Those alterations are typical on porphyries environments. The dominant sulphides are pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and bismuthinite, which, together with the geochemical association of gold with arsenic, bismuth and antimony, are characteristic of reduced, intrusion-related gold deposits.

From February to May 2021, the Company completed its first phase of its diamond drilling program at the San Pablo project, drilling 3,580 meters. The Company carried out geophysical surveys on the property during Q4 2021, using Quantec Geoscience's Titan-24 DCIP and deep MT. During Q2 2022, 1,962 meters over 9 holes were drilled as part of phase two program, targeting altered porphyry intrusions as the source of gold mineralisation hosted by sedimentary rocks discovered in the phase one drilling program in 2021. 3,381 metres have been drilled during the phase two program in 2022, with a recent hole intersecting the target porphyry system at 453 meters with a planned drill depth of 650 meters. This intersection confirms the Company's geologic model with signature overprint alteration and host lithologies. During Q3 2022, the Company finalized two holes totaling 1,400m at the end of phase two.

During Q3 2022, exploration rights to the Jiwaki II area were purchased by the Company directly adjacent to the existing project, expanding the project potential. Surface sampling completed during Q3 2022 at Jiwaki II suggests continuity of the mineralized zone identified at San Pablo.

COVID-19

Andean's protocols and procedures in response to the Global COVID-19 Pandemic ("Pandemic") have minimized the impacts on the business. We continue to manage the Pandemic by working closely with our local communities and employees in managing this unprecedented challenge. Andean's ongoing vigilance around social distancing, screening and contact tracing has allowed the Company to continue operations with minimal disruptions and deliver strong operating cash flow since the onset of the Pandemic.

Andean is safeguarding the health of employees, while continuing to operate safely, and responsibly. The Company continues to take comprehensive and proactive measures to respond to the Pandemic; and is working closely with local governments and authorities to ensure proper health protocols are followed. In Bolivia, Manquiri's employees have a vaccination rate of 99% with at least one dose; 97% with two doses, 61% with three doses and 9% with four doses. To date, there have been no serious cases requiring hospitalization for COVID-19 or related fatalities at Andean's operations. New case counts in Bolivia and Potosí continued to decrease significantly through Q3 2022 by approximately 90%.

The Company continues reviewing operational plans to offset any negative effects of the Pandemic and actively managing operating costs while focusing on productivity and cost efficiencies. Capital expenditures and greenfield exploration are also being reviewed.

TRENDS AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

For the three months ended September 30, 2022, the spot price of silver fluctuated between a low of $17.70 per ounce and a high of $20.60 per ounce. The average spot silver price for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was $19.25 per ounce, a decrease of $5.11 per ounce, or 21%, from the comparative prior year period of $24.36 per ounce.

Andean regularly monitors economic conditions and estimates their impact on its operations and incorporates these estimates in both short-term operating and longer-term strategic decisions.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to three months ended September 30, 2021

Andean had a net loss of $2.8 million and loss from mine operations of $1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022, with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.02. This compares with net income of $1.8 million and income from mine operations of $9.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021, with basic and diluted earnings per share of $0.01. Lower net income for the quarter ended September 30, 2022 was primarily driven by $11.1 million lower income from operations. Details on these factors are as follows:

Revenues

Revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2022 were $23.6 million compared to $36.7 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. Andean sold 1.2 million silver equivalent ounces during the three months ended September 30, 2022 at an average realized price of $19.23 per silver ounce compared with 1.3 million silver equivalent ounces during the three months ended September 30 2021 at an average realized price of $24.13 per silver ounce.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales, which comprise the full cost of operations excluding depreciation and depletion, were $23.1 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared with $24.6 for the three months ended September 30, 2021. Cost of sales consists of direct costs and mining royalty taxes.

Direct costs, consisting of costs attributable to the Company's mining, ore purchasing and plant operations, were $21.3 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022, compared to $21.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. Operating costs are recognized on a sales basis.

Mining royalty taxes were $1.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $3.1 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. Mining royalty taxes include export taxes and production royalties payable to COMIBOL on certain production areas, both of which are determined by a fixed percentage of gross sales. The decrease in mining royalty taxes is primarily attributable to the decline in silver prices impacting royalty calculations.

Depreciation and depletion

Depreciation and depletion costs form a component of operating costs and were $2.0 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $2.4 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in depreciation and depletion costs is attributable to a change in estimate of mineral resources, as documented in the updated San Bartolomé NI 43-101 Technical Report dated March 25, 2022.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased to $3.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $3.3 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher corporate development costs and offset by lower administration costs during 2022.

Exploration expenses

Exploration and evaluation expenditures remained at $1.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. During Q3 2022, the Company purchased the exploration rights to the Jiwaki II area adjacent to the San Pablo area.

Other loss

Other loss was $0.4 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to other loss of $2.7 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in loss was primary driven by fair value differences recognized on the Company's shareholdings of Santacruz Silver ("Santacruz").

Finance costs

Finance costs, comprised primarily of accretion on decommissioning liabilities, remained at $0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022, consistent with the same period in 2021.

Current income tax

The Company recorded $4.1 million of income tax recovery on Bolivian source income during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $0.2 million of income tax recovery during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The Company's effective tax rate is impacted by the statutory income tax rate of 32.5% in Bolivia. The Company has identified opportunities to reduce certain non-deductible expenditures in Bolivia totaling $14.2 million (pre-tax) and began to implement reductions during Q3 2022.

Deferred income tax

The Company recorded deferred income tax recovery of $0.1 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to deferred income tax expense of $0.4 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021.

Nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Andean had a net loss of $6.7 million and income from mine operations of $8.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.04. This compares with a net income of $4.2 million and income from mine operations of $32.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, with basic and diluted earnings per share of $0.03. Lower net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily driven by $23.6 million lower income from operations and a $3.8 million one-time gain on the settlement of Santacruz loan. Details on these factors are as follows:

Revenues

Revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 were $82.4 million compared to $113.1 million in the comparable period last year. Andean sold 3.5 million silver equivalent ounces during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 at an average realized price of $21.89 per silver ounce compared with 4.1 million silver equivalent ounces during the nine months ended September 30 2021 at an average realized price of $25.46 per silver ounce. Lower silver production and lower realised silver prices were the principal reasons for the reduction in revenues.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales, which comprise the full cost of operations excluding depreciation and depletion, were $68.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $73.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. Cost of sales consists of direct costs and mining royalty taxes.

Direct costs, consisting of costs attributable to the Company's mining, ore purchasing and plant operations, were $62.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $64.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. Operating costs are recognized on a sales basis, and decreased year over year driven by lower costs of purchased ore due to the change in silver price, and was offset by higher consumable costs due to inflation in 2022.

Mining royalty taxes were $6.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $9.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. Mining royalty taxes include export taxes and production royalties payable to COMIBOL on certain production areas, both of which are determined by a fixed percentage of gross sales. The decrease in mining royalty taxes is primarily attributable to lower silver prices impacting royalty calculations.

Depreciation and depletion

Depreciation and depletion costs form a component of operating costs and were $5.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $7.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in depreciation and depletion costs is attributable to a change in estimate in mineral resources, as documented in the updated San Bartolomé NI 43-101 Technical Report dated March 25, 2022.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased to $10.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to $11.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease was primarily driven by one-time costs of $3.5 million incurred in 2021 as part of the Company's qualifying transaction, and slightly offset by higher corporate overhead and development costs incurred in 2022.

Exploration expenses

Exploration and evaluation expenditures increased to $3.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, consisting primarily of drilling at the Company's FDF, DSF and San Pablo properties, as well as the purchase of 200 hectares at Jiwaki II, compared to $3.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Other loss

Other loss was $1.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, compared to other loss of $3.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The primary driver of other loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 were statutory payments required under Bolivian law for a number of recently retired employees. The primary driver of other loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 were due to $3.0 million of fair value losses recognized on the Company's shareholdings of Santacruz.

Finance costs

The Company incurred finance costs of $1.0 million in accretion on its decommissioning liabilities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared with $1.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

Current income tax

The Company recorded $0.6 million of income tax recovery on Bolivian source income during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared with $0.2 million of income tax expenses during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The Company's effective tax rate is impacted by a statutory income tax rate of 32.5% in Bolivia. The Company has identified opportunities to reduce non-deductible expenditures in Bolivia totaling $14.2 million (pre-tax) and began to implement such reductions during Q3 2022.

Deferred income tax

The Company recorded deferred income taxes of $0.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to deferred income taxes of $13.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. Deferred income taxes in 2021 related to the utilization of tax loss carryforwards recognized in 2020.

Review of the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022 compared to September 30, 2021.

		September 30, 2022		December 31, 2021
Assets				
Current	**$**	**112,040**	$	105,144
Non-current	**$**	**27,010**	$	35,149
Total	**$**	**139,050**	$	140,293
Liabilities				
Current	**$**	**20,632**	$	19,434
Non-current	**$**	**21,124**	$	18,301
Total	**$**	**41,757**	$	37,735

Current assets increased to $112.0 million as at September 30, 2022 from $105.1 million as at December 31, 2021 as a result of an increase in inventory of $3.5 million, primarily resulting from increases in consumable warehoused inventories, and a current VAT receivable increase of $5.0 million as a result of accelerated VAT audits through 2022, reclassifying a portion of long-term VAT receivables to current.

Non-current assets decreased to $27.0 million as at September 30, 2022 from $35.1 million as at December 31, 2021 due to reclassifying $5.9 million of long term VAT receivables to current; and a decrease in property plant and equipment of $2.0 million due to depreciation and depletion of $3.6 million offset by capital expenditures of $1.0 million.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Current liabilities increased to $20.6 million as at September 30, 2022 from $19.4 million as at December 31, 2021 primarily as a result of an increase in accounts payable of $2.8 million offset by a decrease in income taxes payable of $1.1 million on Bolivian source income.

Non-current liabilities increased to $21.1 million as at September 30, 2022 from $18.3 million as at December 31, 2021 primarily due to increases in the Company's estimate of decommissioning liabilities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Resources

Historically, the Company's principal sources of liquidity have been from cash generated from operations, cash raised from equity financing, and cash borrowed from commercial banks in Bolivia. The Company's liquidity primarily depends on its ability to generate cash flow from its operations, as well as the Company's future operating and capital expenditure requirements. Management expects that the Company's ongoing liquidity requirements will be funded primarily from cash generated from operations. However, the Company may seek further financing, as required, to advance growth projects, including acquisitions.

The Company's ability to generate sufficient cash is dependent on a number of factors, including the acquisition or discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, the market price of silver and the ability of the Company to sustain profitable operations. If required, the Company's ability to secure adequate financing is dependent on overall market conditions, commodity prices and other factors that may be outside the Company's control. There is no guarantee that the Company would be able to secure any or all necessary financing in the future.

As at September 30, 2022, Andean was not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Cash Flow

		Nine months ended September 30		
		2022		2021
Net cash from operating activities	**$**	**245**	$	28,046
Net cash used in investing activities	**$**	**(1,823)**	$	(3,158)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	**$**	**(135)**	$	19,445

As at September 30, 2022, the Company had cash of $84.7 million compared to $87.3 million as at December 31, 2021. The decrease in cash of $2.6 million from December 31, 2021 was a result of cash inflows from operating activities of $0.2 million and cash outflows from investing activities of $1.8 million, as well as a $0.8 million loss from exchange rate changes on cash holdings.

Net cash from operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 decreased by $27.8 million compared to the same period in 2021, primarily driven by a decrease in revenue of $30.7 million.

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was $1.8 million for capital expenditures. This compares to net cash used in investing activities of $3.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Cash flows used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 consisted of lease payments of $0.1 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, cash flows from financing activities comprised primarily of $19.6 million raised from private placements in August 2020 and February 2021, net of transaction costs, which were released on the completion of the RTO Transaction in March 2021.

Cash and Working Capital

The Company had $84.7 million in cash and positive net working capital (including cash) of $91.1 million as at September 30, 2022, consisting of current assets of $112.0 million less current liabilities of $20.9 million.

Contractual Obligations and Operating Commitments

A summary of contractual obligations and operating commitments as at September 30, 2022, are as follows:

	Total	Within 1 year	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	Greater than 5 years
Decommissioning liability [1]	$ 21,198	$ 464	$ 13,597	$ 7,137	$
Other provisions	4,085	4,085			
	$ 25,283	$ 4,549	$ 13,597	$ 7,137	$

(1) The decommissioning liability represents the undiscounted amount of the estimated cash flows required to settle the mine closure obligations of the San Bartolomé mine.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2021
Revenue	**$** 23,603	$ 28,892	$ 29,888	$ 31,131
Net income (loss)	**$** (2,840)	$ (6,184)	$ 2,274	$ 74
Earnings (loss) per share				
Basic	**$** (0.02)	$ (0.04)	$ 0.01	$ 0.00
Diluted	**$** (0.02)	$ (0.04)	$ 0.01	$ 0.00
Total assets	**$** 139,050	$ 144,198	$ 145,201	$ 140,293
Total financial liabilities	**$** 41,757	$ 44,515	$ 39,784	$ 37,735

	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020
Revenue	$ 36,691	$ 38,038	$ 38,347	$ 55,568
Net income (loss)	$ 1,846	$ 3,870	$ (1,523)	$ 39,014
Earnings (loss) per share				
Basic	$ 0.01	$ 0.02	$ (0.01)	$ 0.33
Diluted	$ 0.01	$ 0.02	$ (0.01)	$ 0.33
Total assets	$ 137,472	$ 132,350	$ 127,713	$ 115,783
Total financial liabilities	$ 35,350	$ 32,428	$ 11,308	$ 41,539

RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Ultimate Controlling Shareholder

The ultimate controlling shareholder is PMB Partners LP, a Canadian partnership.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers, including officers at its subsidiaries. Management fees are payable to companies controlled by the Executive Chairman of the Company and includes administrative costs and salaries and benefits of certain key management in addition to other operational and administrative staff.

The total compensation paid or payable to key management amounted to:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	**2021**
Management fees	**$ 738**	$ 738	**$ 2,280**	$ 2,225
RTO Transaction costs	**-**	-	**-**	520
Salaries and benefits	**282**	432	**917**	$ 1,009
Severance costs	**-**	560	**-**	560
Share-based compensation	**452**	560	**1,469**	$ 1,506
Total	**$ 1,798**	$ 1,378	**$ 4,992**	$ 3,530

NON-IFRS MEASURES

COC, AISC and AIC

COC, AISC and all-in costs ("AIC") are non-IFRS performance measures set out under a guidance note released by the World Gold Council in September 2013 and updated in November 2018. These measures are used by management to assess the Company's performance and its expected future performance; however, these measures do not have any standardized meaning. As such, there are likely to be differences in the method of computation when compared to similar measures presented by other issuers. Accordingly, these measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

COC include total production cash costs incurred at the Company's mining operations, which form the basis of the Company's cash costs, less by-product revenues from gold sales. AISC includes COC plus sustaining capital expenditures, general and administrative expenses, sustaining exploration and evaluation costs and reclamation cost accretion. Reclamation and closure costs represent the gradual unwinding of the discounted liability to rehabilitate the area around the San Bartolomé Mine at the end of its mine life. The Company believes that AISC represents the total costs of producing silver from current operations and provides the Company and other stakeholders of the Company with additional information relating to the Company's operational performance and ability to generate cash flows. AIC represents AISC plus non-sustaining exploration and evaluation costs. Non-sustaining exploration and evaluation costs represent costs associated with the Company's exploration portfolio, primarily relating to activities at San Pablo, Rio Blanco and the FDF. Certain other cash expenditures including tax payments, debt payments, dividends and financing costs are also not included in the calculation of AIC. The Company reports these measures on a silver ounce sold basis.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the cash operating cost per silver ounce sold on a by-product basis to the Financials:

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Costs of sales, as reported	**$ 23,051**	$ 24,612	**$ 68,231**	$ 73,631
Total cash operating cost before by-product credits	**23,051**	24,612	**68,231**	73,631
Less: by-product gold credits	**(1,104)**	(3,523)	**(4,035)**	(8,047)
Total cash operating cost	**$ 21,947**	$ 21,089	**$ 64,196**	$ 65,584
Divided by silver ounces sold (K oz)	**1,170**	1,375	**3,568**	4,126
COC per silver ounce, sold on a by-product basis	**$ 18.76**	$ 15.34	**$ 17.99**	$ 15.90

The following table provides a reconciliation of the all-in sustaining cost per silver ounce on a by-product basis to the Financials:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Cash costs, net of by-product credits	**$ 21,947**	$ 21,089	**$ 64,196**	$ 65,584
General and administrative expenses[1]	**2,402**	1,962	**6,734**	5,441
Sustaining capital expenditures[2]	**742**	1,361	**1,823**	2,809
Lease payments	**47**	237	**135**	714
Accretion for decommissioning liability	**278**	12	**842**	31
Sustaining exploration and evaluation[2]	**-**	-	**-**	-
All-in sustaining costs	**$ 25,416**	$ 24,661	**$ 73,730**	$ 74,579
Divided by silver ounces sold (K ozs)	**1,170**	1,375	**3,568**	4,126
AISC per silver ounce, sold on a by-product basis	**$ 21.72**	17.94	**$ 20.66**	$ 18.08

[1] For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, general and administrative expenses exclude corporate development costs of $722 and $1,778, respectively; and non-cash share-based compensation costs of $421 and $1,455, respectively.

[2] Sustaining capital expenditures and sustaining exploration and evaluation reflect costs necessary to maintain current production.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the all-in cost per silver ounce on a by-product basis to the Financials:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
All-in sustaining costs	**$ 25,416**	$ 24,661	**$ 73,730**	$ 74,579
Non-sustaining exploration and evaluation[1]	**1,253**	1,271	**3,157**	2,915
All-in costs	**$ 26,669**	$ 25,932	**$ 76,887**	$ 77,494
Divided by silver ounces sold (K ozs)	**1,170**	1,375	**3,568**	4,126
AIC per silver ounce sold, on a by-product basis	**$ 22.79**	$ 18.86	**$ 21.55**	$ 18.78

[1] Non-sustaining exploration and evaluation costs are related to growth projects outside Andean's current production profile.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

The Company has included EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as non-IFRS performance measures in this MD&A. The Company excludes certain items from net income to provide a measure which allows the Company and investors to evaluate the results of the underlying core operations of the Company and its ability to generate cash flows. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

The following table provides a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to the Financials for their respective periods:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Net income (loss)	**$ (2,840)**	$ 1,846	**$ (6,750)**	$ 4,194
Add:				
Income taxes	**(4,178)**	224	**(19)**	13,384
Finance costs	**328**	300	**988**	907
Depreciation and depletion	**1,982**	2,426	**5,546**	7,226
EBITDA	**$ (4,708)**	$ 4,796	**$ (235)**	$ 25,711
Add: RTO Transaction costs	**-**	-	**-**	3,451
Add: Severance costs	**-**	707	**-**	707
Add: Non-sustaining exploration and evaluation costs	**1,253**	1,271	**3,156**	2,915
Add: Corporate development costs	**700**	46	**1,778**	134
Add: Change in fair value of marketable securities[1]	**(383)**	2,317	**(204)**	2,999
Less: Recovery of loan impairment and gain	**-**	-	**-**	(3,820)
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ (3,116)**	$ 9,137	**$ 4,495**	$ 32,097

[1] These amounts refer to mark-to-market adjustments on securities held of Santacruz.

Free Cash Flow

The Company has included free cash flow as a non-IFRS performance measure in this MD&A. The Company considers operating cash flow plus capital expenditures to provide a measure which allows the Company and investors to evaluate the ability of the Company to generate cash flows. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following table provides a reconciliation of free cash flow to the Financials for their respective periods:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	**$ (2,503)**	$ 5,395	**$ 245**	$ 28,046
Less:				
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	**(742)**	(1,332)	**(1,823)**	(2,630)
Lease payments	**(47)**	(29)	**(135)**	(179)
Free cash flow	**$ (3,292)**	$ 4,034	**$ (1,713)**	$ 25,237

Realized Gold and Silver Prices

The Company has included realized prices as a non-IFRS performance measure in this MD&A. The Company quantifies average realized price as revenue per the Statement of Operations divided by oz of gold or silver sold.

(in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise noted)

The following table provides a reconciliation of realized prices to the Financials for their respective periods:

		Three months ended September 30,				Nine months ended September 30,		
		2022		2021		2022		2021
Silver revenue	**$**	**22,499**	$	33,167	**$**	**78,348**	$	105,028
Silver oz sold (k ozs)		**1,170**		1,375		**3,568**		4,126
Average realized silver price	**$**	**19.23**	$	24.12	**$**	**21.96**	$	25.45

		2022		2021		2022		2021
Gold revenue	**$**	**1,104**	$	3,524	**$**	**4,035**	$	8,047
Gold oz sold (ozs)		**650**		1,997		**2,221**		4,575
Average realized gold price	**$**	**1,698**	$	1,764	**$**	**1,817**	$	1,758

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of the date of this filing, the Company does not have any off-balance-sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company including, without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources that has not previously been discussed.

IFRS CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Management has discussed the development and selection of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosure relating to such estimates in conjunction with its review of this MD&A. The accounting policies and methods we utilize determine how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The Financials have been prepared in accordance with IFRS under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluation of certain financial assets. Our critical accounting policies are disclosed in note 2 to the Financials, including a summary of current and future changes in accounting policies.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Certain accounting estimates have been identified as being "critical" to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations because they require us to make subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain; or there is a reasonable likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions and estimates. Our significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in note 2 to the accompanying Financials.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of authorized common shares without par value. The Company does not currently pay dividends and entitlement will only arise upon declaration.

As at September 30, 2022, the Company had 158,254,756 common shares, 2,113,913 options to purchase common shares of the Company and 5,487,913 restricted share units issued and outstanding. (December 31, 2021 – 157,473,506 common shares, 2,063,913 options and 6,121,875 restricted share units issued and outstanding.)

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On October 4, 2022, the Company announced that the TSX-V had accepted its notice of intention to make a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") to purchase for cancellation up to 7,895,706 of its common shares during the period from October 4, 2022 to October 3, 2023, or such earlier time as the Company has completed purchases pursuant to the NCIB or the Company has determined that it is appropriate terminate the NCIB earlier. The NCIB will be made in accordance with the requirements of the TSX-V. The maximum number of shares that may be purchased under the NCIB represents approximately 5% of the Company's 157,914,131 common shares issued and outstanding as of September 15, 2022.

All common shares purchased by the Company under the NCIB will be purchased at the market price, plus brokerage fees, at the time of acquisition in accordance with the rules and policies of the TSX-V and applicable securities laws. All purchases to be made under the NCIB will be pre-approved and authorized by the board or by a committee that may be authorized by the board to do so. No purchases will be made other than by means of open market transactions during the term of the NCIB.

The Company determined to undertake the NCIB because, in the opinion of its board of directors, the market price of its common shares may not always fully reflect the underlying value of the Company's business, and the repurchase of its common shares would be an appropriate use of corporate funds.

Clarus Securities Inc. was retained to act as the designated broker to repurchase the Company's common shares pursuant to the NCIB.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

Management has established processes to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence to ensure that (i) the Financials do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the Financials; and (ii) the Financials fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate filed by the Company does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing such certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

(i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

(ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's generally accepted accounting principles (IFRS).

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in such certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

RISK FACTORS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks, as described in Note 20 of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Company also identified a number of other risks and uncertainties in its Management Discussion and Analysis dated March 17, 2022, including, but not limited to: (i) commodity prices; (ii) supply and quality of purchase ore; (iii) cost estimates; (iv) exploration, development and operating risks; (v) health, safety and environmental risks and hazards; (vi) COVID-19; (vii) nature and climatic conditions; (viii) uncertainty in the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, (ix) uncertainty relating to mineral resources, (x) uncertainty relating to future production estimates, (xi) foreign operations and political risks, (xii) increases in production costs, (xiii) compliance costs, and (xiv) community relations.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements and information in this MD&A constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable U.S. securities laws and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws, which we refer to collectively as "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are statements and information regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations that are based upon assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action. All statements and information other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "seek", "expect", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "estimate", "continue", "forecast", "intend", "believe", "predict", "potential", "target", "may", "could", "would", "might", "will" and similar words or phrases (including negative variations) suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to statements and information regarding: the Company's future mining activities, including mining capacity, recovery, cash costs, production and mine life; the Company's future ore purchase activities; the Company's exploration and development plans, including anticipated costs and timing thereof; the timing of release of the final test work report on the FDF and release of data on the Expansion Study; the Company's expectation that oxide ore will be the principal mill feed source for Q4 2022; the Company's expectation that material from La Bolsa will be processed during Q4 2022; the Company's assessment of acquisition opportunities; the Company's plans for growth through exploration activities, acquisitions or otherwise; expectations regarding future maintenance and capital expenditures, the NCIB and purchases thereunder, working capital requirements and the availability of financing. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including, but not limited to: the Company's ability to carry on exploration and development activities; the Company's ability to secure and to meet obligations under property and option agreements and other material agreements; the timely receipt of required approvals and permits; that there is no material adverse change affecting the Company or its properties; that contracted parties provide goods or services in a timely manner; that no unusual geological or technical problems occur; that plant and equipment function as anticipated and that there is no material adverse change in the price of silver, costs associated with production or recovery. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements contained herein.

Some of the risks and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A include, but are not limited to: risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations; results of initial feasibility, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; risks relating to possible variations in reserves, resources, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; mining and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes (including work stoppages and strikes) or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in exploration and development; the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies; risks related to the inherent uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses; risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations; the uncertainty of profitability based upon the cyclical nature of the industry in which the Company operates; risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental or local community approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities; risks related to environmental regulation and liability; political and regulatory risks associated with mining and exploration; risks related to the uncertain global economic environment; risks related to COVID-19; and other factors contained in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this MD&A and the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis dated March 17, 2022.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, you are cautioned that this list is not exhaustive and there may be other factors that the Company has not identified. Furthermore, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements included in, this MD&A if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

QUALIFIED PERSONS

All scientific and technical content disclosed in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Donald J. Birak, Senior Consulting Geologist to the Company, a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101, Registered Member, Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME), Fellow, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Birak's experience in Bolivia and at San Bartolomé commenced in 2004 with Coeur Mining Inc.