

Form 52-109F2 Certification of Interim Filings

I **April A. Hashimoto, Chief Financial Officer of Pacific Rim Mining Corp.**, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the interim filings (as this term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) of **Pacific Rim Mining Corp.**, (the issuer) for the interim period ending October 31, 2006;
2. Based on my knowledge, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a 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 was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings;
3. Based on my knowledge, the interim financial statements together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date and for the periods presented in the interim filings;
4. The issuer's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for the issuer, and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused them to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, 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; and
5. I have caused the issuer to disclose in the interim MD&A any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the issuer's most recent interim period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: December 15, 2006

"April A. Hashimoto"
April A. Hashimoto
Chief Financial Officer

Form 52-109F2 Certification of Interim Filings

I **Thomas Shrake, Chief Executive Officer of Pacific Rim Mining Corp.**, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the interim filings (as this term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) of **Pacific Rim Mining Corp.**, (the issuer) for the interim period ending October 31, 2006;
2. Based on my knowledge, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a 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 was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings;
3. Based on my knowledge, the interim financial statements together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date and for the periods presented in the interim filings;
4. The issuer's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for the issuer, and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused them to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, 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; and
5. I have caused the issuer to disclose in the interim MD&A any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the issuer's most recent interim period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: December 15, 2006

"Thomas C. Shrake"
Thomas C. Shrake
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Prepared by Management)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

ASSETS	As at October 31, 2006	As at April 30, 2006
	(unaudited)	(audited)
Current Assets		
Cash, cash equivalents and bullion		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,757
Temporary investments (Note 4)	12,376	14,620
Bullion (Note 5)	490	533
Receivables	191	166
Production inventory	427	278
	14,844	17,354
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 6)	4,537	4,307
Closure Fund (Note 7)	3,319	3,248
	\$ 22,700	\$ 24,909
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,074	\$ 882
Asset retirement obligations - current portion (Note 9)	103	143
	1,177	1,025
Asset Retirement Obligations (Note 9)	1,815	1,849
	2,992	2,874
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital (Note 10)		
Authorized:		
unlimited common shares without par value		
Issued and fully paid:		
106,701,960 shares outstanding (105,590,960 @ Apr.30/06)	74,582	74,178
Contributed Surplus - Statement attached	1,851	1,181
Deficit - Statement attached	(56,725)	(53,324)
	19,708	22,035
	\$ 22,700	\$ 24,909

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

"Paul B. Sweeney" _____, Director

"Catherine McLeod-Seltzer" _____, Director

- See Accompanying Notes -

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)

(Prepared by Management)

In thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31		Six Months Ended October 31	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenue				
Sales	\$ <u>2,595</u>	\$ <u>1,712</u>	\$ <u>4,205</u>	\$ <u>3,430</u>
Cost of Sales				
Operating costs	<u>1,724</u>	<u>1,096</u>	<u>2,690</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>1,728</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>2,698</u>	<u>2,011</u>
Mine Operating Income	<u>867</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>1,419</u>
Expenses (Income)				
Exploration				
- direct	<u>2,344</u>	<u>1,437</u>	<u>4,518</u>	<u>2,527</u>
- stock-based compensation (Note 10)	<u>104</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>30</u>
General and administrative				
- direct	<u>593</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>1,006</u>	<u>473</u>
- stock-based compensation	<u>448</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>116</u>
Foreign exchange	<u>(93)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>(26)</u>
Interest income	<u>(187)</u>	<u>(46)</u>	<u>(357)</u>	<u>(78)</u>
	<u>3,209</u>	<u>1,706</u>	<u>5,895</u>	<u>3,042</u>
Loss Before Unusual Item	<u>(2,342)</u>	<u>(1,096)</u>	<u>(4,388)</u>	<u>(1,623)</u>
Recovery of Investment In Andacollo Mine (Note 1 & 13(b))	<u>1,000</u>	<u>2,304</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3,350</u>
Income (Loss) for the Period Before Taxes	<u>(1,342)</u>	<u>1,208</u>	<u>(3,388)</u>	<u>1,727</u>
Income Taxes	<u>(13)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>-</u>
Income (Loss) for the Period	<u>(1,355)</u>	<u>1,208</u>	<u>(3,401)</u>	<u>1,727</u>
Income (Loss) Per Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ <u>(0.01)</u>	\$ <u>0.01</u>	\$ <u>(0.03)</u>	\$ <u>0.02</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding during the period	<u>106,701,960</u>	<u>81,256,654</u>	<u>106,336,868</u>	<u>81,049,744</u>

- See Accompanying Notes -

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(Prepared by Management)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

(unaudited)

	<u>Share Capital - Common Shares</u>		Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity
	Number	Amount			
Balance - April 30, 2006	105,590,960	\$ 74,178	\$ 1,181	\$ (53,324)	\$ 22,035
Shares issued for cash – options exercised	959,000	293	-	-	293
Shares issued for services	152,000	111	-	-	111
Stock-based compensation	-	-	670	-	670
Income for the period	-	-	-	(3,401)	(3,401)
Balance – October 31, 2006	106,701,960	\$ 74,582	\$ 1,851	\$ (56,725)	\$ 19,708

- See Accompanying Notes -

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Prepared by Management)

In thousands of U.S. dollars

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Six Months Ended October 31,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Operating Activities				
Income (Loss) for the period	(1,355)	\$ 1,208	\$ (3,401)	\$ 1,727
Adjustment to reconcile income (loss) to cash flow provided by operations:				
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	7	13	15	18
Stock-based compensation	552	68	669	146
Stock issued for services	-	-	111	-
Net interest earned on closure fund	(41)	(32)	(71)	(61)
	<u>(837)</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>(2,677)</u>	<u>1,830</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	168	77	192	(448)
Closure cost expenditures	(41)	(36)	(74)	(67)
Inventories	353	(116)	(105)	(238)
Receivables	166	24	(25)	71
Cash Flow Provided by (Used for), Operating Activities	<u>(191)</u>	<u>1,206</u>	<u>(2,689)</u>	<u>1,148</u>
Investing Activities				
Temporary investment redemption	880	(13)	2,244	29
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(237)	(1)	(245)	(14)
Cash Flow Provided By Investing Activities	<u>643</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>1,999</u>	<u>15</u>
Financing Activities				
Shares issued for cash, net of issuance cost	-	76	293	333
Cash Flow Provided By Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>333</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>452</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>(397)</u>	<u>1,496</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of period	<u>908</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>1,757</u>	<u>426</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Period	\$ <u>1,360</u>	\$ <u>1,922</u>	\$ <u>1,360</u>	\$ <u>1,922</u>

- See Accompanying Notes -

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

*In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)*

1. Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

The Company is involved in the exploration, development and operation of gold properties. The Company owns a 49% interest in the Denton-Rawhide Mine, located near Fallon, Nevada, U.S.A., a 100% interest in certain mineral properties, known as El Dorado, located in El Salvador and exploration interests in other mineral claims in El Salvador, Chile and Argentina.

Basis of Presentation

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") applicable in Canada.

These interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Dayton Mining (US) Inc., Pacific Rim Exploration Inc., Pacific Rim Cayman, Pacific Rim El Salvador S.A. de C.V., Dorado Exploraciones S.A. de C.V., Pac Rim Caribe III, International Pacific Rim S.A. and Pacific Rim Chile Limitada.

The 49% joint venture interest in Denton-Rawhide is accounted for on the proportionate consolidation basis.

The United States dollar is the Company's principal reporting currency and the currency of measurement for all financial transactions reported in these interim consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements") have been prepared by management in accordance with the accounting principles and methods of application disclosed in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2006.

The financial statements include all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation. These financial statements do not include all disclosures required by Canadian GAAP for annual financial statements and accordingly these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and accompanying notes contained in the Company's annual report for the year ended April 30, 2006 (the "Annual Report").

The carrying values of the assets and liabilities of the Chilean operating subsidiary that owns the permanently closed Andacollo Mine were written off in December, 2000 with a corresponding charge to income at that time. Proceeds from creditor distributions and payments related to subsequent sales of the previously written off assets are credited in the year received to income as "Recovery of Investment in Andacollo Mine".

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Changes

The Company has not adopted any new accounting policies or implemented any accounting changes during the current reporting period. For previous periods please refer to the Company's annual report.

3. Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments, bullion, receivables, closure fund, accounts payable, and asset retirement obligation. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from the financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity or capacity of prompt liquidation.

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

*In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)*

4. Temporary Investments

	October 31, 2006	April 30, 2006
Guaranteed Investment Certificate *	\$ 12,376	\$ 14,620
Maturity date	August 24, 2007	April 3, 2007
Interest Rate per annum	4.0%	3.6%

* *The guaranteed investment certificates, guaranteed by a large North American banking institution are callable on demand and pay interest on all amounts invested for more than thirty days.*

5. Bullion

	October 31, 2006		April 30, 2006	
	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>
Ounces at refinery	1,224	33,427	1,200	11,929
Market value per ounce (\$/oz.)	\$ 607.20	\$ 12.24	\$ 652	\$ 13.50
Market value	\$ 743	\$ 409	\$ 782	\$ 161
Total market value	\$ 1,152		\$ 943	
Valuation – lower of cost and market	\$ 490		\$ 533	

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

	October 31, 2006	April 30, 2006
Office Equipment and Vehicles	\$ 218	\$ 207
Accumulated depreciation	(197)	(190)
	21	17
Rawhide Mining Facility	24,135	24,135
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(24,102)	(24,093)
	33	42
Mining Property Acquisition Costs – El Salvador	4,483	4,248
	\$ 4,537	\$ 4,307

7. Closure Fund

The Denton-Rawhide Closure Fund investments of \$3,319 at October 31, 2006 (April 30, 2006 - \$3,248) are held in a trust managed by a Trustee that is a large North American banking institution. The trust funds are invested in mutual funds composed of U.S. Government guaranteed fixed income securities with maturities of one to five years. The fair market value of the funds at October 31, 2006 was approximately \$3,389 (April 30, 2006 - \$3,276).

At October 31, 2006, the closure trust funding is in excess of estimated total closure cost liabilities. The Company will not have access to any excess funding of these trusts until all related closure liabilities are satisfied and reclamation work is deemed complete by the Denton-Rawhide joint venture operator. Completion date of the reclamation work cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

*In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)*

8. Mineral Properties

a) El Salvador Properties

The Company holds a 100% interest in certain mineral properties in El Salvador known as El Dorado. An Environmental Impact Study has been submitted to governmental authorities for their consideration and required approval before the exploration licence can be converted to an exploitation concession which is required to carry out mining in the licence area.

- i) Annual advance minimum royalty payments are required on the El Dorado property, which are the greater of \$50 per year or a 3% net smelter return royalty ("NSR"). The Company has the right to purchase the NSR for \$4,000 (\$1,000 for 1.5% and \$3,000 for the remainder) provided that the royalty is at least partially acquired within six months of commercial production.

All licences are subject to an El Salvador governmental NSR of 2%.

- ii) By agreement dated March 29, 2006, the Company has superseded an option agreement dated November 14, 2003 to acquire a parcel of land suitable for mineral exploitation activities within the El Dorado exploration licence area. Under the terms of the new agreement the Company has prepaid an annual rental fee in the amount of \$29 with the option to purchase the parcel for a payment of \$971 at any time up to April 1, 2007. Subsequent to October 31, 2006, the Company commenced the process of exercising its option to purchase the parcel and advanced \$300 of the \$971 payment.

- iii) The Company maintains an additional 4 exploration licences adjacent to the El Dorado property known as Santa Rita, Guaco, Huaucuco and Pueblos.

- iv) By agreement dated February 6, 2006, the Company agreed to acquire from a consortium of private companies a 100% interest in an El Salvador exploration concession to be known as the Zamora property. This agreement was subsequently amended in September 2006 to include the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Cerro Colorado claims while maintaining the provisions in the agreement for the Company's acquisition of the Zamora claims. Under the terms of the amended agreement, the Company maintains an option to purchase the Cerro Colorado and Zamora exploration concessions by making advance royalty payments as follows:

Upon TSX approval of the agreement:	100,000 shares plus 100,000 warrants of the Company
Yearly payments:	The greater of:
First anniversary	100,000 shares or \$100 in shares of the Company
Second anniversary	140,000 shares or \$140 in shares of the Company
Third anniversary	200,000 shares or \$200 in shares of the Company
Fourth anniversary	300,000 shares or \$300 in shares of the Company
Fifth and subsequent anniversaries	400,000 shares or \$400 in shares of the Company

The advanced royalty payments will continue until production is achieved or the exploration concessions expire. Title to 100% of the Cerro Colorado and Zamora claims will be transferred to the Company at such time as a positive production decision is made by the Company. Upon achievement of commercial production from the Cerro Colorado or Zamora claims, the vendor will receive a 3% net smelter royalty to a maximum purchase price of \$10,000 (inclusive of the value of the advance royalty payments made).

Upon TSX approval of the amended agreement, 100,000 shares of the Company were issued on November 8, 2006. Upon TSX approval of the original agreement, 50,000 shares were issued on March 8, 2006.

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

*In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)*

8. Mineral Properties - Continued

b) Denton-Rawhide Joint Venture

- i) The Company owns a 49% interest in the Denton-Rawhide Mine. The Company's 49% interest in assets and liabilities related to the joint venture is summarized as follows:

	October 31, 2006	April 30, 2006
Current assets	\$ 927	\$ 814
Property, plant and equipment	33	42
Closure fund	3,319	3,248
Current liabilities	(570)	(415)
Long-term liabilities	(1,815)	(1,849)
Net assets	\$ 1,894	\$ 1,840

The condensed statements of operating income of the Company's 49% interest are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	October 31, 2006	October 31, 2005	October 31, 2006	October 31, 2005
Sales	\$ 2,595	\$ 1,712	\$ 4,205	\$ 3,430
Costs and expenses	(1,728)	(1,102)	(2,698)	(2,011)
Net income	\$ 867	\$ 610	\$ 1,507	\$ 1,419

The condensed statements of cash flows of the Company's 49% interest are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	October 31, 2006	October 31, 2005	October 31, 2006	October 31, 2005
Cash flows provided by operations	\$ 1,294	\$ 394	\$ 1,523	\$ 891
Cash flows provided by (used for) investment activities	-	(1)	-	(14)
Cash flows provided by (used for) financing activities	-	-	-	-
Net cash flows	\$ 1,294	\$ 393	\$ 1,523	\$ 877

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

*In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)*

8. Mineral Properties - Continued

b) **Denton-Rawhide Joint Venture - continued**

ii) By agreement dated October 28, 2004 and subsequently amended effective October 1, 2006, between the Company and Kennecott Rawhide Mining Company (the Denton-Rawhide joint venture partners – “Rawhide”) and Nevada Resource Recovery Group LLC (“NRRG”), Rawhide has agreed to the transfer of certain properties and assets required for an approved landfill business. The landfill will be operated and permitted by NRRG, utilizing the existing mine open pits as landfill sites, to dispose of permitted non-hazardous municipal wastes. As consideration for certain real property, including access and water rights, NRRG will pay \$1,500. \$500 of the amount has been paid into trust to fund additional activities needed to close the transaction, including the acquisition of title to additional lands within the area of interest to perfect the title of lands required for the operation. Should Rawhide complete these items and NRRG does not or is not able to complete their undertakings, any unspent balance in the trust will be released to Rawhide. The \$1,000 balance of the consideration is to be paid on the closing date. Upon closing Rawhide and NRRG will sign a royalty payment agreement based on tipping fees generated by the landfill operation. Additional consideration, still to be determined, for certain buildings and other property required for the operation, will be paid to Rawhide on closing. The \$500 received from NRRG has not been reflected in these financial statements as Rawhide has not yet removed the conditions for release from escrow. The October 1, 2006 amendment extended the closing date of the sale of the lands comprising the Denton-Rawhide open pits to on or before October 31, 2007 (formerly October 31, 2006).

c) **Other Exploration Properties**

The Company holds exploration rights on mineral claims in Argentina and Chile which are largely unexplored and undeveloped.

9. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company estimates its share of closure liabilities at the Denton-Rawhide Mine to be \$1,918 at October 31, 2006 (April 30, 2006 - \$1,992) of which \$1,815 (April 30, 2006 - \$1,849) is long-term and \$103 (April 30, 2006 - \$143) is current. The closure fund (*Note 7*), held in trust, is provided as security to the mine operator for the Company’s portion of estimated closure liabilities.

Estimated closure liabilities are as follows:

	October 31, 2006	April 30, 2006
Accrued closure costs		
Current	\$ 103	\$ 143
Long-term	1,815	1,849
Reclamation expenditures during the period	\$ (74)	\$ (33)

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

*In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)*

10. Share Capital

Common Shares

The Company filed a Notice of Alteration of Articles, under the new Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) which, effective January 20, 2005 altered its authorized share structure from 1,000,000,000 common shares to an unlimited number of common shares.

Stock Options

In April 2002 Dayton Mining Corporation and Pacific Rim Mining Corporation were amalgamated. The stock options outstanding at that date were combined, provided that upon surrender, termination or expiry without exercise the shares would not be available for the grant of new options.

In October 2002 shareholders approved a stock option and bonus plan under which, up to 6,000,000 common shares are reserved for the grant of stock options and up to 367,000 common shares were reserved for the grant of bonus shares to directors, employees or consultants ("eligible parties").

On August 29, 2006, shareholders adopted an evergreen incentive stock option plan ("2006 Plan") whereby the maximum number of shares reserved for grant to Eligible Parties under the 2006 Plan is equal to 10% of the number of shares outstanding at the time of the grant, including all outstanding options granted under the 2002 Plan. The 2006 Plan replaces the 2002 Plan and the Company has discontinued granting any options under the 2002 Plan. However, any outstanding options granted under the 2002 Plan will continue to be governed by the 2002 Plan.

Current option details are as follows:

	Number of Options			Total	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in Cdn \$)	Expiry
	Pre Amalgamation Plans	October 2002 Plan	August 2006 Plan			
Options outstanding at April 30, 2006	959,000	4,267,500	-	5,226,500	\$ 0.60	2006-2010
6 mos. ended October 31, 2006	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	\$ 0.78	2011
– granted/(expired)	(959,000)	-	-	(959,000)	\$ 0.29	2006
			1,470,000	1,470,000	\$0.78	2011
Options outstanding at October 31, 2006	-	5,267,500	1,470,000	6,737,500		2007-2011
Vested as at October 31, 2006	-	4,284,167	700,000	4,984,167		2007-2011

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.**Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements****October 31, 2006***In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)***10. Share Capital - Continued****Stock Options – continued**

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding to directors and employees as at October 31, 2006.

Expiry Date	Exercise Price (in Cdn \$)	Number Outstanding	Number Vested
April 18, 2007	\$ 0.62	1,685,000	1,685,000
July 23, 2008	\$ 0.43	130,000	130,000
October 8, 2008	\$ 0.85	1,190,000	1,190,000
February 18, 2010	\$ 0.75	1,250,000	933,333
January 26, 2008	\$ 0.93	12,500	12,500
June 15, 2011	\$ 0.74	500,000	166,667
August 27, 2011	\$0.92	500,000	166,667
August 28, 2011	\$0.92	1,470,000	700,000
		<u>6,737,500</u>	<u>4,984,167</u>

Stock-based compensation expenses as calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model are summarized below with the assumptions used in the pricing model.

Stock-based CompensationExpense :

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	<u>October 31, 2006</u>	<u>October 31, 2005</u>	<u>October 31, 2006</u>	<u>October 31, 2005</u>
Administrative costs	\$ 448	\$ 53	\$ 554	\$ 116
Exploration costs	104	15	115	30
Total stock-based comp.	\$ 552	\$ 68	\$ 669	\$ 146

Black-Scholes Assumptions for option grants during quarter ended October 31, 2006

Date of option grant	August 29, 2006	August 28, 2006	June 16, 2006
Average risk free interest rate	4.05 %	4.07 %	4.07 %
Average expected option life	4 years	4 years	4 years
Stock volatility – based on trading history	77.874 %	77.902 %	79.015 %
Dividend payments during life of option	none	none	none
Total fair value of option granted	Cdn\$ 797	Cdn\$ 273	Cdn\$ 226

For information regarding the fair value of previously granted options and the assumptions used in calculating the fair value please refer to the April 30, 2006 annual report.

The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model was created for use in estimating the fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options. The Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the highly subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated values, management believes that the accepted Black-Scholes model does not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock option awards.

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

*In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts
(unaudited)*

11. Gold Forward Sales Contracts – (Metal Prices in U.S. Dollars)

At October 31, 2006, the Company had no outstanding forward sales contracts. At April 30, 2006, the Company's gold forward sales contract position consisted of 3,000 ounces for future delivery of gold at various dates from May 2006 to October 2006 at an average price of \$639 per ounce.

The credit risk exposure related to the Company's gold hedging activities is limited to the unrealized gains (losses) on outstanding contracts based on current market prices. The Company's gold hedging contract counter parties are large international credit-worthy institutions.

12. Income Taxes

The Company has used prior period losses to eliminate income taxes that would otherwise be payable on current period income.

13. Commitments

a) Lease Commitments

The Company is committed to payments under operating leases for office premises, office equipment and vehicles described in Note 13 of the audited consolidated financial statements contained in the April 30, 2006 annual report of the Company.

b) Sale of Subsidiaries Owning Andacollo Mine Property

The Company entered into an agreement dated September 21, 2005, with an arms-length buyer, to sell 100% of the shares of the Cayman and Chilean subsidiaries that own the previously written off Andacollo Mine assets for a total price of \$5,400. \$3,000 of the sale price was received upon signing the agreement. The first payment of \$1,000 against a \$2,400 promissory note was received on September 20, 2006 as scheduled. The remaining payment of \$1,400 due on September 20, 2007 will be recorded when received. The promissory note bears no interest and is secured by a charge over the assets sold.

Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2006

In thousands of U.S. dollars, except for share amounts

(unaudited)

14. Segmented Information

	October 31, 2006		April 30, 2006					
Total Assets								
Canada	\$	13,614	\$	16,392				
USA		4,369		4,146				
El Salvador		4,715		4,347				
Argentina		2		24				
Chile		-		-				
Total	\$	22,700	\$	24,909				
Total Property, Plant and Equipment								
Canada	\$	21	\$	15				
USA		33		44				
El Salvador		4,483		4,248				
Argentina		-		-				
Chile		-		-				
Total	\$	4,537	\$	4,307				
		Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended				
		October 31, 2006	October 31, 2005	October 31, 2006	October 31, 2005			
Revenue, Excluding Interest Income								
USA	\$	2,595	\$	1,712	\$	4,205	\$	3,430
Total	\$	2,595	\$	1,712	\$	4,205	\$	3,430
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization								
Canada	\$	3	\$	1	\$	6	\$	1
USA		4		5		9		10
El Salvador		-		-		-		-
Argentina		-		-		-		-
Chile		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	7	\$	6	\$	15	\$	11
Net Income (Loss)								
Canada	\$	(699)	\$	(191)	\$	(1,146)	\$	(408)
USA		783		517		1,360		1,243
El Salvador		(2,349)		(1,349)		(4,469)		(2,379)
Argentina		(89)		(65)		(143)		(70)
Chile		999		2,296		997		3,341
Total	\$	(1,355)	\$	1,208	\$	(3,401)	\$	1,727

15. Comparative Figures

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the second quarterly period (three months ended October 31, 2006 and 2005). Monetary amounts are stated in United States ("US") dollars unless otherwise noted.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") reviews Pacific Rim Mining Corp.'s ("Pacific Rim" or "the Company") business and financial performance, and compares its financial results for the three month period ended October 31, 2006 ("Q2 2007") with the comparable period a year earlier (the three months ended October 31, 2005 ("Q2 2006")). In order to fully understand Pacific Rim's financial condition and results of operations, this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") and filed with appropriate regulatory bodies in Canada and the United States.

Pacific Rim's shares trade under the symbol PMU on both The Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

The MD&A contains certain "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of section 21E of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements included here, other than statements of historical fact and including without limitation statements regarding projected production, potential mineralization, mineral resources, mineral reserves, exploration results and future plans and objectives of the Company, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that these statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from them. Readers are referred to the Company's Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements in Section 14 for further information.

1. FISCAL 2007 SECOND QUARTER IN REVIEW

Pacific Rim is a growth-oriented, revenue-generating, environmentally and socially responsible gold exploration company with operational and exploration assets in North, Central and South America. The Company is expanding and developing its advanced-stage, high grade El Dorado gold project in El Salvador and is actively exploring a pipeline of grassroots gold projects. Pacific Rim's goal is to become a low cost, intermediate level gold producer.

El Dorado Gold Project, El Salvador

Pacific Rim resumed exploration drilling at the El Dorado project during Q2 2007 following the completion of the South Minita delineation drilling program, which culminated in the tabulation of an updated resource estimate for the El Dorado gold project in Q1 2007 (readers are referred to the Company's news release #06-15 dated July 25, 2006 and its Q1 2007 filing, available on

SEDAR and the Company's website). The renewed focus on exploration (rather than delineation) drilling at El Dorado resulted in the discovery of a number of new mineralized areas in the vicinity of the main Minita – South Minita resource/reserve areas: the Deep Minita zone between the Minita and South Minita deposits, the Los Jobos vein and most recently, the Balsamo vein. Additionally, drilling for the purposes of collecting geotechnical data was completed during the current quarter. The information from the geotechnical drilling is required to complete certain components of the El Dorado feasibility study that is currently underway.

Progress continues to be made on the Company's bankable feasibility study for the El Dorado project that is currently underway. Subsequent to the end of Q2 2007, Pacific Rim announced that the anticipated timeframe for completion of the study has been extended to the second calendar quarter of 2007 rather than late 2006 as previously expected. In addition, in December 2006 the Company received notice from the El Salvador government that its application for a drill program permit for the south El Dorado claims had been approved, which will allow the Company to proceed with its plans to drill test the high priority targets it has identified in that area of the project.

Details of the Company's progress at the El Dorado project are provided in Section 2.

Project Acquisition

Pacific Rim has been conducting an intensive reconnaissance-style project generation initiative within El Salvador over the past year to capitalize on its unique geological knowledge and continues to build its portfolio of high-quality gold projects. The acquisition of the Cerro Colorado claims in September 2006 is the latest in this effort.

Pacific Rim amended an existing option agreement with NYCON Resources, Inc. and Cerro Colorado S.A. de C.V. ("Cerro Colorado"), a private El Salvadoran company, to acquire a 100% interest in the Cerro Colorado claims along with the Zamora claim blocks previously acquired

Details of the amendments to the Zamora project acquisition agreement and the Cerro Colorado claim area are provided in Section 2.

Management

In August 2006 Pacific Rim announced the appointment of April Hashimoto to the position of Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), replacing Mr. John Norman who retired after a long and successful career in the mining industry. Most recently, Ms. Hashimoto held the position of Chief Financial Officer, Strategic Development and Project Development for Placer Dome Inc. where she was responsible for financial controls and reporting for Placer's global exploration, design and construction, and research and technology projects.

Santa Rita Gold Project, El Salvador

During Q2 2007 the Company successfully negotiated surface access agreements at its 100%-owned Santa Rita gold project in El Salvador and completed the construction of drill access

roads. A drilling permit for the Santa Rita program had been granted to the Company in June 2006. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, a Phase 1 drill program commenced at Santa Rita. Recently, the Company elected to temporarily suspend this drill program after the escalation of small, localized protests at Santa Rita. The Company is actively seeking a negotiated, peaceful resolution to this conflict so that the Santa Rita drill program can resume.

Sale of the Denton-Rawhide Open Pits

In November 2006, subsequent to the end of the Company's second quarter of fiscal 2007, Pacific Rim announced that the Rawhide Joint Venture partners (Pacific Rim and Kennecott Rawhide Mining Company) had signed an amendment to the October 2004 Property Purchase and Sale Agreement with Nevada Resource Recovery Group LLC ("NRRG") of Reno, NV extending the closing date of the sale of the lands comprising the Denton-Rawhide open pits to on or before October 31, 2007. All other details of the agreement, as outlined in the Company's October 28, 2004 news release (#04-16) and prior disclosure documents available on SEDAR remain the same.

Closing of this agreement is subject to three key provisions: the successful purchase by the Rawhide Joint Venture of a number of small parcels of federal land contained within the proposed landfill site; the securing of municipal waste contracts by NRRG; and, the approval by the State of Nevada granting NRRG permission to use the site for municipal waste. NRRG's obligations to secure municipal waste contracts and a State of Nevada operating permit have been completed in draft, awaiting the finalization of the remaining closing provision. The extension to the original agreement was entered into to provide additional time for the Rawhide Joint Venture to meet its obligation to purchase the slivers of federal land in the open pits from the Bureau of Land Management. This is a complicated and lengthy process, however, a significant majority of the work required to conclude this purchase has already been completed.

Financial Highlights *(table is in thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts)*

	Three Months ended October 31, 2006 (Q2 2007)	Three Months ended October 31, 2005 (Q2 2006)	Six Months ended October 31, 2006	Six Months ended October 31 2005
Revenue	\$2,595	\$1,712	\$4,205	\$3,430
Operating Costs	\$1,724	\$1,096	\$2,690	\$2,000
Exploration expenditures	\$2,448	\$1,452	\$4,633	\$2,557
Net (loss) before unusual item	\$(2,342)	\$(1,096)	\$(4,388)	\$(1,623)
Net income (loss) for the period	\$(1,355)	\$1,208	\$(3,401)	\$1,727
Income (Loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$(0.01)	\$0.01	\$(0.03)	\$0.02
Cash Flow provided by (used for) operating activities	\$(191)	\$1,206	\$(2,689)	\$1,148
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$452	\$333	\$(397)	\$1,496
Common shares outstanding (average)	106,701,960	81,256,654	106,336,868	81,049,744
Fully diluted shares (average)	113,213,971	81,573,654	112,848,878	86,366,744

	October 31, 2006	April 30, 2006
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,360	\$1,757
Total assets	\$22,700	\$24,909
Total liabilities	\$2,992	\$2,874
Working Capital	\$13,667	\$16,329

Net Income (Loss)

For the three month period ended October 31, 2006, Pacific Rim recorded a net loss of \$1.4 million or \$(0.01) per share, compared to a net income of \$1.2 million or \$0.01 per share for the three month period ended October 31, 2005. This reduction in income, despite higher sales revenues (\$2.6 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$1.7 million for Q2 2006), is primarily due increased mine operating costs at the Company's Denton-Rawhide residual leach gold operation (\$1.7 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$1.1 million for Q2 2006) combined with higher exploration expenditures (\$2.4 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$1.5 million for Q2 2006) and higher general and administrative expenses (\$1.0 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$0.3 million for Q2 2006), plus a \$1.3 million reduction in the recovery of investment in the Andacollo mine quarter over quarter (\$1.0 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$2.3 million for Q2 2006).

Liquidity and Financial Condition

During Q2 2007, Pacific Rim's cash and cash equivalents increased by \$0.5 million, from \$0.9 million at July 31, 2006 to \$1.4 million at October 31, 2006. At October 31, 2006, temporary investments (consisting of short term, redeemable guaranteed investment certificates) and bullion were \$12.4 million and \$0.5 million respectively, compared to \$13.3 million and \$0.8 million respectively at July 31, 2006. In the Company's opinion, temporary investments and bullion are closely equivalent to cash, being immediately convertible to cash to cover short-term cash requirements.

During Q2 2007 the Company received cash flow from the following sources: \$1.3 million from Denton Rawhide, \$0.9 million from the redemption of temporary investments, \$0.2 million in interest income and \$1.0 million from recovery of investment in the Andacollo mine. Outlays of cash during Q2 2007 included: \$2.3 million in direct exploration expenditures and \$0.6 million in direct general and administrative expenses. The net of these cash inflows and outlays was an increase in cash and cash equivalents for Q2 2007 of \$0.5 million.

At October 31, 2006 the book value of Pacific Rim's current assets stood at \$14.8 million compared to \$17.3 million at April 30, 2006. The decrease in current assets is primarily a result of decreases in cash and cash equivalents (\$1.4 million at October 31, 2006 compared to \$1.8 million at April 30, 2006) and temporary investments (\$12.4 million at October 31, 2006 compared to \$14.6 million at April 30, 2006), marginally offset by increases in production inventory (\$0.4 million at October 31, 2006 compared to \$0.3 million at April 30, 2006). The Company's total assets at October 31, 2006 were \$22.7 million compared to \$24.9 million at April 30, 2006, with property, plant and equipment, and closure fund balances essentially

unchanged. At October 31, 2006, Pacific Rim had current liabilities of \$1.2 million, compared to \$1.0 million at April 30, 2006. Currently, Pacific Rim has no debt.

The \$2.5 million decrease in current assets combined with the \$0.2 million increase in current liabilities, resulted in a \$2.6 million reduction in working capital from \$16.3 million at April 30, 2006 to \$13.7 million at October 31, 2006.

Production

Pacific Rim's share of production from the Denton-Rawhide operation in Q2 2007 was 3,048 ounces of gold and 29,615 ounces of silver at a total cash production cost of \$427 per ounce of gold produced (net of silver credits). Gold production from Denton-Rawhide during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was approximately 17% lower than in the same quarterly period of fiscal 2006. This decline in production represents the natural slowdown in recovery that occurs in the residual leach phase of a heap leach operation. A number of procedures are being tested in an effort to maximize the recovery of gold from the Denton-Rawhide heap leach pile.

2. EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Pacific Rim's primary on-going exploration project is the advanced-stage El Dorado gold project in El Salvador. El Dorado was advanced during the period August 1 to October 31, 2006 with the resumption of exploration drilling in the search for new zones of gold mineralization. The renewed focus on exploration followed the completion of the South Minita delineation drill program and subsequent tabulation of an updated resource estimate for the El Dorado project during Q1 2007.

Pacific Rim's business model is to utilize its cash on hand and cash flow from gold production at its 49%-owned Denton-Rawhide Mine in Nevada, plus any cash it receives from the sale of non-core assets, to fund its exploration activities at the El Dorado and other projects, including mapping, sampling, surveying, drilling, resource definition and economical analysis, community relations initiatives and project generation. The Company's cash on hand and sources of cash flow are neither sufficient nor intended to fund underground development or mine construction at El Dorado.

El Dorado Gold Project, El Salvador

Overview

The El Dorado gold project, located in El Salvador approximately 65 kilometers northeast of the capital city San Salvador, is Pacific Rim's flagship advanced-stage exploration property. Pacific Rim is 100% owner of the El Dorado project. In September 2005 the El Dorado project was expanded from 75 square kilometers in two exploration licenses to 144 square kilometers in three exploration licenses with nominal expiry dates of September 28, 2013 (one license) and September 29, 2013 (two licenses). The project additionally includes a 12.75 square kilometer area pending conversion to an exploitation concession (the "El Dorado Exploitation

Concession”), which underlying exploration license has a nominal expiry date of January 1, 2005.

In accordance with El Salvadoran law, Pacific Rim presented a request for the conversion of this 12.75 square kilometer portion of the El Dorado exploration licenses to an exploitation concession on December 22, 2004. The conversion process is currently pending ministerial acceptance of Pacific Rim’s Environmental Impact Study (see below and Section 10) and issuance of the environmental permits. El Salvadoran administrative rules and procedures give Pacific Rim exclusive rights to the exploitation concession area while the permitting process is underway.

Any production from El Dorado is subject to a royalty of 3% of net smelter returns in favor of a previous property owner. Pacific Rim has the right to buy back the royalty for \$1 million for the first 1.5% and \$3 million for the second 1.5%, provided that at least one half of the royalty is acquired within six months of the commencement of commercial production.

The El Dorado project hosts an epithermal bonanza vein system, comprising dozens of gold-bearing veins over an area at least 12 km long by 4.5 km wide. One of these, the Minita vein system, was exploited in the mid-1900’s, producing roughly 78,000 ounces of gold from a feed grade of 9.6 g/t. The operation achieved recoveries of 92% in a simple cyanide mill process.

Q2 2007 Developments

Following the completion of the South Minita delineation drilling program during Q1 2007 and the publication of an updated resource estimate for the El Dorado project in July 2007, Pacific Rim resumed its exploration drilling program at the El Dorado Project during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 in the renewed search for additional zones of gold mineralization in this extensive epithermal system. The July 2007 Updated El Dorado Resource Estimate outlined a total measured and indicated resource of 3.71 million tonnes averaging 9.35 g/t gold and 62.24 g/t silver, for a total of 1.1 million ounces of gold and 7.4 million ounces of silver, or 1.2 million gold equivalent ounces (based on a silver to gold ratio of 70:1). Of this total measured and indicated resource, 1,604,883 tonnes averaging 9.51 g/t gold and 60.82 g/t silver, or 490,000 ounces of gold and 3.1 million ounces of silver were defined as proven and probable reserves in the Company’s January 2005 pre-feasibility study.

Exploration drilling in the vicinity of the main Minita-South Minita deposit area led to the discovery of two new areas of gold mineralization during Q2 2007, and a third new zone subsequent to the end of the quarter. The Deep Minita zone comprises gold mineralization in the main Minita vein structure at depth between the Minita and South Minita deposits. This zone was identified by a number of drill holes including P06-459 that intersected 2.7 meters averaging 17.41 g/t gold. The newly discovered Los Jobos zone occurs in the N-NE striking Los Jobos vein, which splays off the main Minita structure. The Los Jobos gold zone is roughly 800 meters north of the Minita gold deposit. As defined to date by high grade gold in both surface samples and drill core, the Los Jobos mineralized zone has been traced over a strike length of roughly 250 meters and remains open for further expansion. Intersections of the Los Jobos zone include drill hole P06-448, which averaged 15.84 g/t gold over a width of 1.15 meters and hole P06-486, which averaged 47.4 g/t gold over 1.5 meters. The Los Jobos zone extends to surface where

high gold grades over potentially mineable widths have been documented in vein exposures. A third new zone of gold mineralization, the Balsamo vein zone, was discovered subsequent to the end of Q2 2007. The Balsamo vein runs parallel to the main Minita structure and is roughly 500 meters east of the South Minita gold deposit. Drill intersections into this zone include 11.6 g/t gold over 4.3 meters, including 36.4 g/t gold over 1.0 meter, in hole P06-489. The results from 26 new drill holes from the El Dorado gold project were reported by the Company during Q2 2007. A complete list of Pacific Rim's drill results to date is available on the Company's website.

In addition to exploration drilling at the El Dorado gold project, recent drill activity has also been directed at geotechnical data collection (oriented core and materials characterization tests for infrastructure sites) and tailings site condemnation drilling. The geotechnical data collected is being used in the Company's feasibility study currently in progress, which is focusing on expanding the operation proposed in the January 2005 pre-feasibility study to include both the Minita and South Minita deposits.

Subsequent to the end of Q2 2007 Pacific Rim was notified by the El Salvadoran Environmental and Natural Resources Ministry ("MARN") that its application for a drill permit for the Huacuco claim (forming the southern part of the El Dorado project area) had been approved. Over the past two years, Pacific Rim has discovered a number of high priority targets in the south El Dorado area including the extension of the Minita vein structure, the Nance Dulce area, and the Hacienda and Gallardo vein structures. The Company can now proceed with drill testing these targets.

During fiscal 2004 Pacific Rim negotiated several option agreements to purchase surface rights over key portions of the El Dorado project area from local land owners. Subsequent to the end of Q2 2007, the Company commenced the process of exercising its option to purchase one of the parcels of land over which it holds a purchase option agreement, and advanced to the property owner \$0.3 million of the \$1.0 million total negotiated option payment. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Environmental Impact Study

In September 2004, the Company submitted an Environmental Impact Study ("EIS") to MARN for a 750 tonne per day operation. In September 2005, the finalized EIS (incorporating comments from MARN) was resubmitted to MARN, which then granted technical approval of the EIS, and instructed the Company to submit the EIS for public comment. In March 2006, the Company received from MARN a list of issues raised during the public comment period and was asked to amend the EIS to address these and a number of other issues. During Q2 2007 the amended EIS was resubmitted to MARN, which requested clarification on a number of items. The Company's responses to these requests have been provided. Pacific Rim is currently awaiting further instructions from MARN or final acceptance of the EIS and granting of an environmental permit.

Permitting

The granting of an Exploitation Concession by the Ministry of Economy (Division of Hydrocarbons and Mines) confers, to the applicant, the right to produce and sell valuable

commodities recovered from the natural resources within the area of the Concession. The granting of an Exploitation Concession (the only permit required to commence mining activities) requires an environmental permit granted by MARN (see above) in addition to the applicant satisfying a number of other conditions. The Concession requires that the mine and associated facilities be built and operated in accordance with the conditions of the environmental permit and that development activities commence within 12 months of the date of the final Concession agreement.

Pacific Rim's current Exploitation Concession application is based on designs for a 750 tpd operation at the Minita deposit as detailed in its EIS. Future amendments to the Exploitation Concession application documents and the presentation of an EIS for expanded operations will be required when the Company determines that a larger operation is economically viable.

Mining Law Update

El Salvador's current mining law was enacted in 1996, since which time numerous Exploration Licenses (which are equivalent to exploration claims) have been granted. Pacific Rim's El Dorado project is the first advanced-stage exploration project to have reached the Exploitation Concession application stage under El Salvador's current mining law. Moving this project through the application process has identified shortcomings in the current law that would benefit from reform.

El Salvador's governing party (ARENA), the primary opposition party (FMLN), most minority parties (PCN, PDC, & CD) and importantly, Pacific Rim are in favor of reforming the El Salvadoran mining law. In considering the potential modifications, the El Salvador government is reviewing the laws of countries with established mining industries and well-regarded mining laws including Chile, Peru, Canada and the USA, is considering the positions of all sides of the political spectrum and is consulting with various mining companies including Pacific Rim.

Pacific Rim's Exploitation Concession application for the El Dorado project remains in process however it is uncertain whether the El Dorado Exploitation Concession will be granted prior to the forthcoming reformation of the El Salvadoran mining law. In addition, a timeframe for final approval of the El Dorado EIS has not been assigned. As such, the Company is unable to provide a definitive timeframe as to when its El Dorado Exploitation Concession will be granted.

Pacific Rim has received tremendous support in its endeavors from the El Salvadoran government, particularly the Ministry of Economy, which is responsible for granting Exploitation Concessions. The government has demonstrated itself to be supportive of mining and Pacific Rim is working diligently with the administration, opposition parties, business groups and civil society to secure its mining permit for El Dorado as soon as possible.

Summary

The El Dorado project remains the cornerstone of Pacific Rim's strategy for growth. Virtually all of the \$2.4 million spent on exploration during Q2 2007 was expended on the El Dorado project, primarily on the on-going drill program and feasibility study work.

Project Acquisition

In September 2006 Pacific Rim, NYCON Resources, Inc. and Cerro Colorado S.A. de C.V., a private El Salvadoran company, amended their Zamora project agreement to include the option to acquire a 100% interest in and to three additional mineral concession (the “Cerro Colorado claims”) while maintaining the provisions in the agreement for the Company’s acquisition of the Zamora claims from the same vendor.

The Cerro Colorado claims comprise an 85 square km land package located roughly 10 km west of the Company’s Zamora gold project and approximately 50 km north of San Salvador, the capital city of El Salvador. The project exposes high-level gold bearing veins in an adularia-sericite epithermal system (the same type of gold system as occurs at the Company’s flagship El Dorado gold project). Limited grab sampling by the Company of vein outcrops and float within a small portion of the project area has returned values of between 0.01 and 27.24 g/t gold over vein widths of 1 to 4 meters. Of the twenty-seven samples collected, fourteen returned values of more than 1 g/t gold. Highlights include 27.24 g/t gold over 1 meter, 11.37 g/t gold and 173 g/t silver over 4 meters and 10.10 g/t gold and 3700 g/t silver over 3 meters.

Under the terms of the amended agreement Pacific Rim will maintain its option to purchase the Cerro Colorado and Zamora claim blocks by making advanced royalty payments to NYCON Resources, Inc. under the following schedule:

Upon TSX approval of the agreement:	100,000 shares plus 100,000 warrants of the Company (paid)
Yearly payments:	The greater of:
On or before February 20, 2007	100,000 shares or \$100,000 in shares of the Company
On or before February 20, 2008	140,000 shares or \$140,000 in shares of the Company
On or before February 20, 2009	200,000 shares or \$200,000 in shares of the Company
On or before February 20, 2010	300,000 shares or \$300,000 in shares of the Company
On or before February 20, 2011	400,000 shares or \$400,000 in shares of the Company

Title to 100% of the Cerro Colorado and Zamora claims will be transferred to Pacific Rim at such time as a positive production decision is made by the Company. Upon achievement of commercial production from the Cerro Colorado or Zamora claims, the sellers will receive a 3% net smelter royalty to a maximum of \$10 million (inclusive of the dollar value of the advanced royalty payments made).

The Company is in the process of staking additional ground between the Cerro Colorado and Zamora claim blocks. This large package will cover what the Company believes to be a significant, 19+ kilometer gold-bearing epithermal system, situated on a prolific gold belt on which numerous new million-plus ounce gold systems have been discovered including Glamis’

Marlin and Cerro Blanco mines in Guatemala and the Company's El Dorado deposit in El Salvador.

Santa Rita Gold Project, El Salvador

In June 2006 Pacific Rim received the necessary permits from MARN to conduct an exploration drill program on its 100% owned Santa Rita gold project in El Salvador. During Q2 2007, following receipt of this permit, the Company successfully negotiated surface rights agreements over key areas of the project, and constructed and/or upgraded drill access roads to the target areas. In November 2006, subsequent to the end of Q2 2007, the Company commenced a Phase 1 drill program to test the Trinidad vein on the Santa Rita project. The duration and extent of the Santa Rita drill program will be determined by results.

Since the commencement of its Santa Rita drill program in November 2006, small intermittent and localized protests have taken place at the project. Opposition to the Company's activities at Santa Rita has come from a number of Non-Governmental Organizations ("NGOs") utilizing primarily protesters from outside the Santa Rita area. In order to prevent further escalation of these protests, in December 2006 the Company initiated a temporary suspension of its Santa Rita drill program so that a peaceful resolution can be reached between all parties. Further information regarding this issue is provided in the Company's news releases #06-24 and #06-25.

The 2 kilometre long Trinidad vein, one of two known vein structures on the Santa Rita project, was the subject of a surface rock sampling program conducted by Pacific Rim in late 2005. This surface sampling program yielded high grade gold in two segments of the vein. Results include: 6.43 g/t gold over 1.5 meters; 14.59 g/t gold over 1.0 meter; 25.76 g/t gold over 1.5 meters; 118.29 g/t gold over 1.5 meters; 32.67 g/t gold over 0.5 meters; 12.64 g/t gold over 2.0 meters; and 59.52 g/t gold over 1.5 meters (see news release #05-15 dated September 12, 2005). The remaining strike extent of the Trinidad vein exposure also contains elevated gold values on surface and is thought to be above the productive interval of this epithermal system as indicated by vein textures, mineralogy, and wall rock alteration.

The Santa Rita claim is located northwest of, and immediately adjacent to, Pacific Rim's El Dorado gold project. The Trinidad vein is roughly 15 kilometres from the Minita deposit on the El Dorado project and is likely part of a separate epithermal system.

3. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Pacific Rim is 49% owner of the Denton-Rawhide gold mine, located near Fallon, Nevada. Kennecott Minerals Company, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Plc, is 51% owner and operator of the mine. Denton-Rawhide is a residual heap leach operation that ceased active mining in October 2002. Crushing and stacking of a low-grade ore stockpile continued until May 2003 at which time the operation commenced the residual leach and reclamation phase.

Gold and Silver Production

Pacific Rim's share of production from the Denton-Rawhide operation during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was 3,048 ounces of gold and 29,616 ounces of silver at a total cash production cost (as calculated using industry standards) of \$427 per ounce of gold produced (net of silver credits). Pacific Rim's share of production from the Denton-Rawhide mine during the same quarterly period a year earlier was 3,697 ounces of gold and 33,225 ounces of silver at a total cash production cost of \$217 per ounce of gold produced. The decrease in production from Q2 2006 to Q2 2007 is primarily due to the expected decrease in gold ounces remaining on the heap leach pile as residual leaching at Denton-Rawhide continues. Mine operating expenditures have increased quarter over quarter due the increased cost of power and many consumables, and costs associated with initiatives designed to improve recoveries from the residual heap leaching, which when combined with the decrease in production, have led to a significant increase in production costs per ounce quarter over quarter.

For the six months ended October 31, 2006, Pacific Rim's share of production from Denton-Rawhide was 6,025 ounces of gold and 56,520 ounces of silver at a total cash production cost of \$376 per ounce, compared to 7,963 ounces of gold and 74,432 ounces of silver at a total cash production cost of \$197 per ounce for the six months ended October 31, 2005. Mine operating expenditures during the six months ended October 31, 2006 have increased as described above, which when combined with the decrease in production, have led to the increase in unit production costs period over period.

The gold price closed at \$637.25 per ounce on August 1, 2006 (the first trading day in Q2 2007) and \$603.75 per ounce on October 31, 2006 (the last trading day in Q2 2007), and traded within a price range of \$568.25 to \$654.40 within the three-month period of August 1 to October 31, 2006.

Gold production from Denton-Rawhide during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was approximately 17% lower than in the same quarterly period of fiscal 2006. This decline in production represents the natural slowdown in recovery that occurs in the residual leach phase of a heap leach operation. The Denton-Rawhide operators have initiated a number of programs to maximize the recovery of gold from the heap leach pile, which resulted in a slight improvement in gold production during Q2 2007 compared to Q1 2007 (3,048 ounces of gold during Q2 2007 compared to 2,977 ounces of gold during Q1 2007), and may result in future short term production improvements. However, recoveries are expected to continue to decline overall as the residual leaching process continues. For the purposes of internal budgeting, the Company's projections for Denton-Rawhide production look forward no more than six months at a time.

Production Highlights

	Q2 2007	Q2 2006	First Six Months Fiscal 2007	First Six Months Fiscal 2006
Ounces gold produced*	3,048	3,697	6,025	7,963
Ounces silver produced*	29,615	33,225	56,520	74,432
Total cash production cost per ounce**	\$427	\$217	\$376	\$192
Average realized gold price	\$621	\$451	\$630	\$445
Average actual gold price	\$606	\$455	\$621	\$440

*Pacific Rim's 49% share of Denton-Rawhide production

**See Section 12 "Non-GAAP Measures"

Hedging

In order to lock in a certain amount of revenue that Pacific Rim requires to fund its ongoing exploration activities, the Company employs a short-term hedging policy, where, from time to time, it may sell forward up to 50% of its estimated gold production from Denton-Rawhide in monthly contracts for future periods of up to six months. At August 1, 2006, the Company had forward sales contracts in place for 1,500 ounces of gold in 500 ounce per month contracts with maturity dates extending to October 2006 at an average price of \$642 per ounce. These contracts were delivered into during Q2 2007 and no further forward sales were made. As a result, at October 31, 2006, Pacific Rim had no gold sold forward. Pacific Rim's hedging program is purely a cash management strategy and does not represent a corporate commentary on the outlook for gold.

4. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three month period ended October 31, 2006, Pacific Rim recorded a net loss of \$1.4 million or \$(0.01) per share, compared to a net income of \$1.2 million or \$0.01 per share for the three month period ended October 31, 2005. This reduction in income, despite higher sales revenues (\$2.6 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$1.7 million for Q2 2006), is primarily due increased mine operating costs at the Company's Denton-Rawhide residual leach gold operation (\$1.7 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$1.1 million for Q2 2006) combined with higher exploration expenditures (\$2.4 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$1.5 million for Q2 2006) and higher general and administrative expenses (\$1.0 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$0.3 million for Q2 2006), plus a \$1.3 million reduction in the recovery of investment in the Andacollo mine quarter over quarter (\$1.0 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$2.3 million for Q2 2006).

For the six months ended October 31, 2006, the Company recorded a net loss of \$3.4 million or \$(0.03) per share compared to net income of \$1.7 million of \$0.02 per share for the same period

a year earlier. Revenues from gold production were \$0.8 million higher during the current six-month period (\$4.2 million for the first six months of fiscal 2007 compared to \$3.4 million for the same period the year earlier), despite decreased production, due to the improvement in the realized gold price. However, operating costs were higher in the six month period ended October 31, 2006 than in the same period the year earlier (\$2.7 million and \$2.0 million respectively), which when combined with significantly higher exploration expenditures (\$4.6 million for the first six months of fiscal 2007 compared to \$2.6 million for the first six months of fiscal 2006) and higher general and administrative expenses (\$1.6 million for the first six months of fiscal 2007 compared to \$0.6 million for the same period a year earlier) and a \$2.4 million reduction in the recovery of investment in the Andacollo mine period over period (\$1.0 million for the first six months of fiscal 2007 compared to \$3.4 million for the first six months of fiscal 2006) resulted in a \$5.1 million decrease in income period over period.

Revenue

Revenue, derived entirely from the sale of gold and silver from the Denton-Rawhide mine, was \$2.6 million in Q2 2007, compared to \$1.7 million in Q2 2006. Revenue for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was higher than the same period of fiscal 2006, despite a 17% decrease in gold production, due to improvements in the realized gold price (\$621 per ounce for Q2 2007 compared to \$451 per ounce for Q2 2006) and an 11% increase in the number of ounces of gold sold during the quarter relative to the same period a year earlier (3,500 ounces of gold sold during Q2 2007 compared to 3,150 ounces of gold sold during Q2 2006).

Mine operating expenses were \$1.7 million in Q2 2007 compared to \$1.1 million in the same period a year earlier. This increase is a result of escalating costs for power and for consumables used in ore processing at Denton-Rawhide. The net result of the improvement in revenues and increase in mine operating expenses was a \$0.3 million increase in mine operating income for the current quarter (\$0.9 million for Q2 2007 compared to \$0.6 million for Q2 2006).

Expenses

Net non-operating expenses increased during Q2 2007 to \$3.2 million from \$1.7 million during Q2 2006. Exploration expenditures of \$2.5 million in Q2 2007 included costs related to the El Dorado feasibility study which was ongoing during the quarter, for which no similar costs occurred during Q2 2006 and reflect increases in personnel, equipment and consultant fees due to an overall increase in exploration activity. General and administrative expenses increased quarter over quarter, from \$0.3 million during Q2 2006 to \$1.0 million for Q2 2007 due to the hiring of new management and staff positions and the overall increase in corporate and exploration activities. The increase in exploration and general and administrative expenses quarter over quarter resulted in a \$1.5 million increase in expenses, from \$1.7 million for the three months ended October 31, 2005 to \$3.2 million for the three months ended October 31, 2006.

5. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Summary of Quarterly Results *(unaudited – table is in thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts)*

	Q2 2007	Q1 2007	Q4 2006	Q3 2006	Q2 2006	Q1 2006	Q4 2005	Q3 2005
Revenue	\$2,595	\$1,610	\$1,945	\$2,649	\$1,712	\$1,718	\$2,925	\$2,675
Net income (loss)	\$(1,355)	\$(2,046)	\$(1,721)	\$(624)	\$1,208	\$519	\$(277)	\$(637)
Net income (loss) per share basic and diluted	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$(0.01)

Revenues are a function of production levels from the Denton-Rawhide operation, which have generally declined over the last eight quarters, and the price of gold, which has generally risen during the same time frame. Over the last eight quarters, operating costs at the Denton-Rawhide mine have generally declined until the current quarter during which operating costs rose due to increases in costs associated with power and consumables used in the recovery of gold from the residual leach operation. Exploration expenditures have increased over the past three quarters due to the addition of 1 extra drill rig to the El Dorado exploration program. Quarterly exploration expenditures also increase from time to time due to extraordinary special projects such as pre-feasibility or feasibility studies, as occurred during the current quarter. With the exception of these extraordinary costs the majority of the Company's exploration expenditures are incurred on its ongoing El Dorado drill program. The Company typically experiences a net quarterly loss, the magnitude of which depends on the balance of production levels, gold price, mine operating income and exploration and general and administrative expenditures. The Company experienced a net quarterly profit during Q1 2006 and Q2 2006 as a result of recoveries of investment in the Andacollo mine at a time when exploration expenses were relatively low and revenues were relatively strong. Net income (loss) per share followed the same pattern as net income (loss) over the past 8 quarters as changes to the number of shares outstanding were negligible until Q4 2006 when the Company issued approximately 23 million shares in connection with an equity financing.

6. LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity

During Q2 2007, Pacific Rim's cash and cash equivalents increased by \$0.5 million, from \$0.9 million at July 31, 2006 to \$1.4 million at October 31, 2006. At October 31, 2006, temporary investments (consisting of short term, redeemable guaranteed investment certificates) and bullion were \$12.4 million and \$0.5 million respectively, compared to \$13.3 million and \$0.8 million respectively at July 31, 2006. In the Company's opinion, temporary investments and bullion are closely equivalent to cash, being immediately convertible to cash to cover short-term cash requirements.

During the first six months of fiscal 2007, the Company's cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$0.4 million from \$1.8 million at April 30, 2006 to \$1.4 million at October 31, 2006. At the end of Q2 2007, temporary investments and bullion were \$12.4 million and \$0.5 million respectively, compared to \$14.6 million and \$0.5 million respectively at April 30, 2006.

During Q2 2007 the Company received cash flow from the following sources: \$1.3 million from Denton Rawhide, \$0.9 million from the redemption of temporary investments, \$0.2 million in interest income and \$1.0 million from recovery of investment in the Andacollo mine. Outlays of cash during Q2 2007 included: \$2.3 million in direct exploration expenditures and \$0.6 million in direct general and administrative expenses. The net of these cash inflows and outlays was an increase in cash and cash equivalents for Q2 2007 of \$0.5 million.

Cash Flow Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities was \$(0.2) million in Q2 2007 compared to \$1.2 million in Q2 2006. The \$1.4 million decrease in cash flow provided by operating activities is primarily due to the decrease in net income quarter over quarter from \$1.2 million during Q2 2006 to a net loss of \$(1.4) million during Q2 2007.

For the first six months of fiscal 2007, cash flow provided by operating activities decreased by \$3.8 million, from \$1.1 million for the six month period ended October 31, 2005 to \$(2.7) million the six month period ended October 31, 2006. The difference is attributable primarily to a \$5.1 million decrease in net income period over period.

Cash Flow Provided by (Used For) Investing Activities

Cash flow provided by investing activities was \$0.6 million for Q2 2007 compared to a negligible amount used for investing activities in Q2 2006. The increase in cash flow provided by investing activities in Q2 2007 compared to Q2 2006 primarily reflects \$0.9 million in redemptions from the Company's temporary investments made during the current quarter compared to a negligible amount for the same period a year earlier.

Cash flow provided by investing activities increased by \$2.0 million, from a negligible amount for the six months ended October 31, 2005 to \$2.0 million for the six months ended October 31, 2006. The difference is a result of \$2.2 in redemptions from the Company's temporary investments less \$0.2 million in the purchase of property, plant and equipment made during the first six months of fiscal 2007 compared to negligible amounts for these items during the first six months of fiscal 2006.

Cash Flow Provided by Financing Activities

During Q2 2007, the Company received no cash flow from financing activities compared to \$0.1 million for Q2 2006. The Q2 2006 financing cash flow is related to the issuance of 156,800 shares upon the exercise of stock options (at an average price of CDN \$0.58 per share).

Cash flow provided by financing activities was \$0.3 million for both the six months ended October 31, 2006 and October 31, 2005. Financing cash flow during the current six-month period related to the issuance of 959,000 common shares upon the exercise of stock options (at an average price of CDN \$0.29 per share) while financing cash flow for the same period a year earlier was from the issuance of 754,100 shares upon the exercise of stock options (at an average price of CDN \$0.55 per share).

Capital Resources and Financial Condition

At October 31, 2006 the book value of Pacific Rim's current assets stood at \$14.8 million compared to \$17.3 million at April 30, 2006. The decrease in current assets is primarily a result of decreases in cash and cash equivalents (\$1.4 million at October 31, 2006 compared to \$1.8 million at April 30, 2006) and temporary investments (\$12.4 million at October 31, 2006 compared to \$14.6 million at April 30, 2006), marginally offset by increases in production inventory (\$0.4 million at October 31, 2006 compared to \$0.3 million at April 30, 2006). The Company's total assets at October 31, 2006 were \$22.7 million compared to \$24.9 million at April 30, 2006, with property, plant and equipment, and closure fund balances essentially unchanged. At October 31, 2006, Pacific Rim had current liabilities of \$1.2 million, compared to \$1.0 million at April 30, 2006. Currently, Pacific Rim has no debt.

The \$2.5 million decrease in current assets combined with the \$0.2 million increase in current liabilities, resulted in a \$2.6 million reduction in working capital from \$16.3 million at April 30, 2006 to \$13.7 million at October 31, 2006.

Pacific Rim only forecasts production levels, revenue and cash flow from the Denton-Rawhide gold mine roughly 6 months in advance due to the variability in recoveries that are inherent in a residual heap leach operation, and the volatility in gold price. Denton-Rawhide is expected to contribute additional funds over the coming fiscal year that will be used for general and administrative and exploration expenses. The Company believes it has sufficient working capital in place to adequately cover its planned expenditures through the remainder of fiscal 2007. If the Company decides to commence development activities at El Dorado during the remainder of the fiscal year, including construction of an access / haulage ramp at El Dorado, additional financing will be required.

Pacific Rim, received \$1.0 million during Q1 2007 in recovery of investment in the Andacollo mine, compared to \$2.3 in receipts from the same source during Q2 2006. Future payments related to the sale of the Andacollo mine are secured by a promissory note in the amount of \$1,400 (payable by September 20, 2007); which amounts will be conservatively recorded as received. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

7. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company is committed to payments under operating leases for office premises, residential housing leases in El Salvador, a photocopier, and vehicles through to 2009 as described in Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company's contractual obligations have not materially changed from those disclosed in its 2006 Annual Report.

8. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has not adopted any new accounting policies or implemented any accounting changes during the current reporting period. Readers are referred to the Company's 2006 Annual Report for a complete discussion of Critical Accounting Policies.

9. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

History of Losses

The Company has a history of losses and may continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future. As of October 31, 2006, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$56.7 million. The Company's sole source of operating revenue is derived from its interest in Denton-Rawhide. Production at Denton-Rawhide decreased during Q2 2007 and is expected to continue to decline as the operation progresses through the residual leach phase. Because of uncertainties as to the total amount of recoverable gold on the Denton-Rawhide heap leach pile, the ultimate vs. projected recovery rate and other factors beyond the Company's control, the Company is unable to reliably estimate its share of gold production from Denton-Rawhide for the remainder of fiscal 2007. There can be no assurance that the Company will realize revenue growth or achieve profitability.

Financing Risks

The Company anticipates that cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments and bullion, combined with the expected cash generated from leaching activities at Denton-Rawhide and future payments due from the sale of the Andacollo mine asset will be sufficient to fund the Company's cash requirements and current exploration activities through the remainder of the current fiscal year but are not sufficient to fully fund significant development activities such as the construction of an underground access/haulage ramp at the El Dorado Property. There can be no assurance that the Company's exploration programs will result in locating additional commercially exploitable mineral ores or that the Company's properties will be successfully developed. Further, there can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate.

There is no assurance that operating cash flow from Denton-Rawhide will continue to be sufficient (see "History of Losses" and "Metal Price Volatility") or that additional funding will be available to further exploration and development of the Company's projects or to fulfill its obligations under any applicable agreements. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of its securities, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects with a possible loss of some properties.

Exploration Risks

Resource exploration, development, and operations is a highly speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts

resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Except for the Denton-Rawhide mine, which has ceased mining activity and is in a residual leaching phase, and the El Dorado Property, which contains proven and probable reserves, none of the Company's properties have a known body of ore and any proposed exploration programs are an exploratory search for ore.

The Company's principal exploration property is located in El Salvador which country imposes certain requirements and obligations on the owners of exploratory properties including application requirements, periodic reporting requirements, limited terms and certain fees and royalty payments. The Company may acquire interests in properties in other North, Central and South American countries that may place substantial restrictions on the Company's exploratory and development activities. The Company believes it has and will continue to carefully evaluate the political and economic environment in considering properties for acquisition. There can be no assurance that additional significant restrictions will not be placed on the Company's properties or its operations. Such restrictions may have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operation.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations and other conditions may be encountered in the mining process. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, accidents or injury to employees, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure against or which for economic reasons it may elect not to insure. The payment of such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. In addition, there are a number of uncertainties inherent in any mining activity as to the location of economic ore reserves, the development of appropriate metallurgical processes, the receipt of necessary governmental permits, the construction of mining and processing facilities, and the appropriate financing thereof. There can be no assurance that the Company's exploration and acquisition programs will yield new reserves to expand current resources. The development of the Company's properties will require the commitment of substantial financial resources to conduct the time-consuming exploration and development of properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any additional revenues or achieve profitability.

Uncertainty of Mineralization Estimates

Although mineral resource and reserve estimates cited in this document have been carefully calculated, prepared, reviewed and/or verified by independent mining experts who are Qualified Persons, and have been reviewed by the Company, and the Company believes that the methods used to estimate such mineral reserves and mineral resources are appropriate, such figures are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of gold and/or silver from mineral resources or reserves will in fact be realized or that an identified mineral resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources are inherently imprecise and depend to some extent on statistical inferences drawn from limited drilling, which may prove unreliable. Estimates of mineral resources and reserves, production and capital costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements,

weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results. There can be no assurance that the percentage of gold recovered in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale heap leaching. Furthermore, no assurances can be given that the indicated level of recovery of gold or other minerals will be realized. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the deposits or the processing of new or different grades, may cause mining operations to be unprofitable in any particular period.

Title to Properties

The Company's exploration properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or local land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. As part of its investigations, the Company has investigated and believes it has good title to its properties. However, the Company cannot guarantee that adverse claims to title will not arise in the future, nor can it express an opinion on how difficult the resolution of such claims would be under the laws of foreign jurisdictions. The Company is in the process of converting a portion of its El Dorado Property exploration licenses to an exploitation concession and has made the necessary applications and carried out the studies requested by the authorities, including an environmental impact study. The approval of the El Dorado environmental impact study by the environmental ministry is a requirement for approval of the exploitation concession by the economic ministry. The Company cannot say with certainty when or if the authorities in El Salvador will approve the El Dorado environmental impact study or grant the Company an exploitation concession. El Salvadoran administrative rules and procedures assure the Company exclusive rights to the proposed exploitation concession area while the conversion process is underway.

Metal Price Volatility

The Company's ability to generate profits from its residual leach operations at Denton-Rawhide or any future mining operations is directly related to the international price of gold, which is not within the control of the Company. The gold price has a history of extreme volatility and there can be significant upward or downward movements in price in a short period of time. Gold prices historically have fluctuated widely and are influenced by a number of factors beyond the control or influence of the Company. Some factors that affect the price of gold include: industrial and jewelry demand; central bank lending or purchases or sales of gold bullion; forward or short sales of gold by producers and speculators; future level of gold production; and rapid short-term changes in supply and demand due to speculative or hedging activities by producers, individuals or funds. Gold prices are also affected by macroeconomic factors including: confidence in the global monetary system; expectations of the future rate of inflation; the availability and attractiveness of alternative investment vehicles; the general level of interest rates; the strength of, and confidence in the U.S. dollar, the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted, and other major currencies; global and regional political or economic events; and costs of production of other gold producing companies whose costs are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Government Law, Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements

The Company's El Dorado, Santa Rita and Zamora/Cerro Colorado properties are located in El Salvador. In addition, the Company holds or seeks to acquire properties for exploration in other Central and South American countries. Mineral exploration and mining activities in foreign countries are subject to risks normally associated with the conduct of business in foreign countries and in addition its business activities may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations as these evolve in sovereign nations. These risks may include foreign labour disputes, invalidation of governmental orders, uncertain political and economic environments, war or civil disturbances, changes in laws, changes in foreign exchange rates, regulations and policies of governments, changes in foreign tax laws, delays in obtaining necessary permits, limitations on the repatriation of earnings and original investments and increased costs of and difficulty in obtaining financing.

The management of the Company uses its collective experience in international mineral exploration and development to assess the risks that exist in various countries. When determining whether or not to proceed with an investment in a particular country, management compares the potential benefits of a country's geological potential with the long-term political and economic risks. However, as with all other types of international business operations, currency fluctuations, exchange controls, change to tax regimes and political action could impair the value of the Company's assets in such foreign jurisdictions.

Mining operations have inherent risks and liabilities associated with possible pollution of the environment and with the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration or the production of metals from producing mines. Laws and regulations involving the protection and remediation of the environment and governmental policies and regulations for the implementation of such laws and regulations are constantly changing and are, in general, becoming more restrictive and more costly to abide by. There may be costs and delays associated with compliance with these laws or regulations that could prohibit the Company from the development or expansion of a mine. Mine closure and reclamation cost requirements could change from current estimates. The Company strives to ensure, and to the best of the Company's knowledge, it is operating in compliance with all applicable environmental and mine closing regulations.

Forward Selling Activities

The Company may utilize forward selling to protect the selling price of a portion of its gold production from the Denton-Rawhide mine. Silver production is sold in the spot market. The market risk to the Company's cash flow from forward selling relates to the possible failure of the counter-parties to honor their commitment to purchase the gold when the price exceeds the appropriate spot price at maturity. Counter-parties to any forward sale contracts are large international credit worthy institutions. The market risk to the Company of any gold forward sale contracts would relate to the possibility that the Company may not produce sufficient gold at the appropriate time to meet the obligations as they arise.

Dependence on Management

The success of the operations and activities of the Company is dependent to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of its management team. Investors must be willing to rely to a

significant extent on their discretion and judgment. The Company does not maintain key employee insurance on any of its employees.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In accordance with the laws of British Columbia, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Competition for Other Assets

Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of gold acquisition opportunities available worldwide. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies having substantial capabilities and substantially greater financial and technical resources than the Company, the Company may be unable to acquire future potential gold mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. The Company also competes with other mining companies in the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Currency Fluctuations May Affect the Costs of Doing Business

The Company's activities and offices are currently located in Canada, the United States, Argentina, El Salvador and Chile. Gold and silver are sold in international markets at prices denominated in U.S. dollars. However, some of the costs associated with the Company's activities in Canada, Chile, Argentina and El Salvador may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Any appreciation of these currencies vis a vis the U.S. dollar could increase the Company's cost of doing business in these countries. In addition, the U.S. dollar is subject to fluctuation in value vis a vis the Canadian dollar. The Company does not utilize hedging programs to mitigate the effect of currency movements.

The Company's Insurance Coverage May Be Inadequate

The mining industry is subject to significant inherent risks. While where applicable, the Company has purchased property, business interruption (Denton-Rawhide only) and liability insurance that it believes is appropriate for the level of risk incurred, it does not carry insurance for political risk, environmental damage or pollution because such coverage cannot be purchased

at reasonable costs. This lack of insurance coverage could result in material economic harm to the Company if a significant claim against the Company should occur.

Reclamation Risks at Denton-Rawhide

The Denton-Rawhide mine is an open pit heap leach operation that ceased active mining in October 2002. The final reclamation and closure plan for Denton-Rawhide has been submitted to the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection for approval. The Coordinating Committee of the Denton-Rawhide mine determined, for the purposes of the Reclamation Trust, total reclamation and severance costs for the Denton-Rawhide mine of \$9.8 million, of which 49% are to the account of the Company and contributed to the Reclamation Trust. This determination of reclamation and severance costs is for the purposes of the Reclamation Trust only and although believed to be sufficient to handle all remaining closing costs may not be a true reflection of actual reclamation and closure costs of the Denton-Rawhide mine.

Increased Costs and Compliance Risks as a Result of Being a Public Company

Legal, accounting and other expenses associated with public company reporting requirements have increased significantly in the past few years. The Company anticipates that costs will continue to increase with recently adopted corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*, as well as new rules implemented by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the AMEX and the TSX. The Company expects these rules and regulations, in particular Section 404 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*, to significantly increase its legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time-consuming and costly. The Company is currently preparing for compliance with Section 404; however, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to effectively meet all of the requirements of Section 404 in the required timeframe. Any failure to effectively implement new or improved internal controls, or to resolve difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results, cause the Company to fail to meet reporting obligations or result in management being required to give a qualified assessment of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting or the Company's independent auditors providing an adverse opinion regarding management's assessment. Any such result could cause investors to lose confidence in the Company's reported financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's stock price. The Company also expects these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for it to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and it may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for the Company to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on its board of directors or as executive officers. If the Company fails to maintain the adequacy of its internal controls, the Company's ability to provide accurate financial statements and comply with the requirements of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* could be impaired, which could cause the Company's stock price to decrease.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Environmental

Environmental stewardship, social responsibility and sustainability are core values of Pacific Rim Mining Corp. The Company places high importance on conducting its exploration programs so as to minimize its impact on the environment, adopting best practices in all areas, meeting international standards at a minimum and exceeding standards where possible and operating in a culturally sensitive, respectful manner. Pacific Rim works diligently, on an ongoing basis, to earn and maintain its 'social license' in all jurisdictions and communities in which it operates.

In September 2004, the Company submitted an Environmental Impact Study ("EIS") for a 750 tonne per day ("tpd") operation to the El Salvadoran Environmental and Natural Resources Ministry ("MARN"). In September 2005, the finalized EIS (incorporating comments from MARN) was resubmitted to MARN, which then granted final technical approval of the EIS, and instructed the Company to submit the EIS for public comment. The public comment period ran for two weeks in October 2005. In March 2006, the Company received from MARN a list of issues raised during the public comment period and was asked to amend the EIS to address these issues. The amended EIS was resubmitted to MARN during Q2 2007 and the Company is now awaiting further instructions from MARN or final acceptance of the EIS and granting of an environmental permit.

Pacific Rim has on deposit in a closure trust fund \$3.3 million (fair market value of \$3.4 million) as of October 31, 2006, to fund its portion of the reclamation costs associated with closure of the Denton-Rawhide mine. Current reclamation work is being funded primarily from operating cash flow. Reclamation expenditures (Pacific Rim's portion) totaling \$0.1 million are anticipated to be spent at Denton-Rawhide in the remainder of fiscal 2007, with a further \$1.8 million in estimated closure costs thereafter. No further trust funding is expected to be required. A closure plan for the Denton-Rawhide mine was submitted to the appropriate agencies for approval during fiscal 2005 and is currently being reviewed.

Community Relations

Pacific Rim Mining Corp. is committed to providing long term, sustainable benefits to the communities in which it operates and to sharing its success with local stakeholders. Please refer to the Company's 2006 annual report and the Company's website for a discussion of community benefit initiatives being undertaken by Pacific Rim in the towns and villages in and around the Company's El Dorado gold project.

11. OUTLOOK

Pacific Rim anticipates continued gold production from the Denton-Rawhide mine through the remainder of fiscal 2006 and beyond, with a continued decrease in production rates as the operation progresses through the residual leaching phase.

Available funds will continue to be spent primarily on the El Dorado gold project in El Salvador and on corporate overheads. The Company has returned the focus of its El Dorado drill program to the testing of exploration targets, following the completion of the South Minita delineation drill program during Q1 2007. A number of new zones of gold mineralization have been discovered during Q2 2007 and these zones will continue to be tested for continuity and dimension during the coming fiscal quarter.

With its drill permit for the south El Dorado project area now approved, the Company intends to drill test the targets it has identified in this area in the coming months, including the extension of the 6 km long Minita vein system, the Nance Dulce zone, and the Hacienda and Gallardo vein structures.

A feasibility study is currently underway that will consider the economics of expanding the operation proposed in the Company's January 2005 pre-feasibility study based on the Minita deposit alone, to include the South Minita deposit. The feasibility study, anticipated in the Company's Q1 2007 MD&A to be completed on or about December 2006 will require several additional months to complete and is now expected on or before the end of the first half of calendar 2007.

The Company is currently awaiting approval of the conversion of its core El Dorado claim from an Exploration License to an Exploitation Concession, the granting of which conveys to the Company a permit to construct and operate a mine. Mine development activities can not proceed until such time as the Exploitation Concession is granted. If and when the Company decides to commence development activities at El Dorado, additional financing will be required.

During the remainder of fiscal 2007 Pacific Rim intends to resume its Phase 1 Santa Rita drill program, with its eventual scope dependant on results.

12. NON-GAAP MEASURES

This document includes certain non-GAAP performance measures including "total cash production costs" that do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Pacific Rim believes that these measures are commonly used, in conjunction with conventional GAAP measures, by certain investors to enhance their understanding of the Company's performance. The Company's use of these non-GAAP measures is intended to provide additional information that should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for performance measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to reported GAAP measures.

Unit Costs (table is in thousands of US dollars except gold ounces and cost per ounce)

	Fiscal 2007 Total Cash Production Costs to October 31, 2006		Fiscal 2006 Total Cash Production Costs To October 31, 2005	
	3 months ended	6 months ended	3 months ended	6 months ended
Operating costs	\$1,724	\$2,690	\$1,096	\$2,000
Silver credits realized	\$(423)	\$(423)	\$(292)	\$(468)
Cost base for calculation	\$1,301	\$2,267	\$804	\$1,532
Gold ounces produced	3,048	6,025	3,697	7,963
Cost base per gold ounce produced	\$427	\$376	\$217	\$192

13. ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional sources of information regarding Pacific Rim Mining Corp. include the Company's: unaudited interim financial statements published quarterly; Annual Information Form (available at www.sedar.com); 20-F filing (available at www.sec.gov); and website www.pacrim-mining.com.

14. NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 DISCLOSURE AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

National Instrument 43-101

Mr. William Gehlen, VP Exploration, supervises Pacific Rim's exploration work on the El Dorado project. Mr. Gehlen is a Certified Professional Geologist with the AIPG (No. 10626), an employee of Pacific Rim and a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.

Mr. David Ernst, Chief Geologist, supervises Pacific Rim's project generation initiatives. Mr. Ernst is geologist licensed by the State of Washington, an employee of Pacific Rim Mining Corp. and a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

Pacific Rim's drill sampling procedures follow the Exploration Best Practices Guidelines outlined by the Mining Standards Task Force and adopted by The Toronto Stock Exchange. Samples are assayed using fire assay with a gravimetric finish on a 30-gram split. Quality control measures, including check- and sample standard-assaying, are being implemented. Samples are assayed by Inspectorate America Corporation in Reno, Nevada USA, an ISO 9002 certified laboratory which is independent of Pacific Rim Mining Corp.

The July 2006 El Dorado resource estimate was prepared by Mr. Steve Ristorcelli, P.Geo. of Mine Development Associates, Reno, Nevada. Mr. Ristorcelli is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. The resource estimate conforms to current CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. A technical report in support of the updated El Dorado resource estimate presented above was filed with SEDAR on July 31, 2006. The report was co-authored by Mr. Steve Ristorcelli, P.Geo. and Mr. Peter Ronning, P.Eng., each of whom are independent Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101.

The January 2005 El Dorado pre-feasibility study is supported by a technical report prepared for Pacific Rim Mining Corp. by SRK Consulting (US) Inc. of Denver Colorado, entitled “Pre-Feasibility Study, El Dorado Project, El Salvador”, dated January 21, 2005 and publicly available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). The primary author of the report is Mr. William F. Tanaka, a Qualified Person independent of Pacific Rim, as defined in NI 43-101. Mr. Tanaka is a member of the Society of Mining Engineers (SME) and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (mAUSIMM).

The terms “measured resource”, “indicated resource”, “inferred resource”, “proven reserve” and “probable reserve” used in this document are Canadian mining terms as defined in NI 43-101 and CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves have not been demonstrated to be economically and legally extractable. Mineral resource estimates do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution. It should not be assumed that all or any part of a resource will ever be converted to a reserve. These mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is also no certainty that these inferred resources will be converted to measured and indicated resource categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves once economic considerations are applied.

The term “bankable” in reference to a feasibility study is defined as a comprehensive analysis of a project’s economics and is used by the banking industry for financing purposes.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Resources and Reserves

We advise U.S. investors that while the terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required to be reported by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. As such, information contained in this document concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. "Inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and a great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of a "mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of an "inferred mineral resource" exists, or is economically or legally mineable. U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in the "measured mineral resource" or "indicated mineral resource" categories will ever be converted into reserves.

"Mineral reserves" have been calculated in accordance with NI 43-101 as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, SEC Industry Guide 7 (as interpreted by the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission) applies different standards for the disclosure of reserves. U.S. investors are cautioned that the reserves presented above, while in compliance with Canadian standards and regulations, do not meet the following requirements of reserve disclosure under U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines:

the Minita reserves are based on a pre-feasibility level study (as allowed under Canadian regulations) rather than a "final" or "bankable" level feasibility study as required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; and, the Minita reserves are calculated using gold and silver prices of \$350 and \$5.00, respectively (the industry standard current at the time of the Minita reserve calculation), rather than the historic three year average prices required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (which as at January 21, 2005, the date of the Minita reserve calculation, would have been a \$360.94 gold price and \$5.38 silver price).

Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 concerning the Company's plans for its properties, operations and other matters. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Statements concerning reserves and mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed, and in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends", or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements." Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- risks related to gold price and other commodity price fluctuations;
- risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits;
- risks related to the inherent uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses;
- results of initial feasibility, prefeasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations;
- mining and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in production;
- the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies;
- the uncertainty of profitability based upon the Company's history of losses;
- risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms;
- risks related to environmental regulation and liability;
- risks related to hedging activities;

- political and regulatory risks associated with mining and exploration; and
- other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy.

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements.

Dated December 15, 2006