

ALMADEN MINERALS LTD.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

Almaden Minerals Ltd. ("Almaden" or "the Company") is an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties of merit with focus on Canada, the United States and Mexico with the aim of developing them to a stage where they can be exploited at a profit or where joint ventures may be arranged whereby other companies provide funding for development and exploitation. The Company's common stock is quoted on the NYSE AMEX under the trading symbol AAU and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol AMM.

This management discussion and analysis of the consolidated operating results and financial condition of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2009 is prepared as of August 13, 2009 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). All dollar amounts referred to in this discussion and analysis are expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated otherwise. Additional information relating to Almaden is available on its website at www.almadenminerals.com, on the Canadian Securities Administrator's website at www.sedar.com, and on the EDGAR section of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, Almaden continued to focus on identifying and acquiring mineral exploration projects that the Company could upgrade by way of early stage exploration and then option to other parties for further exploration and development. Exploration was carried out during the period on several properties to prepare them for possible optioning out and the Company negotiated a new option agreement on the Tuligtic project in Mexico with Antofagasta Minerals S.A.

Exploration work was also carried out by others on projects already optioned out. The sections in this document titled "Exploration – Canada", "Exploration – Mexico" and "Exploration – United States" fully describe the activities during the quarter.

Almaden's cash position at June 30, 2009 was \$11.6 million. Expenditures during the period were partially offset by a \$215,000 flow-through financing (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources").

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – Second Quarter

For the quarter ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded a net loss of \$591,241 or \$0.01 per share (2008 - \$887,160 or \$0.02 per share). The decrease in net loss was primarily due an increase in other income from contract services provided to a third party and a decrease in general exploration expenses although write-downs of interests in mineral properties increased.

Because the Company is an exploration company, it has no revenue from mining operations. During the quarter ended June 30, 2009, revenue primarily consisted of other income from contract services provided to a third party. During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, revenue consisted of other income from contract services provided to third parties and interest income.

General and administrative expenses were \$273,219 in the second quarter of 2009, consistent with the second quarter of 2008 - \$270,999. The Company participated in the Atlanta Investment Conference and continued to retain Casey Research for a sponsored profile on the Kitco Casey website.

General exploration expenses of \$170,505 were lower in the quarter ended June 30, 2009 (2008 - \$519,332) as a result of a decrease in regional exploration being undertaken in the quarter.

Significant non-cash items in both quarters include write-downs of interests in mineral properties which fluctuate period to period based on management's evaluation of the carrying value of each mineral property interest held at that time.

Summary of quarterly information

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information for each of the Company's last eight quarters:

| | Jun 30 2009 | Mar 31 2009 | Dec 31 2008 | Sep 30 2008 | Jun 30 2008 | Mar 31 2008 | Dec 31 2007 | Sep 30 2007 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total revenues | \$501,673 | \$383,715 | \$367,766 | \$(79,912) | \$297,264 | \$260,683 | \$136,224 | \$161,495 |
| Net loss | 591,241 | 260,401 | 1,364,193 | 1,017,095 | 887,160 | 693,194 | 302,688 | 599,652 |
| Net loss per share | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Income (loss) on mineral property options | 32,976 | 11,873 | (5,322) | 239,916 | 89,184 | 10,465 | 179,662 | 1,038,287 |
| Write-down of interests in mineral properties | 558,133 | 139,140 | 373,705 | 628,405 | 219,407 | 219,148 | 170,683 | 361,264 |
| Stock option compensation | - | - | 340,600 | 36,400 | 65,000 | 39,600 | 115,500 | 585,000 |
| Working capital | 12,629,904 | 12,747,944 | 13,177,348 | 13,767,486 | 15,876,451 | 16,567,588 | 17,415,132 | 18,845,987 |
| Total assets | 23,866,203 | 24,502,185 | 24,402,080 | 25,581,920 | 27,713,317 | 27,588,325 | 27,969,639 | 28,925,586 |

Almaden's exploration expenditures and administrative costs vary with the activities described in this MD&A. Income on mineral property options and the recording of stock based compensation expense has caused the net loss to vary significantly between quarters. The Company also regularly writes down the value of mineral properties and these amounts can also vary significantly with the exploration results.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – Year to date

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded a net loss of \$851,642 or \$0.02 per share (2008 – \$1,580,354 or \$0.03 per share). The decrease in net loss was primarily due an increase in other income from contract services provided to a third party and a decrease in general exploration expenses although write-downs of interests in mineral properties increased.

Because the Company is an exploration company, it has no revenue from mining operations. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, revenue consisted of other income from contact services provided to a third party. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, revenue consisted mainly of interest income, other income from contract services provided to third parties and the sale of certain geological data.

General and administrative expenses were \$650,021 in the six months ended June 30, 2009, consistent with the six months ended June 30, 2008 - \$612,516. The Company participated in the Vancouver Resource Investment Conference, the Prospectors and Developers Association Conference in Toronto and the Atlanta Investment Conference. The Company continued to retain Casey Research for a sponsored profile on the Kitco Casey website.

General exploration expenses were \$347,659 in the six months ended June 30, 2009 (2008 - \$774,072). The decrease is due to less regional exploration being undertaken in Mexico and western USA. In the comparable period, general exploration expenses also included an amount for a late invoice received in the period for a property which was dropped in prior periods.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At June 30, 2009, the Company had working capital of \$12,629,904 including cash and cash equivalents of \$11,570,743 compared to working capital of \$13,177,348 including cash and cash equivalents of \$12,318,950 at December 31, 2008. The decrease in working capital and cash and cash equivalents is primarily due to the expenditures on mineral properties. In addition, the market value of the Company's inventory of gold bullion (1,597 ounces) at June 30, 2009 was \$1,710,626 or \$1,435,858 above book value as presented in the financial statements. The Company was assessed additional mineral tax of \$197,233 plus interest of \$84,638 by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines (the "Ministry"). The assessment related to the deductibility of certain expenditures between February 1, 1995 and January 31, 1997. The Company appealed the Ministry's decision and on July 3, 2009, the Supreme Court of British Columbia made judgement in favour of the Company. The \$281,871 the Company paid and expensed in order to reduce the exposure to interest charges will be refunded with interest. Costs were also awarded to the Company. The Company's cash resources are sufficient to meet its working capital and mineral exploration requirements for at least the next year. The Company has no long-term debt.

Cash from operations during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 was \$363,934 (2008 – cash used in operation \$136,308), after adjusting for non-cash activities. Significant non-cash items include accounts receivable and write-down of interests in mineral properties, as discussed above.

During the current and comparable quarters, no funds were received from the issuance of shares.

Cash used for investing activities during the second quarter of 2009 was \$217,821 (2008 - \$546,698). Significant items include net expenditures on mineral property interests of \$231,419 (2008 - \$795,235) including further evaluation of the Elk gold property in B.C. (\$55,104), completion of a drill program on the ATW diamond property in the Northwest Territories (\$52,906), a geological mapping and sampling program on the Caldera property (\$38,880) and the commencement of a drill program on the Tuligic property (\$27,270), all in Mexico. Investments in mineral property interests are net of any proceeds received from option agreements and costs recovered or written-off.

Cash used in operations in the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$169,583 (2008 - \$464,552) after adjusting for non-cash activities. Significant changes in non-cash items include write-down of mineral properties.

During the current six month period, the Company received \$209,087 net of share issue costs on closing a private placement financing of 226,316 units at a price of \$0.95 per unit. Each unit consists of one common flow-through share and one-half of a non-flow-through warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$1.15 per share until March 31, 2010. 7,000 non-flow-through common shares were issued to a finder in respect of this placement. During 2008, \$240,878 was received from the issuance of 100,000 flow-through common shares at \$2.50 per share pursuant to a private placement less share issue costs and \$282,705 was received on the exercise of stock options.

Cash used for investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$787,711 (2008 - \$803,304). Significant items in the current period include investments made in mineral property interests. Investments made in mineral properties in the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$794,946 (2008 - \$1,580,692) and include a drill program and further evaluation on the ATW diamond property in the Northwest Territories (\$326,720), a geological mapping and sampling program on the Caldera property (\$114,609), further evaluation of the Elk gold property in B.C. (\$75,138), and geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys on the San Carlos copper gold property in Mexico (\$69,418). Investments in mineral property interests are net of any proceeds received from option agreements and costs recovered or written-off. Attached to this management's discussion and analysis is a schedule of acquisition and deferred exploration expenditures on the Company's primary properties during the six months ended June 30, 2009. Significant items in the comparable period include investments made in mineral property interests and the sale of equity securities. The Company disposes of its equity securities when, in the view of management, favorable market conditions exist for any of its holdings.

EXPLORATION PROJECTS

CANADA

Elk – The Company appointed G & T Metallurgical Services Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. to carry out ore processing test work on samples from the deposit. The metallurgical study was completed which indicated precious metal recoveries of about 95%. The Company is considering various options to advance this high grade project, keeping the changing price of gold in mind. More economic and technical studies will be carried out. Further discussions are expected with parties interested in a joint venture with a view to advancing it towards production. A National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate is available at www.sedar.com. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, \$75,138 was spent on further evaluation of the property.

ATW - The Company has a net 63.3% interest in this diamond property through its ownership of shares in ATW Resources Ltd. which is holding the claims in trust. During 2008, the Company completed a till sampling program with encouraging results. A kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM) plume was traced to what is believed to be its source. Electron microprobe analysis of some KIMs indicated the possibility of five separate sources of these minerals clustered in an area of about two kilometers by eight hundred metres. A review of previous geophysical anomalies was completed which selected drilling targets. A diamond drill program in March 2009 tested nine targets, none of which were kimberlite. Other methods of isolating the source of the KIM's will be reviewed over the summer. Several claims will be surveyed and brought to lease and a further bathymetric survey is planned. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company incurred \$326,720 of costs on the project.

UNITED STATES

Willow – The Willow property was acquired by staking in 2007 and is 100% owned by the Company. At the end of 2008, compilation of data was underway and a large anomalous IP feature coincident with gold in soil and promising alteration had been located. The Company plans further work to define drill targets for permitting in 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company incurred \$14,245 on exploration expenses. The Company will seek a partner for this project.

MEXICO

Caballo Blanco – During 2007, Almaden re-acquired a 100% interest in the property subject to a sliding scale NSR. The Company entered into an agreement with Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. (“CGH”) whereby CGH can acquire a 70% interest in the property by issuing 1 million shares of CGH to Almaden (received) and making a US\$500,000 payment (received), spending US\$12.0 million on exploration and funding all costs required for the completion of a bankable feasibility study. All work is being conducted by CGH. During the quarter ended March 31, 2009, CGH announced 14 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 3,603 metres. News releases describing the results are available at www.sedar.com. The Company incurred \$8,863 of costs on the property during the six months ended June 30, 2009 which were not recovered from CGH.

Tuligic - On March 23, 2009, the Company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, signed an option agreement to allow Antofagasta Minerals S.A. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Antofagasta PLC) to earn a 60% interest in the property by spending a total of US\$7 million over five years and making payments to Almaden of US\$50,000, US\$100,000, US\$150,000 and US\$700,000 on the first, second, third and fifth anniversary date of March 23, 2009. Antofagasta can earn an additional 15% interest in the property by funding and delivering a feasibility study on or before the seventh anniversary date of the effective date of the agreement. Further geological mapping has been completed and drill targets selected. Drilling commenced at the end of June 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company incurred \$197,917 of exploration costs on the property. The Company received US\$150,000 (C\$174,000) from Antofagasta for exploration.

San Carlos - Further geological reconnaissance and sampling undertaken in early 2009 produced further encouragement. A news release describing the results is available at www.sedar.com. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company incurred \$69,418 of exploration costs including \$25,931 in claim maintenance costs. At June 30, 2009, the Company has written down the carrying value of this property to \$1. A new partner will be sought for the project.

Caldera - This property was discovered by the Company during 2007 during a regional exploration program and expanded during 2008. Further geological mapping and sampling were carried out in March and April 2009 with encouraging results. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company incurred \$114,609 in exploration costs on the property. A partner will be sought for this project.

VARIOUS OTHER PROPERTIES

Viky - During 2008, Apex Silver Mines Limited (“Apex”) spent US\$772,527 on the property, including drilling, prior to relinquishing its option. The Company has reviewed the Apex work and considers the main target on the property remains untested. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company incurred \$6,572 in costs to maintain the claims which were written off to operations.

Yago – During 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd. (“Spire”) whereby Spire could have earned a 60% interest in the property. On March 24, 2009 Spire acknowledged they were in default in observing the terms of the agreement and quit claimed and released all interest in the prospect back to the Company. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company incurred \$28,725 in costs which were written off to operations.

Bufa - The Company re-negotiated its option with Lincoln Gold Corporation (“Lincoln”) in April 2007. Lincoln spent a total of \$1,500,000 on the property in 2008. The Company has no planned 2009 exploration program with all work being conducted by Lincoln. Lincoln has advised that they are planning to include drilling for an exploration program later this year.

Matehuapil and Santa Isabela - During 2007, the Company was successful in a bid for the government owned Matehuapil mineral concession that adjoins the Santa Isabela property. In December 2007, the Company entered into an option agreement with Apex Silver Mines Limited (“Apex”) whereby Apex can acquire a 60% interest in the Matehuapil mineral concession by making payments of Mexican peso \$3,312,000 by July 10, 2009, being 60% of the purchase payments (Mexican peso \$1,987,200 received), and spending US\$2.6 million on exploration by December 1, 2013. The Company has no planned 2009 exploration program with all work being conducted by Apex. The Company has received notification of a Joint Plan of Reorganization of Apex Silver Mines Limited and Apex Silver Mines Corporation under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company received an option payment from Apex in the amount of \$56,966. Further work is expected on several targets identified by Apex.

Realito – During the six months ended June 30, 2009, a rock, soil and stream sediment sampling program was completed on this 100% owned project in Sonora State, Mexico at a cost of \$54,496 which was written off to operations. Further mapping

and soil and rock-chip sampling provided mixed results. No decision has been made on a further work program.

Tarsis Capital Corp. - The Company owns 4,100,000 common shares of Tarsis Capital Corp. ("Tarsis"), representing 27.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of Tarsis. Some of the shares are subject to Escrow Restrictions as imposed by the TSX Venture Exchange. The shares were acquired during 2007 pursuant to the terms of an agreement under which Tarsis acquired the MOR, Cabin Lake, Caribou Creek, Goz Creek, Tim, Meister River, and Erika properties. In addition, a 2% net smelter return royalty is payable to the Company with regard to minerals produced, saved and sold from the properties. An additional 500,000 common shares of Tarsis was issued in 2008 when Tarsis entered into an option agreement with an arm's length third party whereby that party agreed to expend a minimum of \$500,000 to earn its interest and has incurred expenditures of \$200,000 within 24 months of the closing date of the agreement. Tarsis optioned the Tim claims to a third party and the spending required to trigger the share issue was completed. Also, during the second quarter of 2008, the Company sold the Prospector Mountain copper silver gold prospect to Tarsis for \$30,000, 100,000 common shares and a 2% net smelter royalty. On July 7, 2009, Tarsis completed a private placement and Almaden's interest was diluted to 27.6%.

Qualified Person under NI 41-101

Morgan Poliquin, P.Eng., a qualified person under the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 and the President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Almaden, has reviewed the technical information in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Disclosure controls and procedures

As at December 31, 2008, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the officers have concluded that, as of June 30, 2009, the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries would be known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the management's discussion and analysis and the consolidated financial statements contained in this report were being prepared.

Internal controls over financial reporting

The Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer have designed, or have caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that there has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three month period ended June 30, 2009, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Contractual commitments

The Company is committed under an operating lease for its office premises with the following aggregate minimum lease payments to the expiration of the lease on January 31, 2011. The Company is also committed to making a final acquisition payment of US\$10,000 in 2009 for the Gallo de Oro claim. In April 2007, the Company entered into contracts with its CEO and COO for remuneration of \$140,000 annually for two years, renewable for two additional successive terms of 2 years. Effective January 1, 2009, remuneration increased to \$165,000 annually and the contracts will be renewed for additional successive terms of 24 months. In 2007 the Company also entered into an agreement with its CFO and a company controlled by him for a term of one year, renewable for additional successive terms of 12 months for remuneration of \$6,000 per month for the first three months and \$5,000 per month thereafter. Although the Company does have government requirements in work and/or taxes to maintain claims held, the decision to keep or abandon such claims is not contractual but at its discretion. All other property option payments on its projects have been assumed by third parties who are earning their interests in the projects. The following table lists the total contractual commitments as at June 30, 2009 for each period.

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Total |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| Office lease | \$29,565 | \$60,070 | \$5,000 | - | \$94,635 |
| Property acquisition | \$12,200 | - | - | - | \$12,200 |
| Executive contracts | \$165,000 | \$330,000 | 82,500 | - | \$577,500 |
| Financial services agreement | \$30,000 | - | - | - | \$30,000 |

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements other than disclosed above.

Critical accounting estimates

All costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of the Company's mineral properties are capitalized and all income from mineral property options is credited against these costs. Should commercial production commence, these cost will be amortized. When a property is abandoned or when there is indication of impairment, all related costs are charged to operations.

The Company compares the carrying value of property, plant and equipment to estimated net recoverable amounts, based on future cash flows, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment whenever events or circumstances warrant. An impairment in value would be indicated if the assets' carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, marketable securities, inventory and accounts payable. Other than marketable securities, the fair values of its financial instruments are estimated to be their carrying values due to their short-term nature. Cash and cash equivalents includes short-term money market instruments which, on acquisition, have a term to maturity of three months or less and expose us to minimal risk.

CICA Handbook section 3870 Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments made in exchange for goods and services. The Company determines compensation expense using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model based on estimated fair values of all stock-based awards at the date of grant and expense such to operations over the vesting period. The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model utilizes subjective assumptions such as expected price volatility and expected life of the option. Changes in these input assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate.

Changes in accounting policies

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The CICA issued Section 3064 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets replacing Section 3450, Research and Development Costs. The new standard establishes guidelines for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of research and development costs. The Company adopted this policy during the first quarter of the 2009 fiscal year.

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

In January 2009, the CICA issued the Emerging Issues Committee (EIC") Abstract EIC-173, "Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities", effective for interim and annual financial statements ending on or after January 20, 2009. EIC-173 provides further information on the determination of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities under Section 3855, "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement". It states that an entity's own credit and credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. EIC-173 should be applied retroactively, without restatement of prior periods, to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The Company adopted this abstract during the first quarter of the 2009 fiscal year and this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Adoption of other new accounting standards

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the following provisions of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Sections. There was no material impact on the Company's financial condition or operating results as a result of the adoption of these new standards:

- (a) Section 3862 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures, which replaces Section 3861 and provides expanded disclosure requirements that provide additional detail by financial asset and liability categories.
- (b) Section 3863 – Financial Instruments – Presentation, to enhance financial statement users' understanding of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's financial position, performance and cash flows.
- (c) Section 1535 – Capital Disclosures, which establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity's capital and how it is managed. Under this standard, the Company will be required to disclose the following, based on the information internally, to the Company's key management personnel:
 - qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital;
 - summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital;

- whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirement to which it is subject; and
- when the Company has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.

Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-controlling Interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1601, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, and Section 1602, “Non-controlling Interests”, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of these recommendations is permitted. These pronouncements further align Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS. Sections 1601 and 1602 change the accounting and reporting for ownership interest in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent. Non-controlling interests are to be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity but separate from the parent’s equity. The amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest is to be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income. In addition, these pronouncements establish standards for a change in the parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary and the valuation of retained non-controlling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. They also establish reporting requirements for providing sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non-controlling owners. The Company is currently considering the impact of adopting these pronouncements on its consolidated financial statements in 2010 in connection with the conversion to IFRS.

Business Combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1582, “Business Combinations” effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of Section 1582 is permitted. This pronouncement further aligns Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS and changes the accounting for business combinations in a number of areas. It establishes principles and requirements governing how an acquiring company recognizes and measures in its financial statements identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquire, and goodwill acquired. The section also establishes disclosure requirements that will enable users of the acquiring company’s financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of its business combinations. Although the Company is considering the impact of adopting this pronouncement on the consolidated financial statements, it will be limited to any future acquisitions beginning in 2010.

Convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS

Canada’s Accounting Standards Board ratified a plan that will result in Canadian GAAP being converged with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) by 2011. Management has performed a preliminary analysis and highlighted areas where its current Canadian accounting practiced differ from IFRS. The impact of the Company’s consolidated financial statements is currently being assessed.

Financial instruments

The fair values of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and prepaid expenses, and accounts payables approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company’s financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest risk and commodity price risk.

(a) Currency risk

The Company’s property interests in Mexico make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may adversely affect the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and foreign functional currencies. The Company does not invest in foreign currency contracts to mitigate the risks.

A 10% change in the US dollar exchange rate relative to the Canadian dollar would change the Company’s net income by \$129,000.

A 10% change in the Mexican peso relative to the Canadian dollar would change the Company’s net income by \$30,000.

(b) Credit risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in large Canadian financial institutions. These investments mature at various dates over the twelve months following the balance sheet date. The Company does not have any asset-backed commercial paper in its short-term investments. The Company's GST and VAT receivable consists primarily of goods and services tax due from the federal government of Canada and value-added tax due from the government of Mexico.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments is limited because these investments, although available for sale, are generally held to maturity.

A 1% change in the interest rate would change the Company's net income by \$115,000.

(e) Commodity price risk

The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of gold and other precious metals. The Company has not hedged any of its potential future gold sales. The Company's input costs are also affected by the price of fuel. The Company monitors gold and fuel prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Outstanding share data

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at August 13, 2009, 45,759,145 common shares were outstanding.

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company closed a private placement financing consisting of 226,316 units at a price of \$0.95 per unit for proceeds of \$215,000 before share issue costs. Each unit consists of one common flow-through share and one-half of a whole non-flow-through warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$1.15 per share for one year after the closing date. Also, 7,000 non-flow-through common shares were issued to an agent in consideration of their services.

The following table summarizes information about warrants outstanding at August 13, 2009:

| Number of warrants | Expiry date | Exercise price |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 86,000 | November 14, 2009 | \$1.00 |
| 25,000 | March 20, 2010 | \$3.00 |
| 113,158 | March 31, 2010 | \$1.15 |
| 224,158 | | |

The Company grants directors, officers, employees and contractors options to purchase common shares under its Stock Option Plan. This plan and its terms are detailed in Note 8(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

No options were granted during the three months ended June 30, 2009.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at August 13, 2009:

| Number of shares | Expiry date | Exercise price |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 154,000 | December 1, 2009 | \$0.39 |
| 806,000 | December 14, 2009 | \$1.67 |
| 240,000 | June 17, 2010 | \$1.79 |
| 140,000 | September 15, 2010 | \$1.07 |
| 1,795,000 | July 6, 2011 | \$2.50 |
| 500,000 | September 10, 2012 | \$2.32 |
| 100,000 | November 15, 2012 | \$2.68 |
| 50,000 | December 13, 2012 | \$2.52 |
| 40,000 | March 17, 2013 | \$2.35 |
| 655,000 | December 29, 2013 | \$0.68 |
| 4,480,000 | | |

Related party transactions

A company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company was paid \$82,500 (2008 - \$70,000) for technical services and \$7,200 (2008 - \$7,250) for general and administrative services during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

A company controlled by an officer of the Company was paid \$30,000 (2008 - \$31,000) for professional services rendered during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

A company controlled by a director of the Company was paid \$3,780 (2008 -\$nil) for consulting services rendered during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

An officer of the Company was paid \$24,938 (2008 - \$24,938) for technical services rendered during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, \$33,000 (2008 - \$nil) was paid in Directors fees.

A company with a common officer holds 25,000 warrants of the Company.

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2009 included \$32,367 (2008 - \$52,479) due from related companies.

Accounts payable at June 30, 2009 included \$4,364 (2008 - \$2,363) due to related companies.

Proposed transactions

The Company has no proposed transactions at this time.

Trends

Mineral exploration has been cyclical and the industry has been very active spurred on by high metal prices and the volume of demand based mainly on activity in Asia. Since October 2008, stock markets and commodity prices dropped sharply and the world has entered into a severe recession. There has been a painful credit contraction and many governments are going deeply into deficit to combat the resulting conditions. This presents a danger of inflation in the months and years ahead. Since 1972, no major or reserve currency in the world is backed by gold. While market conditions may adversely affect the exploration and demand for base metals for the duration of recession, gold and silver prices have recently been more stable and in fact, are up in many currencies other than the US dollar and this is probably due to current uncertainty and the fear of future inflation.

In earlier periods, the need for new projects was largely filled with divestment of properties owned and developed by governments and companies also grew through mergers or acquisitions. There are fewer such opportunities remaining. Nevertheless, because of current conditions those exploration companies that are well funded are more focused on seeking advanced mineral properties to develop. Junior exploration companies with low prices and treasuries will find it difficult to obtain financing and this situation may last for some time. As a result, more mergers and acquisitions between junior mining and exploration groups are likely.

At the same time, environmental groups have continued to be successful lobbying for more wilderness areas and parks where exploration and mining activities are not permitted. Native groups are still actively pursuing land claims and there is a rise of militant national and religious groups in many parts of the world. These issues tend to restrict the areas where mineral exploration and development of new mines can occur. This should make projects in areas permissive to exploration and development more attractive.

During the 1930's gold mining companies experienced sharply rising profits and share prices due to declines in operating costs. We expect rising gold prices and increased interest over the next period of years in precious metals, with concurrent interest in companies working on gold and silver projects.

Risks and uncertainties

In the Company's focus on the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties, it is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, the more significant of which are discussed below. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company may impact its future financial results.

Market volatility for marketable securities

The Company's marketable securities consist of shares of exploration companies which are historically very volatile. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to recover the current fair market value of those shares. The Company also may hold large number of shares in those companies which may be difficult to sell in illiquid markets from time to time.

Industry

The Company is engaged in the exploration of mineral properties, an inherently risky business. There is no assurance that a mineral deposit will ever be discovered and economically produced. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits. If market conditions make financings difficult, it may be difficult for the Company to find joint venture partners.

Mineral resource estimates

The estimation of reserves and mineralization is a subjective process and the accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. No assurances can be given that the volume and grade of reserves recovered and rates of production will not be less than anticipated.

Gold and metal prices

The price of gold is affected by numerous factors including central bank sales, producer hedging activities, the relative exchange rate of the U.S. dollar with other major currencies, supply and demand, political, economic conditions and production levels. In addition, the price of gold has been volatile over short periods of time due to speculative activities. The price of other metals and mineral products that the Company may explore for all have the same or similar price risk factors.

Cash flows and additional funding requirements

The Company currently has no revenue from operations. If any of its exploration programs are successful and optionees of properties complete their earn-in, the Company would have to provide its share of ongoing exploration and development costs in order to maintain its interest or be reduced in interest or to a royalty interest. Additional capital would be required to put a property into commercial production. The sources of funds currently available to the Company are the sale of its inventory of gold, marketable securities, equity capital or the offering of an interest in its projects to another party. The Company currently has sufficient financial resources to undertake all of its planned exploration programs. However, the companies to which the Company options properties could well encounter difficulty in financing such projects.

Exchange rate fluctuations

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates, principally the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate, can impact cash flows. The exchange rate has varied substantially over time. Most of the Company's exploration expenses in Mexico are denominated in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in exchange rates may give rise to foreign currency exposure, either favourable or unfavourable, which will impact financial results. The Company does not engage in currency hedging to offset any risk of exchange rate fluctuation.

Environmental

The Company's exploration and development activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environment protection. The Company is also subject to various reclamation-related conditions. Although the Company closely follows and believes it is operating in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations, there can be no assurance that all future requirements will be obtainable on reasonable terms. Failure to comply may result in enforcement actions causing operations to cease or be curtailed and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures. Intense lobbying over environmental concerns by NGOs have caused some governments to cancel or restrict development of mining projects.

Current publicized concern over climate change may lead to carbon taxes, requirements for carbon offset purchases or new regulation. The costs or likelihood of such potential issues to the Company cannot be estimated at this time.

Laws and regulations

The Company's exploration activities are subject to extensive federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, mine safety and other matters in all the jurisdictions in which it operates. These laws and regulations are subject to change, can become more stringent and compliance can therefore become more costly. The Company applies the expertise of its management, advisors, employees and contractors to ensure compliance with current laws and relies on its land man in Mexico and legal counsel in both Mexico and the United States.

Title to mineral properties

While the Company has investigated title to its mineral properties, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. Unresolved native land claim issues in Canada may affect its properties in this jurisdiction in the future.

Possible dilution to present and prospective shareholders

The Company's plan of operation, in part, contemplates the financing of its business by the issuance of securities and possibly, incurring debt. Any transaction involving the issuance of previously authorized but unissued shares of common stock, or securities convertible into common stock, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of common stock. The Company usually seeks joint venture partners to fund in whole or in part exploration projects. This dilutes the Company's interest in properties. This dilution is undertaken to spread or minimize the risk and to expose the Company to more exploration plays. However, it means that any increased market capitalization or profit that might result from a possible discovery would be shared with the joint venture partner. There is no guarantee that the Company can find a joint venture partner for any property.

Material risk of dilution presented by large number of outstanding share purchase options and warrants

At August 13, 2009 there were 4,480,000 stock options and 224,158 warrants outstanding. Directors and officers hold 4,115,000 of the options and 365,000 are held by employees and consultants of the Company. Directors and officers hold 86,000 of the warrants.

Trading volume

The relatively low trading volume of the Company's shares reduces the liquidity of an investment in its shares.

Volatility of share price

Market prices for shares of early stage companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of mineral discoveries, financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on share price.

Competition

There is competition from other mining exploration companies with operations similar to the Company's. Many of the companies with which it competes have operations and financial strength greater than the Company's.

Dependence on management

The Company depends heavily on the business and technical expertise of its management.

Conflict of interest

Some of the Company's directors and officers are directors and officers of other natural resource or mining-related companies. These associations may give rise from time to time to conflicts of interest. As a result of such conflict, the Company may miss the opportunity to participate in certain transactions.

Forward looking statements

Certain information included in this discussion may constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and entail various risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties could cause or contribute to actual results that are materially different than those expressed or implied. The Company disclaims any obligation or intention to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

OUTLOOK

The Company will continue its exploration efforts in Mexico, the United States and Canada, seeking to identify new projects through early stage grass roots exploration and managing risk by forming joint ventures in which partner companies explore and develop such projects in return for the right to earn an interest in them.

The current credit contraction and market conditions may last for some time. Therefore, the Company plans to proceed with prudence and caution so that it will still be in a strong competitive position when market conditions for exploration projects improve and also so it may take advantage of bargain opportunities that may present under current conditions.

Management believes that precious and base metal prices will improve and when that happens there should be renewed demand for the Company's properties. Current market conditions may require that projects be more advanced before joint ventures deals or options can be made and the Company's strong cash position will enable it to do this.

Almaden Minerals Ltd.

Schedule of mineral properties

Acquisition and deferred exploration expenditures

For the six months ended June 30, 2009

(unaudited)

| | Elk | ATW | Willow | Caballo Blanco | Tuligtic | San Carlos | Caldera | Various Other | Total 2009 | Total 2008 |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------|------------|---------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Mineral properties, | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance, beginning of period | 1,075,694 | 46,451 | 148,254 | 4,321 | 11,070 | 38,306 | 50,205 | 366,395 | 1,740,696 | 1,687,654 |
| Additions | | | | | | | | 41,051 | 41,051 | 717,551 |
| Proceeds from options | | | | | | | | -10,900 | -10,900 | -489,630 |
| Recoveries | | | | | | | | | 0 | -75,942 |
| Writedown of deferred acquisition costs | | | | | | -38,305 | | -111,912 | -150,217 | -433,180 |
| Income on mineral properties | | | | | | | | 44,849 | 44,849 | 334,243 |
| Balance, end of period | 1,075,694 | 46,451 | 148,254 | 4,321 | 11,070 | 1 | 50,205 | 329,483 | 1,665,479 | 1,740,696 |
| Deferred Exploration Costs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance, beginning of year | 4,847,674 | 448,760 | 294,417 | 49,632 | 277,339 | 189,709 | 217,696 | 169,826 | 6,495,053 | 5,160,981 |
| Costs incurred during the period | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling and related costs | | 319,934 | | | 23,760 | | | 23,852 | 367,546 | 352,904 |
| Professional/technical fees | 33,850 | 5,058 | | 2,140 | 47,594 | 21,382 | 28,970 | 68,474 | 207,468 | 382,514 |
| Claim maintenance/lease cost | | | | 4,639 | 31,414 | 25,931 | 14,779 | 31,413 | 108,176 | 508,403 |
| Geochemical | 15 | | | | | 1,723 | 12,301 | 18,799 | 32,838 | 498,265 |
| Travel | 2,339 | | | 3,163 | 28,491 | 8,589 | 17,474 | 32,805 | 92,861 | 308,044 |
| Geology, engineering | 28,721 | 1,687 | | 350 | | | 12,000 | | 42,758 | 231,266 |
| Salaries and wages | | | 14,186 | 2,727 | 21,035 | 6,721 | 20,583 | 7,026 | 72,278 | 120,311 |
| Supplies & misc. | | 41 | 59 | | 39,323 | 1,922 | 2,652 | 7,796 | 51,793 | 64,825 |
| Geophysical | | | | | 6,300 | 3,150 | 5,850 | 21,455 | 36,755 | 49,270 |
| Reclamation, environmental | 10,213 | | | | | | | | 10,213 | 6,918 |
| Proceeds from options | | | | | | | | -56,966 | -56,966 | -122,660 |
| Recoveries | | | | -4,156 | -174,000 | | | -30,826 | -208,982 | -58,503 |
| Write-down of deferred exploration costs | | | | | | -259,127 | | -287,929 | -547,056 | -1,007,485 |
| | 75,138 | 326,720 | 14,245 | 8,863 | 23,917 | -189,709 | 114,609 | -164,101 | 209,682 | 1,334,072 |
| Balance, end of period | 4,922,812 | 775,480 | 308,662 | 58,495 | 301,256 | 0 | 332,305 | 5,725 | 6,704,735 | 6,495,053 |
| Total | 5,998,506 | 821,931 | 456,916 | 62,816 | 312,326 | 1 | 382,510 | 335,208 | 8,370,214 | 8,235,749 |