

**Management Discussion and Analysis
For Mirasol Resources Ltd.
("Mirasol" or the "Company")**

INTRODUCTION

The Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is prepared as of November 24, 2017 and is intended to supplement the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 ("Current Period"). All financial information, unless otherwise indicated, has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All dollar amounts referenced, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in Canadian funds.

The following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with its annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016, condensed interim consolidated financial statement for the Current Period and related notes.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to Mirasol that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to Mirasol or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, the Company's goals and plans going forward, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, and the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of Mirasol with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The material factors and assumptions used to develop forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, the future prices of gold, silver and copper, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency exchange rate fluctuations, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, the estimation of mineral resources, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new discoveries, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions.

Forward looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made. The Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements in the event that management's beliefs, estimates or opinions, or other factors, should change, except as may be required by applicable law.

This MD&A also uses the terms pit constrained mineral resources estimate and indicated resource. The Company advises that these terms are recognized by Canadian securities regulations (under National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects"), however the US Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize these terms. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of or all, of the mineral occurrences in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. Stephen Nano, President and CEO for the Company and a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information in this MD&A.

CORPORATE AND STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Mirasol (TSXV-MRZ) is a mineral exploration company focused on the exploration and discovery of gold, silver and copper (Au, Ag and Cu) deposits via the project generator business model, in the Atacama-Puna region of northern Chile and Argentina, and in the Santa Cruz Province of southern Argentina. These regions are highly prospective and host many large-scale precious and base metal mines, operated by some of the world's largest mining companies (Figure 1). Mirasol believes well-managed and focused exploration can deliver further discoveries within its generative regions and increase shareholder value.

During 2016, Mirasol recognized that the recent protracted, industry-wide downturn in exploration expenditure could create a business opportunity for Mirasol's generative exploration program. While the majority of competitors were inactive, the Company deployed a 3-year countercyclical and aggressive project generation strategy. This strategy allowed Mirasol to build a large and diverse portfolio of prospective Au, Ag and Cu properties in preparation for an upswing in global exploration spending and the ensuing increase in demand for quality exploration projects.

During financial year 2017, Mirasol noted that global precious metal exploration budgets began to increase again. This trend was further signaled by improving demand for Mirasol's projects from leading mid-tier and major gold and silver producers. This financial year, Mirasol has made a strategic decision to focus a higher proportion of its budget on business development, with the objective of maximizing partner-funded exploration spending on the Company's projects.

Mirasol currently has 12 projects being explored in 4 Joint Ventures ("JV") with mid-tier and major precious metal producers. Under these agreements, the JV partners fund all exploration and tenure holding costs, are making staged option payments, and incur management fees for the JVs Mirasol is operating. This financial year, the projects will receive a minimum committed expenditure of approximately \$6.5 million (US\$ 5.2 million) and 8,000 m of drilling.

The combined outcome of JV partner funded exploration and income generated from option payments and management fees allows Mirasol to focus its available treasury on further exploration and business development activities while it maximizes the potential for discovery with multiple projects being drill tested.

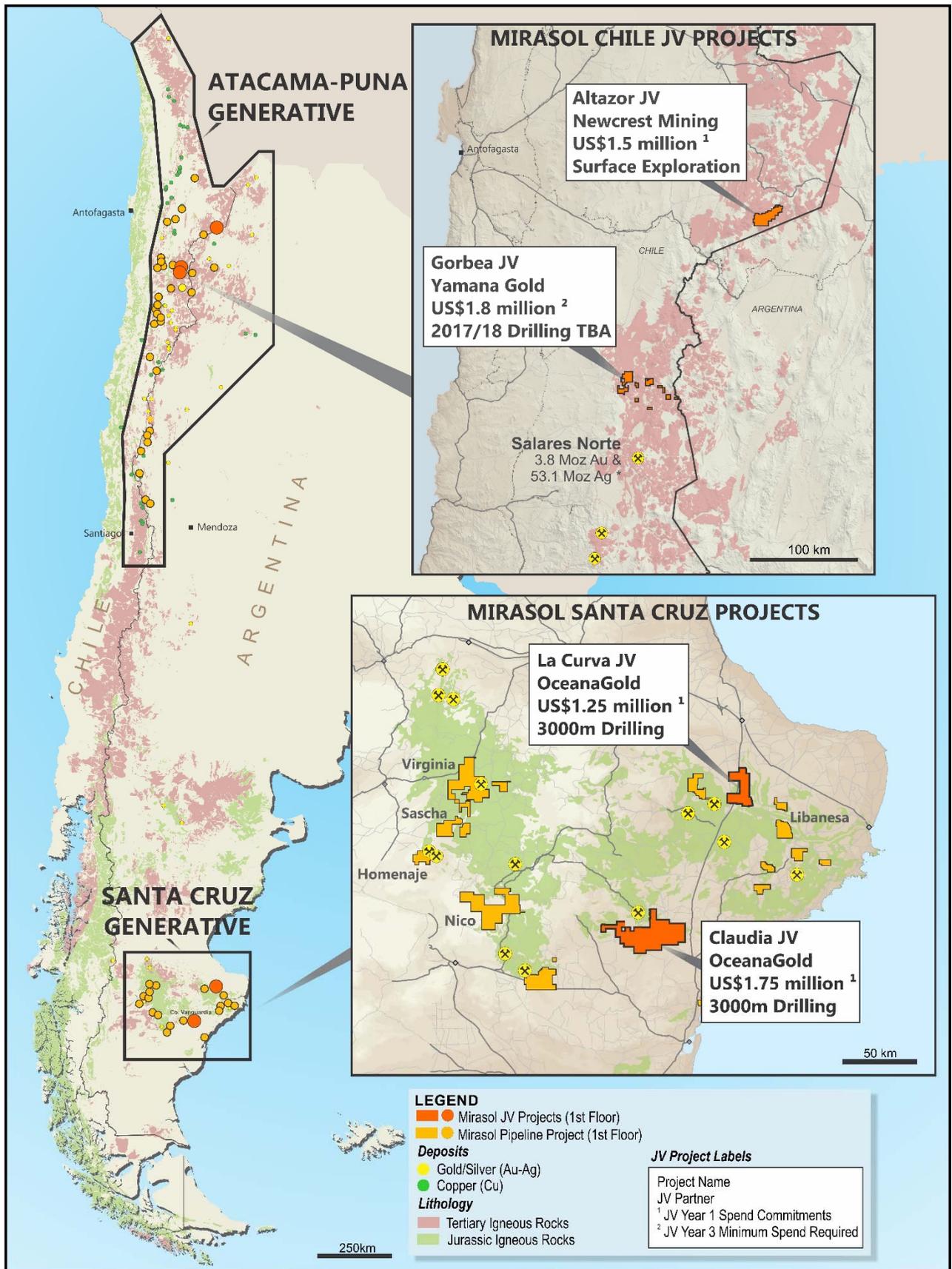


Figure 1: Location of Mirasol's Exploration Projects, Joint Ventures, and Generative Programs.

Financial Condition

Mirasol remains in a strong financial position with cash and short-term investment of \$20,850,001 as of September 30, 2017. The annual level of spending by the Company is largely determined by its ability to secure financing through the sale of its securities, sales of assets and JV arrangements with its industry partners.

During the Current Period, Mirasol incurred total company-wide net cash expenditures of \$1,528,301. The financial statements for the Current Period show a total expenditure of \$1,789,471 of which non-cash items such as share-based payments and depreciation totalled to \$261,170.

For the Current Period, the total net cash expenditure was distributed between head office corporate spend of \$563,054 inclusive of: officer's salaries, board fees, business development, corporate administration, investor relations and regulatory compliance; and a total exploration expenditure of \$965,247. For the Current Period, the Company has accounted for \$42,722 in exploration reimbursements from JV partners, which is offset against the Company's exploration and in-country management and operating costs.

Mirasol's Exploration Focus

Mirasol is a successful project generator and maintains a high-quality portfolio of exploration properties which have the potential to deliver an economic discovery. Mirasol applies innovative concept-driven project generation techniques integrated with detailed field geologic follow-up work; which filters and advances prospects with technical merit into quality, marketable projects. Mirasol leverages this geoscientific approach with strong JV earn-in deals with major mining companies, reducing exploration risk to Mirasol while conserving the Company's treasury, to deliver opportunities for Mirasol shareholders through the wealth creation from resource discovery. Mirasol's Joaquin and Virginia Ag discoveries in Argentina are evidence of successful outcomes of this process: Joaquin was monetized through sale to Coeur d'Alene Mines (now Coeur Mining) in 2012.

Project Generation and Business Development

The primary focus of the Company's generative efforts has been the Atacama-Puna Program were Mirasol is exploring world class Tertiary age mineral belts in northern Chile. However, since the 2016 change to a pro-business government in Argentina, there has been an improvement in the investment climate. In response, Mirasol reinitiated exploration on its Santa Cruz projects and started staking new claims to consolidate its project portfolio.

During the 2018 financial year, Mirasol will focus a larger proportion of its budget on business development activities with the objective of securing new JVs and other business opportunities to accelerate drill testing of the Company's project portfolio.

Chile/Argentina: Atacama – Puna Generative Region

The Company's generative program in the Atacama-Puna region encompasses a 1,700 km-long segment of three north-south oriented prolific mineral belts, of differing ages (millions of years, Ma), which run through Chile and Argentina and host many world-class Cu and Au mines and deposits (Figure 2).

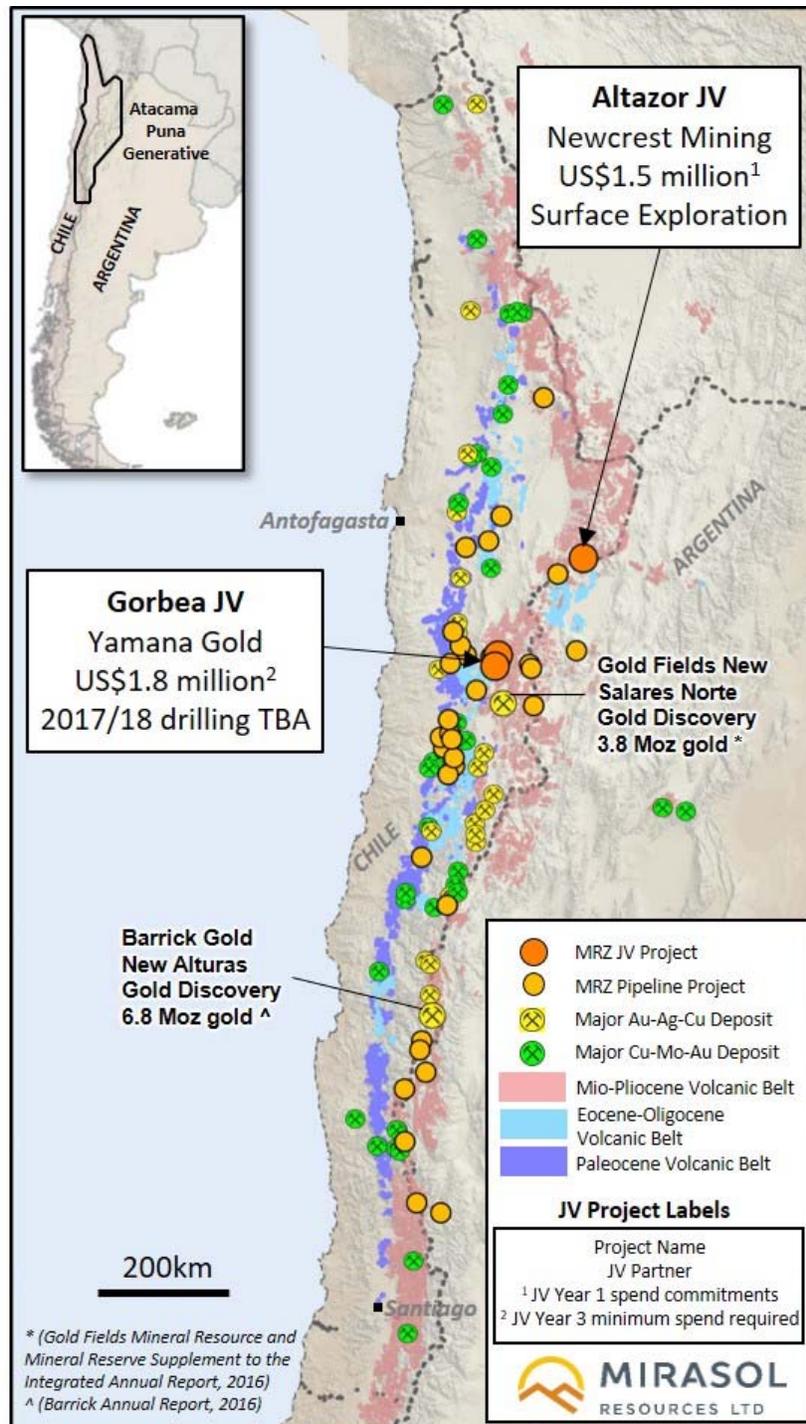


Figure 2: Mirasol's Atacama - Puna Generative Program.

The Company's exploration is focused on three mineral belts where the Company is targeting specific deposit types;

- Miocene to Pliocene (Mio-Pliocene, 23-5 Ma): High-sulfidation epithermal ("HSE") Au+Ag
- Middle Eocene to Early Oligocene (Eocene-Oligocene 40-28 Ma): Porphyry Cu+Mo
- Paleocene to Early Eocene (Paleocene, 66-53 Ma): Low-intermediate-sulfidation epithermal Au+Ag and porphyry Cu+Mo

Mirasol uses prospectivity analysis techniques to target areas with heightened potential for discovery of quality mineral deposits. The Company also applies risk filters to minimize exposure to areas that may have environment and/or community sensitivities.

Miocene – Pliocene belt: This belt in-particular has been the focus of two recent substantial discoveries of multi-million-ounce HSE oxide Au deposits;

- Alturas deposit, with Inferred resources of 6.8 M oz Au at 1.00g/t Au (Barrick Annual Report 2016).
- Salares Norte deposit, with Indicated + Inferred resources of 3.8 M oz Au at 4.6 g/t Au and 43.8 M oz Ag at 53.1 g/t Ag (Gold Fields Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Supplement 2016).

Alturas and Salares Norte are large-tonnage, near-surface oxide Au deposits. Both are largely concealed beneath geochemically barren, but altered, cap rocks (the “steam heated cap”) which obscured recognition of these prospects. Discovery was further complicated by their remote location and high elevation. Mirasol is actively exploring for this type of Au deposit at its Atlas and Titan projects in the Gorbea JV with Yamana Gold Inc. (“YRI”) and at the New Altazor project where Mirasol recently announced (news release November 21, 2017) an Option and Farm-in Agreement with a subsidiary of Newcrest Mining Limited (“NCM”).

In the Mio-Pliocene belt north of the Maricunga Belt, Mirasol has approximately 67,000 ha of granted exploration claims. In the Mio-Pliocene aged “Southern Porphyry Belt”, Mirasol holds exploration rights to approximately 38,000 ha of granted claims and claims applications.

Middle Eocene – Early Oligocene belt: The Eocene-Oligocene belt hosts many giant porphyry Cu mines such as Escondida, Chuquicamata and Collahuasi that significantly contribute to the annual Cu production in Chile. This Cu belt is considered a “mature exploration terrain” but it is also recognized as prospective for further Cu discoveries. The continued prospectivity of this belt is attributed to its extensive post-mineral cover, and in some cases, its “geochemically barren” alteration caps concealing a substantial proportion of the most productive and logistically accessible segments of the belt. While Cu has not been considered a core commodity for Mirasol to date, a number of factors point toward possible supply deficits starting in 2018 and Mirasol considers the potential supply shortfall as a driver for increased demand for Cu exploration projects. Accordingly, Mirasol has begun staking new claims and expanding existing claims holdings in this belt to secure quality exploration ground to build a pipeline of Cu exploration projects.

Mirasol holds approximately 37,000 ha in the Cu-rich Eocene-Oligocene belt, including the Rubi project, the Odin project and two additional project generation properties.

Paleocene to Early Eocene belt: This belt hosts significant mines including BHP’s porphyry Cu+Mo Spence mine and YRI’s high-grade, low sulfidation epithermal (LSE) Au+Ag El Peñón mine. El Peñón is the largest precious metal mine in the Paleocene belt with a metal endowment (contained metal reserves, resources and historic production – source SNL Metals & Mining) of 7.8 M oz Au and 227 M oz Ag. Mirasol is targeting large multi-million ounce epithermal Au+Ag and large porphyry Cu deposits in this belt.

In the Paleocene belt of Chile, Mirasol holds approximately 55,500 ha of granted exploration claims.

Portfolio of 100% owned projects Atacama-Puna Generative Region:

- The Gorbea-YRI JV: Nine precious metal properties totaling approximately 23,084 ha, including the Atlas project, are subject to the Company's Gorbea-YRI JV (the "Gorbea-YRI JV") agreement (news release March 26, 2015). This JV is exploring for HSE Au deposits in the Mio-Pliocene age mineral belt. The JV agreement grants YRI the option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Gorbea projects by making US\$ 10 million in exploration expenditures, delivering a feasibility study, a decision to mine and at Mirasol's request, funding to commercial production for the Company's 25% retained project equity. YRI is also required to pay US\$ 2 million in staged option payments to Mirasol over the initial 4 years of the agreement.
- The Altazor-NCM JV: Altazor is a HSE gold project covering 22,860 ha located in an underexplored section of the Mio-Pliocene age mineral belt. Mirasol completed a first pass reconnaissance sampling over approximately 50% of the project area and reported the results on October 11, 2017. The surface results show comparable ppb level anomalous gold assay in soils and rock chips to those recorded at surface at Gold Fields' Salares Norte Project. On November 21, 2017 Mirasol announced the signing of an Option and Farm-in Agreement with NCM (the "Altazor-NCM JV"). The JV agreement grants NCM the right to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Altazor project by making US\$ 10 million in exploration expenditures, delivering a feasibility study and, at Mirasol's request, funding to commercial production the Company's 20% retained project equity. The first year spend commitment of US\$1.5 million will be directed to an aggressive property wide surface exploration and geophysics program for drill target definition. NCM is also required to pay US\$ 1.9 million in staged option payments to Mirasol over the duration of the agreement.
- The Rubi project: Rubi is located in the El Salvador Cu-Au mining district, Chile, hosts the Lithocap, Zafiro and Puertozuelo porphyry Cu targets. Mirasol has continued to expand its claims holdings to secure possible extensions and new prospect areas, resulting in a total claims area of 25,980 ha. The El Salvador district hosts large-scale porphyry Cu mines operated by Codelco, the Chilean national mining company.
- The Odin project: Odin is located 20 km north of the giant Escondida Cu mine. The Odin claims cover a previously unexplored Mirasol-generated conceptual porphyry Cu mineralization target, concealed by a strongly altered geochemically barren lithocap. In Q3, Mirasol reported the expansion of claims at Odin from 900 to 5,667 ha (news release July 25, 2017).
- Project Portfolio: As of late September 2017, in addition to Gorbea, Altazor, Rubi and Odin; approximately 120,000 ha of 100% Mirasol-owned Au, Ag, Cu projects in 30 areas of claims, provide a "pipeline" of projects that have been staked as part of the Company's active project generation strategy in the region.

Argentina: Santa Cruz Province Generative Region

The Company's generative region in Santa Cruz encompasses the Deseado Massif, a 60,000 sq. km area of upper middle Jurassic age volcanics that are recognized as under-explored terrain for low and intermediate sulfidation epithermal Au and Ag deposits.

The Santa Cruz Province hosts four operating multi-million-ounce Au+Ag mines and an additional large deposit at advanced development stage. These mines are owned and operated by international, mid-tier to major sized, precious metal producing companies. Mineralization in Santa Cruz typically occurs in high-grade vein systems with both LSE and intermediate sulfidation epithermal (ISE) styles. These deposits are exploited via bulk-minable open pit and underground mining techniques.

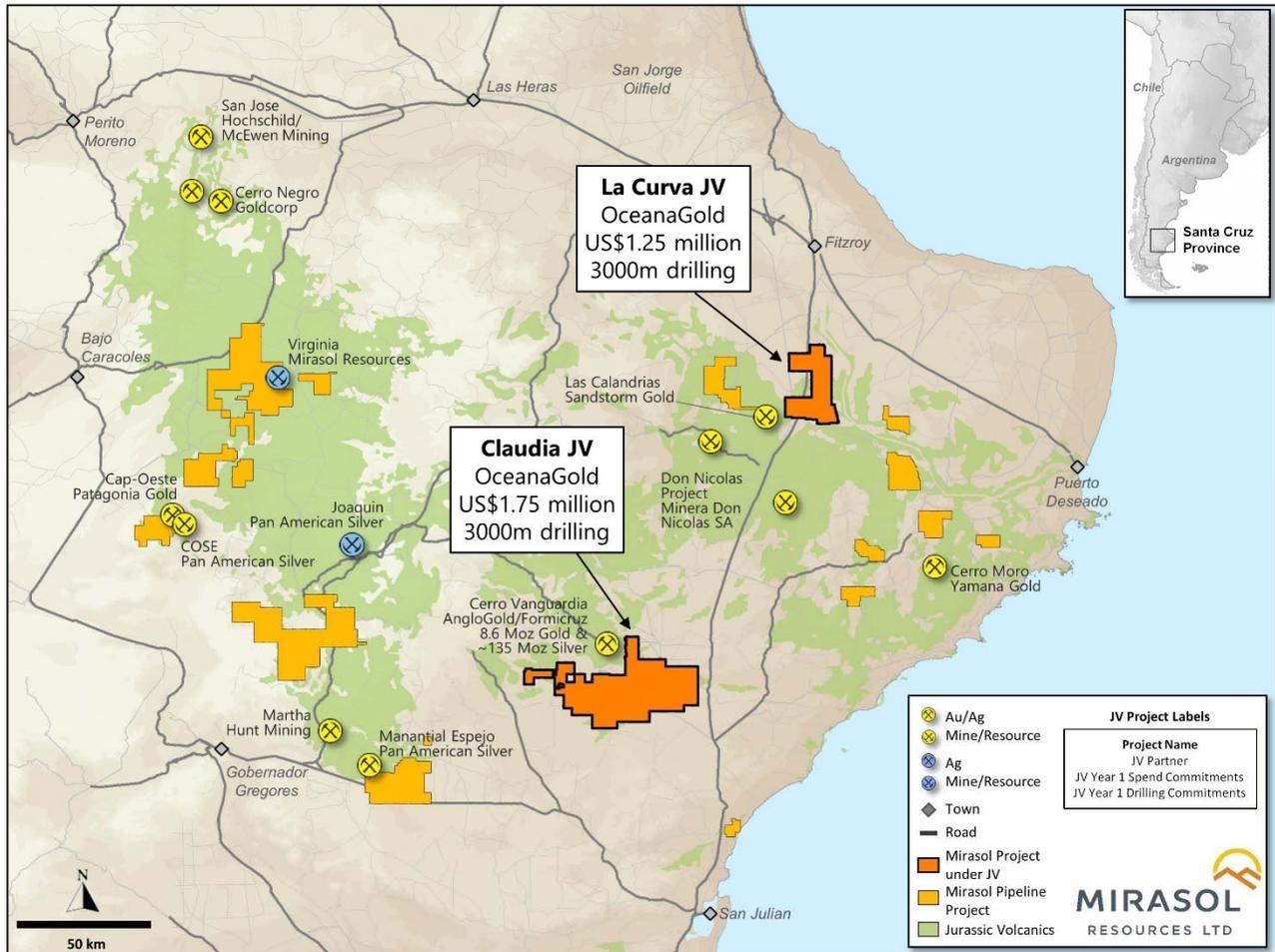


Figure 3: Santa Cruz Project Portfolio.

Mirasol has been successfully exploring in Santa Cruz for over 10 years and has been involved in the discovery of two Ag deposits: “Joaquin”, sold to JV partner Coeur Mining in 2012; and the Virginia project which remains 100% owned by the Company.

The Company’s strategy in Santa Cruz since December 2016, has been to focus upon consolidating claims holdings around key mineral districts where Mirasol already has established projects and the Company’s exploration has confirmed the presence of and potential for, large-sized precious metal systems. Due to the improved investment climate in Argentina, Mirasol has successfully recommenced staking new projects in Santa Cruz.

Portfolio of 100% owned projects, Santa Cruz (Figure 3):

- Claudia:** The large Claudia Au+Ag project with a series of drill-ready prospects, which are contiguous with the world-class Cerro Vanguardia Au+Ag district operated by Cerro Vanguardia S.A. (CVSA), a 92.5 % owned subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti. On September 6, 2017, Mirasol announced the signing of a Letter of Intent (“LOI”) with OceanaGold Corporation (“OGC”) for a JV to explore the Claudia project for LSE Au+Ag mineralization. The definitive JV option agreement (“Claudia-OGC JV”) was signed on October 20, 2017, granting OGC the right to earn up to 75% of the project by spending US\$ 10.5 million in exploration expenditures, delivering a feasibility study, a decision to mine and funding Mirasol’s 25% project equity position to commercial production. If OGC elects to stay in the JV to the 51% earn-in it will pay US\$ 1 million in staged cash payments. Further, it will make a one-off payment to Mirasol of US\$ 250,000 if the ounces of Au+Ag in a non-NI 43-101 compliant mineral inventory, outlined in the Curahue prospect lo Vein preliminary block model

by Mirasol's previous JV partner CVSA, are included in the PEA or feasibility stage OGC resources. OGC and Mirasol are preparing a field exploration program, which anticipates to further drill test the project in early calendar 2018.

- **La Curva:** The La Curva Au project includes three priority drill-ready prospects along the La Castora trend and a series of other early stage prospects in the Curva West area. On May 18, 2017, Mirasol signed a definitive JV option agreement (the "La Curva-OGC JV") with OGC for a JV to explore the La Curva project in Santa Cruz Argentina for LSE Au+Ag mineralization. The agreement grants OGC the right to earn up to 75% of the project by spending US\$ 7.0 million in exploration expenditures, delivering a feasibility study, a decision to mine and funding Mirasol 25% project equity position to commercial production. If OGC elects to stay in the JV to the 51% earn-in it will pay US\$ 1.5 million in staged cash payments. On October 26, 2017, OGC and Mirasol announced that they initiated a 2,500-m diamond core drill program to test a series of drill targets along the Castora Gold Trend.
- **Nico:** The Nico project is an ISE Au+Ag target located 85 km from Pan American Silver's Manantial Espejo mine. During the Current Period, Mirasol has reported bonanza grade Au+Ag sampling from the newly discovered Aurora and Resolution vein zones. Best results to date from surface chip sampling of oxidized typically sub m vein rock chip samples of 35.09 g/t Au and 2,095.0 g/t Ag from Aurora and 4.79 g/t Au and 6,181.4 g/t Ag from Resolution.
- **Virginia:** The Virginia epithermal Ag project, where Mirasol has outlined high-grade Ag mineralization in seven separate deposits (as vein shoots). Virginia contains an initial, open pit constrained NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate comprised of Indicated resources totalling 11.9 M oz Ag @ 310 g/t Ag, and Inferred resources totalling 3.1 M oz Ag @ 207 g/t Ag. Mirasol's claims holdings have expanded to 63,282 ha where encouraging reconnaissance rock float sampling has returned assays up to 1,084 g/t Ag.
- **Exploration portfolio:** This portfolio of nine quality precious metal properties totaling approximately 132,000 ha, a number with drill-ready Au+Ag targets, including the Homenaje, Sascha and Libanesa projects.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 2017 TO NOVEMBER 24, 2017

The Company's total exploration costs include generative exploration, property retention costs of the exploration project portfolio, costs associated with preparing projects for joint venture, in-country operation and management, and local value added taxes (VAT). For the Current Period Mirasol invested \$399,177 (Table 3) on exploration in Chile and \$567,047 in Argentina. The Company received \$42,722 in cost recoveries for the Current Period; claims fees, salaries of Mirasol employees seconded to the JV programs and other operational costs that are covered by the JV partners under the terms of the JV agreements. Mirasol also received JV option and exit payments of \$305,000 comprised of:

- In September 2017, a Claudia JV exit payment from CVSA of US\$ 205,000
- In October 2017, a Claudia JV signing payment from OGC of US\$ 100,000
- In November 2017, an Altazor JV signing payment from NCM of US\$ 100,000

Corporate Matters

On September 12, 2017, the Company granted 385,000 incentive stock options under its incentive stock option plan to certain officers, employees and consultants. All of the options are exercisable at \$1.80 per share, with 235,000 options being exercisable for a period of three years from the date of grant, and 150,000 options, which are subject to certain vesting restrictions, being exercisable for a period of four years from the date of grant.

The Company currently has 2.9 million options allocated of the 4.9 million options available under the Company's Options Plan.

EXPLORATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 2017 TO NOVEMBER 24, 2017

JOINT VENTURE ACTIVITIES

Gorbea-YRI JV: Gorbea Au Belt, northern Chile

Business Development

- YRI advised Mirasol it was increasing its 2017 Gorbea JV exploration budget by an additional US\$ 700,000. These funds will be directed to drilling at the Atlas Steam Heated Zone and other new targets at the project (news release September 11, 2017).

Exploration

- Results from the second season of drilling by YRI at the Atlas project were reported (news release September 11, 2017), including the best down-hole intersection to date from the Steam Heated Zone ("SHZ") target hosted in oxidized HSE vuggy silica breccia:
 - 114.1 m at 1.07 g/t Au and 1.78 g/t Ag, including 36 m at 2.49 g/t Au and 3.08 g/t Ag (hole 15)
 - 45.8 m at 0.32 g/t Au and 0.81 g/t Ag (hole 16)
- YRI has commenced its third season of drilling at the Gorbea JV (news release November 14, 2017). The drilling planned for the remainder of 2017 will comprise a seven-hole, 2,600-m program at the Atlas gold project to further test the SHZ target and six other targets within the project area.

Altazor-NCM JV: Altazor Au project, northern Chile

Business Development

- On November 21, 2017, the Company announced that it signed an Option and Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest International Pty Limited, a subsidiary of NCM for the Altazor gold project in northern Chile. NCM has the right to acquire, in multiple stages, up to 80% of the Mirasol owned Altazor Project by completing a series of exploration and development milestones and making cash payments to Mirasol.
- The agreement includes the following key terms:
 - Option phase:
 - A US\$ 100,000 cash payment upon signing the agreement;
 - NCM has a minimum commitment to spend US\$ 1.5 million in the first-year exploration program;
 - Mirasol will operate the project during the Option phase (1st year) and will receive a 10% management fee; and
 - At the end of the first year, NCM will have the right to exercise the farm-in phase of the agreement.

Farm-in phase:

- Stage 1: If NCM elects to exercise the option to farm-in, NCM will make a cash payment to Mirasol of US\$ 500,000, and will have the right to earn 51% of the Project over a 4-year period (total 5 years) by spending an additional US\$ 8.5 million (total US\$ 10 million);
- Stage 2: If NCM elects to proceed to Stage 2 of the farm-in, it will make a cash payment to Mirasol of US\$ 650,000 and have the right to earn 65% of the Project over an additional 2-year period (total 7 years), by funding the delivery of a positive preliminary economic assessment (“PEA”), in accordance with NI 43-101 on a resource of not less than 1,000,000 ounces of gold at a cut-off grade of 0.30 grams per tonne (g/t);
- Stage 3: If NCM elects to proceed to Stage 3 of the farm-in, it will make a cash payment to Mirasol of US\$ 650,000 and have the right to earn 75% of the Project over an additional 2-year period (total 9 years) by funding the lesser of either: (i) additional expenditures after the completion of Stage 2 of US\$ 100 million; or (ii) the delivery of a positive bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), in accordance with NI 43-101;
- Stage 4: After completion of Stage 3, Mirasol can elect to contribute its proportionate share (25%) of further development expenditures or exercise a financing option requiring NCM to finance Mirasol’s share of the development costs through to production in exchange for a further 5% interest in the Project. If Mirasol exercises the financing option: (i) Mirasol’s interest will be reduced from 25% to 20% and NCM’s interest will be increased from 75% to 80%, and (ii) the loan will have an interest rate of 12-month LIBOR + 3% and will be repaid from 70% of Mirasol’s share of dividends and be secured against the shares of the Mirasol subsidiary that holds the interest in the Project and its right to dividends.

Exploration

- Mirasol’s first pass reconnaissance sampling has been completed over approximately 50% of the project area during the recent exploration season. A total of 216 stream sediment, 395 soil and 933 rock chip samples have been collected and returned low-level but significantly anomalous Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and epithermal path finder element assays, from sampling of the mapped breccia bodies (news release October 11, 2017). The Altazor surface results show comparable ppb level anomalous gold assay in soils and rock chips to those recorded at surface at Gold Field’s Salares Norte Project.
- Mirasol and NCM are finalizing the planning and resourcing of contractors for an extensive surface exploration program at Altazor for the November 2017 to February 2018 period. This program will include geological mapping and rock chip sampling, alteration modeling with Hyperspectral alteration technology, a project-wide magnetics and soil survey and a large CSAMT electrical geophysical survey.

La Curva-OGC JV: La Curva Au Project, Santa Cruz, Argentina

Exploration

- La Curva has three priority drill ready prospects along the “La Castora” trend. Mirasol has designed the first drill program with OGC and announced on October 26, 2017, the start of a 2,500-m diamond core drill program. Mirasol is operating this JV and will receive a 5% management fee.

Claudia-OGC JV: Claudia Au+Ag Project, Santa Cruz, Argentina

Business Development

- Mirasol signed an LOI, dated August 31, 2017, with OGC with respect to an option joint venture agreement for the Claudia Project.
- On October 20, 2017, the Definitive JV Option Agreement with OGC was signed and the 1st option payment of US\$ 100,000 was received by Mirasol.
- Key terms include:
 - First year exploration spend commitment by OGC of US\$ 1.75 million that includes a minimum 3,000 m of drilling.
 - OGC option to earn 51% over a 4-year period by making cumulative exploration investments totaling US\$ 10.5 million, plus staged option payments to Mirasol of US\$ 1 million.
 - OGC options to earn 60%, 65% and 70% over two additional 2-year periods (cumulative 8 years) by delivering a preliminary economic assessment and feasibility study that is “bankable” and delivering a decision to mine, both prepared in accordance with NI 43-101.
 - Mirasol will receive a one-off payment of US\$ 250,000 if the ounces of Au+Ag in a non-NI 43-101 compliant mineral inventory, outlined in the Curahue prospect lo Vein preliminary block model by Mirasol’s previous JV partner CVSA, are included in the PEA or feasibility stage resources.
 - At decision to mine, Mirasol can elect to fund its pro-rata 30% share of the mine development costs or require OGC to finance Mirasol’s proportion of the development costs for a further 5% of the project, with Mirasol retaining 25% of the project and OGC owning 75% of the project.
 - OGC has the option to extend each of the 60% and 70% earn-in stages by one year per earn-in stage by making one-off payments to Mirasol.
 - Mirasol will operate the JV during the first year and will be paid a 5% fee to cover administrative and overhead costs.

Exploration

- Mirasol and OGC are finalizing the design and resourcing of an approximately US\$ 400,000 surface exploration program with the objective of refining drill targets at the Curahue, Cliene and Rio Seco prospects at the Claudia project. The surface exploration program will be completed during November 2017 to January 2018. Mirasol has also commenced the drill permitting process of an approximately 3000-m program and is anticipated to commence in the first quarter of 2018. Mirasol is operating the first year of the Claudia – OGC JV and will receive a 5% management fee.

Claudia-CVSA JV Termination: Claudia Au+Ag Project, Santa Cruz, Argentina

Business Development

- On August 31, 2017, the Company announced completion of the exit process from the JV agreement with Cerro Vanguardia S.A (“CVSA”). Mirasol received a US\$ 205,000 payment from CVSA in-lieu of certain uncompleted exploration commitments.

Other Business Development Activities

Since the beginning of July 2017, Mirasol has signed confidentiality agreements, distributed data sets and conducted field reviews with selected Au and Cu companies to secure potential new JV's for a number of its projects including;

- Santa Cruz: Nico Au Ag Project
- Eocene-Oligocene Belt: Odin and Rubi Cu Projects
- Mio – Pliocene Belt: The new Zeus HSE gold project in Chile

The Company is also focusing its exploration activities on its key “pipeline” properties to advance them to drill-ready status in preparation for JV.

PROJECT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON 100% OWNED MIRASOL LANDS

Exploration: Chile

Odin Cu Project, Atacama Puna

- Mirasol expanded the claims at Odin from 900 to 5,660 ha, securing significant extensions to the district scale alteration system previously reported at the project (news release July 25, 2017).
- Mirasol expanded reconnaissance rock chip sampling outward from the original Odin target into the new claims. Initial results have returned encouraging Cu + Mo + Au assays. These areas will be the focus of future exploration.

Rubi Cu Project, Atacama Puna

- Mirasol completed field evaluation and targeting programs at Rubi identifying three large-scale Cu + Mo + Au targets at the Lithocap, Zafiro, and Portezuelo prospects. The targets were defined by integrated analysis, including re-logging of drill holes and the re-interpretation of geophysics and geochemistry from previous JV partner exploration at Rubi. This was combined with recent Mirasol geological mapping, rock chip sampling and target vector modelling from field-based measurements of alteration mineralogy (news release July 24, 2017).
- The Company has systematically consolidated claims holdings at Rubi over the past 12 months and has expanded the claim area to a total of nearly 26,000 ha (news release July 24, 2017).

All projects are 100% owned by Mirasol. Odin and Altazor are new projects generated and staked by Mirasol as a result of its Atacama-Puna Generative program.

Exploration: Argentina

Nico Project, Santa Cruz

- Mirasol completed an exploration program at the Aurora prospect. The work comprised geological mapping, detailed ground magnetics and rock chip sampling, which defined a system of structurally-hosted epithermal silica-iron oxide breccias and chalcedonic silica veinlets, developed in multiple interpreted mineralized trends over a 4.0 by 2.1 km area. A total of 1,113 rock-chip samples have been collected to-date and with assays ranging up to 35.09 g/t Au and up to 2,095 g/t Ag (news release June 12, 2017 and July 5, 2017).
- Mirasol reported that reconnaissance mapping and sampling at the Nico claims, approximately 12 km to the east of the Aurora prospect, led to the discovery of a new high-grade epithermal vein at the Resolution prospect where reconnaissance rock chip sampling

returned assays of up to 6,181.4 g/t Ag and up to 4.79 g/t Au. The mineralization reports to oxidized veins and veinlets of grey chalcedonic silica with localized zones of banded saccharoidal silica and breccia textures hosted in dacitic subvolcanic (news release August 8, 2017).

- Mirasol also increased and the area of the Nico Project by staking of new claims to secure extensions of the volcanic complex related to the mineralization, bringing the total project area to over 53,000 ha (news release August 8, 2017).

MINERAL PROPERTIES

The following is a brief description of the key and most active mineral properties owned by the Company.

Chile: The Gorbea Au Belt, Gorbea-YRI JV (Atlas and Titan Projects)

The Gorbea - YRI JV comprises nine 100%-owned claim blocks totalling approximately 23,084 ha and includes the Atlas and Titan HSE Au and Ag projects in the Mio-Pliocene Belt of Northern Chile. The Atlas and Titan projects contain large precious metal bearing HSE systems which have some similarities to recent discoveries by Barrick Gold and Gold Fields at the Alturas and Salares Norte projects, respectively. There are seven other early-stage exploration prospects covering portions of prospective alteration systems within the Gorbea Belt JV.

In March 2015, Mirasol signed a joint venture agreement with YRI where the first earn-in option to 51% requires a spending commitment of US\$ 10 million and cash payments of US\$ 2 million over 4 years. YRI can earn 65% of the Gorbea projects by delivering an NI 43-101 compliant preliminary economic assessment with a resource of +1 million ounces of Au (at a 0.3 g/t Au cut off); and earn 75% interest by delivering a NI 43-101 compliant feasibility study, taking a decision to mine and by providing Mirasol a loan to production for its 25% equity position (news release dated March 15, 2016 for information on historical exploration and further details of the Letter Agreement with YRI).

During the last drill season (October 2016 to April 2017), YRI completed 2,558 m of diamond core drilling in seven holes at the Atlas project. Total drilling completed since inception of the Gorbea JV in May 2015 is over 8,704 m, and YRI's total exploration spend to June 2017 is approximately US\$ 5.2 million, against the US\$ 10 million required to trigger the 51% earn-in milestone over a maximum of 4 years. The JV entered its third year on May 10, 2017, with YRI making the third option payment to Mirasol of US\$ 400,000 and paying the 2017 claims fees of US\$ 160,000 (see news release May 30, 2017).

YRI has also increased its 2017 Gorbea JV exploration budget by an additional US\$ 700,000 to further drill at the Atlas SHZ and at other new targets at the project. In November 2017, YRI has recommenced drilling at Atlas with a seven-hole, 2,600-m program currently underway (see news release November 14, 2017).

Drilling to-date at Atlas has outlined a precious metal mineralization at the SHZ in an area of 650 m by 125 m, and a greater than 200 m vertical dimension. The SHZ may represent a body of Au+Ag mineralization that as defined to-date is open to depth and laterally in all directions outside the area of current drilling. As currently known, the top of mineralization is located between approximately 255 to 310 m depth beneath altered cap rocks, which is a characteristic in-common with other recent, HSE gold discoveries elsewhere on this same mineral belt in Chile.

On September 11, 2017, the Company reported the second season of drilling by YRI at the Atlas Project. The best results from this drill campaign include:

- 114.1 m at 1.07 g/t Au and 1.78 g/t Ag, including 36 m at 2.49 g/t Au and 3.08 g/t Ag (hole 15)
- 45.8 m at 0.32 g/t Au and 0.81 g/t Ag (hole 16)

The intersection in hole 15 starts from 347 m down hole. Hole 16 is interpreted to have drilled across the top of this same breccia body. Drill holes 15 and 16 were drilled toward each other (“scissor holes”) from the NW and SE to cross each other at depth, testing a zone beneath an area of coincident outcropping breccia, weakly anomalous soil geochemistry and a geophysical anomaly that lies midway between drill holes 7 and 10 from last season’s drilling. Holes 7 and 10 returned the best results from the 2015-16 drill campaign including 40 m at 1.38 g/t Au, with 28 m at 1.82 g/t Au. The mineralization at Atlas is interpreted to be oxidized to depths of more than 400 m downhole. Deep oxidation is considered a positive feature at Atlas as it may suggest the potential for favourable metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization at the project.

Gold and silver mineralization in holes 15 and 16 is hosted in a multiphase breccia body characterized by intense quartz-alunite+/- jarosite alteration with vuggy silica breccia clasts and a phase of late-stage translucent barite hosting visible gold. This style of mineralization is typical of HSE Au+Ag deposits elsewhere in the same belt of mineralization in Chile.

Information gathered from this season’s exploration indicates that the mineralization at Atlas is hosted in a cluster of phreatomagmatic and hydrothermal breccia bodies that when combined outline a larger breccia complex. Preliminary geological models show mineralization identified at Atlas is hosted in both the breccia bodies and in stratabound zones of vuggy silica developed in the wall rock adjoining the breccia. Results from the 2016-2017 drilling are summarized in Table 1 (news release September 11, 2017).

Table 1: Atlas Key Downhole Intersections to Date. September 2017

Hole Number	Including interval	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	AuEq60 (g/t)	AuEq60 Gram x Metre	Reported
CLATDH0015		305.0	347.0	42.0	0.15	0.42	0.16	6.7	September 11, 2017
		347.0	461.1	114.1	1.07	1.78	1.10	125.5	September 11, 2017
	inc.	412.0	448.0	36.0	2.49	3.08	2.54	91.5	September 11, 2017
CLATDH0016		430.0	475.8	45.8	0.32	0.81	0.33	15.1	September 11, 2017
CLATRD0002		22.0	46.0	24.0	0.18	13.09	0.40	9.5	March 21, 2016
CLATRD0004		230.0	244.0	14.0	0.06	150.11	2.56	35.9	March 21, 2016
CLATRD0007		440.0	446.0	6.0	0.87	1.17	0.89	5.3	April 25, 2016
		458.0	488.0	30.0	0.67	5.08	0.76	22.7	April 25, 2016
	inc.	470.0	488.0	18.0	0.90	7.43	1.02	18.4	April 25, 2016
		556.0	596.0	40.0	1.38	17.88	1.68	67.3	April 25, 2016
	inc.	556.0	584.0	28.0	1.82	22.04	2.19	61.2	April 25, 2016
CLATRD0009		276.0	302.0	26.0	0.04	13.66	0.27	6.9	April 25, 2016
CLATRD0010		468.0	522.0	54.0	0.35	5.46	0.44	23.9	April 25, 2016
	inc.	472.0	482.0	10.0	1.02	6.18	1.12	11.2	April 25, 2016
		560.0	628.0	68.0	0.17	9.90	0.33	22.7	April 25, 2016

NOTES

1. Manually selected intervals typically > 0.1 g/t gold and/or >10g/t silver
2. Intervals presented in this table have been limited to those with a Gram Metre interval greater than 5 gm
3. Bolder intervals are those with a Gram Meter interval greater than 50 gm
4. AuEq60 Gram Metre Interval is Calculated using AuEq60 (g/t) x intersection Interval (m)
5. Gold Equivalent grade (AuEq60) is calculated using following formula: Gold + (Silver / 60)

Argentina: La Curva (La Curva-OGC JV)

The La Curva Au project with 36,100 ha was staked in 2006 by Mirasol as part of its regional generative program. Mirasol has undertaken an extensive exploration and geophysical program at the property over a number of years and has outlined three priority drill ready prospects, the Cerro Chato, Loma Arthur and SouthWest prospects (news releases: January 23, 2014, February 24, 2009 and April 11, 2008). These are situated along the 6 km "La Castora" Au trend and are characterized by coincident large-scale outcropping alteration, IP geophysical anomalies, and wide-spread anomalous rock chip assays ranging up to 66.8 g/t Au. Additionally, a series of prospects in La Curva West area warrant further exploration to define additional drill targets.

The geological setting of the La Curva project is prospective for breccia/sheeted veinlet, and high-grade epithermal vein styles of mineralization.

Mirasol signed an LOI with OGC on January 24, 2017 (see news release January 30, 2017), and the definitive JV option agreement signed on May 18, 2017 and the first JV option payment of US\$ 100,000 was received by Mirasol. (news release May 25, 2017).

The La Curva JV includes the following principal terms:

- A first-year exploration spend commitment of US\$ 1.25 million and completion of 3,000 m of drilling.
- Mirasol is the operator for the first year, and will charge a 5% operating fee.
- An earn-in to 51% after an exploration spend of US\$ 7 million and US\$ 1.5 million staged cash payments over four years.
- An earn-in to 60% by OGC funding and delivering a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) in accordance with NI 43-101 on an inferred resource of not less than 500,000 oz Au-equivalent within two years after the first earn-in.
- An earn-in to 65% by OGC funding and delivering a feasibility study in accordance with NI 43-101 within an extra two years.
- An earn-in to 70% within the two-year Feasibility study period when the Feasibility Study is suitable to be submitted to a substantial, recognized financial institution as a basis for securing project finance for the development and operation of mining activities on the Project and a decision to mine is approved by OGC's board.
- A 75% interest if Mirasol elects for OGC to provide financing for Mirasol's share of mine development.

On October 26, 2017, the Company announced the start of a 2,500-m diamond core drilling drill program, planned to deliver an initial shallow, 17-hole test of the Castora Trend targets (news release October 26, 2017).

Mirasol has recently identified a 300 m-long zone of Au+Ag bearing epithermal veinlets which crosscut a well-developed barren silica cap at the Cerro Chato prospect (news release February 21, 2017). The veinlets assay up to 10.76 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag, and directly overlie a portion of a 1.2 km-long IP geophysical resistivity anomaly centred at shallow depths beneath the barren silica cap. Mirasol's geologists interpret the veinlets as possible indications of "geochemical leakage" from a concealed zone of Au+Ag mineralization. Cerro Chato hosts a number of features indicative of the presence of concealed high-grade vein and bulk mineable stockwork Au+Ag mineralization marking this as a priority drill target. These include: a large-area of alteration evidenced by the silica cap, the structural fabric of Au+Ag veinlets, and a large-scale IP resistivity anomaly mapping out a potentially concealed zone of stockwork, and veining.

Argentina: Claudia Au Ag Project

The large Claudia project (approximately 106,084 ha) comprises exploration claims located in the south-central part of Santa Cruz Province adjoining the southern boundary of AngloGold Ashanti's

Cerro Vanguardia mining property. Mirasol's exploration of the Claudia property has outlined five large-scale epithermal Au+Ag vein prospects at Rio Seco, Laguna Blanca, Ailen, Cilene and Curahue, with a series of drill ready targets at Rio Seco, Ailen and the large Curahue zone. At Curahue, six separate vein trends have been identified: Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto, Sinope and Themisto, over a 15 km-long corridor (news release July 27, 2015).

In February 2016, Mirasol signed an exploration and option agreement with CVSA (news release March 1, 2016). In February 2017, CVSA notified Mirasol it would terminate the Claudia-CVSA JV (see news release, February 17, 2017). CVSA had completed 7,526 m of drilling and spent \$US 1.97 million and developed a preliminary block model for the Io vein structure outlining a small non-NI 43-101 Au+Ag mineral inventory. In August 2017, Mirasol reported the completion of the exit process from the joint venture option agreement with CVSA and received the full exploration data set (news release August 31, 2017). In addition, Mirasol has received a US\$ 205,000 payment from CVSA in-lieu of certain uncompleted exploration commitments.

Mirasol subsequently signed an LOI with OGC, dated August 31, 2017 (news release September 6, 2017) with respect to an option joint venture agreement for the Claudia Project, where OGC will have the right to acquire up to 75% of the Claudia project through a series of exploration and cash payment commitments. The Definitive agreement was signed on October 20, 2017 (news release October 23, 2017).

During the Claudia-CVSA JV, the vast majority of drilling targeted the Io vein zone at the Curahue prospect (see news releases May 9, and July 26, 2016). The CVSA RC program (39 holes totalling 3,543 m) was completed on June 29 and was primarily focused upon the "Io" trend (26 holes) with sections of the Europa (6 holes), Calisto (4 holes) and Sinope (3 holes) trends also tested. Diamond drilling started immediately and encompassed 22 DDH holes for 3,450 m at Curahue (21 holes at "Io" and 1 hole at Europa) and 3 holes for 560 m at the Rio Seco Prospect.

Phase I drill results were for 18 of the 26 RC holes that provided a shallow test of the 2 km long "Io" vein zone (see news release July 26, 2016). RC assay results (Table 2) have defined both narrow zones of higher-grade and multiple broad zones of lower grade Au+Ag mineralization. RC drilling was used by CVSA to provide a rapid test of the Curahue prospect. The majority of mineralized intervals from reported RC holes were collected from below the water table resulting in wet sampling, which under some circumstances, can compromise sampling and may produce smearing of samples. Given these possible uncertainties, caution in interpreting these results is advised until confirmation is provided by the diamond drill core results.

Phase II drill results included the outstanding RC and all DDH assays from the "Io" trend (see news release December 16, 2016). At the northwest end of the "Io" vein zone, a 600 m-long body of mineralization is defined. Preliminary interpretations of the shape of the body suggests mineralization remains open to the northwest and southeast. Assay results from Phase II drilling (Table 2) show 0.6 to 1.8 m-wide zones of higher-grade Au+Ag within a broader zone of lower-grade mineralization that ranges in width from a few m to a maximum true width of up to 60 m wide. Mineralization starts within a few m of surface, as bedrock is covered by thin, unconsolidated post-mineral gravel cover, and has been tested to depths of 135 m below surface. The preliminary interpretation of the "Io" Zone suggests the mineralized body may dip 60° to 80° SW.

The scout drilling at Europa and Rio Seco returned anomalous Au and Ag assays that Mirasol thinks warrant further exploration work. The Themisto trend and Laguna Blanca, Alien and Cilene prospects were not drill tested by CVSA. Mirasol remains fully committed to advancing exploration at the Claudia Project and will undertake a comprehensive review of all new technical information generated by CVSA before reporting on further plans for the Project.

Table 2: Claudia: Curahue prospect, Io Trend- Phase I and II Length-weighted average downhole drill intersections.

Table 1: High grade drill hole intervals (manually chosen)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq60 (g/t)	AuEq60 Gram Metre
IODDH-1	117	117.6	0.6	1.5	1448.1	25.6	15.4
IODDH-2	154.5	156	1.5	0.1	297.6	5.1	7.6
IODDH-3	179.4	180	0.6	0.2	314.0	5.4	3.2
IODDH-4	34.0	34.5	0.5	3.5	85.9	5.0	2.5
	75.0	76.0	1.0	0.0	375.6	6.3	6.3
IODDH-9	49.2	50.4	1.2	2.7	381.3	9.1	10.9
	55.5	56.5	1.0	5.6	199.6	8.9	8.9
	76.0	76.5	0.5	3.3	329.0	8.8	4.4
	77.5	78.9	1.4	3.6	239.5	7.6	10.7
IODDH-14	39.0	39.8	0.8	0.7	256.4	5.0	4.0
	42.6	44.4	1.8	0.4	213.8	4.0	7.1
IODDH-16	16.05	16.6	0.6	0.1	343.6	5.9	3.2
IODDH-20	25.1	25.7	0.6	11.7	1224.4	32.1	19.3
IODDH-23	24.7	26	1.3	3.8	197.3	7.1	9.2
IORC-26	47	48	1	0.10	262.68	4.47	4.5
IORC-27	18.5	19	0.5	3.29	148.90	5.77	2.9
	35.5	36.5	1	2.24	207.04	5.69	5.7
	44.5	45	0.5	0.88	266.88	5.33	2.7
	54.5	55	0.5	4.63	134.60	6.87	3.4
IORC-28	32	33	1	5.19	82.65	6.57	6.6
IORC-34A	58.5	59	0.5	0.72	368.33	6.86	3.4
IORC-38	13	13.5	0.5	7.35	448.93	14.83	7.4
IORC-40	38	38.5	0.5	1.36	365.89	7.46	3.7
IORC-41	40	41	1	2.44	266.14	6.88	6.9
	80	81	1	5.15	580.58	14.82	14.8
IORC-55	46.5	47.0	0.5	0.9	250.1	5.1	2.5
	47.5	49.0	1.5	0.9	168.5	3.7	5.5
	52.5	53.5	1.0	2.0	348.5	7.8	7.8
IORC-58	50	51	1	4.58	180.47	7.59	7.6

Table 2: Intervals calculated at 1 g/t AuEq60 cutoff with greater than 5 gram metre product

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq60 (g/t)	AuEq60 Gram Metre
IODDH-1	116.6	118.2	1.6	0.7	598.6	10.7	17.1
IODDH-2	154.5	156.7	2.2	0.1	224.3	3.9	8.5
IODDH-3	53.0	55.1	2.1	1.3	82.2	2.7	5.6
IODDH-4	75.0	76.0	1.0	0.0	375.6	6.3	6.3
IODDH-9	48.6	51	2.4	1.6	218.7	5.2	12.6
	55.5	57.7	2.2	2.9	135.8	5.2	11.3
	75	78.9	3.9	1.9	166.4	4.7	18.2
IODDH-14	42.6	45.0	2.4	0.3	177.8	3.3	7.9
IODDH-16	15.0	16.6	1.6	0.3	176.9	3.2	5.2
IODDH-20	19.9	22.5	2.6	1.0	79.3	2.3	6.1
	24.0	27.0	3.0	3.2	332.6	8.7	26.1
IODDH-23	9.0	13.0	4.0	1.1	88.0	2.6	10.5
	23.1	26.2	3.1	2.2	117.4	4.2	13.0
IORC-26	40.0	44.0	4.0	0.17	100.35	1.85	7.4
	66.5	72.5	6.0	0.19	56.13	1.13	6.8
IORC-27	35.5	38.0	2.5	1.16	165.63	3.92	9.8
	42.0	46.5	4.5	0.67	80.13	2.01	9.0
	52.5	55.5	3.0	1.57	44.50	2.32	7.0
IORC-28	31.5	36.0	4.5	2.33	70.90	3.51	15.8
	49.0	52.5	3.5	0.59	102.86	2.30	8.1
IORC-34A	57.5	59.5	2.0	0.54	152.96	3.09	6.2
IORC-38	13.0	14.5	1.5	2.95	167.41	5.74	8.6
IORC-40	29.5	31.5	2.0	1.27	76.03	2.54	5.1
	36.0	42.0	6.0	0.96	88.39	2.44	14.6
IORC-41	37.5	41.5	4.0	1.22	118.03	3.19	12.8
	43.5	47.0	3.5	0.39	65.46	1.48	5.2
	53.0	60.5	7.5	0.62	78.97	1.94	14.6
	64.0	67.0	3.0	0.52	80.50	1.87	5.6
	69.5	82.5	13.0	0.81	105.20	2.56	33.3
	89.5	96.0	6.5	0.16	81.22	1.52	9.9
IORC-44	39.5	49.0	9.5	0.53	64.89	1.61	15.3
	53.0	56.5	3.5	0.44	80.97	1.79	6.3
IORC-55	43.0	49.0	6.0	0.6	109.5	2.4	14.3
	50.5	54.5	4.0	0.8	133.6	3.1	12.2
IORC-58	43.5	56.0	12.5	1.38	102.55	3.08	38.5
	61.0	67.0	6.0	0.94	128.39	3.08	18.5
	68.0	71.5	3.5	0.75	74.67	2.00	7.0

Table 3: Intervals calculated at 0.3 g/t AuEq60 cutoff with greater than 5 gram meter product

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq60 (g/t)	AuEq60 Gram Metre
IODDH-1	116.6	120.0	3.4	0.5	317.4	5.8	19.6
IODDH-2	153.0	157.7	4.7	0.1	117.5	2.0	9.6
IODDH-3	48.8	57	8.2	0.6	42.0	1.3	10.3
	136.6	143	6.4	0.4	27.4	0.9	5.7
	177	182.3	5.3	0.1	65.0	1.2	6.3
IODDH-4	16	24	8	0.3	25.4	0.7	5.6
	75	78	3	0.0	141.1	2.4	7.2
IODDH-9	42	58.3	16.3	0.7	76.0	2.0	32.8
	63	78.9	15.9	0.5	77.2	1.8	28.7
IODDH-14	32.3	48.0	15.7	0.4	63.1	1.4	22.0
IODDH-16	15.0	18.6	3.6	0.2	96.5	1.8	6.3
IODDH-19	46.6	57.0	10.4	0.2	41.9	0.9	9.6
IODDH-20	18.7	28	9.3	1.4	134.6	3.6	33.9
IODDH-22	30.6	41.4	10.8	0.3	24.3	0.7	8.0
IODDH-23	9	13.8	4.8	1.0	75.1	2.2	10.7
	23.1	27	3.9	1.8	96.6	3.4	13.4
IORC-26	38.00	44.50	6.50	0.15	68.72	1.30	8.5
	46.50	59.50	13.00	0.10	42.68	0.81	10.5
	63.00	77.00	14.00	0.15	45.54	0.91	12.7
IORC-27	16.50	25.00	8.50	0.57	37.58	1.19	10.1
	30.00	57.50	27.50	0.56	48.33	1.37	37.7
	63.50	72.00	8.50	0.19	37.28	0.81	6.9
IORC-28	22.00	36.00	14.00	0.98	43.91	1.71	23.9
	38.50	44.50	6.00	0.66	12.63	0.87	5.2
	45.50	53.50	8.00	0.37	58.26	1.34	10.7
IORC-34A	54.00	65.00	11.00	0.25	50.22	1.08	11.9
IORC-35	16.00	25.00	9.00	0.47	14.73	0.72	6.5
IORC-38	12.00	15.00	3.00	1.61	89.94	3.11	9.3
IORC-40	27.00	34.00	7.00	0.56	60.09	1.56	10.9
	36.00	42.00	6.00	0.96	88.39	2.44	14.6
IORC-41	32.50	99.00	66.50	0.42	64.74	1.50	99.8
IORC-44	36.50	63.50	27.00	0.34	54.09	1.24	33.5
IORC-55	34.0	55.0	21.0	0.4	69.0	1.5	32.5
IORC-58	30.00	38.00	8.00	0.08	41.49	0.77	6.2
	43.00	82.50	39.50	0.70	74.89	1.95	77.0

Notes:

- 1) Gold Equivalent (AuEq60) is calculated using following formula:
Gold + Silver / 60
- 2) AuEq60 Gram Metre interval is calculated using: AuEq60 (g/t) x intersection length (m)
- 3) Intervals presented are selected using the stated combined AuEq60 (g/t) cut off breaks to calculate length weighted average intersections including up to 1m with a minimum 0.1 g/t AuEq60 grade
- 4) Collar Names
 - 1) IODDH = Io Diamond Drilling
 - 2) IORC = Io Reverse Circulation Drilling

Argentina: Virginia Project

The Virginia high-grade, Ag vein zone was discovered by Mirasol in late 2009 on the Santa Rita property package, through follow-up on priority exploration targets generated from satellite imagery.

In the 2015 financial year, Mirasol reported an initial mineral resource estimate for the Virginia project. The report presents a conceptual, open-pit constrained, mineral resource estimate focused exclusively on the high-grade vein/breccia component of the mineralization as previously reported (Figure 4; and see news release February 7, 2013). The mineral resource estimate contains Indicated resources totalling 11.9 million oz Ag at 310 g/t, and Inferred material totalling 3.1 million oz Ag at 207 g/t, all contained within seven outcropping veins of high-grade Ag mineralization (see news release January 28, 2015).

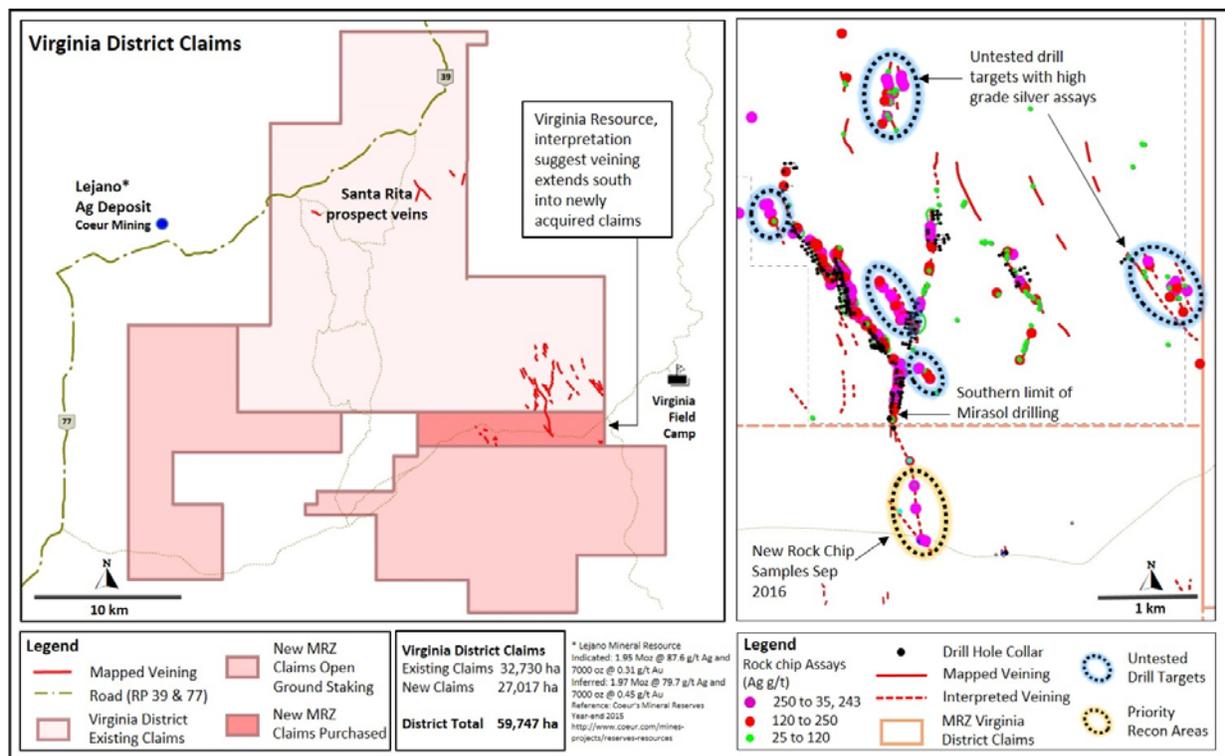


Figure 4: Virginia expanded Claims and new sampling, September 2016.

On March 29, 2016, Mirasol filed an amended technical report on SEDAR dated February 29, 2016. The Amended Report addressed specific technical comments received from the BC Securities Commission (“BCSC”) following their routine review of technical disclosure. The base case Mineral Resource estimate contained in the Original Report remains unchanged in the Amended Report.

Mirasol’s holdings at Virginia were consolidated via open ground staking and the purchase of mineral rights from a privately-owned prospecting company bringing the total area of contiguous claims controlled by Mirasol to 59,747 ha, (news release September 14, 2016). This is now expanded by further claims staking to 63,282 ha. Preliminary prospecting south of the limit of Mirasol drilling on the newly acquired claims, has identified quartz vein and vein breccia float scattered along a 2 km-trend. The samples of float rock have epithermal textures, similar to those which characterize the outcropping Virginia vein zone. Results from 11 rock float samples collected along this trend include six samples with assays ranging from 50.0 to 1,084 g/t Ag (average 369 Ag g/t.) Field work and geochemical assays received to date suggest that the new claims may host previously unrecognized soil-covered extensions of the Virginia Ag system.

In October 2016, Mirasol mobilized geological teams to Virginia to begin systematic exploration of the new claims. The scope of the work included further prospecting, geological mapping,

geochemical sampling, and gradient array electrical geophysics. Gradient-array surveys completed by Mirasol's geophysics team proved to be an effective predictive tool for mapping covered vein extensions and defining targets for the original Virginia drill programs (Figure 4). This geophysical technique will again be used to explore for the potential covered southern extension of the Virginia vein zone in the new claims.

Other Properties

Mirasol holds a number of additional drill-ready and early-stage exploration properties, which are prospective for Au and/or Ag and Cu mineralization in southern Argentina and northern Chile.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Table 3: Exploration expenditures per projects under active exploration (following page)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
CHILE		
Gorbea Belt - Atlas Project		
Contractors and consultants	-	10,872
Geophysics	-	452
Mining rights and fees	20,599	1,326
Professional fees	130	-
	<u>20,729</u>	<u>12,650</u>
Gorbea Belt - Titan Project		
Geophysics	-	452
Mining rights and fees	24	961
	<u>24</u>	<u>1,413</u>
Gorbea Belt - Other Projects		
Contractors and consultants	-	10,086
Geophysics	-	593
Mining rights and fees	568	2,229
	<u>568</u>	<u>12,908</u>
Yamana Gorbea - Joint Venture		
Contractors and consultants	(3,680)	7,156
Professional fees	532	-
Mining rights and fees	118	-
Travel & accommodation	2,944	166
	<u>(86)</u>	<u>7,322</u>
Ladera - Joint Venture		
Contractors and consultants	3,875	-
Mining rights and fees	395	-
	<u>4,270</u>	<u>-</u>
Total - Properties joint ventured to other companies	<u>25,505</u>	<u>34,293</u>
Rubi		
Camp and general	-	2,348
Contractors and consultants	-	21,053
Geophysics	-	7,624
Mining rights and fees	10,614	29,158
Travel & accommodation	-	2,660
	<u>10,614</u>	<u>62,843</u>

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Chile Pipeline Projects		
Assays and sampling	17,089	25,007
Camp and general	16,496	12,769
Contractors and consultants	104,803	70,911
Geophysics	79	3,842
Mining rights and fees	48,157	57,637
Travel & accommodation	12,339	10,386
	<u>198,963</u>	<u>180,552</u>
Altazor		
Mining rights and fees	552	-
	<u>552</u>	<u>-</u>
Total - 100% owned properties	<u>210,129</u>	<u>243,395</u>
Frontera - Joint Venture		
Contractors and consultants	-	10,537
Geophysics	-	452
Mining rights and fees	-	20,684
Travel & accommodation	-	373
Total - Earn-in joint venture on third party projects	<u>-</u>	<u>32,046</u>
Project Generation	-	251,860
Corporate Operation & Management - Chile	163,543	181,990
Total Chile	<u>399,177</u>	<u>743,583</u>
Argentina		
Claudia		
Assays and Sampling	7,712	-
Camp and general	12,527	3,373
Contractors and consultants	44,367	41,673
Mining rights and fees	25,613	55,719
Professional fees	4,719	2,119
Travel & accommodation	6,758	4,136
Recovery of costs	-	(83,355)
	<u>101,696</u>	<u>23,665</u>
Claudia - Joint Venture		
Camp and general	(3,651)	-
Contractors and consultants	3,621	-
Mining rights and fees	8,770	-
Travel & accommodation	462	-
	<u>9,202</u>	<u>-</u>
Total - Properties joint ventured to other companies	<u>110,898</u>	<u>23,665</u>
La Curva		
Assays and Sampling	-	-
Camp and general	78,849	1,737
Contractors and consultants	105,302	283
Expense Reimbursement	(42,772)	-
Mining rights and fees	9,588	2,934
Professional fees	6,026	-
Travel & accommodation	6,223	-
	<u>163,216</u>	<u>4,954</u>

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Santa Rita and Virginia		
Assays and sampling	-	2,576
Camp and general	6,110	11,722
Contractors and consultants	1,503	26,812
Mining rights and fees	5,579	8,914
Environmental	2,761	-
Travel & accommodation	8	1,431
	15,961	51,455
Argentina Pipeline Projects		
Assays and sampling	24,215	-
Camp and general	5,506	46
Contractors and consultants	34,093	19,005
Environmental	6,276	-
Mining rights and fees	35,445	19,776
Professional fees	1,060	44,478
Travel & accommodation	1,943	2,164
	108,538	85,469
Total - 100% owned properties	287,715	165,543
Corporate Operation & Management - Argentina	168,434	390,223
Total Argentina	567,047	555,766
Total Exploration and Evaluation Costs	966,224	1,299,349

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017, AS COMPARED TO THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

The Company's net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2017 ("2018") was \$1,824,519 or \$0.04 per share compared to \$2,098,504 or \$0.05 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2016 ("2017"), a decrease of \$273,985.

The reason for the decrease in net loss during 2018 is due to decrease in exploration expenditures and redirection of resources towards business development goals of the Company.

Mirasol's total operating expenses were \$1,789,471 in 2018 compared to \$2,297,067 in 2017.

As presented in Table 3 above, the Company incurred exploration costs of \$966,224 in 2018, compared to \$1,299,349 in 2017. Reduction in generative exploration in Argentina and Chile during 2018 resulted in reduction in exploration expenses.

Stock-based payments and depreciation are non-cash items. Excluding the above and the exploration cost, the Company incurred \$563,054 in 2018 compared to \$391,877 in 2017. The increase of \$171,177 is attributable to the increase in business development, marketing and investor communication activities. Increased business development and marketing initiatives resulted in an increase of \$161,210 in related expenses.

Reductions in professional fees and office and miscellaneous in 2018 compared to 2017, were attributable to reduction in rates and the services obtained and efficient cost management.

The Company also recorded a foreign exchange loss of \$64,652 during 2018 compared to the gain of \$170,063 in 2017. The periodic variance in foreign exchange gain or loss recorded by the Company is primarily the result of the movement in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, due to the significant US dollar asset holding by the Company.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets out selected unaudited quarterly financial information of Mirasol and is derived from unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements prepared by management in accordance with IAS 34 and accounting policies consistent with IFRS.

Period	Revenues \$	Income (Loss) from Continued Operations \$	Basic Income (Loss) per Share from Continued Operations \$	Diluted Income (Loss) per Share from Continued Operations \$
1 st Quarter 2018	Nil	(1,824,519)	(0.04)	(0.04)
4 th Quarter 2017	Nil	(1,388,787)	(0.03)	(0.03)
3 rd Quarter 2017	Nil	(1,789,281)	(0.04)	(0.04)
2 nd Quarter 2017	Nil	(1,669,075)	(0.03)	(0.03)
1 st Quarter 2017	Nil	(2,098,504)	(0.05)	(0.05)
4 th Quarter 2016	Nil	(1,390,063)	(0.03)	(0.03)
3 rd Quarter 2016	Nil	(3,257,207)	(0.07)	(0.07)
2 nd Quarter 2016	Nil	(1,358,661)	(0.03)	(0.03)

The Company's quarterly results will vary primarily in accordance with the Company's exploration and business development activities. To finance its operations, the Company also grants incentive stock options to its directors, management, employees, and consultants, which will also cause variation in the Company's results from period to period.

The movement in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could also have a significant impact on the Company's results from one period to the next as the Company primarily holds its working capital in US dollars.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Company continued to invest Canadian, Australian and US dollars in interest-bearing financial instruments maturing up to one year. The total amount invested was CAD\$16,193,081.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

In order to finance the Company's exploration programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company primarily raises money through equity sales and from the exercise of convertible securities (share purchase options and warrants). Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the Company's track record and the experience and calibre of its management.

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow and its long term financial success is dependent on management's ability to discover economically viable mineral deposits. Mirasol applies the Project Generator model where it seeks and presents partners with an option to joint venture Mirasol's projects, in order to have those partners fund the exploration of the project to earn an interest. In some agreements, the Company receives cash option payments or common stock of the joint

venture partner, as a portion of the partner's cost to earn an interest. If any of its exploration programs are successful and the partners complete their earn-ins, the Company would have to provide its share of ongoing exploration and development costs in order to maintain its interests; and if not, reduce its equity interest through a monetization transaction or dilution of its ownership interest or conversion to a royalty interest. The Company does not anticipate mining revenues from sale of mineral production in the foreseeable future.

With working capital of approximately \$20 million on September 30, 2017, the Company believes it has more than sufficient funds to conduct its administrative, business development, and discretionary exploration activities over the next twelve months. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the Company's joint venture partners encountering difficulty in financing exploration programs on the optioned properties. The Company further believes it has the ability to raise equity capital to meet its foreseeable longer term working capital needs, but recognizes that the ability to raise capital in the future involves risks beyond its control.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no significant off-balance sheet arrangements.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company has no proposed transactions.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of the transactions between the Company's related parties are disclosed below.

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel include persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole.

The remuneration of the management and the independent directors was as follows:

	Three Months September 30,	
	2017	2016
Management compensation (i)	\$ 133,798	\$ 133,047
Share-based payments (ii)	65,772	250,749
Director's fees (ii)	46,500	30,600
	\$ 246,070	\$ 414,396

(i) Management compensation is included in Management fees (September 30, 2017("2017") - \$84,566; September 30, 2016 ("2016") - \$63,606) and in Exploration costs (2017 - \$49,232; 2016 - \$69,441) in the Company's consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(ii) Share-based payments represent the expense for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

(iii) The independent directors of the Company are paid \$2,100 per month (2016 - \$2,100 per month) while the Chairman of the Board of Directors receives an additional \$3,000 per month for serving in this capacity (2016 - \$3,000). As of June 14, 2017, Dana Prince was appointed Executive Chairman receiving an additional \$4,100 per month. The independent directors are also paid for serving on certain special committees of the Board of Directors. There were no special committees during the year ended June 30, 2017 and three months ended September 30, 2017.

Transactions with other related parties

Certain of the Company's officers and directors render services to the Company as sole proprietors or through companies in which they are an officer, director, or partner.

The following companies are related parties through association of the Company's directors and officers:

	Nature of transactions
Miller Thomson	Legal fees
Chase Management Ltd.	Professional fees
Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd.	Project generation, exploration management and GIS services
Evrin Resources Corp.	CFO services, office administration support services and office sharing

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses with related parties as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Legal fees	\$ 46,446	\$ 79,439
CFO services, office sharing and administration	33,083	39,433
Project generation, exploration expenses and GIS services	101,622	211,715
	\$ 181,151	\$ 330,597

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at September 30, 2017, is an amount of \$87,830 (2016 - \$174,344) owing to directors and officers of the Company and to companies where the directors.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The details of the Company's accounting policies are presented in Note 3 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017. The Company did not adopt any significant new accounting policies during the reporting period.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, profit and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

In preparing the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended September 30, 2017, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments as at September 30, 2017, consist of cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and advances from joint venture partners. The fair value of all these instruments approximates their carrying value. There are no off-balance sheet financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to risk is primarily related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates on its financial instruments. The Company operates in Canada, Argentina and Chile and a portion of its transactions are incurred in US dollars, Australian dollars and in Argentine and Chilean Pesos. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the US and Australian dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Argentine and Chilean Peso to the Canadian dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

The Company appointed a special treasury committee comprising of three board members to consider management's recommendations to mitigate the exposure to foreign currency risk. The committee accepted the consideration that the management maintain a ratio of 70:15:15 for US\$: CAD\$: AUD\$ of the treasury whenever practical.

MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL RISK

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, in order to pursue the development of its exploration and evaluation assets and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, acquire or dispose of assets, enter into joint ventures or obtain debt financing. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual and quarterly expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of twelve months or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. The Company does not invest in commercial paper. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

Additional disclosure concerning Mirasol's operating expenses is provided above, in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of (income) loss of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2017 that is available on Mirasol's website at www.mirasolresources.com or on its SEDAR company page accessed through www.sedar.com.

APPROVAL

The Audit Committee of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Mirasol is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.mirasolresources.com.