APPENDIX TO MIRASOL RESOURCES PRESS RELEASE MARCH 4, 2010.
Technical Appendix to Press Release– Julia Vein Channel Samples Results

The following text and figures describe the detailed technical methods used in the field work, and the preparation and calculation of the data pertaining to the Julia Vein channel sampling.

Geological staff of Mirasol located the channels at a nominal 50 metre spacing over a strike length of 2,100 metres along the Julia Vein. Due to the limitations of natural outcroppings this nominal spacing was adjusted to fit local conditions. Sawn channels were then cut using electrical power tools and the resulting channel samples broken from the cut using a chisel. Geologists mapped the channel and surrounding outcrop at a scale of 1:50 and tied the mapping to a stake which was surveyed with differential GPS equipment to within 0.2m. Channels sample positions were measured relative to the survey stake (see Figure 2a and Figure 2b).

In some cases gaps in the outcrop prevented continuous sampling of the full width of the vein, or required offsetting of samples by short distances along the strike of the vein to obtain the most complete sampling across the width of the vein (see Table 1 of press release). Therefore samples have been projected to a reference line perpendicular to the strike of the vein and the "from" and "to" distance along the reference line calculated. Gaps in sampling were also projected to the reference line. Nevertheless, all widths quoted are minimum true widths because the wall rock to the vein was not exposed and could not be sampled.

In all cases, the length weighted average grade has been calculated over the width that was actually sampled and the sampling gaps have not been considered in the length weighted average calculation. The width of the gap(s) and total width of the channel are specifically shown in Table 1 so that the reader can see which channels have sampling gaps. Of the 44 channels there are 5 channels which have sampling gaps that represent more than 20% of the total length of the channel line. Two figures have been prepared which show the typical case with no gaps, or no significant sampling gaps of >20% (Figure 2a). A second figure shows the less common case (5 in 44 channels) where sampling gaps represent >20% of the projected channel sample line gaps (Figure 2b). Table 2 (see below) shows the five channel lines that had >20% gaps in the projected channel line detailing the gaps and sampled parts separately.

Table 2. Detailed Results for Channels with Sampling Gaps Greater than 20% of their Total Length

Channel ID			Sampled Length (m) [1]	Unsampled Gaps (m) [2]	Total Length (m) [3]	Silver (g/t) [4, 5]	Gold (g/t) [4, 6]	Lead (%) [4, 7]
segments	from (m)	to (m)						
JU-39618	0.00	2.45	1.50	0.95	2.45	633	0.00	0.99
comprising the following sampling segments								
JU-39618.i	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48	261	0.00	0.92
gap 1	0.48	1.11	0.00	0.63	0.63			
JU-39618.ii	1.11	1.55	0.37	0.07	0.44	247	0.00	0.77
gap 2	1.55	1.80	0.00	0.25	0.25			
JU-39618.iii	1.80	2.45	0.65	0.00	0.65	1127	0.00	1.17
JU-39474	0.00	2.84	1.89	0.95	2.84	690	0.00	0.35
comprising the following sampling segments								
JU-39474.i	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.73	392	0.00	0.24
gap 1	0.73	1.41	0.00	0.68	0.68			
JU-39474.ii	1.41	2.00	0.49	0.10	0.59	721	0.00	0.27
gap 2	2.00	2.17	0.00	0.17	0.17			
JU-39474.iii	2.17	2.84	0.67	0.00	0.67	993	0.00	0.54
JU-39420	0.00	2.63	1.62	1.01	2.63	1,399	0.31	0.40
comprising the following sampling segments								
JU-39420.i	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.77	1445	0.00	0.58
gap 1	0.77	1.75	0.00	0.98	0.00			
JU-39420.ii	1.75	2.63	0.85	0.03	0.88	1357	0.60	0.24
JU-39363	0.00	5.88	3.26	2.62	5.88	1,368	0.00	1.55
comprising the following sampling segments								
JU-39363.i	0.00	2.73	2.64	0.09	2.73	1609	0.00	1.49
gap 1	2.73	4.51	0.00	1.78	0.00			
JU-39363.ii	4.51	4.85	0.34	0.00	0.34	337	0.00	1.67
gap 2	4.85	5.60	0.00	0.75	0.00			
JU-39363.iii	5.60	5.88	0.28	0.00	0.28	345	0.00	2.00
JU-39030	0.00	1.68	1.05	0.63	1.68	160	0.00	0.24
comprising the following sampling segments								
JU-39030.i	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	53	0.00	0.16
gap 1	0.40	0.61	0.00	0.21	0.00			
JU-39030.ii	0.61	0.97	0.36	0.00	0.40	294	0.00	0.32
gap 2	0.97	1.38	0.00	0.41	0.00			
JU-39030.iii	1.38	1.68	0.30	0.00	0.36	143	0.00	0.25

Notes All analyses done by ALS Chemex Laboratory

1. Sampled width is the actual true width that was sampled.
2. Unsampled gaps is the cumulative length of any gaps in the outcrop which were unable to be sampled.
3. Total length is the sum of the actual sampled outcrop plus any gaps which could not be sampled.
4. The length weighted silver, gold and lead averages are based on the sampled width not the total length and all values are uncut (ie no grade capping has been applied)
5. Silver results are by Ag-GRA21, a fire assay collection method with gravimetric finish
6. Gold by Au-AA24, a fire assay collection method with atomic absorption spectroscopy finish
7. Lead results to 10,000 ppm (1%) are by ME-ICP41 with over values >1% by Pb-OG46

Duplicate samples of the channels were collected in seven cases next to the original sample. Results of the duplicate samples are within industry standards for duplicate samples for silver.

In order to test whether the millimetre scale surface crust of the outcrops might be enriched or depleted in metals a series of nine channel samples were taken by making a second deeper cut in the original channel thereby eliminating the surface crust. Comparison of the deeper channels to their surficial pairs suggests that no systematic depletion or enrichment of silver exists in the surface crust. Lead may exhibit a slight enrichment in the surface crust.

It must be understood that even the samples from the deeper channels comprised oxidized vein material. Oxidized vein is expected to extend to a depth of metres, or tens of metres, below the surface and transition at depth to unoxidized vein material. Systematic drilling will be required to determine at what depth unoxided vein material occurs, and whether the silver grades differ from the oxidized surface equivalents.

Certified reference standards for silver, lead and gold were inserted into the sample stream along with blanks and duplicate samples for QA/QC control and the results of this work meet or exceed standard industry practice.

Paul G. Lhotka, Principal Geologist for Mirasol, is the Qualified Person under NI 43-101 who has approved the technical content of this technical appendix.