

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

INTRODUCTION

The Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is prepared as of October 26, 2017 and is intended to supplement the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 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 and related notes for the year ended June 30, 2017.

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 in the Atacama-Puna region of northern Chile and Argentina, and the Santa Cruz Province in 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 holds 100% of the mineral exploration rights to a large and diverse portfolio of prospective Au, Ag and Cu properties and continues to prospect and evaluate this portfolio. The Company currently has 3 projects under joint venture (“JV”) exploration agreement and is actively seeking additional partnerships to explore and drill test its property portfolio. Under these agreements, the JV partners fund all exploration and tenure holding costs which leaves Mirasol’s treasury available for further exploration and business development. Mirasol believes well-managed and focused exploration can deliver further discoveries within its generative regions, bringing increases to shareholder value.

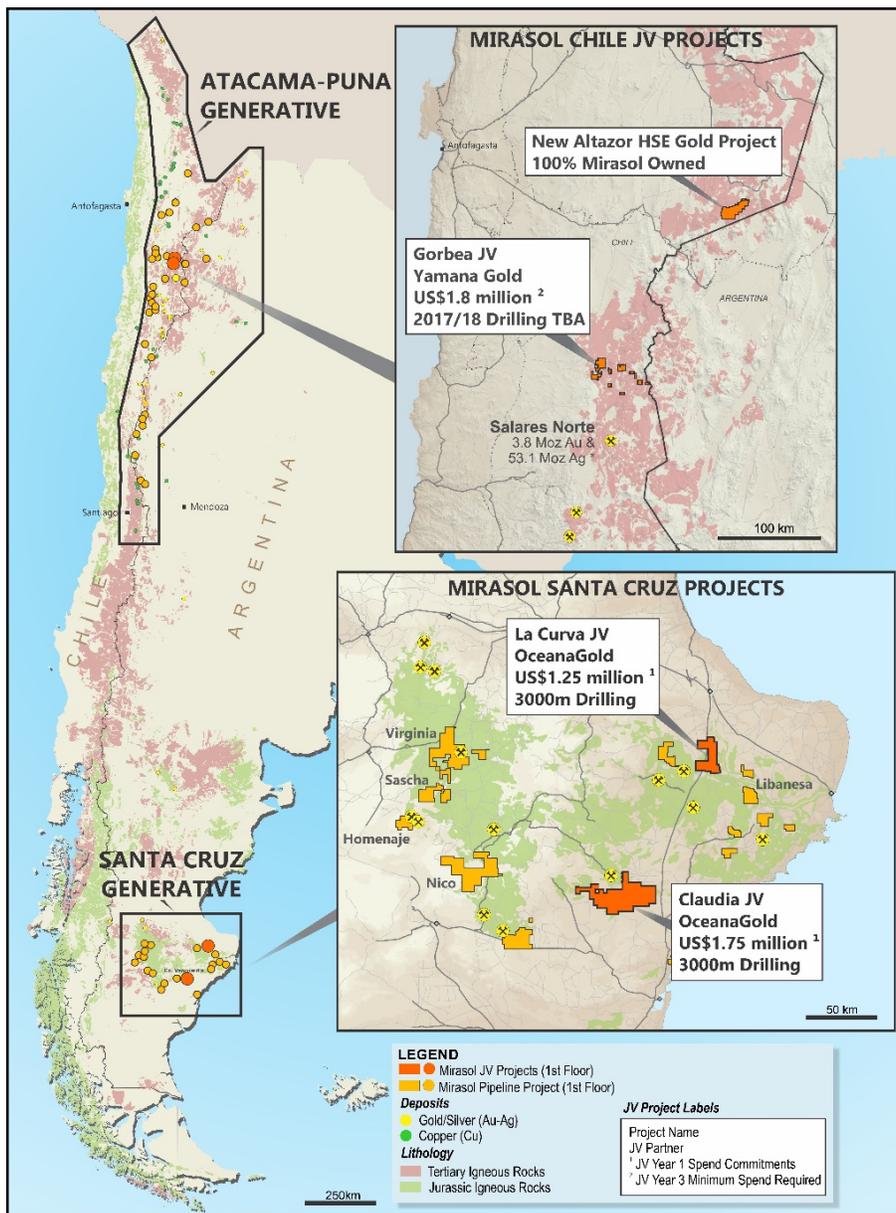


Figure 1: Location of Mirasol’s Exploration Projects, Joint Ventures, and Generative Programs.

Financial Condition

Mirasol remains in a strong financial position with cash and short-term investment of \$21,421,895 as of June 30, 2017, having raised \$10,000,000 through a rights-offering completed on September 19, 2016. 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 \$6,152,087. The financial statements for the Current Period show a total expenditure of \$6,902,462 of which non-cash items such as share-based payments and depreciation totalled to \$750,375.

For the Current Period, the total net cash expenditure was distributed between head office corporate spend of \$2,070,576 inclusive of: officer's salaries, board fees, business development, corporate administration, investor relations and regulatory compliance; and a total exploration expenditure of \$4,105,942. For the Current Period, the Company has accounted for \$1,313,721 in option payments and 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.

The Company's strong working capital position allowed it to pursue an aggressive generative exploration program during the recent challenging times for the resource industry. The reduction in exploration activity by Mirasol's peers and by major companies created an opportunity for Mirasol in reduced competition for exploration ground and exploration resources (experienced geologists and contractors). Mirasol continued to aggressively pursue this counter-cyclical commitment to project generation as a core, competitive advantage during this reporting period.

Project Generation and Business Development

The primary focus of the Company's generative efforts has been the Atacama-Puna Program focused on the world class Tertiary age mineral belts in northern Chile.

In response to improving investment climate in Argentina, the Company re-initiated project generation and project exploration activities in the Santa Cruz Province, staking new claims to consolidate its positions in mineral districts where the Company holds well positioned, key claims. Mirasol's business development team is aggressively pursuing additional JV deals to accelerate drill testing of these projects with the goal of making significant discoveries.

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).

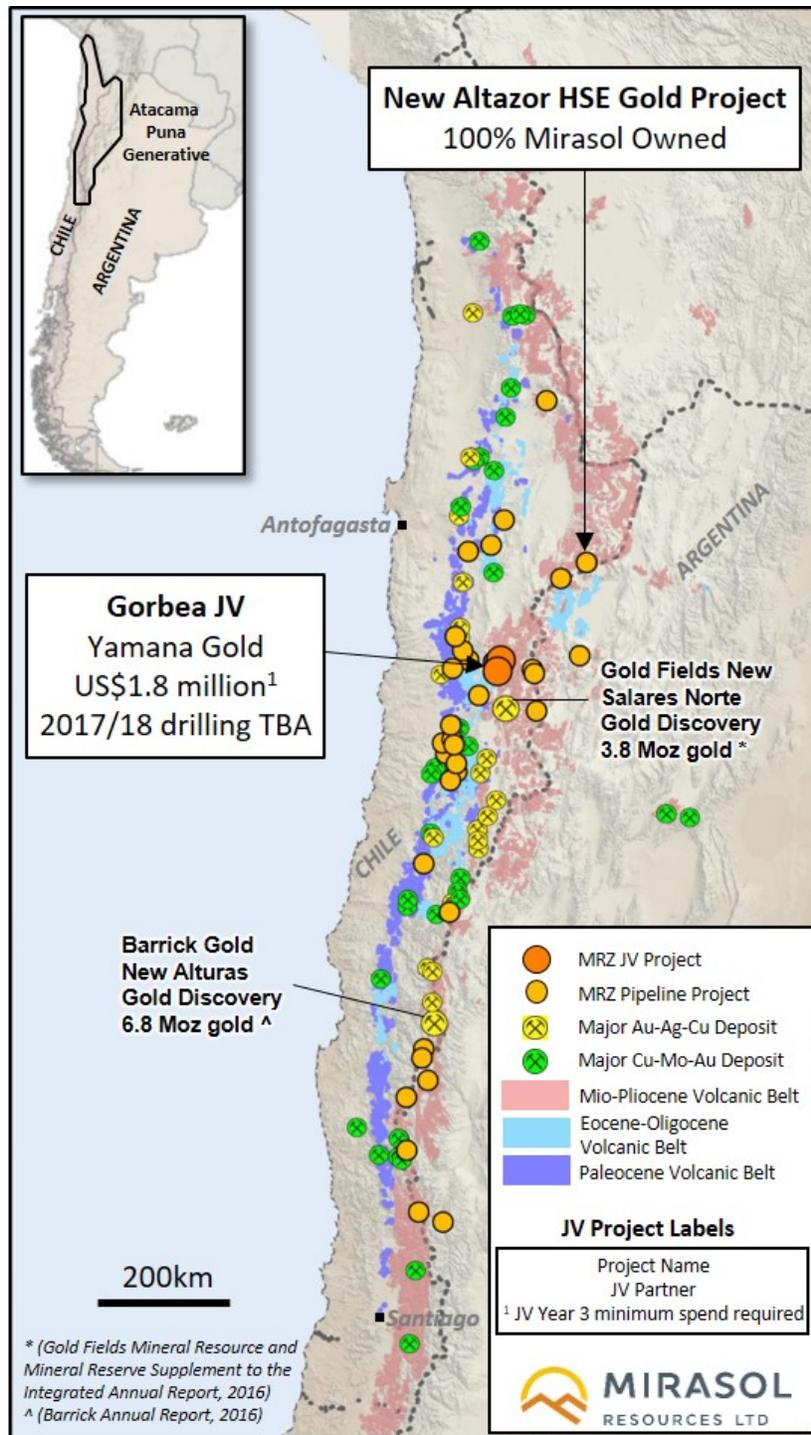


Figure 2: Mirasol's Atacama - Puna Generative Program.

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 proprietary 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.

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

- Alturas deposit, with an Inferred resource of 6.8 M oz Au at 1.00g/t Au (Barrick Annual Report 2016).
- Salares Norte deposit, with a resource 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 and Mineral Reserve Supplement to the Integrated Annual Report, 2016).

Alturas and Salares Norte are large-tonnage, near-surface oxide Au resources which are believed to be bulk-minable. 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 (“YRI”) and recently announced the first season results from its new Altazor project.

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.

Eocene - Oligocene belt: In 2016, Chile produced 5.5 million metric tonnes of Cu, making it the world’s largest copper producer. The Eocene-Oligocene belt hosts many giant porphyry Cu mines such as Escondida, Chuquibambilla and Collahuasi that significantly contribute to this annual Cu production. 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 belt: The Paleocene 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:

- Nine precious metal properties totaling approximately 23,084 ha, including the Atlas project which are subject to the Company’s Gorbea – YRI JV (the “Gorbea-YRI JV”) agreement

(news release March 26, 2015), 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 project which covers 22,860 ha is HSE gold project 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, 2016. The surface results show comparable ppb level anomalous gold assay in soils and rock chips to those recorded at surface at the Salares Norte Project.
- The Rubi project, 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 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).
- 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 claims areas, "pipeline" projects that have been staked in alignment with 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 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.

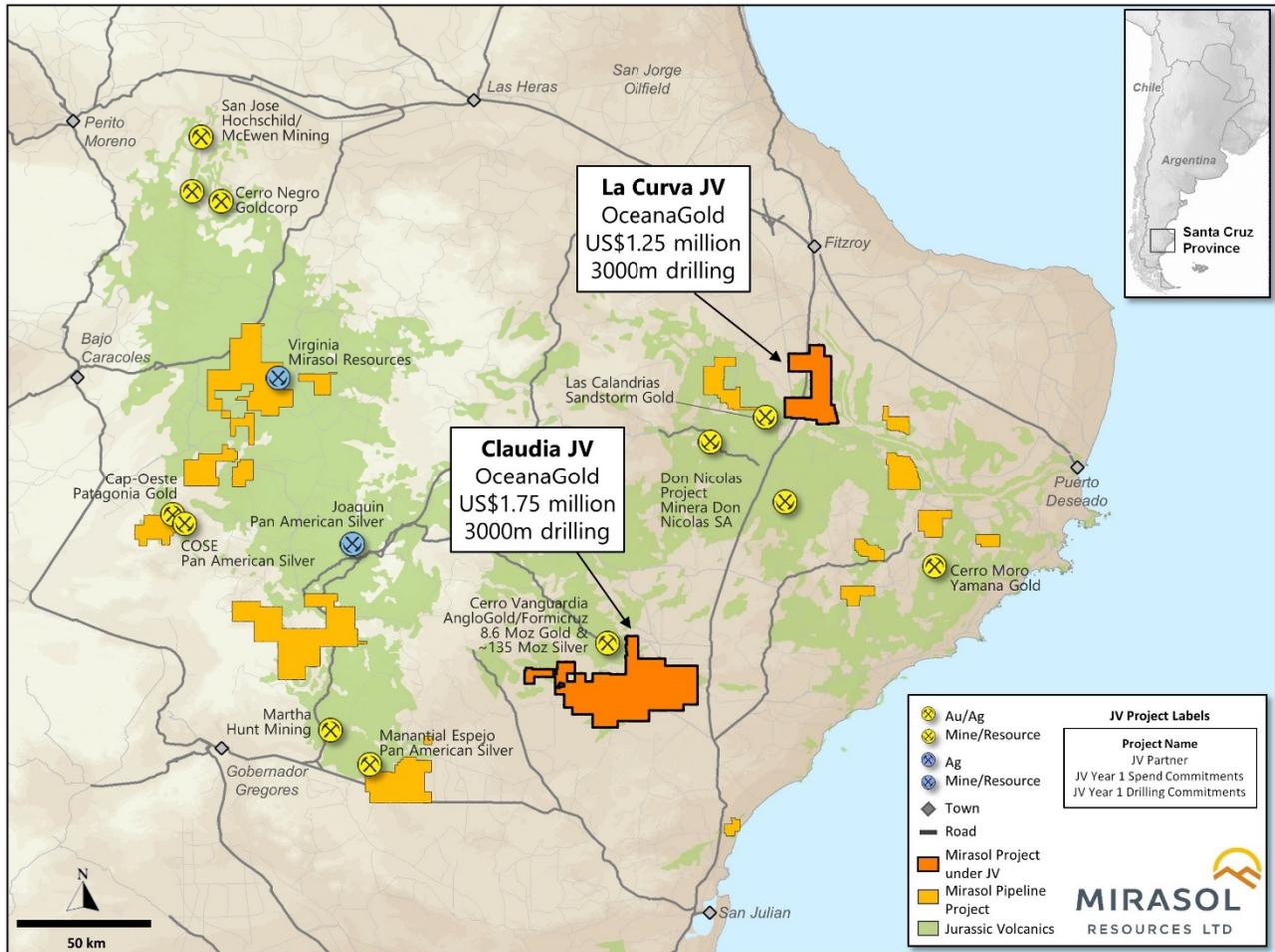


Figure 3: Santa Cruz Project Portfolio.

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 over recent years 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):

- 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”) (“Claudia-OGC LOI”) with OceanaGold (“OGC”) for a JV to explore the Claudia project for LSE Au+Ag mineralization. The definitive JV option agreement 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 to 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.

- 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 January 30, 2017, Mirasol announced the signing of an LOI (the “La Curva-OGC LOI”) with OGC for a JV to explore the La Curva project in Santa Cruz Argentina for LSE Au+Ag mineralization. The definitive JV option agreement was signed on May 18, 2017, granting 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 2,500m diamond core drill program to test a series of drill targets along the Castora Gold Trend.
- 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 metre 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.
- 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 rights to a portfolio of 9 additional 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, 2016 TO OCTOBER 26, 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 \$2,371,719 (Table 3) on exploration in Chile and \$2,001,201 in Argentina. The Company received \$364,939 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 US\$ 805,000 comprised of;

- In January 2017, a Curva JV signing payment from OGC of US\$ 100,000
- In May 2017, the 3rd Gorbea JV option payment from YRI of US\$ 400,000
- 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

Corporate Matters

On August 10, 2016, Mirasol announced a Rights Offering to all shareholders that held common shares in the Company at the close of business on the record date of August 19, 2016 ("Rights Offering"). One right was issued for each common share and the exercise of 10 rights allowed shareholders to purchase 1 Mirasol common share for a Subscription price of \$2.40 per share (the "Subscription Price"). Mirasol offered 4,476,891 common shares under this offering with the goal of raising approximately \$10.7 million.

In connection with the Rights Offering, the Company entered into a standby guarantee agreement (the "Standby Guarantee") with a group of guarantors led by John Tognetti, including Exploration Capital Partners 2005 Limited Partnership, Carlo Civelli, EuroPac Gold Fund, and Paul Lee (collectively, the "Standby Guarantors") to purchase up to 4,166,667 Common Shares if they were not purchased under the Rights Offering. In consideration for the Standby Guarantee, the Company issued share purchase warrants to the Standby Guarantors which will entitle them to purchase 500,000 Common Shares (the "Bonus Warrants"). The Bonus Warrants are exercisable at the Subscription Price for a period of six months after that date the Rights Offering is completed. John Tognetti is a director and the controlling shareholder of the Company.

On August 26, 2016, Mirasol announced the appointment of Patrick Evans as a director of the Company. Mr. Evans has over 20 years of experience in the mining industry and was until recently the President and CEO of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. Mr. Evans is a director of Archon Minerals, and a director of the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines. Positions previously held by Mr. Evans include President and CEO of Kennady Diamonds, CEO of Norsemont Mining (acquired by Hudbay), President and CEO of Weda Bay Minerals (acquired by Eramet), President and CEO of Southern Platinum and Messina Platinum (acquired by Lonmin), and Vice President of Placer Dome Inc.

On August 26, 2016, Mirasol announced the grant of 715,876 incentive stock options under its incentive stock option plan to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants. A portion of these options (255,000 options) relates to recent appointments to the Board and the remuneration of new officers which will provide greater depth to the Company's management team. The options are exercisable at \$2.85 for a period of three years from the date of grant.

On September 29, 2016, Mirasol announced the completion of its Rights Offering under which 4,166,667 common shares were issued for gross proceeds of \$10,000,000. A total of 3,379,019 common shares were purchased pursuant to the exercise of rights by shareholders, and 787,648 common shares were purchased by the Standby Guarantors.

On March 2, 2017, Mirasol held its Annual General Meeting of shareholders. The shareholders of the Company represented at the Meeting elected Stephen C. Nano, Nick DeMare, Borden R. Putnam III, Dana H. Prince, John Tognetti and Patrick C. Evans as directors of the Company for the ensuing year. Dana Prince, the Chairman of the Board, stated that Timothy Heenan, a long-serving director and co-founder of the Company, did not stand for re-election at the Meeting. Mr. Prince thanked Mr. Heenan for his devotion and past contributions as a director, and stated that he looked forward to his continued service to the Company in the role as Country Manager, based in Mendoza, Argentina.

Subsequent to the Meeting, the board appointed the following officers of the Company: Stephen C. Nano, President and CEO; Dana H. Prince, Chairman; Mahesh Liyanage, CFO; Timothy Heenan, Country Manager; and Gregory C. Smith, Corporate Secretary (news release March 6, 2017). On June 14, 2017, Dana H. Prince was appointed executive Chairman and Patrick Evans was appointed as the Chairman of the compensation committee.

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 3 million options allocated of the 4.9 million options available under the Company's Options Plan. 500,000 Bonus Warrants were issued in relation to the Rights Offering. These warrants expired unexercised as of March 23, 2017.

EXPLORATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 2017 TO OCTOBER 26, 2017

Joint Venture Activities

Gorbea-YRI JV: Gorbea Au Belt, northern Chile

Business Development

- 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, signalling they intend to continue with the JV for another year.
- Since inception, March 2015, through to early June 2017, YRI has reported exploration spend of approximately US\$ 5.2 million against the US\$ 10 million spend required to trigger 51% earn-in.
- YRI advised Mirasol of its plan to increase 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 (news release September 11, 2017) were reported, including best down-hole intersection to date from the Atlas project 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)

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

Business Development

- On May 18, 2017, the Definitive JV Option Agreement with OGC was signed and the 1st JV option payment of US\$ 100,000 was received by Mirasol.
- The JV includes the following principal terms:
 - A first-year exploration spend commitment of US\$ 1.25 million and completion of 3,000 m 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

- o than 500,000 oz Au-equivalent within two years after the first earn-in.
 - o An earn-in to 65% by OGC funding and delivering a feasibility study in accordance with NI 43-101 within an extra two years.
 - o 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.
 - o A 75% interest if Mirasol elects for OGC to provide financing for Mirasol's share of mine development.
- 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.

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:
 - o First year exploration spend commitment by OGC of US\$ 1.75 million that includes a minimum 3,000 m drilling.
 - o OGC option to earn 51% over a 4-year period by making cumulative exploration investment totaling US\$ 10.5 million, plus staged option payments to Mirasol of US\$ 1 million.
 - o 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.
 - o 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 Io Vein preliminary block model by Mirasol's previous JV partner CVSA, are included in the PEA or feasibility stage resources.
 - o 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.
 - o 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.
 - o Mirasol will operate the JV during the first year and will be paid a 5% fee to cover administrative and overhead costs.

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.

- CVSA had notified Mirasol in February 2017 that it was terminating the Claudia - CVSA JV after only 11 months (initiated February 2016).
- During the 11-month JV period, CVSA spent approximately US\$ 1.89 million and drilled 64 holes totalling 7,500 m. The majority of drilling was completed in the Curahue prospect with 39 RC holes (3,500 m) and 22 DDH holes (3,450 m). Much of the property remains untested.

Other Business Development Activities

Mirasol has seen an increase in interest in the Company's drill-ready projects in Argentina and Chile from mid-tier to major precious metal producers. This is interpreted to reflect the early signs of improvement in the metals market. More importantly for Mirasol, the improving investment climate in Argentina was largely due to the shift to a pro-foreign investment-oriented government in December 2015. Mirasol has been preparing for the improvement in the precious metals market via its counter-cyclical investment strategy in project generation during the recent downturn and consequently has a strong portfolio of projects to bring forward for JV. The Company is responding to the increased interest by focusing more resources into business development activities to secure additional JV's for our drill-ready projects.

Since the beginning of January 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 Chilean projects including;

- Paleocene Belt: Indra Ag+Au Project
- Eocene-Oligocene Belt: Odin and Rubi Cu Projects
- Santa Cruz: Nico Au Ag Project

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

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.
- Mirasol identified a conceptual target for large-scale porphyry Cu mineralization which has not been tested by previous explorers (news release March 2, 2017)

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).

Altazor Au Project, Atacama Puna

- 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.

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\$ 5.2M, against the US\$ 10 M required to trigger the 51% earn-in milestone over a maximum of 4 years. In addition, on May 12, 2017 YRI made a US\$ 400,000 option payment to Mirasol Resources to continue the JV into its third year (see news release May 30, 2017).

YRI also recently advised Mirasol that it has increased its 2017 Gorbea JV exploration budget by an additional US\$ 700,000. The additional exploration funds will be directed to drilling at the Atlas Steam Heated Zone and other new targets at the project. YRI is planning to re-commence drilling at Atlas for the southern hemisphere 2017 spring field season in October.

Drilling to-date at Atlas has outlined a precious metal mineralization (the "Steam Heated Zone") in an area of 650 m by 125 m by over a 200 m vertical interval. The Steam Heated Zone 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 (news release May 25, 2017). On October 26, 2017, the Company announced the start of a 2,500 m diamond core drilling 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 (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 (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 metres to a maximum true width of up to 60 m wide. Mineralization starts within a few metres 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).

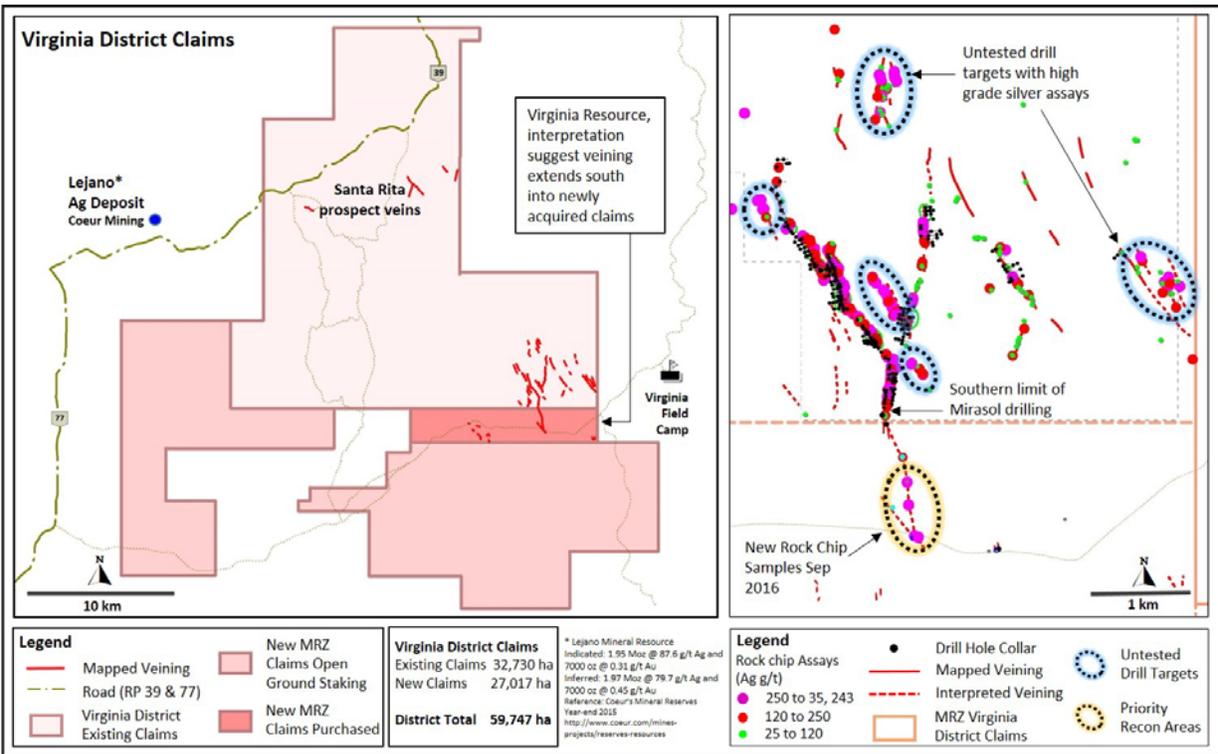


Figure 4: Virginia expanded Claims and new sampling, September 2016.

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

	For the Twelve Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
CHILE		
Gorbea Belt - Atlas Project		
Camp and general	459	134
Contractors and consultants	33,422	47,669
Geophysics	1,145	2,382
Mining rights and fees	97,722	8,509
Travel & accommodation	559	309
	<u>133,307</u>	<u>59,003</u>
Gorbea Belt - Titan Project		
Camp and general	-	1,113
Contractors and consultants	6,328	9,641
Geophysics	913	4,680
Mining rights and fees	43,090	6,812
Travel & accommodation	-	-
	<u>50,331</u>	<u>22,246</u>
Gorbea Belt - Other Projects		
Camp and general	-	52
Contractors and consultants	10,086	1,184
Geophysics	1,198	4,706
Mining rights and fees	98,108	18,248
Travel & accommodation	-	66
	<u>109,392</u>	<u>24,256</u>
Yamana Gorbea - Joint Venture		
Assays and sampling	-	1,215
Administration	-	2,581
Camp and general	81	2,910
Contractors and consultants	58,309	136,527
Geophysics	-	1,089
Professional fees	361	-
Mining rights and fees	207	98
Travel & accommodation	4,130	5,793
Recovery of costs	(209,550)	(110,714)
Option payment	(545,664)	(201,064)
	<u>(692,126)</u>	<u>(161,565)</u>
Total - Properties joint ventured to other companies	<u>(399,096)</u>	<u>(56,060)</u>
Rubi		
Assays and sampling	7,020	382
Camp and general	15,154	5,054
Contractors and consultants	207,219	24,824
Professional fees	-	500
Geophysics	8,089	5,219
Mining rights and fees	225,206	132,538
Travel & accommodation	13,333	908
	<u>476,021</u>	<u>169,425</u>

	For the Twelve Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Chile Pipeline Projects		
Assays and sampling	61,417	142,832
Administration	-	6,131
Camp and general	58,512	52,348
Contractors and consultants	383,393	375,682
Geophysics	5,469	44,113
Mining rights and fees	306,932	178,380
Travel & accommodation	51,345	57,634
	<u>867,068</u>	<u>857,120</u>
Total - 100% owned properties	<u>1,343,089</u>	<u>1,026,545</u>
Frontera - Joint Venture		
Assays and sampling	461	-
Camp and general	-	75
Contractors and consultants	38,722	53,889
Environmental	-	-
Geophysics	452	6,394
Mining rights and fees	41,380	175,474
Travel & accommodation	633	2,872
Total - Earn-in joint venture on third party projects	<u>81,648</u>	<u>238,704</u>
Project Generation	796,156	1,361,613
Corporate Operation & Management - Chile	549,921	481,760
Total Chile	<u>2,371,718</u>	<u>3,052,562</u>
Argentina		
Claudia		
Assays and Sampling	379	8,336
Camp and general	12,494	29,417
Contractors and consultants	88,333	96,263
Environmental	9	-
Mining rights and fees	194,882	170,070
Administration	-	7,971
Professional fees	5,109	-
Travel & accommodation	9,861	7,921
Recovery of costs	(422,367)	(130,234)
Option payment	-	(135,230)
	<u>(111,300)</u>	<u>54,514</u>
La Curva		
Assays and Sampling	9,325	3,549
Camp and general	15,352	7,764
Contractors and consultants	145,787	18,933
Option payment	(136,140)	-
Environmental	5,493	-
Geophysics	8,825	-
Mining rights and fees	17,641	13,291
Professional fees	42,154	-
Travel & accommodation	5,344	3,034
	<u>113,781</u>	<u>46,571</u>

	For the Twelve Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Santa Rita and Virginia		
Assays and sampling	27,359	1,707
Camp and general	83,732	49,598
Contractors and consultants	91,312	39,845
Mining rights and fees	39,208	38,172
Professional fees	-	5,681
Administration	-	200
Travel & accommodation	5,300	1,299
	<u>246,911</u>	<u>136,502</u>
Argentina Pipeline Projects		
Assays and sampling	66,084	5,382
Camp and general	83,552	4,241
Contractors and consultants	264,993	52,156
Environmental	1,011	3,973
Geophysics	14,140	-
Mining rights and fees	127,751	216,883
Professional fees	133,565	-
Travel & accommodation	34,374	424
Administration	-	170
	<u>725,470</u>	<u>283,229</u>
Total - 100% owned properties	974,862	520,816
Project Generation	18,925	559,906
Corporate Operation & Management - Argentina	740,437	569,543
Total Argentina	1,734,224	1,650,265
Total Exploration and Evaluation Costs	4,105,942	4,702,827

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017, AS COMPARED TO THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

The Company's net loss for the year ended June 30, 2017 ("2017") was \$6,945,647 or \$0.15 per share compared to \$6,017,003 or \$0.14 per share for the year ended June 30, 2016 ("2016"), an increase of \$1,195,622.

The main reason for the increase in net loss during 2017 is the foreign exchange fluctuation primarily with regards to the US dollar.

Mirasol's total operating expenses were \$6,902,462 in 2017 compared to \$7,191,564 in the 2016. Even though the variance is immaterial there have been material changes in individual expense categories which were netted off.

As presented in Table 3 above, the Company incurred exploration costs of \$4,105,942 in 2017, and \$4,702,827 in 2016. Reduction in generative exploration in Argentina and increase in option payments received and cost recoveries (2017 - \$1,313,701; 2016 - \$577,242) during 2017 resulted in reduction in exploration expenses by \$596,885.

Stock-based payments and depreciation are non-cash items. Excluding the above and the exploration cost, the Company incurred \$2,070,576 in 2017 compared to \$1,782,499 in 2016. The increase of \$288,077 is attributable to the increase in business development, marketing and investor communication activities. Increased business development initiatives resulted in an increase of

\$192,132 in related expense. New website development and shareholder reach increased the marketing and investor communication by \$153,196.

Reductions in professional fees, office and miscellaneous, and management fees in 2017 compared to 2016, were attributable to reduction in rates and the services obtained, efficient cost management and non-grant of bonus shares respectively. Increase in transfer agent and filing fees in 2017 was due to increase in filing fees, activity levels and market capital.

The Company also recorded a foreign exchange loss of \$200,762 during 2017 compared to the gain of \$1,017,394 in 2016. 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.

FOURTH QUARTER ANALYSIS

The Company carried out its regular generative exploration work during the fourth quarter. On May 25, 2017, the Company announced the signing of the La Curva-OCG exploration and option agreement, and received the initial option payment of US\$ 100,000. During the quarter the Company received US\$400,000 option payment from Yamana.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION AND SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets out selected annual financial information of the Company and is derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

	2017 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$
Sales	-	-	-
Income (loss) for the Year	(6,945,647)	(6,017,003)	(7,919,151)
Earnings (loss) per share – Basic	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.18)
Earnings (loss) per share – Diluted	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.18)
Total Assets	25,070,836	21,414,630	26,789,642
Total Long-term Liabilities	-	-	-
Dividends Declared	-	-	-

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 \$
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)
1 st Quarter 2016	Nil	(11,072)	(0.00)	(0.00)

The Company's quarterly results will vary primarily in accordance with the Company's exploration 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

During 2017, the Company invested Canadian, Australian and US dollars in interest bearing financial instruments maturing up to one year. The total amount invested was CAD\$16,792,765. The Company received interest income of \$157,577 during 2017 compared to \$69,167 in 2016.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

During 2017, the Company completed a rights offering for Gross proceeds of \$10,000,000. The Company did not engage in financing activities during 2016.

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 \$21.2 million on June 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:

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Management compensation (i)	\$ 514,369	\$ 507,987
Share-based payments	250,749	191,455
Bonus shares	-	372,000
Director's fees (ii)	135,623	133,500
	\$ 900,741	\$ 1,204,942

(i) Management compensation is included in Management fees, Business development and Exploration costs in the Company's consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(ii) The independent directors of the Company are paid, directly or indirectly, \$2,100 per month. The Chairman of the Board of Directors receives an additional \$3,000 per month for serving in this capacity. The independent directors are also paid for serving on special committees of the Board of Directors, as struck from time-to-time.

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
Avisar Chartered Accountants(i)	Accounting fees
Chase Management Ltd.	Professional fees
Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd.	Project generation, exploration management and GIS services
Evrin Resources Corp.("Evrin")(ii)	CFO services, office administration support services and office sharing

(i) As of March 11, 2016, Avisar ceased to be a related party of the Company.

(ii) In March 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with Evrin a company with common management, to share CFO services, Administration services and office space. The Agreement expires February 28, 2018 or upon the Company giving Evrin six months' notice of termination

The Company has agreements with all related parties and is charged service fees based on the related parties' regular charge-out rates for similar services provided to arm's length parties.

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

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Legal fees	\$ 226,101	\$ 177,421
Accounting fees	72,588	134,150
CFO services, office sharing and administration	87,316	52,833
Project generation, exploration expenses and GIS services	965,443	798,676
Professional fees	-	41,200
	\$ 1,351,448	\$ 1,204,280

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2017, is an amount of \$149,287 (2016 - \$148,450) owing to directors and officers of the Company and to companies where the directors and officers are principals.

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 following policies are considered by management to be essential to the understanding of the processes and reasoning that go into the preparation of the Company's financial statements and the uncertainties that could have a bearing on its financial results.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company capitalizes the direct costs of acquiring mineral property interests as exploration and evaluation assets. Option payments are considered acquisition costs if the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

Exploration and evaluation costs are charged to operations in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration and development costs are capitalized. Exploration costs include value-added taxes because the recoverability of these amounts is uncertain.

The receipt of option payments from the Company's joint venture partners are applied first towards the capitalized cost for the acquisition of pertinent mineral property interests. Option payments in excess of the capitalized acquisition costs are netted against the exploration costs for the period.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or IFRIC.

The following new standards and amendments to standards which are applicable to the Company have been issued with effective dates into the later fiscal years:

- a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized costs, fair value through OCI and FVTPL. The basis of classification depends on entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at FVTPL with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI. There is a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities, there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in OCI, for liabilities designated at FVTPL.

IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the hedged ratio to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39.

The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard.

- b) IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles of reporting useful information to the users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 Revenue, and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations.

It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier application permitted. The standard is not expected to have an impact on the Company in its present form.

- c) IFRS 16 is a new standard that sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases including guidance for both parties to a contract, the lessee and the lessor. The new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and instead introduces a single lessee accounting model.

The following new standards and amendments to standards which are applicable to the Company for the current fiscal year have been adopted:

- a) IFRS 11 Accounting for acquisition of interest in joint operations amends Joint Arrangements to require an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations) to apply all of the business combinations accounting principles in IFRS 3 and other IFRS, except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11 and to disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRS for business combinations. The amended IFRS 11 was adopted during the fiscal year with no impact on the Company in its present form.
- b) Amendments are made to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) to clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture and requires full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations) and requires the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business. The amended IFRS 10 and IAS 28 were adopted during the year, the standard had no impact on the Company in its present form.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments are related to, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets: The capitalized carrying value of each mineral claim is reviewed regularly for conditions that are indicators of impairment. This review requires significant judgment as the Company does not have any proven and probable reserves that enable future cash flows to be compared to the carrying values. Factors considered in the assessment of asset impairment include, but are not limited to, whether there has been a significant adverse change in the legal, regulatory, accessibility, title, environmental or political factors that could affect the claims' value; whether there has been an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amounts originally expected for the claims' acquisition, development or cost of holding; whether exploration activities produced results that are not promising such that no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future; and whether the Company has the necessary funds to be able to maintain its interest in the mineral claims.

The Company has concluded that impairment conditions do not exist as at June 30, 2017.

Ownership of exploration and evaluation assets involves certain risks due to the difficulties of determining and obtaining clear title to claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristics of many exploration and

evaluation assets. The Company has investigated ownership of its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, ownership of its interests are in good standing.

(ii) Valuation of share purchase options: The Company provides compensation benefits to its employees, directors and officers through a stock option plan. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility assumption used in the model is based on the historical volatility of the Company's share price. The Company uses historical data to estimate the period of option exercises and their forfeiture rates for use in the valuation model. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the yields of government bonds. Changes in these assumptions, especially the volatility and the expected life determination could have a material impact on the Company's comprehensive loss. All estimates used in the model are based on historical data which may not be representative of future results.

(iii) Income taxes: The Company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Uncertainties exist with respect to interpretations of tax regulations. The Company has recognized current tax refundable based on its interpretations of tax regulations, which may differ from the interpretations of the tax authorities.

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. The recognition of deferred tax assets requires management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable income in future periods to utilize the deferred tax assets. Due to a history of losses deferred tax assets have not be recognized.

(iv) Functional currencies: The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The determination of an entity's functional currency requires judgement based on analysis of relevant factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("IAS21").

Except for the Company's subsidiaries in the British Virgin Islands, the Company has determined that its subsidiaries in Chile and Argentina incur costs in United States Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Australian dollars as well as the Chilean and Argentine Pesos and therefore do not indicate a single primary currency for operating in these jurisdictions. These subsidiaries are financed entirely by its Canadian Parent and therefore act as its extension. The Company has therefore determined that the functional currency of all of its subsidiaries in Chile and Argentina is the Canadian Dollar, similar to the Parent.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Argentina and Chile and a portion of its expenses are incurred in United States ("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.

At June 30, 2017, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US and Australian dollars and Argentine and Chilean Pesos:

	US Dollars	Australia n Dollars	Argentine Peso	Chilean Peso
Cash and cash equivalents	2,040,840	921,080	3,982,397	17,340,920
Short-term investments	9,500,000	1,974,38		
Receivables and advances	205,000	-	1,077,621	13,159,755
Accounts payable and	(27,859)	(123,631)	(2,576,622)	(8,352,839)

Based on the net exposures as at June 30, 2017, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US and Australian dollar would result in an increase/decrease of \$1,526,068 and \$276,601, respectively in the Company's comprehensive loss. Likewise, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Argentine and Chilean Peso would result in an increase/decrease of \$20,870 and \$4,319, respectively in the Company's comprehensive loss.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents is held through large financial institutions. The Company's receivables primarily consist of interest receivable due from major financial institutions on short term investments. Management believes that credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is remote.

(iii) 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 and financial leverage as outlined above. As at June 30, 2017, the Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities totalling \$532,649. All of the Company's obligations are expected to be paid within 90 days. Management believes the Company has sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they become due.

(iv) 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 included in cash and cash equivalents is limited because these investments are generally held to maturity. The applicable rates of interest on such investments range between 0.05% and 1.91%.

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 audited annual consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 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.