



Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE TO READER:

The AbraSilver Resource Corp. (the "**Company**") has included in this management's discussion and analysis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 (this "**Q3 MD&A**") certain information that was inadvertently excluded from the Company's management's discussion and analysis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022 (the "**Q2 MD&A**") and the Company's management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the "**2021 MD&A**"). This corrective disclosure was requested by staff of the Ontario Securities Commission in connection with its review of the Company's preliminary base shelf prospectus filing. Neither the Q2 MD&A nor the 2021 MD&A will be refiled, however in accordance with OSC Staff Notice 51-711 (Revised) Refilings and Corrections of Errors, the Company has made the following corrections in this Q3 MD&A that were inadvertently omitted from the Q2 MD&A and/or the 2021 MD&A:

- Disclosure of silver-equivalency (AgEq) at the Diablillos property in this Q3 MD&A has been updated to take into account metallurgical recoveries.
- The Company provided enhanced discussion in this Q3 MD&A related to: (i) the impacts of COVID-19 on the Company; (ii) the Company's plans and expected costs related to its drilling campaigns; (iii) the effects of Argentine hyperinflation on the Company's operations; (iv) the factors that have caused variations over the most recent quarterly periods; (v) the business purpose of certain related party transactions; and (v) the Company's short-term and long-term objectives in the sections pertaining to liquidity and capital resources.

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Introduction

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**interim MD&A**") of the financial condition and results of the operations of AbraSilver Resource Corp. has been prepared to provide material updates to the business operations, liquidity and capital resources of the Company since the Management Discussion & Analysis ("**Annual MD&A**") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. This Interim MD&A does not provide a general update to the Annual MD&A, or reflect any non-material events since the date of the Annual MD&A.

This Interim MD&A has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of section 2.2.1 of Form 51-102F1, in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Annual MD&A, the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 ("**FY 2021**" and "**FY 2020**", respectively) and the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements (the "**Interim Financial Statements**") for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 ("**Q3 2022**"), together with the notes thereto. Results are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period. Information contained herein is presented as of November 28, 2022 unless otherwise indicated.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for Q3 2022, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

For the purposes of preparing this Interim MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of AbraSilver's common shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

Further information about the Company and its operations is available on SEDAR at www.abrasilver.com and www.sedar.com.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

AbraSilver Resource Corp. ("**AbraSilver**" or the "**Company**") is a Canadian-based precious metals exploration company headquartered in Toronto, Canada. The Company was originally incorporated on August 31, 1993 under the Alberta Business Corporations Act. On September 30, 2015, the Company's incorporation jurisdiction was moved to British Columbia. The Company changed its name to Angel Bioventures Inc. on August 28, 2013. Subsequently on March 23, 2017 the Company changed its name to AbraPlata Resource Corp. and on March 4, 2021 to AbraSilver Resource Corp. The Company's registered office is located at Suite 550, 220 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5J 2W4.

The Company's common shares are listed on TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**", or the "**Exchange**") under the symbol "**ABRA**", and on the OTCQX under the symbol "**ABBRF**".

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2. HIGHLIGHTS

The Company's key events and highlights from July 1, 2022, to the date of this MD&A, include the following:

- The Company announced multiple high-grade silver and gold assay results from the Phase II drill program at the Oculito deposit.
- Initial drill results from the ongoing 15,000-metre, Phase III drill program, reported the discovery of a new high-grade, near-surface silver zone (the "**Southwest Zone**") located several hundred metres to the southwest of the Oculito deposit.
 - The ongoing Phase III drill program currently has two drill rigs actively exploring the new Southwest zone where a maiden Mineral Resource estimate is expected in H1/2023.
- On November 3, 2022, the Company reported an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Oculito deposit.
 - M&I Resources at Oculito total 51.3Mt at 66g/t Ag and 0.79g/t Au for contained 109Moz silver and 1.3Moz gold, a 22% increase in contained silver and a 29% increase in contained gold over the September 2021 estimate.
- During the quarter ended September 30, 2022 the Company issued 7,864,609 shares after 7,864,609 warrants were exercised at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.15 for net proceeds of \$1,212,917.
- On July 9, 2022 a total of 26,259,782 warrants expired unexercised.
- On August 25, 2022, the Company held its annual general and special meeting of Shareholders. (the "**Meeting**"). In the Meeting, Robert Bruggeman, Hernan Zaballa, Sam Leung, Jens Mayer, Flora Wood, Nicholas Teasdale and Stephen Gatley were re-elected as Directors and Crowe MacKay LLP were re-appointed as Auditors of the Company.
- On September 1, 2022 a total of 30,916,583 warrants expired unexercised.

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

Diablillos Project

The Diablillos project was acquired by the Company from SSR Mining Inc. in 2016 and covers an area of approximately 79km² in the Salta Province of northwestern Argentina and hosts epithermal precious metal mineralization in a number of mineral occurrences. The main deposit is known as Oculito, and this silver-gold deposit is surrounded by various satellite occurrences including the newly-discovered silver-rich JAC target located within the Southwest zone (the "**JAC Target**"). To the north of Oculito lies the Cerro Viejo – Cerro Blanco copper-gold mineralized zone and its related Northern Arc of gold-rich occurrences.

The Diablillos project lies within the border zone between the Province of Salta and the Province of Catamarca. For many years, the definitive border line between Salta and Catamarca has been in dispute and the Diablillos project falls within territory claimed by both provinces. In 1984, the government of Salta granted mineral rights to the Diablillos project to one of the Company's predecessors-in-title. In the early 2000s, the government of Catamarca granted overlapping mineral rights in the same area to a third party, thereby creating the potential for conflicting titles pending the resolution of the border dispute, a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the federal government under the Constitution of Argentina. Additional details respecting the provincial border dispute and the potentially conflicting titles to the Diablillos project can be found in the Company's Filing

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Statement dated March 1, 2017, a copy of which is filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

The Company reached an agreement with the shareholders of Minera Cerro Bayo SA ("**Cerro Bayo**"), the owner of the conflicting mineral rights granted by the government of Catamarca, to acquire a 100% equity interest in Cerro Bayo, thereby indirectly acquiring ownership and control of the conflicting mineral interests. As consideration, the Company will pay US\$3,325,000 in cash and issue 500,000 common shares of the Company to the shareholders of Cerro Bayo in instalments over an eight-year period. As at the date of this MD&A, US\$1,025,000 has been paid and 500,000 shares have been issued.

Diablillos Q3/2022 Exploration Highlights

Oculito Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

On November 3, 2022, the Company announced an updated, conceptual open pit constrained, Mineral Resource estimate for the Oculito deposit. The updated Mineral Resource is the result of 104,888 metres of drilling in 457 drill holes. The Mineral Resource is based only on the Oculito deposit within the broader Diablillos property and is reported inside a Whittle open pit shell with a cut off grade of 35g/t silver equivalent. A full Technical Report in respect of the new Oculito Mineral Resource estimate will be prepared and filed on SEDAR in accordance with NI 43-101. Accordingly, the new Oculito Mineral Resource estimate supersedes and replaces all prior Preliminary Economic Assessments ("**PEAs**") or other forward-looking economic information on the Diablillos project. The Oculito Mineral Resource estimate is summarized in the Table below:

Oculito Mineral Resource Estimate – October 31, 2022

Zone	Category	Tonnes (000 t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)	Contained Ag (k oz Ag)	Contained Au (k oz Au)	AgEq (k oz AgEq)
Oxides	Measured	18,092	101	0.85	171	58,655	496	99,280
	Indicated	30,226	49	0.71	107	47,502	688	103,852
	Measured & Indicated	48,318	68	0.76	130	106,157	1,184	203,132
	Inferred	2,090	31	0.50	72	2,085	33	4,788
Transition Zone	Measured	1,244	50	1.21	149	1,979	49	5,992
	Indicated	1,752	22	1.13	115	1,235	64	6,477
	Measured & Indicated	2,996	33	1.17	129	3,214	113	12,469
	Inferred	127	7	0.80	73	29	3	275
Total	Measured	19,336	98	0.88	170	60,634	544	105,190
	Indicated	31,978	47	0.73	107	48,737	752	110,329
	Measured & Indicated	51,314	66	0.79	131	109,370	1,297	215,520
	Inferred	2,216	30	0.51	72	2,114	37	5,144

Notes for October 31, 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate:

1. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

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2. The Mineral Resource is reported inside a conceptual Whittle open pit shell derived using US \$25.00/oz Ag price, US \$1750/oz Au price, 73.5% process recovery for Ag, and 86% process recovery for Au. The constraining open pit optimization parameters used were \$3.00/t mining cost, \$24.45/t processing cost, \$2.90/t G&A cost, and average 54-degree open pit slopes.
3. The formula for calculating AgEq is as follows: $\text{Silver Eq Oz} = \text{Silver Oz} + \text{Gold Oz} \times (\text{Gold Price}/\text{Silver Price}) \times (\text{Gold Recovery}/\text{Silver Recovery})$
4. The Mineral Resource estimate has been categorized in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2014).
5. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.
6. The Mineral Resource was estimated by Mr. Peralta, B.Sc., FAusIMM CP(Geo), an independent Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101.
7. The mineralisation estimated in the Mineral Resource is sub-horizontal with sub-vertical feeders and has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction by open pit methods.
8. A cut off grade of 35 gt AgEq was used for the Mineral Resource
9. The Mineral Resource models used Ordinary Kriging grade estimation within a three-dimensional block model and mineralized zones defined by wireframed solids, which are a combination of lithology and alteration domains. Constrained by a Whittle open pit shell. The 1m composite grades were capped where appropriate.
10. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes and ounces of contained gold and silver are troy ounces.
11. In-situ bulk density were assigned to each model domain, according to sample averages of each lithology domain, separated by alteration zones and subset by oxidation.
12. Mining recovery and dilution factors have not been applied to the Mineral Resource estimates.
13. Mr. Peralta is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues that could materially affect the potential development of the Mineral Resource.

New Southwest Zone (JAC Target) at Diablillos

The Company announced results from the first drill hole in the new Southwest zone, DDH 22-019, on August 3, 2022. That discovery hole intercepted 87 metres at 346 g/t Ag and 0.15 g/t Au in oxides from a downhole depth of only 89 metres. To date, assay results have been received for a total of five holes in the JAC Target, located southwest of the Oculito deposit, with all holes returning high-grade, silver mineralization in oxides near-surface. The JAC Target remains open in all directions and is the key exploration target for the Company's ongoing Phase III drill program. The JAC Target was not part of any prior Mineral Resource estimate or Technical Report of the Company.

Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate on Southwest Zone and Pre-Feasibility Study in H1/2023

The Company currently has two drill rigs actively exploring the Southwest zone and, subject to completion of its drilling campaign, the Company expects to announce a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for this new zone in H1/2023. Subject to completion of its drilling campaign at the Southwest zone, the Company is also planning to announce a Pre-Feasibility Study (the "PFS") in H1/2023, which will incorporate the recent updated Mineral Resource on the Oculito deposit, announced on November 3, 2022, along with the potential maiden Mineral Resource estimate on the new Southwest zone. The PFS will be supported by a total of more than 120,000 metres of drilling in approximately 500 drill holes. A second detailed metallurgical test work campaign is well underway and is expected to be completed by the end of 2022. The second detailed metallurgical test work campaign, along with the first campaign, will serve as the basis for process optimization and an expected improvement in the recovery rates of silver for the PFS. To date, the Company has spent approximately US\$3.0 million (before the hyperinflation adjustment) on its drilling campaign at the Southwest zone. The expected remaining cost of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Southwest zone and the PFS is US\$1.5 million; however, management retains broad discretion to modify, amend or cease its drilling program based on market conditions.

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Diablillos Exploration Plans

The Company intends to complete a 15,000 metre, Phase III drill program at the Diablillos project, which is approximately 50% complete as of the date of this MD&A. To date, the Company has spent approximately US\$3.0 million (before the hyperinflation adjustment) on its Phase III drill program. The Company's estimated budget for the remaining drilling program is US\$3.0 million; however, management retains broad discretion to modify, amend or cease its drilling program based on market conditions.

La Coipita Project, San Juan, Argentina

The La Coipita project is located in the San Juan province of Argentina adjacent to the Chilean border. The Company has an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the La Coipita project which encompasses a large area, totaling approximately 70,000 hectares, in the western portion of the Calingasta Department.

The project is located in a geological setting similar to world-class deposits in the same belt, including the Filo del Sol and Los Azules projects, where porphyry style mineralisation is found immediately beneath epithermal mineralization.

On June 28, 2022, the Company announced the discovery of a significant new copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry system from its maiden drill campaign which consisted of two deep drill holes:

Hole DDHC 22-002 intersected a continuous copper-gold porphyry zone of 226m grading 0.34% Cu and 0.07 g/t Au marking a significant new discovery on the project. Mineralisation remained open at depth, as the hole ended within a separate interval of 146m of 0.27% Cu down to a depth of approximately 1,200m. Porphyry style mineralisation was encountered within the host rocks believed to be adjacent to the central porphyry intrusive progenitor, which was not intersected.

Hole DDCH 22-001 intersected high sulphidation mineralisation with multiple high-grade narrow zones of copper and gold veining. Both drill holes were targeted at a surface geochemistry pattern interpreted as being a reflection of an underlying porphyry system, with estimated approximate dimensions of 2.0km by 1.5km. Additional drilling in this new major porphyry system is being planned, with the objective of intersecting the central porphyry intrusive progenitor.

As of September 30, 2022, the Issuer has spent approximately \$3.24 million (before the hyperinflation adjustment) on its maiden drill campaign at the La Coipita project.

4. SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Quarter Ended	Cash and Cash equivalents	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Net (loss) for the period	Total Comprehensive (loss)	Earnings (loss) per share - basic & diluted
September 30,2022	\$10,749,573	\$30,974,674	\$424,609	(\$5,871,217)	(\$1,354,234)	(\$0.01)
June 30,2022	\$13,090,769	\$31,084,213	\$268,450	(\$6,836,454)	(\$4,764,692)	(\$0.01)
March 31,2022	\$16,925,434	\$33,726,587	\$435,717	(\$3,983,319)	(\$2,707,241)	(\$0.01)
December 31,2021	\$19,016,003	\$34,661,212	\$582,805	(\$7,907,226)	(\$6,636,830)	(\$0.02)
September 30,2021	\$19,861,295	\$38,834,938	\$270,245	(\$3,599,403)	(\$1,940,626)	(\$0.01)
June 30,2021	\$21,189,685	\$39,167,151	\$279,157	(\$4,021,394)	(\$2,890,986)	(\$0.01)
March 31,2021	\$17,714,916	\$35,136,329	\$312,338	(\$2,646,845)	(\$2,440,483)	(\$0.01)
December 31,2020	\$17,087,494	\$34,194,092	\$584,144	(\$1,391,776)	(\$1,568,129)	(\$0.01)

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While the information set out in the foregoing table is mandated by National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*, it is management's view that the variations in financial results that occur from quarter to quarter are not particularly helpful in analyzing the Company's performance. It is in the nature of the business of junior exploration companies that unless they sell a mineral interest for a sum greater than the costs incurred in acquiring such interest, they have no significant net sales or total revenue.

Like most other companies in the mineral exploration sector, the Company anticipates that significant variances in the Company's reported loss from quarter to quarter will most commonly arise from factors that are difficult to anticipate in advance or to predict from past results. They are as follows: (i) decisions to write off deferred exploration costs when management concludes there has been an impairment in the carrying value of a mineral property, or the property is abandoned, (ii) the granting of incentive stock options, which results in the recording of amounts for stock-based compensation expense that can be quite large in relation to other general and administrative expenses incurred in any given quarter, (iii) the effect of inflation in Argentina as further discussed under the heading Effect of Inflation below; and (iv) the effect of exchange rate variations between the Canadian dollar, the United States dollar and the Argentinian Pesos.

5. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The operating results of junior mining companies can fluctuate significantly from period to period. The Company is in the exploration stage and has no revenue from operations.

Three months ended September 30, 2022 ("**Q3 2022**") is compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021 ("**Q3 2021**").

During Q3 2022 the net loss increased by \$2,271,815 to \$5,871,218 compared to the net loss recorded during Q3 2021 due mainly to the following:

- The main driver in Q3 2022 loss increases are Evaluation and Exploration expenses ("**EE**"). Although there are no seasonal variations, comparing the expenditures with the same period last year, the EE were \$6,318,963 during Q3 2022 compared to \$3,695,609 for Q3 2021. The increase of \$2,623,354 breaks down as follow:

Diablillos Project. The EE increased by \$1,969,625 due to the ongoing Phase III diamond drilling program in which a total of 16 holes were drilled for a total of 3,486 meters; during the same period last year 15 holes and 2,900 meters were drilled. The drilling cost increased to \$2,179,196 in Q3 2022 compared with \$952,121 in Q3 2021; the Geology and Lab cost increased to \$628,297 in Q3 2022 compared with \$439,894 in Q3 2021 in connection with the new Mineral Resource estimate on Southwest Zone and Pre-Feasibility Study indicated in the Exploration and Evaluation section. The impact of hyperinflation adjustment increased to \$1,942,606 in Q3 2022 compared with \$987,138 in Q3 2021 in connection with the accumulated expenses of \$11,105,790 YTD 2022 (before the hyperinflation adjustment) compared with \$7,727,988 YTD 2021 (before the hyperinflation adjustment).

La Coipita Project. The EE increased \$654,289 due to the maiden drill campaign at the La Coipita project in which the driver for the expenditure were: the Geology and Lab costs of \$41,617 during Q3 2022 compared with \$Nil in Q3 2021, the surface access fees \$54,717 in Q3 2022 compared with \$26,747 in Q3 2021 and the impact of hyperinflation increased to \$657,181 in Q3 2022 compared with \$4,853 in Q3 2021 in connection with the accumulated expenses of \$3,237,329 YTD 2022 (before the hyperinflation adjustment) compared with \$60,628 YTD 2021 (before the hyperinflation adjustment).

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- Office and Administrative expenses increased by \$141,851 during Q3 2022 compared to Q3 2021 the driver of the increase are the bank and broker fees in connection with the funds transfer from AbraSilver Resource Corp. to its subsidiaries in Argentina using the equity market. During Q3 2022 \$2,125,917 were transfer to Argentina compared with \$1,687,000 in Q3 2021.
- Consulting fees increased by \$42,864 during Q3 2022 compared to Q3 2021 mainly due to the hiring on March 1, 2022 of a Consultant Geologist to advise on the Mineral Resource estimate for a \$ 7,000/ month retainer and the retention in September 2022 of a Marketing and Capital advisor firm for a \$8,074 fee.
- Gain on sale of marketable securities increased by \$514,026 during Q3 2022 compared with Q3 2021. From time to time, the Company acquires and transfers marketable securities as a mechanism to facilitate intragroup funding transfers between its Canadian headquarters and its Argentine operating subsidiary. The use of marketable securities for the purposes of facilitating intragroup funding transfers, which represents the net benefit of having used this funding mechanism over traditional methods The increase in the gains is primarily the result of more funds provided to its Argentine subsidiary and are related to the \$2,125,917 in transferred to the Argentina subsidiaries in Q3 2022 compared with \$1,678,000 transferred in Q3 2021.

Nine months ended September 30, 2022 ("**YTD 2022**") is compared to the Nine months ended September 30, 2021 ("**YTD 2021**").

During YTD 2022 the net loss increased by \$6,423,349 to \$16,690,990 compared to the net loss recorded during YTD 2021 due mainly to the following:

- The main driver in Q3 2022 loss increases are Evaluation and Exploration expenses ("**EE**"). Although there are no seasonal variations comparing the expenditures with the same period last year the EE were \$18,650,365 during YTD 2022 compared to \$9,370,224 for YTD 2021. The increase of \$9,280,141 breaks down as follow:

Diablillos Project, The EE increased by \$4,841,686 due to the ongoing Phase II and III diamond drilling program at Diablillos project in which a total of 57 holes were drilled (53 holes YTD 2021) for a total of 14,582 meters (12,540 meters YTD 2021); The drilling cost increased to \$7,155,777 YTD 2022 compared with \$4,474,853 in YTD 2021; the Geology and Lab cost increased to \$922,014 YTD 2022 compared with \$672,107 YTD 2021 in connection with the new Mineral Resource estimate on Southwest Zone and the PFS indicated in the Exploration and Evaluation section. The impact of hyperinflation adjustment increased to \$2,927,272 YTD 2022 compared with \$1,464,088 YTD Q3 2021 in connection with the accumulated expenses in local currency \$11,105,790 YTD 2022 (before the hyperinflation adjustment) compared with \$7,727,988 YTD 2021 (before the hyperinflation adjustment).

La Coipita Project. The EE increased \$4,438,455 due to the maiden drill campaign at the La Coipita project in which 2 holes were drilled from January to June 2022 for a total of 2,042 meters. During the same period last year, no holes were drilled at La Coipita Project. The drilling cost increased to \$1,271,493 YTD 2022 compared with \$Nil in YTD 2021; the Camp costs increased to \$684,121 YTD 2022 compared with \$Nil YTD 2021; the Geology and Lab cost increased to \$146,822 YTD 2022 compared with \$Nil YTD 2021 and the impact of hyperinflation \$657,181 in connection with the accumulated expenses \$3,237,329 YTD 2022 (before the hyperinflation adjustment) compared with \$60,628 YTD 2021 (before the hyperinflation adjustment).

- Office and Administrative expenses increased by \$456,817 during YTD 2022 compared to YTD 2021. The driver of the increase are the bank and broker fees in connection with the funds transfer from AbraSilver

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Resource Corp. to its subsidiaries in Argentina using the equity market. During YTD 2022 \$9,739,817 were transfer to Argentina compared with \$5,861,880 in YTD 2021.

- Gain in Foreign Exchange increased by \$456,617 during YTD 2022 compared to YTD 2021 mainly due to the Company strategy to keep minimum balances in Argentinian Pesos and adequate balances in United States Dollar to honor the liabilities in such currency maximising gains.
- Gain on sale of marketable securities increased by \$2,917,877 during YTD 2022 compared with YTD 2021. From time to time, the Company acquires and transfers marketable securities as a mechanism to facilitate intragroup funding transfers between its Canadian headquarters and its Argentine operating subsidiary. The use of marketable securities for the purposes of facilitating intragroup funding transfers, which represents the net benefit of having used this funding mechanism over traditional methods. The increase in the gains is primarily the result of more funds provided to its Argentine subsidiary and are related to the \$9,739,817 transferred to the Argentina subsidiaries YTD 2022 compared with \$5,861,880 transferred in Q3 2021.

6. EFFECT OF INFLATION

Argentina was designated a hyperinflationary economy as of July 1, 2018. The effects of that designation for accounting purposes are described in the note 3 of the Interim Financial Statements. The effect of the Argentinian inflation and specific price changes in the Company operations are minimum since the inflation relates to the cost and prices in Argentinian Pesos and not in the currency in which the Company keeps its funds.

As described in the note 11 of the Interim Financial Statements, the Company acquire and transfer marketable securities to facilitate intragroup funding transfers between the Canadian parent and its Argentine operating subsidiaries and minimize the timing in which the funds are kept in Argentinian Pesos mitigating the inflationary effects

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into three measurement categories on initial recognition: those measured at fair value through profit and loss, those measured at fair value through other comprehensive loss and those measured at amortized cost. Measurement and classification of financial assets is dependent on the

Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Company's financial instruments as of September 30, 2022, and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Cash and Cash equivalents	\$ 10,749,573	\$ 19,016,003
Total financial assets	\$ 10,749,573	\$ 19,016,003

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Financial liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	422,245	\$	562,727
Lease liabilities		2,364		4,150
Total financial liabilities	\$	424,609	\$	566,877

Additional financial instruments disclosure, including an analysis of risks associated with financial instruments, are contained in Note 5 of the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

8. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

(a) Liquidity

The Company's working capital as of September 30, 2022, was \$10,527,387 as compared to working capital of \$18,788,266 on December 31, 2021. Included in working capital was cash and cash equivalents of \$10,749,573 (December 31, 2021 - \$19,016,003).

The Company's working capital as of the date of this MD&A, is approximately \$9,100,000, including cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$9,300,000, which is enough to cover its 2023 and 2024 commitments as indicated in the Commitments section below. Additionally, the Company has no Long-Term Liabilities, and its estimated General and Administrative expenses for the next 12 months is \$2,500,000, which is lower than the Company's historical General and Administrative expenses due to an expected decrease in expenses related to the Company's Chilean mining interests, an expected decrease in marketing and promotion expenses and an expected reduction in office and administrative expenses.

Except as disclosed, the Company does not know of any trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, its liquidity either materially increasing or decreasing at present or in the foreseeable future. Material increases or decreases in liquidity are substantially determined by the success or failure of the Company's exploration programs and the Company's ability to raise additional capital as required.

The Company is not now and does not expect in the future, to be engaged in currency hedging to offset any risk of currency fluctuations.

(b) Capital Resources

The Company's focus for the recently completed fiscal period and going forward is the advancement and development of its exploration projects. The major expenses that will be incurred by the Company in the next twelve months will be costs associated with its exploration activities and general and administrative activities. As at the date of this MD&A, the Company anticipates that it will require approximately \$8.85 million to continue operations over the next 12 months, including (i) funding the costs associated with the completion of the Company's ongoing Phase III drilling program at the Diablillos project of US\$3.0 million (\$4.05 million); (ii) satisfying the commitments as indicated in the Commitments section below of \$2.3 million; and (iii) funding estimated General and Administrative expenses of \$2.5 million. Based on a working capital position of approximately \$9.1 million as at the date of this MD&A, the Company believes its current working capital is sufficient to maintain its core operations for the next twelve months, and additional funding will be required by the Company to complete its strategic and long-term objectives. To the extent additional resources are available

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to the Company, the Company intends to use such resources to fund the remaining cost of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Southwest zone and the PFS is US\$1.5 million.

The Company depends on external financing to fund its activities and there can be no guarantee that external financing will be available at terms acceptable to the Company. The Company will be relying on further equity financing, debt financing, strategic partnerships or joint-venture partnerships as the most likely source of funds for the advancement of the Company's exploration assets to a resource delineation or feasibility stage. In the future the Company may also receive additional funds through the exercise of stock options and warrants. If adequate funds are not available when required, the Company may, based on the Company's cash position, delay, scale back or eliminate various programs.

There can be no assurance that the Company will have sufficient financing to meet its future capital requirements or that future additional financing will be available to the Company at acceptable terms.

c) Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements other than those disclosed under Mineral Interests.

d) Commitments

As of September 30, 2022, the Company has mineral interest commitments at its Diablillos and La Coipita projects in the form of option payments, although, as at the current date, the Company had the commitments shown in the table below, some of these commitments could be reduced, deferred or eliminated pending the outcome of the strategic review. The Company also has operating expenses in Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile and Toronto.

	2022	2023	2024	After 2024
Mineral interest commitments				
Diablillos	\$ 89,096	\$ 1,370,700	\$ -	\$ 11,198,619
La Coipita	-	822,420	1,918,980	6,579,360
Total mineral interest commitments	89,096	2,193,120	1,918,980	17,777,979
Minimum office rental payments in Argentina	4,935	13,159	-	-
Total commitments	\$ 94,031	\$ 2,206,279	\$ 1,918,980	\$ 17,777,979

Note: Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, using a USD/CAD exchange rate of 1.3707.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include the members of the Board of Directors and officers of the Company, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Amounts paid and accrued to directors, former director, officers and companies in which directors and officers are shareholders or partners are described in the following table. The business purpose for director fees and salaries is to compensate directors and officers of the Company in their capacities as directors or officers. The business purpose for the payments made to Zaballa & Carchio Abogados is for corporate, mining and legal advice, which arrangement can be terminated at any time. The business purpose for consulting fees paid to Robert Bruggeman is for investor relations and marketing advice, which arrangement can be terminated at any

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time. The payments made to John Miniotis and Carlos Pinglo are made in accordance with a written employment agreement, each of which can be terminated by the Company on 30 days written notice.

The fair value of the share-based compensation was determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on, among other things, 5 years expected life; share price at the grant date; 100% volatility; and a dividend yield of 0%.

Name	Position	Director Fees	Salary	Professional /Consulting Fees	Share Base Compensation	Q3 -2022
Robert Bruggeman	Director	\$ 6,250	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ 25,079	\$ 38,829
Flora Wood	Director	6,250	-	-	18,810	25,060
Jens Mayer	Director	6,250	-	-	17,242	23,492
Sam Leung	Director	6,250	-	-	15,675	21,925
Hernan Zaballa	Director	6,250	-	-	17,242	23,492
Zaballa & Carchio Abogados (1)	NA	-	-	41,909	-	41,909
Nicholas Teasdale	Director	6,250	-	-	18,140	24,390
Stephen Gatley	Director	6,250	-	-	14,438	20,688
John Miniotis	CEO	-	57,726	-	86,964	144,690
Carlos Pinglo	CFO	-	45,000	-	25,099	70,099
		\$ 43,750	\$ 102,726	\$ 49,409	\$ 238,689	\$ 434,574

Name	Position	Director Fees	Salary	Professional /Consulting Fees	Share Base Compensation	YTD 2022
Robert Bruggeman	Director	\$ 18,750	\$ -	\$ 22,500	\$ 79,917	\$ 121,167
Flora Wood	Director	18,750	-	-	59,897	78,647
Jens Mayer	Director	18,750	-	-	54,913	73,663
Sam Leung	Director	18,750	-	-	49,929	68,679
Hernan Zaballa	Director	18,750	-	-	54,913	73,663
Zaballa & Carchio Abogados (1)	NA	-	-	125,727	-	125,727
Nicholas Teasdale	Director	18,750	-	-	73,372	92,122
Stephen Gatley	Director	18,750	-	-	36,253	55,003
John Miniotis	CEO	-	170,226	-	276,021	446,247
Carlos Pinglo	CFO	-	135,000	-	79,808	214,808
		\$ 131,250	\$ 305,226	\$ 148,227	\$ 765,021	\$ 1,349,724

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Name	Position	Director Fees	Salary	Professional /Consulting Fees	Share Base Compensation	Q3-2021
Robert Bruggeman	Director	\$ 6,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,089	\$ 45,339
Alpha Advisory Services Inc. (2)	NA	-	-	7,500	-	7,500
Flora Wood	Director	6,250	-	-	28,792	35,042
Jens Mayer	Director	6,250	-	-	26,480	32,730
Sam Leung	Director	6,250	-	-	24,169	30,419
Hernan Zaballa	Director	6,250	-	-	26,480	32,730
Zaballa & Carchio Abogados (1)	NA	-	-	34,301	-	34,301
Nicholas Teasdale	Director	6,250	-	-	60,130	66,380
John Miniotis	CEO	-	56,220	-	122,664	178,884
Carlos Pinglo	CFO	-	45,000	-	37,690	82,690
		\$ 37,500	\$ 101,220	\$ 41,801	\$ 365,493	\$ 546,014

(1) Legal firm controlled by Hernan Zaballa.

(2) Consulting firm controlled by Robert Bruggeman

Name	Position	Director Fees	Salary	Professional /Consulting Fees	Share Base Compensation	YTD 2021
Robert Bruggeman	Director	\$ 18,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,790	\$ 138,540
Alpha Advisory Services Inc. (2)	NA	-	-	22,500	-	22,500
Flora Wood	Director	18,750	-	-	87,083	105,833
Jens Mayer	Director	18,750	-	-	80,286	99,036
Sam Leung	Director	18,750	-	-	73,489	92,239
Hernan Zaballa	Director	18,750	-	-	80,286	99,036
Zaballa & Carchio Abogados (1)	NA	-	-	102,200	-	102,200
Nicholas Teasdale	Director	18,750	-	-	201,672	220,422
John Miniotis	CEO	-	168,750	-	366,332	535,082
Carlos Pinglo	CFO	-	135,000	-	112,436	247,436
		\$ 112,500	\$ 303,750	\$ 124,700	\$ 1,121,375	\$ 1,662,325

(1) Legal firm controlled by Hernan Zaballa.

(2) Consulting firm controlled by Robert Bruggeman

As of September 30, 2022, \$2,500 (December 31, 2021 – \$142,500) was payable to directors, officers and companies in which directors and officers are shareholders or partners of the Company. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

10. IMPACT OF COVID-19

On March 2020, there was a global outbreak of a novel coronavirus identified as “COVID-19”. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic. In order to combat the spread of COVID-19 governments worldwide have enacted emergency measures including travel bans, legally enforced or self-imposed quarantine periods, social distancing and business and organization closures.

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As a result of those measures in April 2020 the Company office in Toronto was temporarily closed and its officers and outsourced services were working remotely.

When the Covid-19 pandemic was decreed worldwide, the Company paused its projects in Argentina for approximately 30-40 days. On April 3, 2020, the Argentinian government stated that mining was an essential task and allowed workers in the field to return to their activity under preventive and hygienic conditions. The Company implemented a biosafety protocol for its projects, which were guided by the guidelines created by the World Health Organization. Such protocols consisted of carrying out preventive isolation and testing of personnel travelling to and from the project.

In 2021, Covid-19 vaccines and campaigns for vaccine distribution to the entire Argentine population were developed. This made it possible to remove the preventive isolation protocols previously implemented by the Company.

In 2022, with the majority of the population vaccinated against the Covid-19 virus, the Company's testing protocol changed whereby testing was only required on personnel with evident symptoms.

The economic effect of Covid-19 to the Company's projects was minimal and consisted of increased costs associated with testing and accommodation. Please find below a summary of those costs.

Project	Q1/2021	Q2/2021	Q3/2021	Q4/2021	FY-2021	Q1/2022	Q2/2022	Q3/2022	YTD - 2022
Diablillos	\$ 11,419	\$ 13,973	\$ 15,857	\$ 10,119	\$ 51,368	\$ 14,301	\$ 2,973	\$ 5,593	\$ 22,867
La Coipita	-	100	-	1,339	1,439	9,640	2,936	528	13,104
Total	\$ 11,419	\$ 14,073	\$ 15,857	\$ 11,458	\$ 52,807	\$ 23,941	\$ 5,908	\$ 6,121	\$ 35,971

11. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As of November 25 2022, the Company has 495,669,082 common shares issued and outstanding.

As of November 25, 2022, the Company has 44,765,745 warrants outstanding:

Number of warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
21,450,745	\$ 0.27	April 26, 2023
16,775,000	\$ 0.15	May,14 2023
4,590,000	\$ 0.10	April 8, 2024
1,950,000	\$ 0.10	April 18, 2024

As of November 25, 2022, the Company has:

- 24,345,000 stock options outstanding with the weighted average exercise price of \$0.20; 20,118,125 of which are exercisable with the weighted average exercise price of \$0.16.
- 4,360,000 restricted shares units Nil of which are exercisable.

12. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's exploration activities and related results are subject to a number of different risks at any given time. These factors, include but are not limited to disclosure regarding uncertainty due to COVID-19, receiving required permits in Argentina, exploration results, additional financing, project delay, titles to properties, price fluctuations and share price volatility, operating hazards, insurable risks and limitations of insurance, management, foreign country and regulatory requirements, currency fluctuations and environmental regulations risks. Exploration for mineral resources involves a high degree of risk.

The cost of conducting programs may be substantial and the likelihood of success is difficult to assess. The Company seeks to counter this risk as far as possible by selecting exploration areas on the basis of their recognized geological potential to host economic deposits.

A summary of the Company's financial instruments risk exposure was provided in Note 6 of the Company's consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2021 and in the Annual MD&A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. Described below are some additional risk factors, which are considered to be significant to the Company's business and financial condition.

Risks Related to Operations in Emerging Markets

Investing in an emerging market entails certain inherit risks

The Company conducts or participates in mining, development, exploration, and other activities in Argentina, which is an emerging market. Investing in emerging markets generally involves risks, which may include: (i) expropriation or nationalization of property; (ii) changes in laws or policies or increasing legal and regulatory requirements of particular countries, including those relating to taxation, royalties, imports, exports, duties, currency, in-country beneficiation or other claims by government entities, including retroactive claims and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices; (iii) uncertain political and economic environments, war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; (iv) lack of certainty with respect to legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; (v) delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain or maintain necessary governmental permits or to operate in accordance with such permits or regulatory requirements; (vi) import and export regulations, including restrictions on the export of gold or other minerals; (vii) limitations on the repatriation of earnings; (viii) underdeveloped industrial or economic infrastructure; (ix) internal security issues; (x) increased financing costs; (xi) renegotiation, cancellation or forced modification of existing contracts; and (xii) risk of loss due to disease, and other potential medical endemic or pandemic issues, as a result of the potential related impact to employees, disruption to operations, supply chain delays, trade restrictions and impact on economic activity in affected countries or regions.

Argentina may experience economic problems that could affect the Company's business, financial condition and result of operations

The Company's material project is located in Argentina, and it depends upon local economic and social conditions. As a result, the Company's business, financial position and results of operations may be affected by the general conditions of the Argentine economies, price instability, inflation, interest rates, regulation, taxation, social instability, political unrest and other developments in or affecting Argentina, over which the Company has no control. Economic and political instability that has been caused by many different factors, including the following: (i) adverse external economic factors; (ii) inconsistent fiscal and monetary policies; (iii) dependence of governments on external financing; (iv) changes in governmental economic policies; (v) high levels of inflation; (vi) abrupt changes in currency values; (vii) high interest rates; (viii) volatility of exchange rates; (ix) political and social tensions; (x) exchange controls; (xi) wage and price controls; (xii) the imposition of trade

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barriers; and (xiii) trade shock. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

The economy of Argentina is vulnerable to external shocks caused by significant economic difficulties of their respective trading partners, or by more general "contagion" effects

Weak, flat or negative economic growth or changes in international trade policy of the major trading partners of Argentina could adversely affect its balance of payments and, consequently, its economic growth. Decreased growth affecting such major trading partners could have a material adverse effect on the markets for exports from Argentina, and, in turn, adversely affect economic growth. The Argentine economy may be affected by "contagion" effects. International investors' reactions to events occurring in one developing country sometimes appear to follow a "contagion" pattern, in which an entire region or investment class is disfavored by international investors. In particular, Argentina has been adversely affected by such contagion effects on a number of prior occasions, including the 1994 Mexican financial crisis, the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the 1998 Russian financial crisis, the 1999 devaluation of the Brazilian real, and the 2001 collapse of Turkey's fixed exchange rate regime. Additionally, economic growth was negatively affected as a result of the 2008 global financial crisis, and more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic. Similar developments can be expected to affect the Argentine economy in the future, and may accordingly affect the Company's business, financial position, operations, and results of operations.

We have operations a country known to experience high levels of corruption and any violation of anti-corruption laws could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences

We are subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering and other international laws and regulations and are required to comply with the applicable laws and regulations of Argentina and Canada. In general, these laws prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to governments and their officials, political parties, state-owned or controlled enterprises, and/or private entities and individuals for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In addition, we are subject to economic sanctions regulations that restrict our dealings with certain sanctioned countries, individuals and entities. Our primary operations are located in Argentina, which is perceived as having relatively high levels of corruption. Our activities in this country create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of our employees, contractors, agents, or users that could be in violation of various laws, including anti-bribery laws in these countries. In addition, our ability to secure permits, renewals or other government approvals required to maintain our operations could be negatively impacted by corruption in one or more governmental institutions in Argentina. We have adopted various measures which mandate compliance with these anti-corruption, anti-bribery, and anti-money laundering laws, and have implemented training programs, compliance controls and procedures, and reviews and audits to ensure compliance with such laws. However, there can be no assurance that our internal controls, and procedures will be sufficient to prevent or detect all inappropriate practices, fraud or violations of such laws, regulations and requirements by our affiliates, employees, directors, officers, partners, agents and service providers, or that any such persons will not take actions in violation of our policies and procedures, for which we may be ultimately responsible. Any violations by us of anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws or sanctions regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of future anti-corruption regulatory requirements to which our operations might be subject or the manner in which existing laws might be administered or interpreted.

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Argentina has experienced significant political and socio-economic instability in the past, and may experience further instability in the future

Argentina has experienced significant political and social economic instability in the past and may experience further instability in the future. In 2001 and 2002, Argentina suffered a major political, economic and social crisis, which resulted in institutional instability and a severe contraction of the economy with significant increases in unemployment and poverty rates. Among other consequences, the crisis caused a large currency devaluation and led to the government of Argentina defaulting on its external debt. In response, the government of Argentina implemented a series of emergency measures, including strict foreign exchange restrictions and monthly limits on bank withdrawals, which affected public companies and other sectors of the Argentine economy. The Argentine economy experienced a recovery after the 2001 – 2002 crisis, however, since 2008, it has struggled to curb strong inflationary pressures and growth stagnated starting in 2012.

During the first half of 2018, the Argentine economy entered into an acute economic recession, which deepened in 2019, with a sharp decrease in international reserves, a material loss in the value of the Argentine peso vis-à-vis the US dollar, high inflation and unemployment rates and an increase in poverty and extreme poverty rates. Against this economic backdrop, in December 2019, the Argentine congress enacted legislation declaring a state of public emergency in economic, financial, fiscal, administrative, pensions, tariff, energy, health and social matters, which was in force until December 31, 2020, and was further extended in terms of health until December 31, 2021.

Argentine economic conditions are dependent on a variety of factors, including (but not limited to) the following: (i) international demand for Argentina's principal exports; (ii) international prices for Argentina's principal commodity exports; (iii) stability and competitiveness of the Argentine Peso with respect to foreign currencies; competitiveness and efficiency of domestic industries and services; (iv) levels of domestic consumption and foreign and domestic investment and financing; and (v) the rate of inflation.

Argentina's ability to obtain financing from international markets is limited. Without renewed access to the financial market the Argentine government may not have the financial resources to implement reforms and boost growth, which could have a significant adverse effect on the country's economy and, consequently, on our activities. In addition, the Argentine government has engaged in conversations with the International Monetary Fund in order to renegotiate the principal maturities of certain amounts disbursed in 2018 and 2019, and it is uncertain whether the Argentine government will be successful in the negotiations with that agency.

The ultimate impact of each of these measures on the Argentine economy as well as the ability to implement all announced measures as currently contemplated, cannot be assured. If the government of Argentina's agenda cannot be successfully implemented, the result may further weaken confidence in and adversely affect the Argentine economy and financial condition. Any worsening in the Argentine economy or financial condition could have a material adverse effect on companies operating in Argentina, including the Company.

Argentina is subject to frequent and unpredictable changes in tax rates, capital controls, and foreign exchange restrictions, which may restrict or affect the profitability of the Company's operations in Argentina

In the past, Argentine tax laws have changed frequently and dramatically. In 2018, the government of Argentina introduced a decree imposing a temporary tax on all exports from Argentina. The tax was introduced as an emergency measure due to the significant peso devaluation during the year. In December 2019, the government of Argentina approved a law delaying a scheduled corporate tax rate decrease from 30% to 25% to the end of 2020 (after that the government submitted a bill in order to maintain the 30% rate until the end of 2021) and extending the temporary export tax introduced in September 2018 to the end of 2021. Furthermore, the decree

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suspended the increase in the dividend withholding tax from 7% to 13% until January 2021. Recently, the National Government submitted a bill by which it would permanently increase the corporate tax rate to 35% for certain types of companies and maintain the 7% rate for dividends (the bill is expected to be approved by the National Congress and it would be effective for fiscal year 2021).

Argentine federal, provincial and other local taxation authorities may apply tax rules and regulations in an inconsistent and unpredictable manner. In addition, tax rules and regulations may change over time. If any taxation authority takes a position or adopts an interpretation that differs from those adopted by Company, we could become subject to unanticipated tax liabilities and cost increases, which could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Argentina has also been subject to exchange controls and restrictions. In 2001 and 2002, following a run on the financial system triggered by the public's lack of confidence in the continuity of the convertibility regime that resulted in massive capital outflows, the government of Argentina introduced exchange controls and restrictions on the transfer of foreign currency in an attempt to prevent capital flight and a further depreciation of the Argentine peso. Several of those exchange controls and transfer restrictions were subsequently suspended or terminated. However, in June 2005, the government of Argentina established new controls on capital flows. From 2011 until December 2015, the government of Argentina increased controls on the sale of foreign currency and the acquisition of foreign assets by local residents, limiting the possibility of transferring funds abroad. Regulations were introduced in 2012 that subjected certain foreign exchange transactions to prior approval by Argentine tax authorities or the Central Bank of Argentina. In August 2016, the government of Argentina eliminated all foreign exchange restrictions imposed since 2011. In September 2019 and in May and June 2020, the Central Bank of Argentina imposed further restrictions on foreign exchange transactions. To date, these controls and regulations have included, but are not limited to, a requirement that proceeds of exports be repatriated at the applicable exchange rate; restrictions on payment of dividends without the approval of the Argentinian Central Bank; and restrictions on debt from foreign lenders, unless such debt is brought into Argentina at the applicable exchange rate. The government of Argentina may expand these controls or introduce new restrictions.

Changes in taxes, capital controls, and foreign exchange regulations in Argentina are beyond the Company's control. Increased tax rates, or the imposition of stricter capital controls or foreign exchange regulations and could increase the operating costs at the Diablillos Project, prevent or restrict exploration, development, and production at the Diablillos Project, and may constrain the Company's ability to receive distributions from its Argentine subsidiaries.

Risk of nationalization of mining assets in Argentina

In May 2012, the previous government of Argentina re-nationalized Repsol YPF SA, the country's largest oil and gas company. There can be no assurance that the government of Argentina will not nationalize other businesses operating in the country, including the business of the Company. If any portion of the Company's assets are expropriated or nationalized, there can be no assurance that the Company would receive payment equal to their fair market value. Nationalization of any of the Company's assets in Argentina could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations, cash flows, and financial condition. The Company has not purchased any "political risk" insurance coverage and currently has no plans to do so.

Changes in Argentinean environmental legislation could have adverse effects on our operations

The Company's exploration activities and future mining operations in Argentina are and will be subject to laws and regulations relating to the protection and remediation of the environment. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in

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association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. These laws, regulations and the governmental policies for implementation of such laws and regulations change from time to time and are generally becoming more restrictive. The costs associated with compliance with these laws and regulations are substantial and possible future laws and regulations and changes to existing laws and regulations (including the imposition of higher taxes and mining royalties) could cause additional expenses or capital expenditure, or result in restrictions or delays in the Company's development plans.

Title to Assets

Searches of mining records are carried out in accordance with mining industry practices to confirm satisfactory title to properties in which the Company holds or intends to acquire an interest, but the Company does not obtain title insurance with respect to such properties. The possibility exists that title to one or more of the properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, might be defective because of errors or omissions in the chain of title, including defects in conveyances and defects in locating or maintaining such claims or concessions. The ownership and validity of mining claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. The Company has taken and will continue to take all reasonable steps, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which their properties are located, to ensure proper title to its properties and to properties it may acquire in the future, either at the time of acquisition or prior to any major expenditures thereon. This, however, should not be construed as a guarantee of title. There are no assurances that the Company will obtain title. Both presently owned and after-acquired properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, land claims or other claims or interests. In addition, third parties may dispute the rights of the Company to its respective mining and other interests. The Company will attempt to clear title and obtain legal opinions commensurate to the intended level of expenditures required on areas that show promise. There can be no assurance, however, that it will be successful in doing so.

Risks Related to the Business

Negative Operating Cash Flow

The Company had negative operating cash flow in its most recent interim financial period and financial year. The Company's ability to generate positive operating cash flow will depend on the Company's ability to commence production at its mining properties. To the extent the Corporation has negative cash flows in future periods, the Company may use a portion of its general working capital or seek additional equity financing to fund such negative cash flows. There is no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that these financings will be on terms at least as favourable to the Company as those previously obtained, or at all.

13. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein are considered "forward-looking information" within the meaning of the British Columbia Securities Act. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "propose", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements.

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The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon by investors as actual results may vary. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement.

In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements, pertaining to the following: capital expenditure programs, development of resources, treatment under governmental and taxation regimes, expectations regarding the Company's ability to raise capital, expenditures to be made by the Company on its properties and work plans to be conducted by the Company. With respect to forward-looking statements

listed above and contained in the MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things:

- the impact of currency fluctuations in Argentina and Chile;
- the impact of increasing competition in gold, silver and copper business;
- unpredictable changes to the market prices for gold, silver and copper;
- exploration and development costs for its properties;
- availability of additional financing or joint-venture partners;
- anticipated results of exploration activities; and
- the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms.

The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth above and elsewhere in this MD&A including, uncertainty due to COVID-19, uncertainties relating to receiving mining and exploration permits in Argentina; volatility in the market price for minerals; uncertainties associated with estimating resources; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks, inherent in mineral exploration; fluctuations in currencies and interest rates; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions; unanticipated results of exploration activities; competition for, amongst other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; lack of availability of additional financing and/or joint venture partners and unpredictable weather conditions.

Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based might not occur. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by law.

14. DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

Management has established processes to provide them sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements; and (ii) the audited consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations 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 Interim Filings ("**NI 52-109**"), this Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures

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("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI- 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this 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, interim 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP (IFRS).

The issuer'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 this 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 interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On October 13, 2022 a consultant exercised 50,000 stock options at \$ 0.25 expiring on November 15, 2022.
- On November 10, 2022 a consultant exercised 50,000 stock options at \$0.25 expiring on November 15, 2022.
- On November 10, 2022 a director exercised 300,000 stock options at \$0.25 expiring on November 15, 2022.
- On November 15, 2022 a consultant exercised 50,000 stock options at \$0.25 expiring on November 15, 2022.
- On November 15, 2022 400,000 stock options at \$0.25 expired unexercised.