



**Management's Discussion and Analysis  
of the  
Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

**For the years ended  
May 31, 2014 and May 31, 2013**

# ANACONDA MINING INC.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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*This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared based on information available to Anaconda Mining Inc. ("Anaconda" or the "Company") as at August 26, 2014. The MD&A of the operating results and financial condition of the Company for the year ended May 31, 2014, should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements (the "Financial Statements") and the related notes for the year ended May 31, 2014. The Financial Statements have been prepared by management and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and all amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. Other information contained in this document has also been prepared by management and is consistent with the data contained in the Financial Statements. This MD&A contains forward looking statements about expected future events and financial and operating performance of the Company, and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the Company's website at [www.anacondamining.com](http://www.anacondamining.com) or on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).*

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### Executive summary

#### General

Anaconda Mining Inc. (the "Company" or "Anaconda") is incorporated under the laws of Ontario, with its registered head office located at 150 York Street, Suite 410, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3S5. The Company owns 100% of the Pine Cove Project, located on the Ming's Bight Peninsula, which is situated within the larger Baie Verte Peninsula on the north central part of Newfoundland (the "Pine Cove Project"). The Pine Cove Project includes approximately 660 hectares of original mining rights, containing an open pit mining operation and complete mill infrastructure capable of producing gold dore bars. In 2012 and 2013, the Company entered into option agreements to acquire a 100%-interest in six additional exploration properties and staked four other properties. The agreements and staked claims increase the Company's land package of the Pine Cove Project nine-fold to approximately 6,000 hectares.

#### Highlights for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014

- As at May 31, 2014, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,754,225 and net working capital of \$5,066,477.
- For the year ended May 31, 2014, the Company sold 14,577 ounces of gold and generated \$20,175,326 in revenue at an average sales price of \$1,384 per ounce.
- The mill processed 946 tonnes per operating day for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014 with the Company achieving an average run-rate record of 995 tonnes per operating day for the fourth quarter.
- The Pine Cove mill overall recovery for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014 was 83% which has increased subsequently in the first quarter of fiscal 2015 to approximately 85% due to mill improvements.
- Cash cost per ounce sold at the Pine Cove Project for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$1,020 per ounce.
- All-in sustaining cash cost per ounce sold ("AISC"), including corporate administration, capital expenditures and exploration costs for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$1,312 per ounce.
- Milestone payments, royalty revenue and sales price payments from Chilean iron ore properties were \$4,265,630 for the year ended May 31, 2014. Included in the second quarter is the receipt of a US\$1 million commercial production milestone payment and the recognition of an additional US\$2 million payment due no later than May 20, 2015. The Company has also received \$1,004,253 in royalty and sales price payments, along with interest accretion and exchange gains during the year.
- At the Pine Cove Project, EBITDA (see Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures) for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$5,307,174.
- On a consolidated basis, EBITDA for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$7,663,494.
- Net income for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$4,292,356 or \$0.02 per basic and fully diluted share.
- Cash flow from operations for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$5,315,742. Excluding cash generated from Chile, cash flow from operations was \$3,301,331.



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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- Purchase of property, mill and equipment for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$1,452,627. Key items included crusher upgrades of \$214,000, waste dump development of \$150,000, in-pit construction of \$173,000, mining software of \$135,000 and mill laboratory additions of \$54,000.
- Additions to production stripping assets for the year ended May 31, 2014 were \$751,102; depreciation of production stripping assets for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$368,214.
- In November 2013, the Company completed two three-year option agreements to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in the Deer Cove and Stog'er Tight gold projects, which are adjacent to the Pine Cove Project and are key components in its regional exploration program.
- Approximately \$901,000 was spent at the Pine Cove Project on exploration for the year ended May 31, 2014. The Company's exploration initiatives for the year focused on a compilation of historic information on the Deer Cove and Stog'er Tight properties in preparation for future drilling activities, condemnation diamond-drilling north of the Pine Cove Mine, structural interpretations in and around the Pine Cove pit, an airborne survey across the entire project and drilling the Romeo and Juliet prospect.

### **Overall performance**

Net income for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$4,292,356 or \$0.024 per share (net income of \$7,621,920 or \$0.043 per share for the year ended May 31, 2013). Results for the year were positively impacted by reduced mining costs of \$532,275, corporate and project administration costs of \$594,609 and other revenues of \$4,265,630 from the sold Chilean property. The Company generated a gross margin of \$2,336,606 for the year ended May 31, 2014 (\$7,167,494 for the year ended May 31, 2013). Net income was negatively impacted during the year as a result of a lower overall gold price of \$1,384 (\$1,625 for the prior year, a 15% decrease), lower gold sales of 14,577 ounces (14,879 ounces for the prior year, a 2% decrease), higher milling costs of \$1,031,201 and lower deferred income tax recovery of \$3,873,000. The Company also generated EBITDA of \$7,663,494 for the year ended May 31, 2014 (\$7,171,717 for the year ended May 31, 2013).

### **The Pine Cove Project**

The Company owns 100% of the Pine Cove Project, which contains four mining leases totaling 707 hectares and 24 mining licenses totaling approximately 5,360 hectares. The mining leases were optioned from Tenacity Gold Mining Company Ltd. ("Tenacity") and 1512513 Alberta Ltd. ("Alberta"), a subsidiary of Coordinates Capital Corporation ("Coordinates"), while the mining licenses were optioned from several different parties including Tenacity, Alberta, Fair Haven Resources Inc. ("Fair Haven"), Herb Froude, and Messrs Alexander Duffitt and Paul Strong. Four of the licenses were staked by Anaconda or representatives of the Company.

The current operating area of the Pine Cove Project comprises two contiguous mining leases from Tenacity totaling 660 hectares that contains an operating open pit mine, milling and processing plant and equipment and a permitted tailings storage facility. It is subject to two royalty agreements, the first with Tenacity, whereby the Company is required to pay Tenacity a net smelter royalty of 3% of the metal sales from this area to a maximum of \$3 million. The Company has approximately \$504,650 left on this obligation. The second is a Net Profits Interest ("NPI") agreement with Royal Gold, Inc. ("Royal") whereby the Company is required to pay Royal a royalty of 7.5% of the net profits, calculated as the gross receipts generated from the claims less all cumulative development and operating expenses. At May 31, 2014, the Company has determined it has approximately \$36 million in carry forward expenditures deductible against future receipts.

### **Operations overview**

During the year ended May 31, 2014, the gold sales volume of 14,577 ounces represented a 2% decrease over the fiscal 2013. Average sales price for the year was \$1,384 per ounce versus \$1,625 per ounce for fiscal 2013, a 15% decrease. As a result of the lower sales volume and a lower selling price, gross revenue for the year ended May 31, 2014 of \$20,175,326 was lower than the previous fiscal year by \$3,998,113 or 17%.



## ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes the key operating metrics for fiscal 2014 and 2013:

<b>OPERATING STATISTICS:</b>	<b>May 31 2014</b>	<b>May 31 2013</b>
<b>Mill</b>		
Operating days	322	323
Availability	88%	87%
Dry tonnes processed	304,696	287,747
Tonnes per 24-hour period	946	890
Grade (grams per tonne)	1.83	1.99
Overall mill recovery	83%	83%
Gold sales volume (troy oz.)	14,577	14,879
<b>Mine</b>		
Operating days	245	234
Ore production (tonnes)	296,235	309,059
Waste production (tonnes)	1,623,461	1,649,408
Total production (tonnes)	1,919,696	1,958,467
Waste: Ore ratio	5.5	5.3

### Milling operations

The Pine Cove mill operated for 322 days during the year at 88% availability. Operating performance in the year ended May 31, 2014 is highlighted by increased mill availability of 88% (87% for the year ended May 31, 2013) and increased throughput of 946 tonnes per operating day (890 tonnes per day for the previous fiscal year), with the Company achieving an average run-rate record of 995 tonnes per operating day for the fourth quarter. Head grade was slightly lower at 1.83 g/t (1.99 g/t for the year ended May 31, 2013). The mill processed 304,696 dry tonnes of ore for the year ended May 31, 2014 (287,747 tonnes for the year ended May 31, 2013), an increase of 6%. The Pine Cove mill overall recovery for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014 was consistent year over year at 83%. Mill recovery has increased subsequently in the first quarter of fiscal 2015 to approximately 85% due to mill improvements.

Operating performance in the third quarter of fiscal 2014 was hampered by the extreme cold and excessive snowfall that began in late November and lasted into early March. The operating difficulties were compounded by the lack of adequate, consistent power supply, which caused the Pine Cove team to conservatively run the ball mill at a lower throughput rate for most of the third quarter to compensate for these external issues. By the end of January, the Company had made adjustments to overcome the power supply problems. Despite the interruption, the Company processed 16,949 tonnes more during the year compared to fiscal 2013.

## ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes the key mill operating statistics for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014:

For the three months ended	August 31 2013	November 30 2013	February 28 2014	May 31 2014
<b>Mill</b>				
Operating days	85	79	76	82
Availability	93%	87%	84%	89%
Dry tonnes processed	83,890	76,114	63,123	81,569
Tonnes per 24-hour period	987	956	834	995
Grade (grams per tonne)	1.92	1.80	1.79	1.80
Overall mill recovery	83%	83%	83%	82%
Gold sales volume (troy oz.)	4,096	3,852	2,832	3,797

In the first, second and fourth quarters of fiscal 2014, the Pine Cove mill processed an average of 80,524 tonnes per quarter, whereas in the third quarter, due to the aforementioned weather and power supply issues, the mill only had throughput of approximately 63,000 tonnes. If the tonnes processed in the third quarter were similar to the first, second and fourth quarters, the Company estimates that it would have processed approximately 17,400 additional tonnes resulting in increased gold sales of approximately 1,000 ounces and \$1.3 million in net revenue.

### Mining operations

Mining activities operated for a total of 245 days during the year and excavated a total of 1,919,696 tonnes of ore and waste. Ore production totaled 296,235 tonnes, while waste was 1,623,461 tonnes for a strip ratio of 5.5:1. The strip ratio during the year ranged from 4.0:1 to 6.7:1 due to mine sequencing. Because of the harsh winter conditions and the mill slowdown, mine operations were curtailed during the third quarter and into the beginning of the fourth quarter to an average of 4 days per week and with a reduced truck fleet to keep the mining rate synchronized with mill requirements.

The following table summarizes by quarter the key mine operating statistics for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014:

For the three months ended	August 31 2013	November 30 2013	February 28 2014	May 31 2014
<b>Mine</b>				
Operating days	64	62	57	62
Ore production (tonnes)	74,189	84,533	78,043	59,470
Waste production (tonnes)	484,514	427,845	310,067	401,035
Total production (tonnes)	558,703	512,378	388,110	460,505
Waste: Ore ratio	6.5	5.1	4.0	6.7

### Option Agreements

On May 7, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year property option agreement (the "Tenacity Agreement") with Tenacity to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in 4 mineral exploration licenses (the "**Tenacity Property**") totaling 63 claims or approximately 1,575 hectares contiguous to the Pine Cove License Area. The Tenacity Agreement requires the Company to pay to Tenacity \$25,000 at closing (paid), an additional \$275,000 in cash payments over the option period (of which \$75,000 has been paid) and incur \$750,000 in expenditures over the life of the option. At the Company's option, 50% of the cash payments can be settled with the issuance of common shares; with value determined based on a weighted average of the 30 trading days preceding



## ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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payment. The Tenacity Agreement also entitles Tenacity to a net smelter royalty ("NSR") of 3% when the average price of gold is less than US\$2,000 per ounce for the calendar quarter or at 4% when the average price of gold is more than US\$2,000 per ounce for the calendar quarter, with a cap on the NSR of \$3 million.

On July 19, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year property option agreement (the "Fair Haven Agreement") with Fair Haven to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in 11 exploration licenses (the "**Fair Haven Property**") totaling 71 claims or approximately 1,804 hectares near its Pine Cove mine. The Fair Haven Property runs adjacent to the optioned Tenacity Property. The Fair Haven Agreement requires the Company to pay to Fair Haven \$10,000 at closing (paid) and to fund expenditures over the life of the option to a minimum of \$750,000. The Fair Haven Agreement also entitles Fair Haven to an NSR of 2% to an aggregate sum of \$3 million; following this, and after 200,000 ounces of gold has been sold from the Fair Haven Property, Fair Haven is then entitled to a 1% NSR.

On November 13, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year property option agreement (the "Froude Agreement") with Herb Froude ("Froude") to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in 1 exploration license (the "**Froude Property**") totaling 11 claims or approximately 275 hectares near its Pine Cove mine. The Froude Property is contiguous and now inclusive in the Pine Cove Project. The Froude Agreement requires the Company to pay to Froude \$10,000 on January 1, 2013 (paid) and to fund expenditures over the life of the option to a minimum of \$125,000. The Froude Agreement also entitles Froude to an NSR of 3% to an aggregate sum of \$3 million; following this, and after 200,000 ounces of gold has been sold from the Froude Property, Froude is then entitled to a 1% NSR.

On November 19, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year property option agreement (the "DS Agreement") with Messrs' Duffitt and Strong ("Duffitt and Strong") to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in 2 exploration licenses (the "**Duffitt and Strong Property**") totaling 7 claims or approximately 175 hectares near its Pine Cove mine. The Duffitt and Strong Property is contiguous with and now inclusive in the Pine Cove Project. The DS Agreement requires the Company to pay to Duffitt and Strong \$20,000 at closing (paid) and to fund expenditures over the life of the option to a minimum of \$125,000. The DS Agreement also entitles Duffitt and Strong to an NSR of 3% to an aggregate sum of \$3 million; following this, and after 200,000 ounces of gold has been sold from the Duffitt and Strong Property, Duffitt and Strong is then entitled to a 1% NSR.

On November 13, 2013, the Company entered into a three-year property option agreement (the "Deer Cove Agreement") with Alberta to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in one mining lease, a surface lease and three exploration licenses (the "**Deer Cove Property**") totaling 48 claims or approximately 1,200 hectares contiguous to the Pine Cove Project. The Deer Cove Agreement requires the Company to pay to Alberta \$25,000 at closing (paid), an additional \$175,000 in cash payments over the option period and incur \$500,000 in expenditures over the life of the option. The Deer Cove Agreement also entitles Alberta to an NSR of 3%. The Company has the right to buy back 1.8% of the NSR for \$1 million.

On November 13, 2013, the Company entered into a three-year property option agreement (the "Stog'er Tight Agreement") with Alberta to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in one mining lease and one surface lease (the "**Stog'er Tight Property**") totaling approximately 35 hectares contiguous to the Pine Cove Project. The Stog'er Tight Agreement requires the Company to pay to Alberta \$25,000 at closing (paid), an additional \$175,000 in cash payments over the option period and incur \$500,000 in expenditures over the life of the option. The Stog'er Tight Agreement also entitles Alberta to an NSR of 3%. The Company has the right to buy back 1.8% of the NSR for \$1 million.



# ANACONDA MINING INC.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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### Exploration

The Company has developed a strategy to leverage the existing infrastructure at Pine Cove. This involves the exploration and development of its mineral and mining leases based on two general mineralization styles within the property: Pine Cove like, quartz-carbonate-pyrite hosted (2+ g/t) mineralization and higher-grade (5+ g/t) quartz vein  $\pm$  carbonate  $\pm$  pyrite mineralization. The strategy involves delineating more Pine Cove like ore through the expansion of the current Pine Cove resource, delineation and expansion of the Stog'er Tight deposit and the discovery of similar deposits, while also delineating higher-grade deposits such as Deer Cove and Romeo and Juliet and discovery of similar style deposits to incrementally increase the feed grade for the mill.

Consistent with this strategy, in the year ended May 31, 2014, Anaconda made the following advances in exploration:

- Completed an airborne magnetic and EM survey;
- Conducted a drill program on the Romeo and Juliet deposit;
- Drilled at the down-dip extension of the Pine Cove deposit;
- Acquired two historical resources in the Deer Cove and Stog'er Tight projects while increasing its tenements from 4,785 to 5,925 hectares; and
- Started a drill program on the Deer Cove deposit.

#### Airborne Magnetic and EM Survey

In June of fiscal 2014, the Company engaged Fugro Airborne Services to perform a helicopter-borne Electromagnetic/Magnetic survey over Anaconda's Pine Cove Project on the Baie Verte Peninsula, Newfoundland.

The survey covered approximately 700 line kilometers at a flight line spacing of 75 m. The purpose of the survey was to acquire a geophysical dataset that can be used as part of the exploration program to better interpret the general distribution and structure of the geology underlying the Company's property. This data also helps establish a geophysical fingerprint for the various deposits on the property. These are used in conjunction with archived ground geophysics, gold-in-soil geochemical data, and structural and alteration mapping, to refine an exploration model for the discovery and delineation of gold deposits.

#### Romeo and Juliet

The Romeo and Juliet prospect is a gold-bearing quartz vein system located 1.5 kilometers northwest of the Pine Cove mine. The veins were discovered in 1988 and were trenched and tested by 18 shallow diamond-drill holes. The veins contain very fine free gold, making sampling a challenge ("nugget effect") as historic chip and channel samples returned quite variable assay values including 1.15 g/t gold over 6 meters ("m") from the Romeo zone up to 23 g/t over 1 m from the Juliet zone. In 1993, a 10-tonne "mini" bulk sample was collected from the Juliet zone and 3,035 kilograms were processed returning a head grade of 36.68 g/t gold (this data is historic in nature and has not been verified by the Company). In August 2012, 24 grab samples were collected from the Juliet zone and assay results ranged from a low of 10 parts-per-billion gold up to 130.7 g/t gold. In the late fall of 2012 Anaconda extracted a 1,000-tonne bulk sample from the Juliet zone and stockpiled the broken quartz vein material at the Pine Cove mine where it was crushed. Five representative samples of crushed quartz, averaging 12.6 kg, were processed at Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay by cyanide extraction (bottle roll testing). The weighted average assay of the five samples is 5.71 g/t gold and is representative of the gold grade within the near surface portion of the Juliet zone where the bulk sample was extracted.

The Company completed 2,305 m of drilling in 21 holes at Romeo and Juliet during fiscal 2014. Holes RJ-13-19 to RJ-14-39 intersected a new gold-bearing zone dubbed the Balcony zone, located between the Romeo and Connecting zones. It appears to dip steeply to the north, trend roughly east-west and is spatially associated with a northeast-trending topographic linear. Mineralization has been traced for approximately 100 m and is



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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open to the east, west and down dip. Gold is associated with pyritic altered mafic volcanic rocks, which is different from the Romeo and Juliet massive quartz vein hosted-style of gold mineralization.

In January 2014, Anaconda completed 300 m of diamond-drilling in two holes (RJ-14-38 and RJ-14-39) that targeted the possible down-plunge and eastern extensions to the newly discovered Balcony zone of the Romeo and Juliet prospect. The drilling was the final phase of a drill program at Romeo and Juliet that was initiated during the summer of 2013. Both holes successfully intersected the targets but did not return economically significant gold grades.

### **Pine Cove**

Historic drilling immediately north of the Pine Cove deposit since 2007 indicated potential for additional gold mineralization down-dip of the Pine Cove deposit. In 2011 and 2013, drilling was completed north of the mine. Drill hole PC-11-181 intersected 2.50 g/t gold over 40.8 m and PC-12-189 intersected 32 m grading 0.848 g/t. In fiscal 2013, the Company completed a twenty-hole, 3,296 m program exploring the area immediately west and down-dip of the Pine Cove deposit. This program resulted in the discovery of a new zone of mineralization immediately northwest of the ultimate pit design less than 100 m from surface. These results indicate that the current Pine Cove resource extends down-dip.

In the 2014 fiscal year, exploration on the Pine Cove project included drilling two drill holes (PC-14-224 and PC-14-234) to test the down-dip extension of the current resource and to follow up on significant intercepts in the northwestern, hanging wall of the current Pine Cove resource.

Hole PC-14-224 was collared 95 m northwest of PC-11-181 and intersected several intervals of Pine Cove style alteration and mineralization. The best interval assayed 3.06 g/t gold over 5.54 m (including 5.75 g/t gold over 1.97 m) beginning at a vertical depth of approximately 207 m. This mineralization occurs at the same vertical depth as that intersected in PC-11-181 (an angled hole drilled to the south, away from PC-14-224); however, PC-14-224 cut the mineralized zone almost 150 m northwest of PC-11-181. These results confirm that the down-dip mineralization observed in previous drilling continues to the north at least to the zone intercepted by hole PC-14-224.

Hole PC-14-234 was collared in an area midway between gold mineralization intersected in both PC-11-181 and the historic hole, PC-07-179. It was a vertical hole that intersected multiple zones of quartz veining/brecciation, iron carbonate, sericite and disseminated pyrite that are analogous to Pine Cove-style mineralization. Assay results returned multiple zones of gold mineralization including 2.46 g/t gold over 8 m and 3.17 g/t gold over 8.5 m.

The fiscal 2014 exploration program indicated that the northern extension of the Pine Cove resource and the mineralization at shallow levels of the hanging wall of the Pine Cove resource are continuous within the limits of the fiscal 2014 drilling.

### **Acquisition of Deer Cove and Stog'er Tight projects**

Effective November 13, 2013, the Company entered into two three-year option agreements to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in the Deer Cove and Stog'er Tight gold projects. The three mining licenses, totaling 48 claims (approximately 1,235 hectares), and the two mining leases (approximately 47 hectares) are adjacent to Anaconda's property around the Pine Cove mine.

The Deer Cove deposit was discovered by Noranda prospectors in 1986 and it contains visible gold associated with brecciated quartz veining. The mineralization is hosted by mafic volcanic rocks in thrust contact with strongly deformed talc-carbonate altered schists of the Point Rousse Complex. A Noranda/ Galveston Resources Ltd. joint venture (1987-1989) carried out detailed exploration including diamond drilling (119 holes on the Deer Cove grid), construction of a 7.2 km access road and underground exploration via a 507 m long





## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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adit. No significant exploration work was subsequently undertaken and in 1998 the property reverted to the Crown.

In 2000 and 2001, much of the Deer Cove area was staked by South Coast Ventures Inc. All historic data was compiled and digitized and additional drilling (14 holes) and sampling were completed. In 2010, Tenacity Gold Mining Company Inc. contracted P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") to undertake a mining and economic analysis of the Deer Cove project. P&E reported that the Deer Cove deposit, the portion lying above 45 m above sea level, contained an estimated resource of 12,900 tonnes grading 10.45 g/t gold at a cutoff grade of 6.0 g/t (this is a non-NI 43-101 compliant resource and has not been verified by Anaconda). A combination open pit and underground mining method was proposed and Tenacity entered into a toll-processing arrangement with the Nugget Pond mill. Mining did not proceed and the property transferred to Alberta.

The Stog'er Tight deposit was discovered in 1988 through an International Impala/Noranda joint venture. Trenching and diamond-drilling followed extensive gold-in-soil geochemistry and outlined three auriferous zones, referred to as the Stog'er Tight, Gabbro West and Gabbro East zones. Noranda carried out more than 8,000 m of diamond drilling in 80 holes on the Stog'er Tight property with much of the effort focused on Stog'er Tight. The deposit was outlined over a 450 m strike length with channel sample assays up to 23 g/t gold over 7 m and diamond-drill assays averaging 5.5 g/t gold over 4.5 m. The Stog'er Tight deposit was estimated to contain a probable geological reserve of 650,000 tonnes grading 6.7 g/t gold (this is a historic non-NI 43-101 compliant estimate and Anaconda has not verified the accuracy of the data).

Ming Minerals Incorporated purchased the property and, in 1996-1997, carried out diamond drilling and trenching. A revised resource estimate calculated that the deposit contained a resource of 229,200 tonnes grading 6.1 g/t gold (this is a historic non-NI 43-101 compliant estimate and Anaconda has not verified the accuracy of the data.). Ming Minerals extracted a 30,735-tonne bulk sample from the Stog'er Tight deposit, however, recoveries were less than anticipated and mining was stopped.

In 2006, the mining lease was cancelled, the property reverted to the Crown and a call for proposals to develop the property was issued with South Coast Ventures Inc. being the successful applicant. Detailed compilation and digitizing of all historic exploration data was undertaken and additional diamond drilling and sampling were completed. In 2007, a toll processing arrangement was completed with the Nugget Pond mill. In 2010, P&E reported that the Stog'er Tight deposit contained an estimated mineral reserve of 65,200 tonnes grading 4.96 g/t gold, an indicated resource of 96,000 tonnes grading 7.04 g/t gold and an inferred resource of 53,000 tonnes grading 5.75 g/t gold. (this is a historic, non-NI 43-101 compliant estimate). Mining was initiated but results were less than favourable and development ceased. The property transferred to Alberta.

### **Drilling on the Deer Cove project**

In the spring of 2014, Anaconda compiled and reviewed historical data from the Deer Cove deposit based on historic assay results from 20 previously drilled holes by the previous property holders. Based on the analysis of historical data, the Company developed a drill program in the spring of 2014 and expects the drill program to be completed in fiscal 2015. The program consists of approximately 2,000 m of diamond-drilling to focus on both infill drilling and testing down-dip extensions of mineralization.

# ANACONDA MINING INC.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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### Results of operations

#### For the year ended May 31, 2014

##### Revenue

For the year ended May 31, 2014, the Company generated \$20,175,326 in revenue at an average sales price of \$1,384 per ounce. Revenue decreased 17% from last year, largely due to a 15% drop in average sales price.

##### Cost of sales and gross margin

For the year ended May 31, 2014, cost of sales was \$17,838,720 yielding a gross margin of \$2,336,606 compared to fiscal 2013, which generated a cost of sales of \$17,005,945, yielding a gross margin of \$7,167,494. The difference in cost of sales year-over-year is due to an increase in mill costs of \$1,031,201 and depletion and depreciation of \$647,013, due to an increase in volume and a larger depreciable asset base. Higher milling costs are a result of higher maintenance costs as a result of the power issues and winter weather, higher grinding costs related to ball mill liner costs expensed in the period and increased labour costs. These increases were offset by lower mining costs of \$532,275 driven by lower tonnes mined.

##### Administrative expenses

Corporate administration expenses consist of consulting/professional fees, corporate salaries/benefits, office and general expenses, travel and regulatory related costs. For the year ended May 31, 2014, administrative expenses totaled \$1,909,310 compared to \$2,319,332 in fiscal 2013. The variance year-over-year in administrative expenses is largely due to a reduction in professional and accounting services and investor relation costs.

##### Other revenues

Other revenues from the 2011 sale of the Company's Chilean iron ore properties was \$4,265,630 and consisted of a milestone payment of US\$1 million received in September 2013, recognition of an additional US\$2 million milestone payment due no later than May 20, 2015 and royalty and sales price payments of \$1,004,253, along with interest accretion and exchange gains. There were no milestone payments or royalty revenues in fiscal 2013.

##### Net income

Net income for the year ended May 31, 2014 was \$4,292,356 or \$0.024 per share compared with net income of \$7,621,920 or \$0.043 per share for the year ended May 31, 2013. Net income decreased primarily as a result of a deferred income tax recovery decrease of \$3,873,000, a lower overall gold selling price, increased milling costs of \$1,031,201 and increased depreciation and depletion of \$647,013. Net income was positively impacted by other revenues from Chile of \$4,265,630 and reduced interest expense of \$699,783.

##### Exploration and evaluation assets

For year ended May 31, 2014, the Company spent approximately \$901,000 at the Pine Cove Project on exploration activities.

#### For the three months ended May 31, 2014

##### Revenue

For the three months ended May 31, 2014, the Company generated \$5,278,887 in revenue at an average sales price of \$1,390 per ounce. Revenue decreased approximately 22% from the same period of fiscal 2013 due to a 13% decrease in sales volume and a 10% drop in average sales price.

##### Cost of sales and gross margin

For the three months ended May 31, 2014, cost of sales was \$4,499,297 yielding a gross margin of \$779,590 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 which generated a cost of sales of \$4,937,677, yielding a gross margin of \$1,842,631. The difference in cost of sales for the fourth quarter compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 is due to a decrease in mining costs of \$687,888 and logistics of \$96,694 offset by higher mill costs



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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of \$402,474. The reduction in mining costs is driven by lower tonnes mined during the quarter while higher milling costs are a result of increased grinding and labour costs.

### **Administrative expenses**

For the three months ended May 31, 2014, administrative expenses totaled \$410,962 compared to \$720,271 in same period of fiscal 2013 due to lower rent, investor relations expenses and further cost reduction efforts of the Company.

### **Other revenues**

Other revenues from the 2011 sale of the Company's Chilean iron ore properties was \$441,722 and consisted of royalty payments of \$216,588 related to two shipments of iron ore, sales price payments of \$275,675, accretion income and foreign exchange gains. There were no royalty revenues or sales price payments in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

### **Net income**

Net income for the three months ended May 31, 2014 was \$1,330,258 or \$0.007 per share compared with net income of \$4,670,910 or \$0.026 per share for the three months ended May 31, 2013. Net income was negatively impacted primarily as a result of a deferred income tax recovery decrease of \$3,581,210, a lower overall gold selling price and higher milling costs. Net income was positively impacted by lower mining costs of \$687,888, corporate administration of \$309,309 and an increase of other revenues of \$441,722.

### **Exploration and evaluation assets**

For three months ended May 31, 2014, the Company spent approximately \$215,000 at the Pine Cove Project on exploration activities.

**ANACONDA MINING INC.  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**Summary of quarterly results**

	May 31 2014 \$	February 28 2014 \$	November 30 2013 \$	August 31 2013 \$
Total assets	30,398,299	29,503,316	29,330,570	25,932,341
Long-term liabilities	1,285,506	1,652,498	1,644,300	1,302,310
Shareholders' equity	26,033,066	24,674,221	24,923,252	22,245,411
Total revenues	5,278,887	3,865,210	5,299,446	5,731,783
Net income (loss)	1,330,258	(281,136)	2,646,938	596,296
Net income (loss) per share - basic <sup>1</sup>	0.007	(0.002)	0.015	0.003
Net income (loss) per share - fully-diluted <sup>1</sup>	0.007	(0.002)	0.015	0.003

	May 31 2013 <sup>2</sup> \$	February 28 2013 <sup>2</sup> \$	November 30 2012 <sup>2</sup> \$	August 31 2012 <sup>2</sup> \$
Total assets	25,570,895	21,916,679	21,887,653	22,081,727
Long-term liabilities	1,288,151	1,313,219	1,338,287	3,854,117
Shareholders' equity	21,540,127	16,675,547	15,999,912	15,282,783
Total revenues	6,780,307	5,137,269	5,395,563	6,860,300
Net income	4,670,911	604,827	651,681	1,694,501
Net income per share - basic <sup>1</sup>	0.026	0.003	0.004	0.010
Net income per share - fully-diuted <sup>1</sup>	0.026	0.003	0.003	0.009

<sup>1</sup> In periods of loss, net loss per share basic and fully-diluted are the same, as inclusion of options and/or warrants would be anti-dilutive.

<sup>2</sup> Certain data in these periods has been restated as a result of changes in accounting policy as described in note 1 and 21 in the Financial Statements.

**Liquidity, working capital and capital resources**

As at May 31, 2014, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,754,225 (May 31, 2013 - \$466,899) and net working capital of \$5,066,477 (May 31, 2013 – a working capital deficit of \$163,428), an accumulated deficit of \$11,270,208 (May 31, 2013 - \$15,562,564) and positive cash flow from operations for the year ended May 31, 2014 of \$5,315,742 (year ended May 31, 2013 – \$7,204,453).

The Company's sources of cash during the periods were sales of gold production from its Pine Cove Project and milestone, royalty and sales price payments from Chile. The Company's primary uses of cash include cash costs of gold production, capital expenditures and exploration costs. Anaconda's ability to continue to grow its business is dependent on its ability to continue to generate cash from its primary sources in excess of its primary uses.

**Operating activities**

During the year ended May 31, 2014, the Company generated cash flow from operations of \$5,315,742. Trade and other receivables decreased by \$40,989, HST receivable decreased by \$137,336, prepaid expenses and deposits increased \$121,061, inventory balances increased by \$1,347,352 as a result of an increase in raw material stockpiles and work in progress, and trade and other payables by \$413,511.



# ANACONDA MINING INC.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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### Investing activities

Changes to investing activities during the year ended May 31, 2014 are:

- Additions to property, mill and equipment of \$1,452,627, including the purchase of items for crusher upgrades, waste dump development, in-pit construction, computer software and a dust control system;
- Additions to exploration and evaluation assets of \$900,686 related to exploration programs;
- Additions to production stripping assets of \$751,102; and
- A reduction of restricted cash of \$209,961.

### Financing activities

The Company received the proceeds of a bank loan in the amount of \$46,351 for the purchase of a vehicle. The Company's government loans were repaid during the year ended May 31, 2014 in the amount of \$173,232.

As at May 31, 2014, the capital structure of the Company consisted primarily of all the components of shareholders' equity and government and bank issued loans. To adjust or maintain its capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of any of its debt through repayment, or may enter into new credit facilities or issue new common shares.

The Company has payment requirements against outstanding accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$2,982,896 as at May 31, 2014. In addition, the Company has a bank loan and \$89,106 in a government loan that amortizes in equal monthly payments until December 14, 2014.

### Remuneration of key management and transactions with related parties

Key management personnel include the members of the Board of Directors, the President/CEO and the CFO. Compensation of key management personnel (including directors) was as follows:

For the year ended May 31	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Salaries and short term benefits <sup>1</sup>	727,450	397,930
Share based payments <sup>2</sup>	178,264	110,508
	<b>905,714</b>	<b>508,438</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes salary, management bonus, benefits and directors' fees

<sup>2</sup> Includes share based payments vested during the period

For the year ended May 31, 2014, Raven Hill Partners Inc. ("Raven Hill") charged Anaconda a total of \$22,500 in respect of corporate administration and accounting services provided by employees of Raven Hill, \$157,500 in rent for the Company's head office and \$nil for investor relations costs (\$256,500, \$210,000 and \$49,000 for the year ended May 31, 2013, respectively). Raven Hill is beneficially owned by Lewis Lawrick and Dustin Angelo, directors of the Company.

As at May 31, 2014, included in trade and other payables is \$44,500 (May 31, 2013 - \$41,500) of amounts due for directors' fees.

### Capital management and off statement of financial position transactions

The Company's capital structure is adjusted based on management and the Board of Directors' decision to fund expenditures, outside of operating cash flow, with the issuance of debt or equity such that it may complete the acquisition, exploration and development of properties for the mining of minerals that are economically recoverable. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria, but rather relies on the expertise of management and other professionals to sustain future development of the business.



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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The Company would supplement its Pine Cove Project cash flow and raise funds externally as and when required to finance obligations or complete projects. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise additional funds on reasonable terms. The sources of future funds available to Anaconda are cash flow from operations, the exercise of outstanding stock options, the sale of equity capital of the Company, the issuance of further loans and/or debentures or the sale by Anaconda of an interest in any of its properties in whole or in part. The ability of the Company to arrange such financing in the future will depend in part upon the prevailing capital market conditions as well as the business performance of the Company. There can be no assurance that Anaconda will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing, if needed, on terms satisfactory to the Company.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended May 31, 2014. The Company is not subject to externally-imposed capital restrictions.

### **Critical accounting policies and estimates**

#### **Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations, the useful lives of property, mill and equipment, profitability of future operations as impacting realization of tax losses, life of Pine Cove mine as impacting depletion expense, recoverability of property, mill and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets and the valuation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, assessment of the going concern assumption and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

#### **Estimated recoverable reserves and resources**

The information relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. Cost estimates are based on feasibility study estimates or operating history. Estimates are prepared by appropriately qualified persons, but will be affected by forecasted commodity prices, inflation rates, exchange rates, capital and production costs and recoveries amongst other factors. Changes in reserve and resource estimates may impact the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, goodwill, reclamation and remediation obligations, recognition of deferred tax amounts and depreciation, depletion and amortization.

#### **Share-based payment transactions**

Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity, as consideration, cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

# **ANACONDA MINING INC.**

## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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### **Equity-settled transactions**

The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and at the end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

### **Impairment of long-lived assets**

Management periodically reviews the carrying value of mineral properties and deferred exploration costs to consider whether there are any conditions that may indicate impairment. Where estimates of future cash flows are available, a reduction in the carrying value is recorded to the extent that the net book value of the investment exceeds the estimated fair value which is normally the discounted value of future cash flows. Where estimates of future cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses if carrying value can be recovered, and provided for impairment if so indicated, by reducing the carrying value of the property to its estimated fair value.

### **Depletion and amortization**

Property and mill are recorded at cost and amortized using the "units-of-production" basis and the calculated amounts will be charged to the income statement over the useful life of the mine.

Production stripping costs are recorded at cost when mining activities yield a strip ratio above the life of mine strip ratio and are amortized on a "units-of-mine-production" when mining activities yield a strip ratio below the life of mine strip ratio.

Office furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost and are amortized on a declining-balance basis at a rate of 20% per year.

### **Financial instruments**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. In subsequent periods, financial assets and liabilities which are held for trading are recorded at fair value with gains and losses recognized in net income; financial assets which are loans and receivables or held to maturity are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and gains and losses recognized in net income; financial assets which are available for sale are recorded at fair value with gains and losses recognized (net of applicable taxes) in



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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other comprehensive income; financial liabilities that are not held for trading are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and recognized in net income.

Financial instruments require disclosure about inputs to fair value measurements within fair value measurement hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

### **Fair value**

The Company has designated its cash and cash equivalents as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value. The Company's other financial assets have been classified for accounting purposes as available-for-sale, which are measured at fair value. Trade and other receivables, due from related parties and prepaid expenses and deposits are classified for accounting purposes as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost which equals fair value. Trade and other payables, and due to related parties are classified for accounting purposes as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost, which also equals fair value. Fair values of trade and other receivables, prepaid expenses and deposits, due to and from related parties and trade and other payables are determined from transaction values, which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of other financial assets are based on Level 1 measurements and the remaining financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements.

As at May 31, 2014, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these investments.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about financial instruments. These estimates are subject to and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

### **Dividends**

The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its common shares. The Company intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operation and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

### **Risks and uncertainties**

Readers should consider carefully the following risks and other information included in the Company's historical consolidated financial statements and related notes. The risks below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risk factors may be found in the Company's other public filings on *SEDAR* at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). As well, risks not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the Company's operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, the Company's business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of the Company's outstanding shares could decline and investors could lose part or all of their investment.

### **Financial risks**

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter-party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, trade and other receivables, HST receivable, and prepaid expenses and deposits. Cash is held with a tier-1 Canadian chartered bank and as such management believes the risk of loss





## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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to be minimal.

Trade and accounts receivable may also consist of amounts due from the Company's metals broker regarding processed gold and silver enroute to the broker. Management believes the credit risk associated with the financial instruments contained in trade and accounts receivable is minimal.

Financial instruments included in due from related parties include reimbursement of office costs and rent. The credit risk associated with these financial instruments is limited to the carrying value, being \$9,499 at May 31, 2014.

### **Liquidity risk**

As at May 31, 2014, the Company had a net working capital of \$5,066,477. The Company maintains operations from the cash flow generated from the Pine Cove Project's operations and the milestone payments and other revenue from Chile. If necessary, the Company may seek financing for capital projects or general working capital purposes. As discussed previously, there can be no assurance that Anaconda will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company.

At May 31, 2014, the carrying value and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equal.

### **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and/or stock market movements (price risk).

### **Interest rate risk**

The Company has no interest-bearing assets and only fixed-interest debts. Anaconda invests excess cash, when available, in a cashable money market account. Anaconda periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its cash investments.

### **Foreign currency risk**

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company sells its gold production and transacts business using the Canadian dollar.

The milestone payments and royalty and sales price revenue and some of the operational and other expenses incurred by the Company are received/paid in US dollars. The assets and liabilities of the Company are recorded in Canadian dollars. As a result, fluctuations in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar could result in material fluctuations in the financial results of the Company.

### **Price risk**

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices as it relates to minerals (and specifically, gold) to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The Company is further exposed to price risk as it enters into non-hedged forward sales contracts, from time to time.

### **Derivatives – mineral properties**

The Company retains and/or has obligations related to certain carried interest rights and net smelter royalties, the value of which is derived from future events and commodity prices. These rights are derivative instruments. However, the mineral property interests to which they relate are not sufficiently developed to reasonably determine value.



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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### **Capital requirements**

The Company may not have a source of funds to continue current operations or to engage in additional exploration and development which may be necessary to develop its properties, other than the exercise of stock options and further financings. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing on acceptable terms, if at all.

### **Requirement of additional financing**

The exploration and development of the Company's properties, including continuing exploration and development projects, the construction of mining facilities, the commencement of new mining operations and the continuation of ongoing mining operations may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing will result in a delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties or even the loss of a property interest. Sources of funds now available to the Company are limited.

Additional financing may not be available when needed or, even if available, the terms of such financing might not be favourable to the Company and might involve substantial dilution to existing shareholders or sale or other dispositions of an interest in any of the Company's assets or properties. Failure to raise capital when needed would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

### **Risks factors of the business**

The Company's operations will be subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploring, developing and exploiting natural resources. Some of these risks include:

- Environmental hazards;
- Industrial accidents;
- Labour disputes;
- Unusual or unexpected geologic formations or other geological or grade problems;
- Unanticipated changes in metallurgical characteristics and recovery;
- Unanticipated ground or water conditions, cave-ins, pit wall failures, flooding or rock bursts;
- Periodic interruptions due to bad or hazardous weather conditions and other acts of God; and
- Unfavourable operating conditions.

Any of these risks and hazards could adversely affect the Company's exploration or mining activities, resulting in:

- An increase in the cost of exploration, development or production to a point where it is no longer economically feasible to continue;
- A project being unfeasible to continue;
- The Company writing down the carrying value of one or more properties or mines;
- Delays or a stoppage in the exploration, development or production of its projects;
- Damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or processing facilities; and/or
- Personal injury, death and/or legal liability.

Any of these results may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and future cash flows.

### **Mining industry risks**

The exploration for, and development of, mineral deposits involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Substantial expenses may be required to locate and establish ore reserves, develop metallurgical processes and construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration programs planned by the Company or its joint venture partners will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are inherently cyclical and cannot be predicted with certainty, and; government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. As a result, it is possible that actual costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those currently estimated for these projects.

In addition, it is also not unusual in mining operations to experience unexpected problems both during the start-up and during ongoing operations. To the extent that unexpected problems occur affecting the production in the future, the Company's revenues may be reduced, costs may increase and the Company's profitability and ability to continue its mining operation may be adversely affected.

### **Environmental risks and hazards**

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that existing or future environmental regulation will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Government approvals and permits are currently, or may in the future be, required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration, development or production of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations, including the Company, may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties, or abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

### **Governmental regulation of the mining industry**

The mining and mineral exploration activities of the Company are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards, employment and occupational health, mine safety, use of water, toxic substances and waste disposal, environmental and other matters. These activities are also subject to various laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment. Although the Company believes that its mining and mineral exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner that could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

### **Title matters**

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests.

### **Licenses and permits**

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. Obtaining necessary permits and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and the Company cannot be certain that it will be able to obtain necessary permits on acceptable terms in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop, delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with the development of an exploration project or the development and operation of a mine. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations, or fines, penalties or other liabilities. The Company could also lose its mining concessions under the terms of its existing agreements.

### **Fluctuations in the market price of mineral commodities**

The profitability of the Company's operations will be dependent upon the market price of mineral commodities. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, the world supply of mineral commodities and the stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The price of mineral commodities has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable, thereby having a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, reserve calculations and life-of-mine plans using significantly lower metal prices could result in material write-downs of the Company's investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

In addition to adversely affecting the Company's reserve estimates and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

### **Infrastructure**

Exploration, development and operating activities depend on adequate infrastructure, including reliable roads, power sources and water supply. The Company's inability to secure adequate water and power resources, as well as other events outside of its control such as unusual weather, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure, could adversely affect the Company's operations and financial condition.

### **Increase in production costs**

Changes in the Company's production costs could have a major impact on its profitability. Its main production expenses are contractor costs, materials, personnel costs and energy. Changes in costs of the Company's mining and processing operations could occur as a result of unforeseen events, including international and local economic and political events, a change in commodity prices, increased costs (including oil, steel and diesel) and scarcity of labour, and could result in changes in profitability or reserve estimates. Many of these factors may be beyond the Company's control.



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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The Company relies on third party suppliers for a number of raw materials. Any material increase in the cost of raw materials, or the inability by the Company to source third party suppliers for the supply of its raw materials, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

### **Uncertainty in the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources**

To extend the lives of its mines and projects, ensure the continued operation of the business and realize its growth strategy, it is essential that the Company continues to realize its existing identified reserves, convert resources into reserves, develop its resource base through the realization of identified mineralized potential, and/or undertake successful exploration or acquire new resources.

The figures for mineral reserves and mineral resources contained in NI 43-101 technical reports and other filings of the Company made on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) are estimates only and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved, that the indicated level of recovery will be realized or that mineral reserves could be mined or processed profitably. Actual reserves may not conform to geological, metallurgical or other expectations, and the volume and grade of ore recovered may be below the estimated levels. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any reserve or resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. Short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause the mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production. Lower market prices, increased production costs, reduced recovery rates and other factors may result in a revision of its reserve estimates from time to time or may render the Company's reserves uneconomic to exploit. Reserve data is not indicative of future results of operations. If the Company's actual mineral reserves and resources are less than current estimates or if the Company fails to develop its resource base through the realization of identified mineralized potential, its results of operations or financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. Evaluation of reserves and resources occurs from time to time and they may change depending on further geological interpretation, drilling results and metal prices. The category of inferred resource is often the least reliable resource category and is subject to the most variability. The Company regularly evaluates its resources and it often determines the merits of increasing the reliability of its overall resources.

### **Uncertainty relating to inferred mineral resources**

Inferred mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty, which may attach to inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to proven and probable mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration.

### **Need for additional reserves**

Given that mines have limited lives based on proven and probable reserves, the Company must continually replace and expand its reserves at its gold mines. The life-of-mine estimates included contained in NI 43-101 technical reports and other filings of the Company made on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) may not be correct. The Company's ability to maintain or increase its annual production of gold will be dependent in significant part on its ability to bring new mines into production and to expand reserves at existing mines.

### **History of profitability**

The Company has a history of profitability in the past three years and has a shareholder deficit of \$11,270,208 as at May 31, 2014. Cash flows generated from the operations of the Pine Cove Project are currently sufficient to fund all of the Company's ongoing working capital requirements, corporate and administrative expenses, debt service, capital expenditure requirements and other contractual obligations. There can be no assurance that the operations of the Company will be profitable in the future. The Company has limited financial resources



## **ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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and may require additional financing to further explore, develop, operate, acquire and retain its property interests and if financing is not available for any reason, the Company may become unable to acquire and retain its mineral concessions and carry out its business.

### **Uninsured risks**

The Company does not carry insurance to protect against certain risks. Risks not insured include environmental pollution, earthquake damage, mine flooding or other hazards against which the Company cannot insure or against which the Company may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. Failure to have insurance coverage for any one or more of such risks or hazards could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

### **Competition**

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases and the Company will compete with many companies possessing greater financial and technical resources than itself. Competition in the base and precious metals mining industry is primarily for: mineral rich properties which can be developed and produced economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and operate such properties; the labour to operate the properties, and; the capital for the purpose of funding such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine precious metals, but also conduct refining and marketing operations on a worldwide basis. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties (due to the auction process involved in property acquisition), to recruit or retain qualified employees or to obtain the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. Existing or future competition in the mining industry could materially adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration and success in the future. An inability to obtain the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties may cause the Company to not satisfy the requirements under the option agreements pursuant to which it holds its interest in the properties. Further, increased competition can result in increased costs and lower prices for metal and minerals produced and reduced profitability. Consequently, the revenues of the Company, its operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

### **Instability of political and economic environments**

The mining interests of the Company may be affected in varying degrees by political or economic stability. Associated risks include, but are not limited to: terrorism, military repression, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation. Any change in regulations or shifts in political attitudes are beyond the control of the Company and may materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Operations may also be affected in varying degrees by such factors as government regulations (or changes thereto) with respect to the restrictions on production, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, repatriation of profits, land use, environmental legislation, water use, land claims of local people, and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

The Company has material contingent assets located in Chile and, as such, a substantial portion of the Company's business is exposed to various degrees of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. Although Chile has a mature and stable political system and enjoys one of the best country risk ratings of the region, there is always the potential for changes in mining policies or shifts in political attitude towards foreign investment in natural resources. Changes, even if minor in nature, may adversely affect the Company's operations.

### **Repatriation of earnings**

There is no assurance that Chile or any other foreign country in which the Company or its subsidiaries may operate in the future will not impose restrictions on the repatriation of earnings to foreign entities.



# ANACONDA MINING INC.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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### **Dependence upon key management personnel and executives**

The Company will be dependent upon the continued support and involvement of a number of key management personnel. The loss of the services of one or more of such personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company's ability to manage its exploration, development and operating activities and, hence, its success, will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. The Company faces intense competition for qualified personnel and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract and retain such personnel.

### **Possible conflicts of interest of directors and officers of the Company**

Certain directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors, officers and/or advisors of and to other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. The Company expects that any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, but there can be no assurance in this regard. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest or which are governed by the procedures set forth in the *Business Company's Act* (Ontario) and any other applicable law.

### **Absence of dividends**

The Company has never paid a dividend on its shares, and does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors of the Company and will depend upon the capital requirements of the Company, results of operations and such other factors as the board of directors considers relevant. Accordingly, it is likely that investors will not receive any return on their investment in the shares other than possible capital gains.

### **Risk of dilution**

Under applicable Canadian law, shareholder approval is not required for the Company to issue shares in a number of circumstances. Moreover, the Company has commitments that could require the issuance of a substantial number of additional shares, in particular warrants exercisable into shares and options to acquire shares under the stock option plan of the Company. The future business of the Company will require substantial additional financing which will likely involve the sale of equity capital. The Company can also be expected to issue additional options, warrants and other financial instruments, which may include debt. Future issuances of equity capital may have a substantial dilutive effect on existing shareholders. The Company is not able at this time to predict the future amount of such issuances or dilution.

### **Disclosure of outstanding share information**

The following table sets forth information concerning the outstanding securities of the Company as at August 26, 2014:

<b>Common shares of no par value</b>	<b>Number</b>
Shares	179,878,963
Options	16,800,000
Fully diluted shares outstanding	196,678,963

# ANACONDA MINING INC.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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### Disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. As at May 31, 2014, the Company's management, with the participation of the CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings of the Canadian Securities Administrators and has concluded that such controls and procedures are effective.

### Internal control over financial reporting

Management is responsible for certifying the design of the Company's Internal Control of Financial Reporting ("ICFR") as required by *National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers Annual and Interim Filings*. The Company's ICFR is intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable IFRS. ICFR should include those policies and procedures that establish the following:

- Maintenance of records, in reasonable detail, that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;
- Reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable IFRS;
- Receipts and expenditures are only being made in accordance with authorizations of management and the Board; and
- Reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized collection, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, ICFR may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management, including the CEO and CFO, carried out an assessment of the design of the Company's ICFR using the *COSO Internal Control – Integrated Framework* and concluded, subject to the inherent limitation noted below, that the Company has sufficient controls to meet the requirements as stated above and that two weaknesses existed as at May 31, 2014, as disclosed below.

### Segregation of duties

Segregation of duties is a basic, key internal control and one of the most difficult to achieve in a small company. It is used to ensure that errors or irregularities are prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of business. Due to the Company's small size and limited resources, a complete segregation of duties within the Company's accounting group cannot be fully achieved and a material weakness exists. The result is that the Company is highly reliant on the performance of mitigating procedures during the process of closing its financial statements in order to ensure the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects. Management will identify and hire additional accounting resources where cost effective and when required. Where it is not cost effective to obtain additional accounting resources, management will review existing mitigating controls and, if appropriate, implement changes to its internal control processes whereby more effective mitigating controls will be adopted.

### Complex and non-routine accounting transactions

Due to the Company's relative small size and limited resources a material weakness also exists with respect to a lack of full competencies in the areas of complex and non-routine accounting issues and transactions. As a





## ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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result, there is risk that these transactions may not be recorded correctly and potentially result in a misstatement of the Financial Statements and such misstatements may be material in nature. Where the Company identifies a transaction as potentially complex or non-routine, it has retained (and will continue to retain) the services of external experts to provide advice and guidance.

The CEO and the CFO have concluded however, that no material misstatements exist in the Company's financial reporting as at May 31, 2014.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended May 31, 2014.

### Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The Company has included certain non-GAAP 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 issuers.

EBITDA is earnings before finance expense, foreign exchange loss (gain), unrealized gain on forward sales contract derivative, share based payments, income tax recovery and depreciation and depletion.

The following table provides a reconciliation of EBITDA for the years ended May 31, 2014 and 2013:

For the year ended	May 31 2014 \$	May 31 2013 \$
Net income	4,292,356	7,621,920
Add back:		
Finance expense	272,771	972,554
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(2,599)	11,539
Unrealized gain on forward sales contract derivative	(39,185)	-
Share-based payments	200,583	146,149
Income tax recovery	(31,000)	(3,904,000)
Depletion and depreciation	2,970,568	2,323,555
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>7,663,494</b>	<b>7,171,717</b>

Cash cost per ounce sold is cost of sales before depreciation divided by gold ounces sold. All-in sustaining cash cost per ounce sold is cash cost, corporate administration, purchase of property, mill and equipment and purchase of exploration and evaluation assets divided by gold ounces sold.

## ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash operating cost per ounce sold and All-in cash cost per ounce sold for the years ended May 31, 2014 and 2013:

For the year ended	May 31 2014	May 31 2013
Cost of sales	17,838,720	17,005,945
Less: Depletion and depreciation	(2,970,568)	(2,323,555)
Cash operating cost	14,868,152	14,682,390
Corporate administration	1,909,310	2,319,332
Purchase of property, mill and equipment	1,452,627	1,665,632
Purchase of exploration and evaluation assets	900,686	1,023,074
All-in cash cost	19,130,775	19,690,428
Gold ounces sold	14,577	14,879
<b>Cash operating cost per ounce sold</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>987</b>
<b>All-in cost per ounce sold</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,323</b>

### Cautionary note regarding forward-looking information

This document contains or refers to forward-looking information. Such forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and/or assumptions in respect of future production, mine development costs, unit costs, capital costs, timing of commencement of operations and future economic, market and other conditions, and is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to: the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates; capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates; inflation; changes in exchange rates; fluctuations in commodity prices; delays in the development of the any project caused by unavailability of equipment, labour or supplies, climatic conditions or otherwise; termination or revision of any debt financing; failure to raise additional funds required to finance the completion of a project; and other factors. Forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and we assume no responsibility to update them or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law.

### Additional information and continuous disclosure

This MD&A has been prepared as at August 26, 2014. Additional information on the Company is available through regular filings of press releases, financial statements, and the Company's AIF, on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)) and on the Company's web site ([www.anacondamining.com](http://www.anacondamining.com)).



# ANACONDA MINING INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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## Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the Financial Statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

The Company's Board of Directors has reviewed with management and approved the Financial Statements and this MD&A.

"Dustin Angelo"

Dustin Angelo  
President and Chief Executive Officer

"Errol Farr"

Errol Farr  
Chief Financial Officer