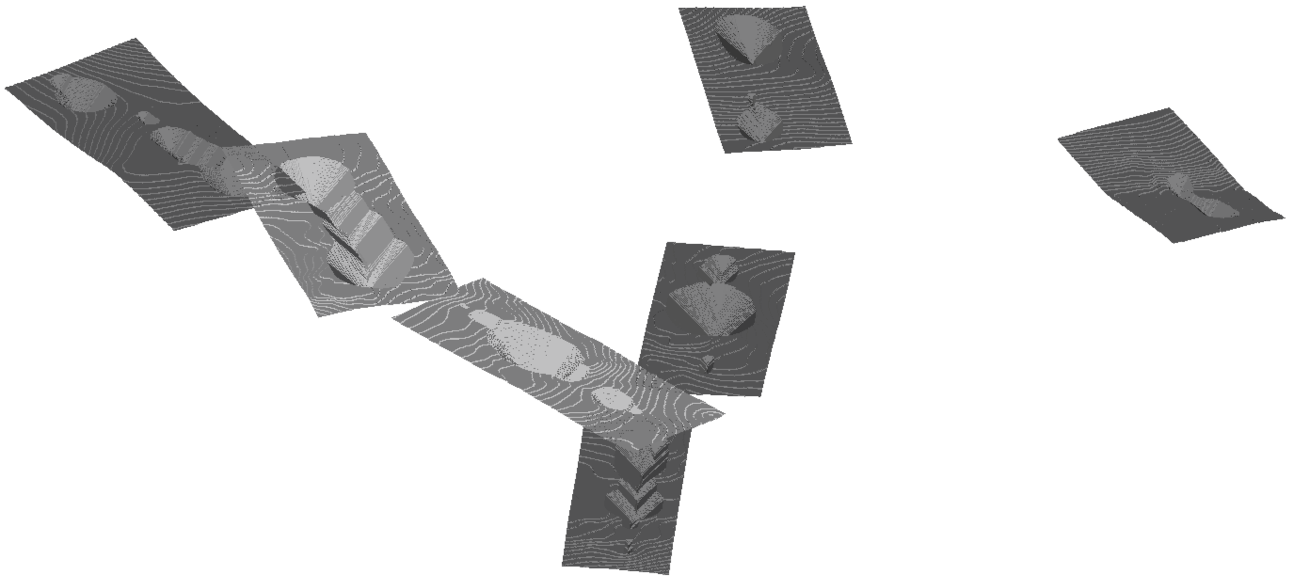
Amended Technical Report, Virginia Project, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina - Initial Silver Mineral Resource Estimate



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IMPORTANT NOTICE

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Property Description and Location

The Virginia Project is located in the southern region of Argentina known as Patagonia, in the province of Santa Cruz, approximately 150km by paved highway and improved gravel road from the town of Las Heras (see Figures 4-1 and 4-2). The Mineral Resource that is the subject of this amended Technical Report is situated approximately at 47° 28' 43.81" South Latitude and 69° 57' 19.57" West Longitude.

1.2 Land Status

Through its wholly-owned Argentine subsidiary Minera del Sol S.A. (MDS), Mirasol Resources Ltd. (Mirasol) controls mineral property rights consisting of exploration concessions (“cateos”) and “Manifestaciones de Descubrimiento” (MD’s), as shown in Figure 4-2. A cateo provides exclusive rights to explore for certain minerals within the area granted. For the cateos controlled by Minera del Sol S.A., these rights cover what are termed “Category I” metals, which include gold, silver and base metals (copper, lead, zinc, etc.).

Table 4-1 lists the cateo and MD rights controlled by MDS, as of the date of this amended Technical Report. The only royalties pertaining to these mineral rights are those amounting to 3% of the gross value of precious and base metals produced, less certain downstream post-mine production costs, payable on eventual mineral production to the province of Santa Cruz. Any existing environmental liabilities present are those associated with exploration drilling and trenching described in this amended Technical Report, and these are minor in nature. There are no known factors that could impede MDS’s ability to gain access and continue any exploration work on the Virginia Project that is recommended in this amended Technical Report.

1.3 History

Mirasol’s initial work on the Virginia properties began in 2003 through its wholly owned subsidiary Mirasol Argentina SRL (Mirasol Argentina). After surface mapping and channel sampling revealed anomalous silver mineralization on the Estancia Santa Rita, Mirasol Argentina entered into an option/joint venture agreement with Hochschild Mining Corporation (Hochschild). Hochschild’s subsequent exploration efforts through 2008 focused on the “Santa Rita Main” mineralization and included outcrop sampling, geologic mapping, a ground induced polarization (IP) survey, and the drilling of seven diamond core holes. The results of these holes failed to substantiate earlier high grade outcrop sampling, and Hochschild withdrew from the joint venture and returned the properties to Mirasol Argentina in September 2008. Mirasol Argentina re-initiated exploration of the project in February 2009 with a desktop review of the data generated by Hochschild and with new satellite image-based alteration processing and a targeting program undertaken by Global Ore Discovery consultants. Field follow-up of the highest priority alteration target from that program led field teams to the discovery outcrops of the Virginia vein system in November 2009. Ownership of all properties was then transferred to a new Argentinian subsidiary wholly owned by Mirasol called Minera del Sol S.A. (MDS) in early 2010, and all subsequent exploration work was done under this new subsidiary. This amended Technical Report contains numerous references to Mirasol (the parent company) and the two subsidiaries wholly owned by Mirasol - Mirasol Argentina SRL (Mirasol Argentina) and Mineral del Sol S.A. (MDS). These three company names are used and referred to by the Qualified Persons throughout this amended Technical Report where appropriate.

Prior to this amended Technical Report, there have been no publicly disclosed historic mineral resource estimates pertaining to any portion of the current MDS mineral concessions.

1.4 Geologic Setting

The Virginia Project is situated within a large regional complex known as the Deseado Massif that consists mainly of Middle Jurassic-age volcanic rocks and younger Cretaceous and Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks, including windows of older basement. These units host significant precious metal deposits in the region. The portion of the area that covers MDS's mineral concessions and surface rights that is termed the "Virginia Window" includes the veins that contain the Mineral Resource described in Sections 1.8 and 14.0 of this amended Technical Report. The veins are hosted by a Jurassic-age volcanic sequence that consists of local, generally felsic lava flows and pyroclastic tuffs and volcanic breccias that appear to be overlain by a distinctly different post-mineral ash-flow ignimbrite.

1.5 Deposit Type and Mineralization

The known mineralization on the mineral concessions controlled by MDS is of the type and character classified as low sulfidation epithermal, as evidenced by the presence of veins containing classic variable quartz-fill textures that include chalcedonic, saccharoidal, colloform banding, brecciated vein fragments, and very fine grained sulfides that are difficult to identify megascopically. Visible minerals include abundant varieties of quartz, calcite, specularite, earthy-colored iron oxides and local black manganese oxides, and sparse galena. Precious metal mineralization (predominantly acanthite) is characterized by moderate to locally very high bonanza-level silver values, with generally very low amounts of gold.

1.6 Metallurgy

Preliminary metallurgical test work on representative diamond drill core composites was completed by Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd. in Parksville, British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of this test work was to investigate potential processing methods for recovery of silver from mineralized vein quartz and quartz breccia material from the Virginia veins. In addition to the higher grade vein material, representative samples of surrounding low-grade "halo" mineralization (stringer veins and host wallrock material) were tested separately. The test results indicate that the vein/breccia mineralization can be processed using standard grinding followed by agitated vat leaching methods to achieve silver recoveries in the range of 75% to 80%. The test work on the low-grade halo material that surrounds the higher-grade vein and quartz breccia material achieved recoveries no higher than 19.6%, indicating that this material should not be considered as a Mineral Resource having any likelihood of economic extraction at this time, given the low grade of this material (55g/t Ag) and the very low recoveries achieved in the metallurgical test work completed to date. The Qualified Person does note, however, that because of the significant volume of this material present in the Virginia vein deposits, additional metallurgical testing could lead to the development of a suitable processing method for this material that might improve recoveries to a level where this low-grade material could be considered a Mineral Resource in accordance with CIM guidelines at some point in the future.

1.7 Project Status

Since completion of drilling by MDS in early 2012 and the August 2012 site visit by Donald F. Earnest, PG and Qualified Person responsible for portions of this amended Technical Report, the Virginia Project has been inactive, except for normal property maintenance and security activities.

1.8 Mineral Resources

The effective date for this amended Technical Report is October 24, 2014, which is when the last of the technical and scientific data were obtained from Mirasol by the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report. The last data that were received included updated bulk density data and the decision to use a silver price of US $20 per ounce to generate conceptual pits for constraining mineral resources.

Mineral resources for the Virginia project were estimated by Mr. Mike Lechner, President of Resource Modeling Inc. (RMI). Three dimensional wireframes representing vein/breccia, wallrock/halo mineralization and a dilution rind were constructed by Mirasol's geologic staff and thoroughly reviewed by RMI. The wireframes were used to code 2-meter-long drill hole composites and model blocks (2m x 2m x 2m). The percentage of the block contained in the vein/breccia and wallrock/halo wireframes was stored in each model block. Basic descriptive statistics for silver assays were generated and analyzed for each of the seven vein structures. High-grade outliers were capped based on a review of cumulative probability plots for each vein. Spatial continuity and possible anisotropy were examined by generating silver correlograms for each vein. Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, iron, sulfur, and mercury block grades were estimated for each block model using a three pass inverse distance cubed estimation method. Instead of using a traditional search ellipse, RMI elected to use a "trend plane" strategy where the strike and dip of a plane representing the vein was used to search for eligible drill hole composites. Grades were estimated for both the vein/breccia portion of each block along with wallrock/halo material. In addition to capping high-grade outlier silver assays, an outlier influence restriction was implemented in the grade estimation plan. This method restricted the projection distance of silver composite grades above certain cutoff grades for each vein model. The estimated block grades were validated by visual and statistical methods. The blocks were classified into Indicated and Inferred mineral resource categories based on mineralization continuity.

Dilution rind wireframes were extended 1-meter outward in all directions from the vein wireframes. As mentioned above, grades were estimated for both vein/breccia and wallrock/halo portions of each block. This allowed RMI to report a diluted resource by mathematical computation. The 1-meter dilution rind was added to the vein/breccia mineral resource in order to account for the inability to selectively mine the relatively narrow vein structures "cleanly" in a conceptual open pit mining scenario. Geotechnical and various mining method studies will need to be completed to better estimate dilution and ore loss but those studies are beyond the scope of this amended Technical Report.

Conceptual Lerchs-Grossmann pits were generated for each vein model using reasonable price, recovery and cost data (see Table 14-17). Tables 1-1 and 1-2 summarize the pit-constrained diluted Indicated Mineral Resources and diluted Inferred Mineral Resources for each deposit, respectively, reported at a 63 g/t Ag cutoff grade based on a silver price of US$20 per ounce.

Table 1-1: Diluted Indicated Mineral Resources

Deposit	Vein/Breccia			Dilutant				Diluted Indicated Resource		
	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Percent Dilution	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)
Julia North	542	415	7,232	19	44	27	3%	**561**	**402**	**7,251**
Julia Central	242	248	1,930	10	32	10	4%	**252**	**239**	**1,936**
Ely South	162	193	1,005	9	22	6	5%	**171**	**184**	**1,012**
Julia South	102	312	1,023	8	21	5	7%	**110**	**291**	**1,029**
Naty	44	290	410	1	48	2	2%	**45**	**285**	**412**
Ely North	57	156	286	1	44	1	2%	**58**	**154**	**287**
Martina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**1,149**	**322**	**11,886**	**48**	**34**	**52**	**4%**	**1,197**	**310**	**11,927**

Source: RMI, 2016

Note: Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 1-2: Diluted Inferred Mineral Resources

Deposit	Vein/Breccia			Dilutant				Diluted Inferred Resource		
	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Percent Dilution	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)
Julia North	5	344	55	0	0	0	0%	**5**	**344**	**55**
Julia Central	87	202	565	7	21	5	7%	**94**	**189**	**571**
Ely South	69	204	453	7	17	4	9%	**76**	**187**	**457**
Julia South	54	196	340	7	15	3	11%	**61**	**175**	**343**
Naty	138	278	1,233	6	33	6	4%	**144**	**268**	**1,241**
Ely North	52	140	234	1	34	1	2%	**53**	**138**	**235**
Martina	25	195	157	2	45	3	0%	**27**	**184**	**160**
Total	**430**	**220**	**3,037**	**30**	**23**	**22**	**7%**	**460**	**207**	**3,062**

Source: RMI, 2016

As in Table 1-1, Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Inferred Mineral Resources summarized in Table 1-2 are based on limited information and sampling data. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

1.9 Conclusions

The Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report were commissioned by Mirasol Resources Ltd. to review all geologic, geochemical, geophysical, surface trenching, diamond drill core sampling and metallurgical recovery data pertaining to the Virginia Project (located in the province of Santa Cruz, Argentina) for the purpose of completing a Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIMM). The resulting Mineral Resource is contained in seven outcropping silver-bearing epithermal-type veins that demonstrate reasonable continuity along strike and at depth beneath the surface. The resulting Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate (tabulated by individual vein in Section 14, Table 14-18) consists of:

Indicated: 1,197,000 Tonnes @ 310 g/t Ag (11,927,000 Ag Ounces)

Inferred: 460,000 Tonnes @ 207 g/t Ag (3,062,000 Ag Ounces)

These Mineral Resources were estimated using silver assay data from a total of 191 surface trench channel samples and samples from 223 diamond drill holes. The Mineral Resources for each individual vein were based on rotated three-dimensional block models consisting of 2-meter by 2-meter by 2-meter blocks. Estimations of block grades were derived from 2-meter-long down-hole/along-trench assay composites constructed from individual high-grade outlier-capped raw silver assays, using a three-pass inverse distance cubed ($1/d^3$) estimation method. Block tonnes were estimated based on density factors of 2.52 g/cm^3 for vein/breccia material and 2.11 g/cm^3 for halo/wallrock material. All of the mineral resources are contained within conceptual open pits that were generated using the following parameters:

Silver Price: $US20/Oz
Silver Recovery: 80%
Mining Cost: $US2.85/tonne
Processing Cost: $US28.00/tonne
General & Administrative Cost; $US1.50/tonne
Pit Slope Angle: 45˚

In the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report, there are no significant risks or uncertainties related to the exploration geologic data, sample assay data, material density data, or the three-dimensional interpretations of the veins used to estimate the Mineral Resources that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the estimate. Comparisons of the inverse distance cubed ($1/d^3$) block grade estimation method used with a “nearest neighbor” method showed close agreement, indicating that the inverse distance method used is not globally biased. Sensitivity analyses by the Qualified Persons indicate that the Mineral Resources are not particularly sensitive to operating costs or silver price fluctuations.

Because the Mineral Resources daylight in outcrop, mining is highly likely to be by open pit methods, which will allow for adequate material selection in the event that the veins are offset by local faulting.

1.10 **Recommendations**

The Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report recommend the following actions on the part of Mirasol in order to provide additional data for estimation of Mineral Reserves and to refine process recovery parameters for the advancement of the Virginia Project to feasibility-level engineering:

1. Prior to the estimation of Mineral Reserves for pre-feasibility/feasibility-level engineering, the drill hole spacing in the portions of the Julia North, Julia Central, Julia South, Naty, Ely North, Ely South, and Martina deposits that are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources must be reduced to an average of 30 meters. This will require the drilling of approximately 50 additional diamond core holes, together totaling approximately 5,000 meters. Based on reported current all-in drilling costs in Argentina (US$250–US$275/meter), the approximate cost of this program is estimated to range between US$1,250,000 and US$1,375,000;

2. Blue Coast Research Ltd. (Blue Coast) recommended in its April 8, 2013 report titled, “Virginia Silver Halo Project, Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork Report” that the low-grade halo mineralization that surrounds the higher-grade vein/breccia mineralization which constitutes the current Mineral Resources (see Section 14.0) undergo further testing to determine if silver

recoveries can be enhanced to allow mining and processing of this material. Blue Coast noted in the report that a "significant portion" of "unaccounted for silver that is not understood mineralogically" was present in its preliminary flotation, cyanidation and gravity testwork. To address this issue, Blue Coast recommended additional mineralogical studies to provide a better understanding of and confidence in the mineralogy of the halo material. These analyses would include QEMSCAN for "getting a better handle on overall mineralogy", and "TOF-SIMS, LA-ICP-MS, or other techniques" for the investigation of sub-microscopic silver in silicates. The Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report agree with Blue Coast's recommendations, noting that the economics of the project could be significantly enhanced if a processing method can be developed that would provide for silver recoveries that would allow processing of this lower-grade material. Although Blue Coast did not provide a cost estimate for additional metallurgical test work, in the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for Section 13.0 of this amended Technical Report, the cost for this work will range from US$100,000 to US$150,000;

3. It is the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report that the discovery, delineation, and estimation of additional Mineral Resources/Mineral Reserves would have a significant impact on the economic viability and ultimate value of the Virginia Project. This work would utilize the trenching, geochemical sampling, geophysical, and drilling exploration techniques that have proven to be successful in the discovery of the epithermal vein deposits on the concessions controlled by Mirasol. Initial work would focus on strike extensions of the veins containing the Mineral Resources summarized in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report, and further delineation of the other currently known veins in what is termed the "Virginia Window" (see Section 7.2). These veins (which at present contain no Mineral Resources) include Mercedes, Patricia, Daniela, Maos, Johanna, Roxane, Margarita, Martina, Priscilla, and Magi. The estimated cost for this work ranges from US$3.0 million to US$5.0 million.

4. It is the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report that an analysis of the extent and tenor of any possible deleterious elements like arsenic, antimony, or mercury should be undertaken if this project is advanced to include a Mineral Reserve estimate and pre-feasibility to feasibility-level engineering.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Issue and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this amended Technical Report, titled, “Amended Technical Report, Virginia Project, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina - Initial Silver Mineral Resource Estimate”, dated February 26, 2016, is to address specific deficiencies in the original Technical Report that was titled, “Technical Report on the Virginia Project, Argentina, November 28, 2014”. These deficiencies were identified by the British Columbia Securities Commission (BCSC) as a result of the Commission’s routine review of select Technical Reports for compliance with the Securities Act, regulations and policies, including National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (*NI 43-101*).) The Qualified Persons responsible for this Technical Report note that the Mineral Resources that are the focus of this amended Technical report were not changed and remain the same as the initially disclosed Mineral Resources.

In August 2012, Mirasol Resources Ltd. (Mirasol) retained Donald F. Earnest, PG and President of Resource Evaluation Inc. (REI) and Michael J. Lechner, PG and President of Resource Modeling Inc. (RMI) to complete a two-phase independent review of Mirasol’s Virginia Project, located in the province of Santa Cruz in the Patagonia region of southern Argentina. Phase I was to consist of a site visit, review of data collection procedures and geologic interpretation, and completion of a preliminary Mineral Resource estimate based on drilling completed through March 2012. Phase II was optional (at Mirasol’s discretion) and was to consist of completion of an NI 43-101 Technical Report for public disclosure of the Mineral Resource estimate. Shortly after completion of the Phase I preliminary Mineral Resource estimate in late 2012, Mirasol elected not to proceed with Phase II in order to allow time for completion of additional metallurgical testwork on the low grade halo material that surrounds the veins, in addition to other corporate considerations. In February 2013, REI and RMI were told by Mirasol to cease work on the project until further notice.

In August 2014, Mirasol requested that REI and RMI complete Phase II. However, because of the time that elapsed between the February 2013 notice to cease further work and the August 2014 request to resume work, the price of silver had declined, such that in the opinion of Mr. Earnest and Mr. Lechner a revision to the original preliminary Mineral Resource estimate was necessary. This work has been completed, and forms the basis for this amended Technical Report.

This amended Technical Report contains numerous references to Mirasol (the parent company) and two subsidiaries wholly owned by Mirasol - Mirasol Argentina SRL (Mirasol Argentina) and Mineral del Sol S.A. (MDS). These three company names are used and referred to by the Qualified Persons throughout this amended Technical Report where appropriate.

2.2 Sources of Information and Data

All information and data used by the Qualified Persons Responsible for this amended Technical Report were provided by Mirasol management and technical personnel. The authors had free access to all unpublished technical information generated by Mirasol, and no information or data requested from Mirasol by the authors for the preparation of this amended Technical Report was denied. Other sources used by the authors are cited in the text and listed in Section 27.0.

2.3 Site Visit Description

Donald F. Earnest, PG and President of Resource Evaluation Inc., visited the Virginia Project site on August 26 – 29, 2012, accompanied by Paul Lhotka, who at that time was Mirasol's Principal Geologist based in Mendoza, Argentina. During the site visit, Mr. Earnest examined all major vein outcrops in the field, reviewed diamond drill core from personally selected holes, reviewed data collection procedures, collected samples of drill core for independent analysis, reviewed geologic cross sections of all major veins and discussed geologic interpretations with the MDS exploration staff.

In the time between the August 2012 site visit and the date of this amended Technical Report, there has been no new scientific or technical information gathered from the property. The project has been inactive, except for normal property maintenance and security activities.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

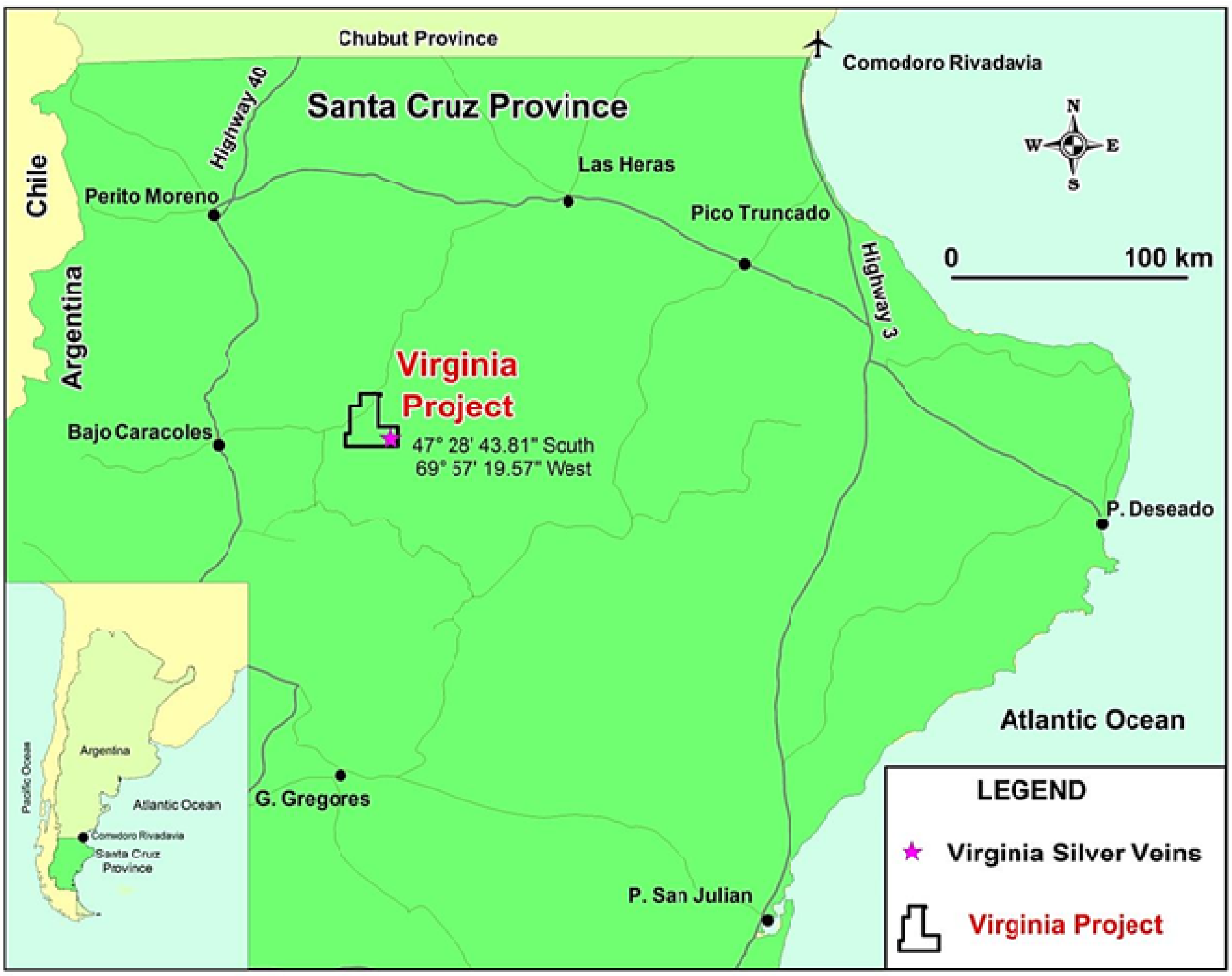
The authors of this amended Technical Report have not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the land tenures controlled by Mirasol under its wholly owned MDS subsidiary. The Qualified Persons responsible for this report have relied on Mirasol's statements about the validity of the property position regarding the content of Section 4.0.

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Virginia Project is located in the southern region of Argentina known as Patagonia, in the province of Santa Cruz, approximately 150km by paved highway and improved gravel road from the town of Las Heras (see Figures 4-1 and 4-2). The Mineral Resource that is the subject of this amended Technical Report is situated approximately at 47° 28' 43.81" South Latitude and 69° 57' 19.57" West Longitude.

Figure 4-1: Location of the Virginia Project



Source: Mirasol, 2015

4.2 Mineral Land Tenure

Through its wholly-owned Argentine subsidiary (Minera del Sol S.A.), Mirasol controls mineral property rights consisting of exploration concessions ("cateos") and "Manifestaciones de Descubrimiento" (MD's), as shown in Figure 4-2. The boundaries of the cateos and MD's are identified by coordinates measured from maps, and have not been physically surveyed in the field. A cateo provides exclusive rights to explore for certain minerals within the area granted. For the cateos controlled by Minera del Sol S.A., these rights cover what are termed "Category I" metals, which include gold, silver and base metals (copper, lead, zinc, etc.). An MD, which usually (but not always) supersedes a cateo, grants a type of real property right that provides a higher degree of security of title and exclusive rights to the specified category of minerals, compared to a cateo. The most secure mineral property right in Argentina is a "Mina", which is essentially a ground-surveyed MD (or some portion thereof). A mina is a right that is granted once a property reaches an advanced stage of development. As of the date of this amended Technical Report, MDS has been granted no minas for the Virginia Project

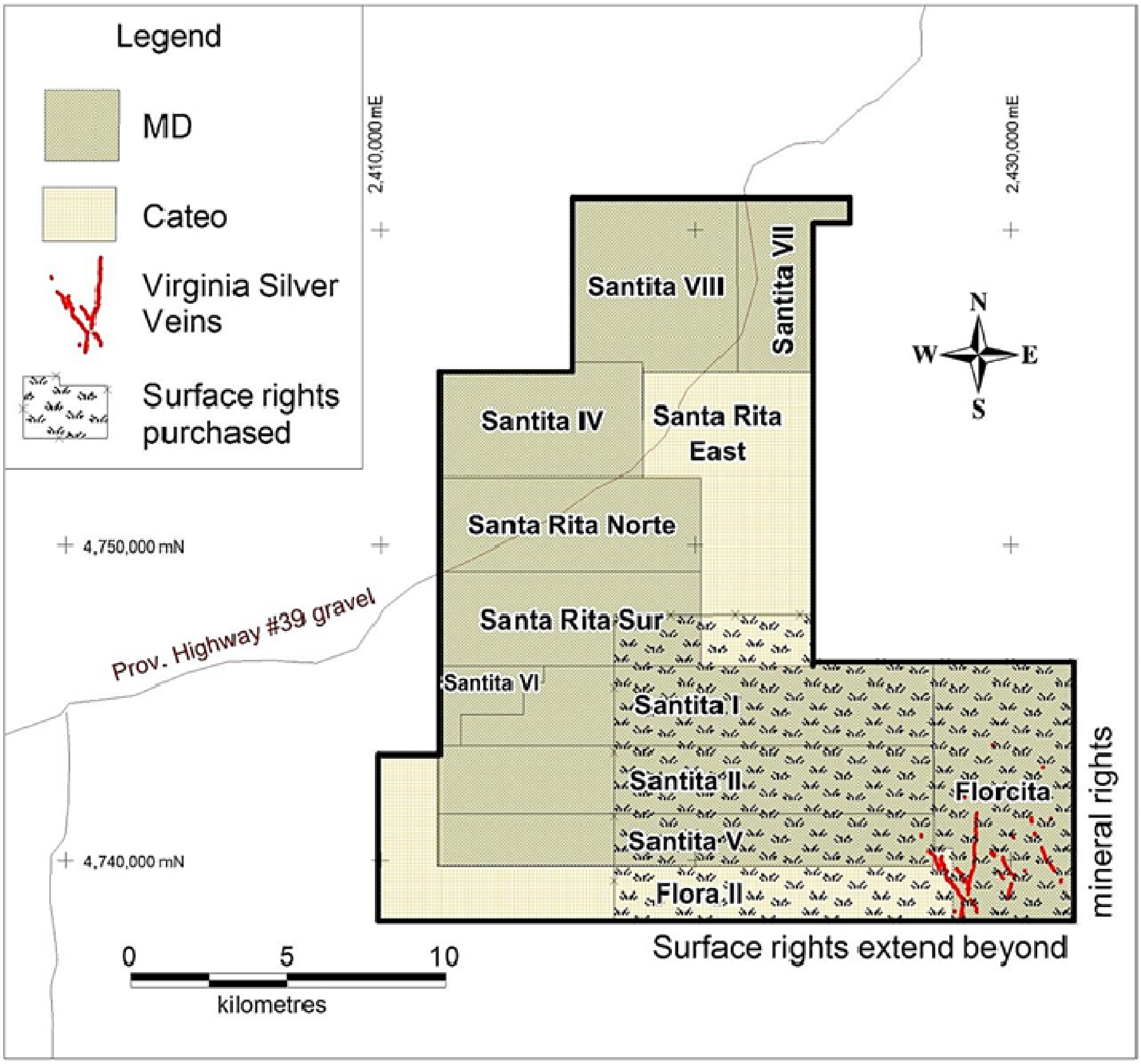
Table 4-1 lists the cateo and MD rights controlled by MDS, as of the date of this amended Technical Report. The Qualified Persons note that according to information provided by Mirasol, Table 4-1 lists no dates of expiration for the rights, as such dates are determined by future administrative procedures at the Mining Secretary of the Province of Santa Cruz, and these future dates are beyond the control of Mirasol and unknown as of the date of this amended Technical Report. Thus, to the best of the combined knowledge of the Qualified Persons, the rights listed in Table 4-1 are valid and current.

Table 4-1: Mineral Land Rights - Virginia Project

Title Name	Registration ID Number	Type	Hectares
Santa Rita East	400.800/IP/05	cateo	3,900
Flora II	415.843/MHA/07	cateo	3,900
Santa Rita Norte	415.113/MDS/07	MD	2,480
Santa Rita Sur	406.884/Mirasol/06	MD	2,480
Santita I	429.033/MDS/11	MD	3,500
Santita II	421.360/MDS/12	MD	3,460
Santita IV	421.649/MDS/13	MD	2,230
Santita V	428.267/MDS/14	MD	2,465
Santita VI	428.936/MDS/14	MD	504
Santita VII	428.931/MDS/14	MD	1,430
Santita VIII	429.653/MDS/14	MD	2,790
Florcita	429.915/MDS/14	MD	3,511
Total			32,650

Source: Mirasol, 2015

Figure 4-2: Location of Virginia Project Mineral Rights



Source: Mirasol, 2015

4.3 Land Tenure History and Agreements

According to information provided by Mirasol to the Qualified Person responsible for this Section 4.3, Mirasol (through Mirasol Resources Limited, its wholly-owned subsidiary) first conducted exploration in the general area of the Virginia deposit in 2004, which resulted in the staking of claims for mineral lands rights that covered mineralization located 15 kilometers northeast of the location of the Virginia deposit. After this initial discovery of mineralization (designated as the Santa Rita occurrence), Mirasol performed surface exploration work that by 2006 was sufficient to identify targets for testing by drilling. The company then entered into an Option-Joint Venture agreement with the Hochschild Mining Corp. which had also been conducting exploration further to the southeast on a property known as San Augustin. As part of its agreement with Mirasol, Hochschild staked the Flora II cateo, which connected its San Augustin properties to the Santa Rita project. In 2008 Hochschild elected to withdraw from the joint venture with Mirasol and transferred its interest in the Flora II cateo (which was situated within the area of interest defined by the option-joint venture agreement surrounding Santa Rita) to Mirasol's wholly-owned subsidiary, Minera del Sol S. A. As a result, all of the properties listed in Table 4-1 (including those that cover the Virginia deposit, shown in Figure 4-2, labeled as the "Virginia Silver Veins), are now 100% owned by Minera del Sol S.A., unencumbered by any agreements or royalties (other than potential royalties to government discussed in Section 4.4, below).

4.4 **Royalties**

To the best combined knowledge of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report, the only royalties pertaining to the mineral rights listed in Table 4-1 are those payable on eventual mineral production to the province of Santa Cruz, amounting to 3% of the gross value of precious and base metals produced, less certain downstream post-mine production costs. This 3% royalty is reported to be the maximum allowed under the current national mining law.

4.5 **Surface Rights**

The Argentine mining code requires that companies conducting exploration on mineral concessions negotiate for access with the private surface rights owner and provide compensation for any inconveniences caused as a result of mineral exploration. MDS initially negotiated access rental agreements, and following several exploration drilling campaigns MDS purchased the surface rights to two "estancias" (ranches) that cover the Virginia Project area. These estancias ("La Patricia" and "8 de Agosto"), which were inactive at the time of purchase (no residents or livestock present), together total approximately 36,000 hectares. The two estancias cover all of the portions of the Virginia Project drilled to date, as well as all areas recommended for future work, but do not include the area drilled by Hochschild located 20 km to the north. As shown in Figure 4-2, these estancias include the portion of the mineral rights on which the veins containing the Mineral Resource described in Section 14.0 are located, and as well extend beyond the southern and southeastern limits of the mineral rights. Mirasol estimates that the portions of these two estancias that cover the mineral rights where these veins are situated total approximately 12,900 hectares. However, field surveys would be required to determine the exact number of hectares of surface rights owned by MDS that cover the 32,639 hectares of mineral rights listed in Table 4-1 that are controlled by MDS. Other estancias cover the remainder of the mineral rights listed in Table 4-1 and shown in Figure 4-2. These estancias include the Santa Rita Estancia, on which Hochschild conducted exploration as described in Section 6.1 of this amended Technical Report.

Facilities present at the Patricia Estancia include the "casa" or main house, outer buildings which have served as MDS's project exploration offices, an enclosed core storage facility completed in 2012, and facilities for the generation of electricity and potable water.

4.6 Permitting and Environment

The exploration permits to perform work consisting of prospecting, trenching, and drilling held by MDS are renewed periodically as required by filing a description of the work done, future work planned, and any reclamation work completed. To the best of the knowledge of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report, these permits are currently in good standing.

There has been no historic mining at any scale on the properties covered by the mineral rights retained by MDS. Thus, any existing environmental liabilities present are those associated with exploration drilling and trenching described in this amended Technical Report, and these are minor in nature. To the best of the knowledge of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report, there are no known factors that could impede MDS's ability to continue any exploration work on the Virginia Project that is recommended in Section 26.0 of this report.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Project Access

Access to the Virginia Project is via daily scheduled commercial air service into the city of Comodoro Rivadavia (see Figure 4-1), followed by road travel south via paved National Highway #3, then west to Pico Truncado and Las Heras, the the latter being the town nearest to the Virginia Project that has significant basic services. From Las Heras, travel is west via paved highway for approximately 50km to Provincial Highway #39, then south on this recently-widened gravel-surfaced highway approximately 96km to a turnoff onto a local, narrow, less improved public dirt road. From the turnoff, travel is south for approximately 45km to the headquarters buildings of Estancia La Patricia, where previous exploration work by MDS was based. The total travel time from Comodoro Rivadavia to the base facilities for the Virginia Project is about five hours under optimal weather and road conditions. The outcrops of the veins that contain the mineral resource described in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report are located approximately 10km from the exploration base at Estancia La Patricia via 2km of public unimproved dirt road and 8km of single-track exploration roads.

5.2 Climate

The Virginia Project is situated in the western portion of the Patagonian steppes, at an elevation somewhat higher than the regional topography to the east. The physiography in the project area is subdued, characterized by rolling hills. The climate is generally semi-arid, with year-round strong, sustained winds, particularly during daylight hours. Temperatures range from summertime highs reaching 25°C or more to -15°C in winter, although in general temperatures are more moderate. Precipitation consists of rain or snow, with the latter common at higher elevations (≥1,000 AMSL) such as those around the Virginia Project area, with annual accumulations of approximately 200mm. Exploration can generally be conducted year-round, although occasional storm events result in muddy road conditions that impede travel.

The vegetation of the project area is sparse, generally void of trees and characterized by scrub brush in low areas protected from the wind, with grasses and drought resistant plants found on slopes and hill tops. Soil cover is generally discontinuous.

5.3 Local Infrastructure

The permanent settlement nearest to the Virginia Project is Bajo Caracoles, a village of less than one hundred inhabitants located approximately 45km to the west on Highway #40, and which has only the most basic of services and communications. The next largest town is Perito Moreno, with a population of 4,600 inhabitants located approximately 140km north of Bajo Caracoles on Highway #40 (approximately 185km from the Virginia Project). Perito Moreno has significantly more available services, due to the relatively nearby active mining projects that include Cerro Negro, operated by Goldcorp, Loma de Leiva (a heap-leach operation operated by Patagonia Gold), and San José, which has been in production since 2007, operated by Hochschild Mining and McEwen Mining. The largest community is Las Heras, with 17,800 inhabitants and a large service sector, mainly focused on conventional petroleum production.

With respect to utilities, a gas pipeline runs parallel to Highway #40, 35km west of the Virginia Project site. A high tension power line connects Las Heras to the San José mine and the Cerro Negro mine. However, both of these utility services are approximately 70km distant from the Virginia Project site. Currently, basic utility services (water, power and communications) for the Virginia Project are provided locally by natural springs, on-site diesel generation and a satellite link, respectively.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Exploration History

With no history of even small-scale mining, mineral exploration in Patagonia dates back only to the early 1980's, with activity increasing in intensity since the early 1990's. Because of the lack of a central location for public records pertaining to exploration activities in Santa Cruz province, there is considerable uncertainty about past exploration work in the general area of the Virginia Project. Minera del Sol S.A. (MDS) currently has access to historical land tenure data going back only to 1998. During the period from 1998 to 2007 when the Flora II cateo was established, it appears that the veins containing the mineral resource that is the focus of this amended Technical Report were not previously covered by mineral concessions, remaining essentially undiscovered.

Mirasol's initial work on the properties began in 2003 through its wholly owned subsidiary Mirasol Argentina SRL (Mirasol Argentina) when the first claims were established on the Estancia Santa Rita, and was followed by a regional reconnaissance program that employed satellite imagery, structural and geological interpretation and field investigations. Surface mapping and channel sampling on the estancia revealed anomalous mineralization having a strike length of 300m, widths up to 18.9m and mineralization with tenors up to 80 g/t silver and 0.2 g/t gold, including a single high grade interval of 1.0m grading 645 g/t silver and 1.3 g/t gold.

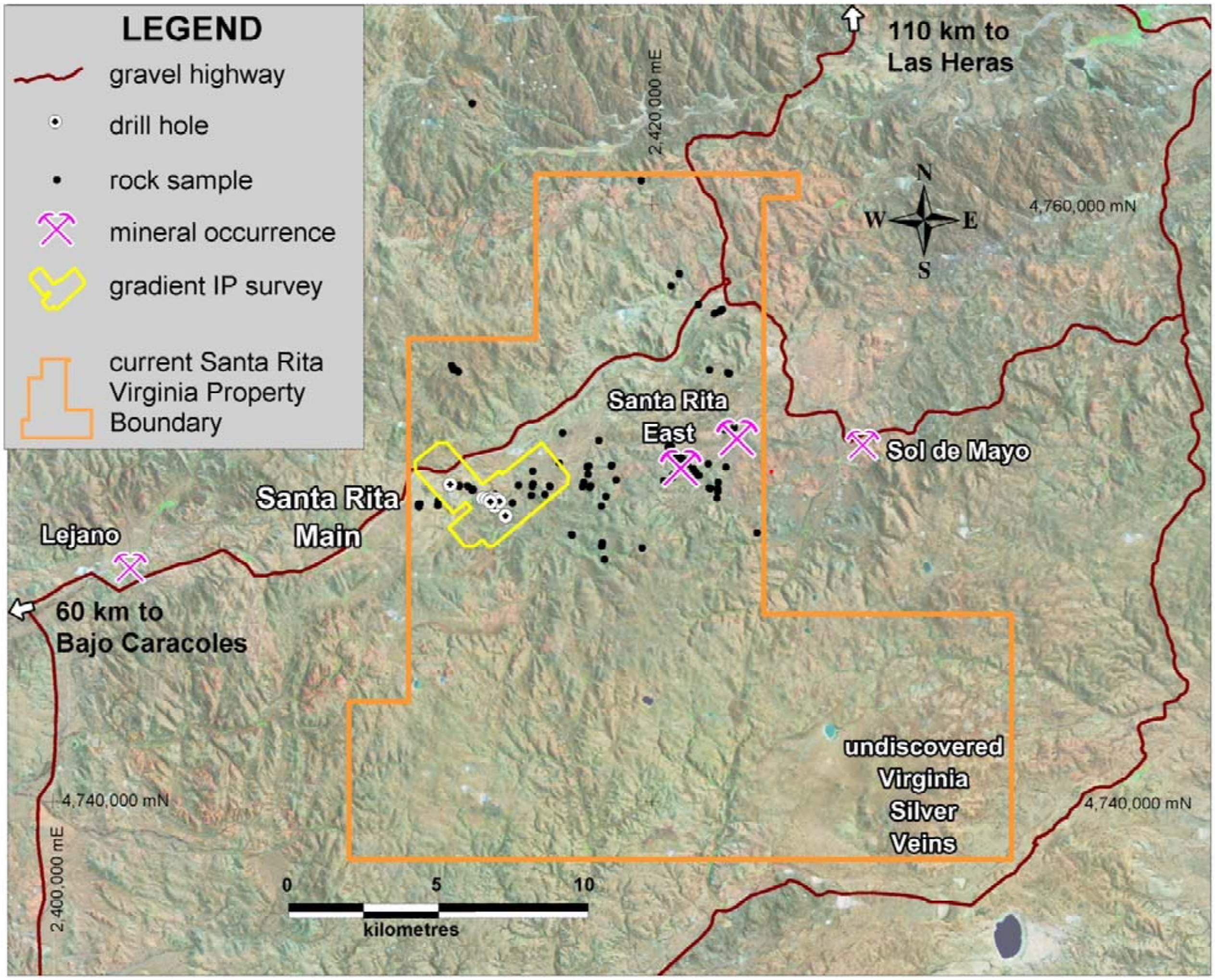
In 2006, Mirasol (through its wholly owned subsidiary Mirasol Argentina) elected to enter into an option/joint venture agreement with Hochschild Mining Corporation (Hochschild) that provided Hochschild the opportunity to earn an ownership position in the project. Hochschild's subsequent efforts through 2008 focused on the "Santa Rita Main" mineralization discovered by Mirasol Argentina on the Estancia Santa Rita. This work included outcrop sampling, geologic mapping, a ground induced polarization (IP) survey using a gradient array, and diamond drilling. The locations of these activities are shown in Figure 6-1. The results of the seven diamond drill holes, which failed to substantiate earlier high grade trench samples collected by Mirasol Argentina, are summarized in Table 6-1. Note that in addition to reporting silver and gold grades, Hochschild elected to also summarize their Santa Rita drill intersections in terms of a silver equivalent grade using a gold factor of 65. The Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resource estimate that is the subject of this amended Technical Report estimated block gold grades for the various Virginia veins, but deemed the gold grades to be insignificant and not material with respect to Mineral Resources. No value was attributed to gold in the generation of the conceptual Mineral Resource pits and no gold resources are being disclosed by this amended Technical Report.

Table 6-1: Hochschild Drilling Results at Santa Rita Main

Hole No.	Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	AgEQ (g/t)
SRD-01	3.4	156	0.12	164
SRD-01	1.8	40	0.06	44
SRD-02	2.1	73	0.09	79
SRD-03	2.5	23	0.04	25
SRD-03	1.5	55	0.12	63
SRD-06	1.0	42	0.00	42
SRD-06	0.6	38	0.28	56
SRD-07	1.2	21	0.18	32
Silver Equivalent (AgEQ) = Ag + Au*65				

Source: Mirasol, 2015

Figure 6-1: Map of Hochschild Work to September 2009



Source: Mirasol, 2015

Based on the results obtained, Hochschild withdrew from its option with Mirasol on the Estancia Santa Rita and returned the properties to Mirasol Argentina in September 2008. The exploration records provided to Mirasol by Hochschild contained no evidence that any Hochschild exploration work took place to the southwest where the Virginia Vein system (which contains the Mineral Resource described in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report) is located. Mirasol Argentina then continued exploration work on other portions of the properties, which resulted in the discovery of the Virginia Vein system in November 2009. Ownership of all properties were then transferred to a new Argentinian subsidiary wholly owned by Mirasol called Mineral del Sol S.A. (MDS) in early 2010, and all subsequent exploration work was done under this new subsidiary. As stated previously, the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report have used the names "Mirasol" and "MDS" interchangeably where appropriate, and both refer to the same company.

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

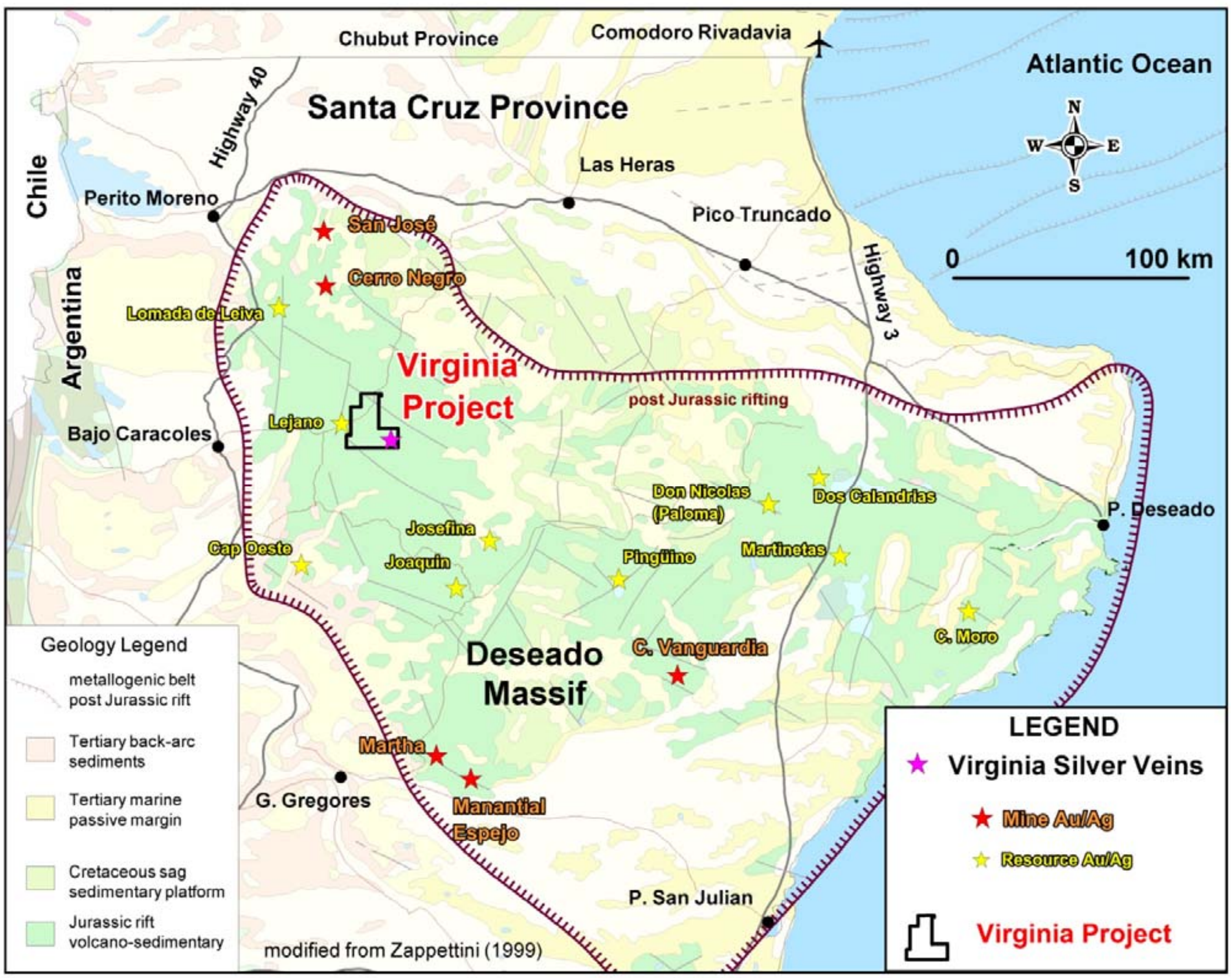
To the best of the knowledge of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report, there have been no historic estimates of mineral resources contained on the mineral concessions described in Section 4.2 of this amended Technical Report.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geologic Setting

The Virginia Project is situated within a large regional complex known as the Deseado Massif that extends from the Atlantic Ocean west to the Andes (Figure 7-1), and which consists mainly of Middle Jurassic-age volcanic rocks and younger Cretaceous and Tertiary sedimentary rocks.. From the base of the sequence, this complex is dominated by volcanic and volcanic sedimentary rocks of the Bahia Laura Group, which consists of the Chon Aike Formation and the overlying Bajo Pobre Formation, although according to some authors the age relationships between these formations is questionable due to multiple cycles of volcanic deposition. These units host significant precious metal deposits, predominantly of the low-sulfidation epithermal style.

Figure 7-1: Regional Geology

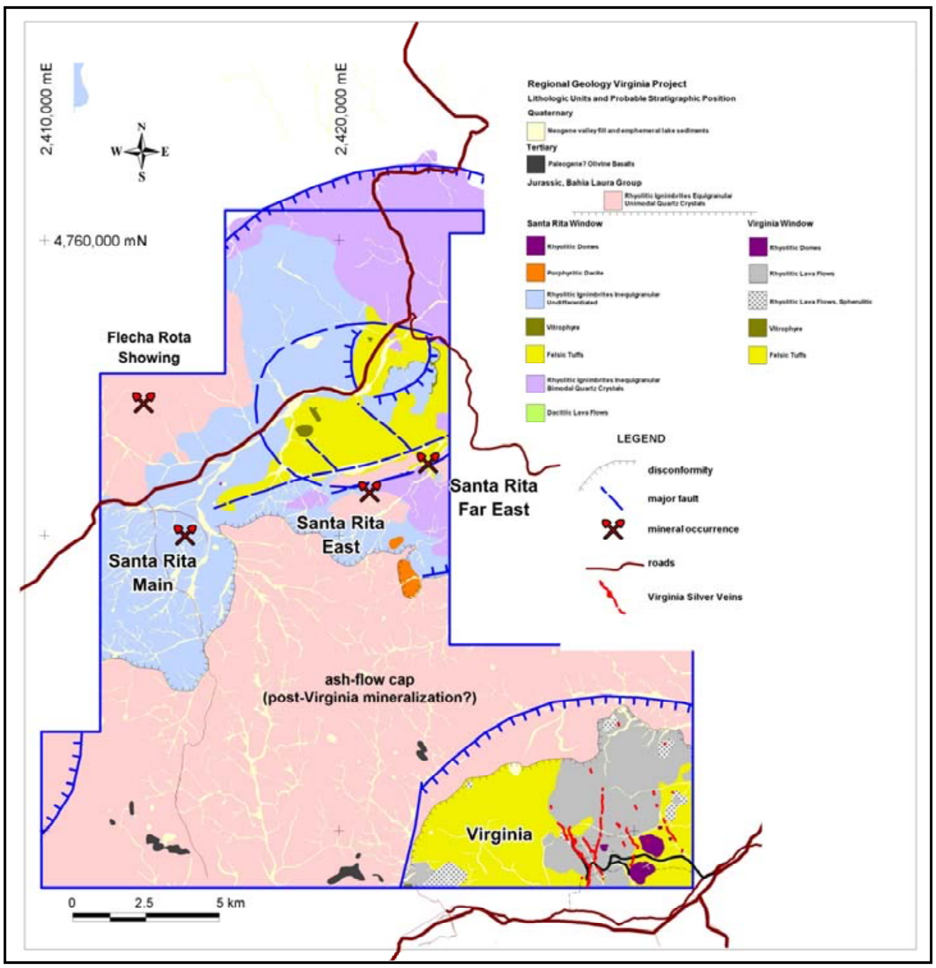


Source: Mirasol, 2015

The Bahia Laura Group is overlain by the Matilde Formation (consisting of Upper Jurassic-age fine-grained tuffaceous and sedimentary rocks), which in turn is capped in angular disconformity by the Lower Cretaceous Baquero Formation, which is comprised of fine-grained tuffs and volcanic derived siltstones. The Matilde Formation is believed to post-date precious metal mineralization.

Structurally, Andean deformation significantly disrupts the rock units in the western-most portion of the Deseado Massif. However, moving to the east through the area containing significant precious metal deposits, the rock units of the Massif are much less affected by structural disruptions, resulting in generally flat to gently-dipping Jurassic through Tertiary-age stratigraphy. The geology of the area covered by the Virginia mineral concessions is shown in Figure 7-2.

Figure 7-2: Virginia Project Geology



Source: Mirasol, 2015

The area around the veins that contain the Mineral Resource described in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report is covered by a volcanic sequence that consists of local felsic lava flows and pyroclastic tuffs and volcanic breccias that appear to be overlain by a distinctly-different ash-flow ignimbrite that exhibits strong cooling-related sub-vertical fracturing, and which separates the Santa Rita Main area from the outcropping Virginia veins (see Figure 7-2, lower left corner). Associated with the felsic flows are somewhat circular, dome-like features that are rhyolitic in composition.

The stratigraphy in the Santa Rita Main area is unlike that found in the vicinity of the Virginia veins. The main lithologies at Santa Rita are felsic ignimbrites, with no outcropping rhyolite flows. However, some circular structures are evident, and these may have helped to control the distribution of certain volcanic units.

7.2 Mineralization

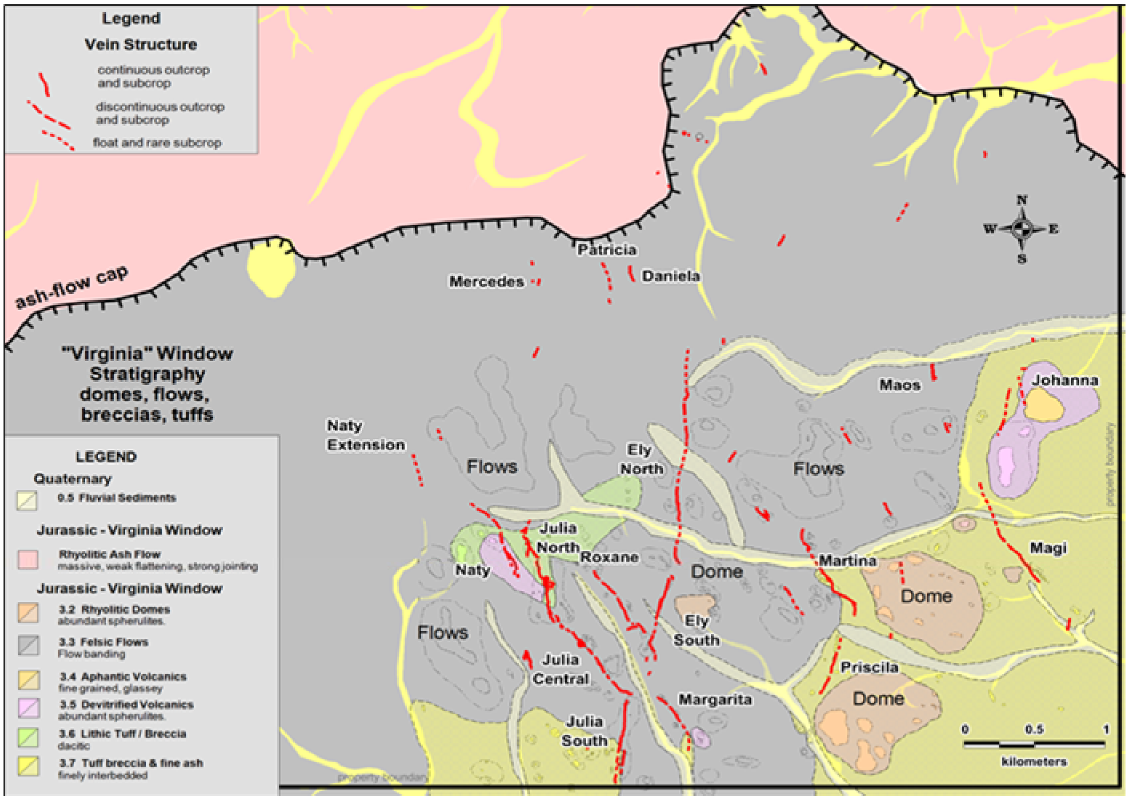
The two known areas mineralization on the Virginia Project cateos and MD mineral concessions, while clearly epithermal in origin, contain markedly different mineralization styles and textures. The differences in host rocks and mineralization styles, along with the 15km distance separating the two areas suggest that the two occurrences likely represent different hydrothermal events.

The Santa Rita Main mineralization on the Estancia Santa Rita occurs in veins consisting of generally massive, non-banded white chalcedonic to crystalline quartz having low sulfide and iron oxide mineral contents with low to moderate silver values and weak amounts of gold. However, local occurrences of rare gray chalcedonic quartz containing increased levels of pyrite associated with higher silver values and lesser gold are sporadically present, along with bladed textures of quartz-replaced carbonates.

In the area designated as the “Virginia Window” (see Figure 7-3), which contains the Mineral Resource described in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report, the veins exhibit classic variable multi-stage epithermal textures comprised of gray quartz, specularite, earthy-colored iron oxides and black manganese oxides (which make the vein outcrops appear dark gray to black from a distance), along with rarely visible sulfides (usually galena). Precious metal mineralization is characterized by moderate to locally very high bonanza-level silver values, with generally low amounts of gold (often below the 50ppb Au detection limit, depending on the analytical method used). Vein textures include massive, chalcedonic quartz to saccharoidal, colloform-banded gray quartz, and rare crystals. Quartz also occasionally occurs as pseudomorphs after barite and/or calcite. Vein breccias containing fragments of banded and massive quartz in an iron-rich silica matrix are common, indicating multiple stages of re-breaking associated with multi-stage vein emplacement and/or tectonic overprints, the latter generally indicated by the presence of vein quartz and/or vein breccia fragments in a clay-rich matrix of fault gouge.

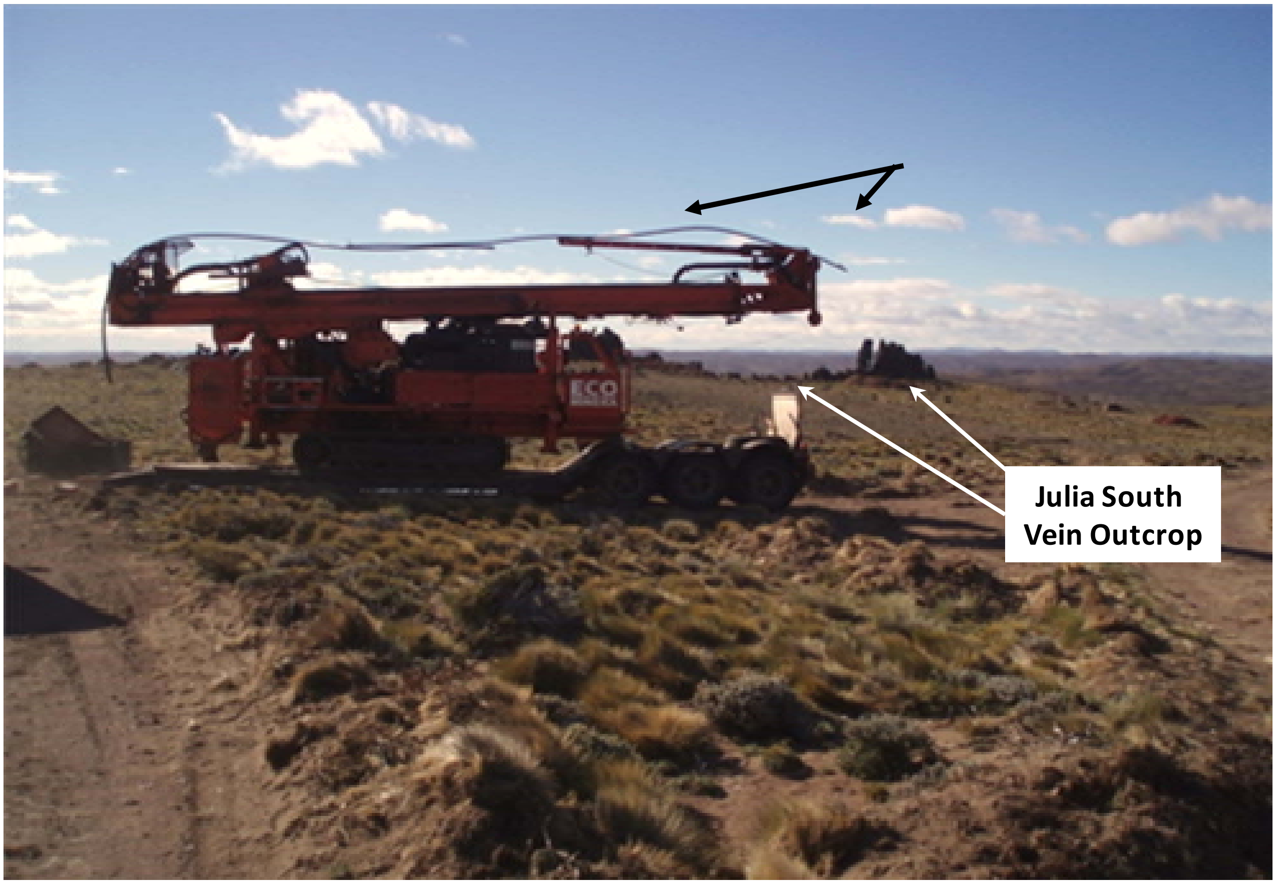
The vein outcrops within the Virginia Window are quite spectacular, locally jutting more than five meters above the surrounding gently rolling grassy topography (Figure 7-4).

Figure 7-3: Virginia Window Geology



Source: Mirasol, 2015

Figure 7-4: Julia South Vein Outcrop



Source: Mirasol, 2014

More than 15 veins have been traced and mapped, which include (from strongest to generally weakest in exposure) the Julia South, Julia Central, Julia North, Ely South, Ely North, Margarita, Roxane, Naty, Martina, Magi, Priscilla, Daniela, Patricia, Maos, Mercedes, and Naty Extension. Mineralized vein outcrop widths range from one to five meters. Vein outcrops, subcrop, and vein float can be traced for hundreds of meters of strike distance. Nearly all veins strike approximately N20˚W (340˚Azimuth), with the main exceptions being the Julia South, Ely South, and Ely North, which strike approximately N10˚E (10˚ Azimuth). Vein dips generally range from sub-vertical to -70 ˚ west, except for the Ely North and Ely South, which dip 65˚ to 75˚ east-southeast.

Silver mineralization consists almost entirely of acanthite, which occurs in banded veins, multi-state veins and vein breccias, with silver grades locally reaching "bonanza" levels (125 individual silver assays were greater than 1,000 g/t silver). However, gold content is low, with only three gold assays over 1.0 g/t Au, the highest of which was 1.56 g/t Au. Base metal mineralization is limited to sparse amounts of galena. The silver grades do not extend very deep in the veins of the Virginia system, reaching only 75m to 100m deep in the Julia Central, 40m to 100m in the Julia Norte, 50m to 75m in the Julia Sur, 30m to 75m in the Naty, 50m to 150m in the Ely Sur, 50m to 125m in Ely Norte, and 40m to 75m in the Martina Vein. Because of this abrupt decrease in the silver content of the veins and the appearance of galena (a base metal), in the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report, the silver mineralization in the Virginia veins represents the roots of the epithermal system, with the upper 65% to 75% of the original mineralized system having been eroded away.

In addition to silver, abundant iron and manganese oxides are present in the various Virginia veins, along with local scattered amounts of arsenic, antimony, and mercury, with the latter three typically found in epithermal deposits in varying amounts. However, the Qualified Persons note that these three deleterious elements are typically found in greatest abundance in the upper-most 30% portion of epithermal deposits like Virginia. But because the upper 75% of Virginia deposits have been removed by erosion, in the opinion of the Qualified Persons the scattered, generally low amounts of arsenic, antimony and mercury do not present a material risk to future mining of the Virginia Mineral Resources and the handling and placement of waste material associated with extraction of those Mineral Resources.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Recent (1980 forward) mineral exploration in the Deseado Massif has discovered numerous mineralized occurrences containing economically significant concentrations of mainly gold and/or silver. As observed by Paul Lhotka, Mirasol's former Principal Geologist, most of these occurrences "would be typically described as epithermal, ie. low temperature deposits related to paleo-geothermal systems and hot-springs. Nevertheless, in detail, significant variation exists within this class of mineral deposits within the Massif. Most authors have classified these precious-metal systems as "low-sulphidation" type, but others have suggested that some are "intermediate-sulphidation" (Lhotka, 2014).

In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this section of this amended Technical Report, exploration completed by MDS as of the date of this amended Technical Report indicates that the Virginia veins indeed are low sulfidation and epithermal in character, as evidenced by the classic quartz-fill textures that include chalcedonic, saccharoidal, colloform banding, and brecciated vein fragments, by the overall low sulfide (particularly pyrite) content, and by the economically significant levels of precious metal mineralization, which exhibits a high degree of structural control.

9.0 EXPLORATION

This amended Technical Report section addresses only the exploration work completed by MDS on the veins within the Virginia Window (see Section 7.2). It does not include any information relative to the work done by Hochschild on the Santa Rita Main occurrence that is briefly described in Section 7.1 of this amended Technical Report. The descriptions in this section of the exploration work completed were provided by MDS personnel to the Qualified Person who made the visit to the Virginia project site and who is responsible for this Section 9.0 by MDS.

Exploration work that discovered and evaluated an area that is collectively referred to by MDS as the "Virginia Window" included surface geological mapping, rock outcrop sampling, surface geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling. Drilling results will be discussed separately in Section 10.0 of this amended Technical Report.

9.1 Geologic Mapping and Rock Sampling

Because of the relatively good outcrop exposures of the veins in the Virginia Window (see Figures 7-3 and 7-4), basic surficial work consisting principally of prospecting and rock sampling discovered a significant amount of the Virginia mineralization relatively quickly. After completion of the diamond drilling described in the following Section 10.0 of this amended Technical Report, MDS completed surface geologic mapping at a scale of 1:25,000 over the entire area covered by the cateo and MD concessions (see Figure 4-2). This mapping was aided by remote sensing images that included Landsat TM, Aster, Google Earth and World View, in order of increasing pixel resolution from 30 meters to less than one meter. Local areas within the Virginia Window were geologically mapped in greater detail as required.

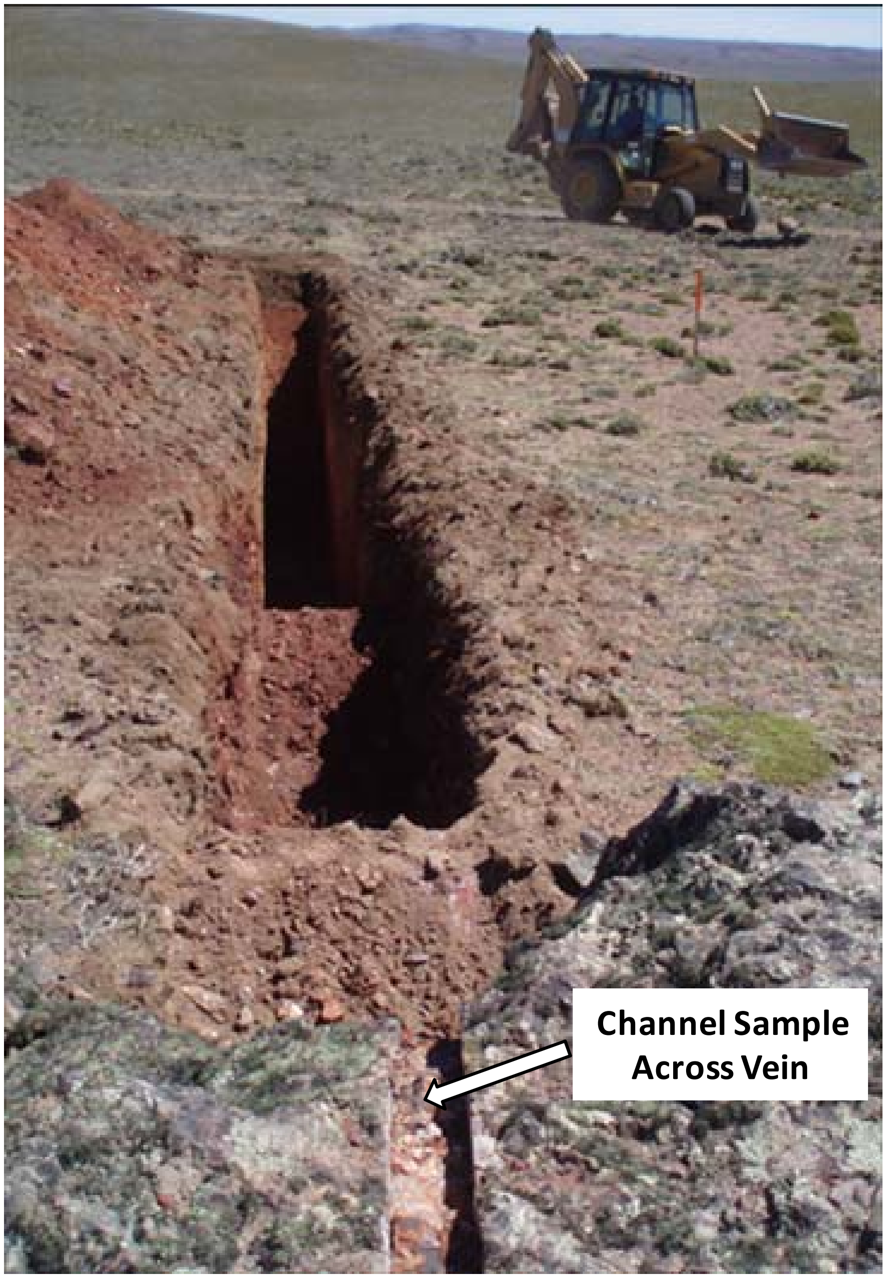
The results of the initial surface sampling of the exposures of the various veins within the Virginia Windows were successful in defining significant silver grades over mineable widths and along significant strike lengths, such that relatively few rock chip samples were required for MDS to determine that a comprehensive program of careful, systematic diamond-sawn channel sampling of outcrops was warranted, especially on the Julia South, Julia Central and Julia North veins. The initial 30 surface rock samples taken on the Julia Vein averaged 645 ppm silver (the highest was 2,660 ppm Ag), and this limited number of samples suggested a potential mineralized strike length of greater than 2,000 meters. Where the veins were less well exposed in outcrop, a combination of rock chip sampling and the systematic channel sampling was done. Vein widths were found to range from one meter to more than eight meters at the surface and in drill core.

The locations of follow-up channel samples were recorded using a Trimble Nomad GPS unit. Cutting of channel samples was done under the supervision of an MDS geologist using portable hand-held electric saws powered by a portable generator. A typical channel averaged 5cm to 10cm in width and depth, resulting in the physical weight of each sample averaging approximately 7kg per linear meter cut. An example of a typical channel sample is shown in the lower portion of the field in the photo that is Figure 9-1. Where duplicate channels were cut, the duplicates were sawn adjacent to the original channels. Metal sample tags to mark the locations of the individual samples cut were fastened to the wall of each channel using a heavy glue. The Qualified Person responsible for this section of this amended Technical Report observed a number of the channels in multiple locations along different vein outcrops, and based on the quality of the sample cuts examined is of the opinion that these samples are equivalent, from a quantitative standpoint for mineral resource estimation, to a sample from an HQ-diameter diamond core hole.

9.2 Trenching

The cutting of trenches across the strike projections of vein outcrops in areas covered by alluvium commenced on a limited basis in November 2010 after channel sampling was complete and assay results received. The trenches (an example is shown in Figure 9-1) were excavated using a conventional back-hoe, beginning at the vein outcrop walls and extending outwards normal to the vein walls to allow for sampling of the wallrocks up against the outcrops. Maximum trench depths were limited to 3.0m due to the limitations of the backhoe used (shown in Figure 9-1). As with channel samples, trenches were located using a differential GPS unit. A major benefit of the trenching was the confirmation of the dips of the veins prior to finalizing the drill plan.

Figure 9-1: Trench Cut Normal to Julia North Vein Outcrop



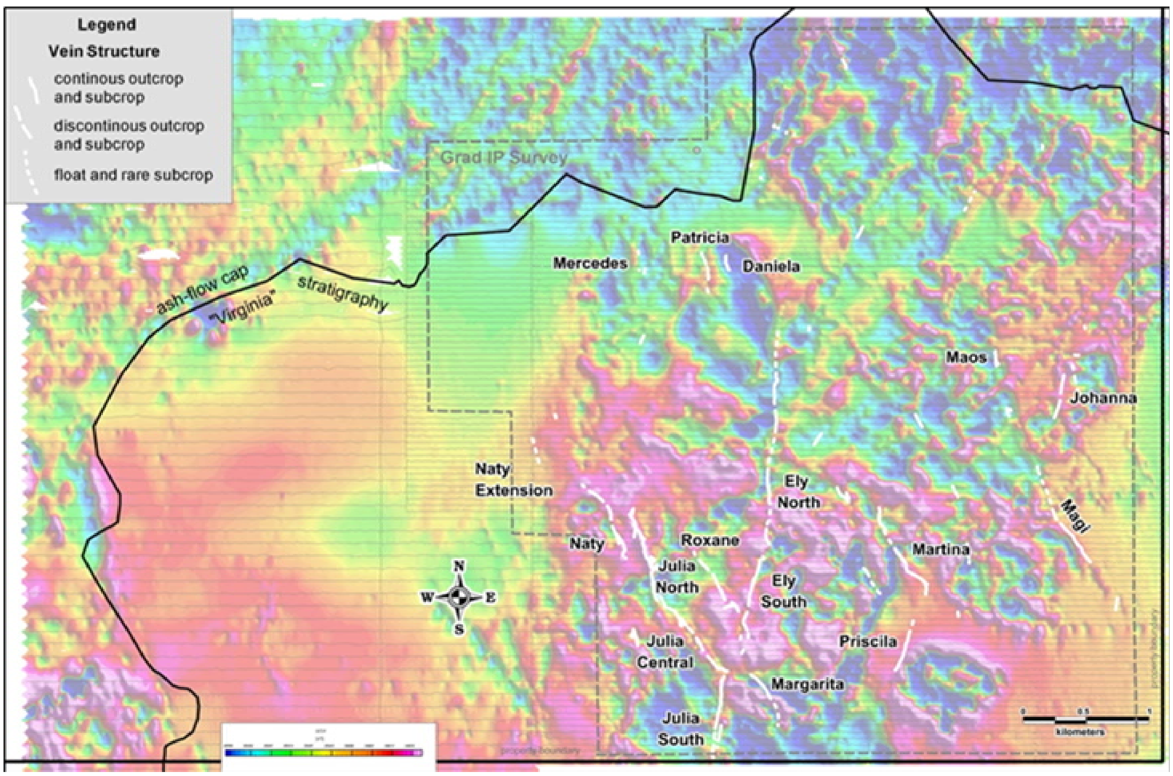
Source: MDS, 2014

In general, trenching was less successful in providing useful data for estimation of the Mineral Resources described in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report, especially along the strike projections of the veins and in areas where trenching tested geophysical anomalies. This was due to the difficulty of determining the difference between transported colluvium and weathered/altered in situ host rocks or veins in some trenches. Large (1m-2m diameter) blocks of mineralized vein or vein breccia material were often not readily distinguishable from actual vein outcrops.

9.3 Ground Geophysics – Magnetic and IP Surveys

Shortly after initial discovery of the major veins in the Virginia Window (see Figure 7-3), ground magnetic surveys were initiated over the vein outcrops using MDS-owned Geometrics G-859 SX / G-858 base and mobile units. Processing of these magnetic data was done by Zonge Ingenieria Y Geofisica (Chile) S.A. These surveys continued into the 2012 field season over the majority of the Virginia Window along east-west lines spaced 50m to 100m apart and north-south ties lines that were used as control. The results of these surveys are illustrated in Figure 9-2, which is a "reduced to pole" (RTP) illustration.

Figure 9-2: RTP Illustration of All Ground Magnetic Survey Data

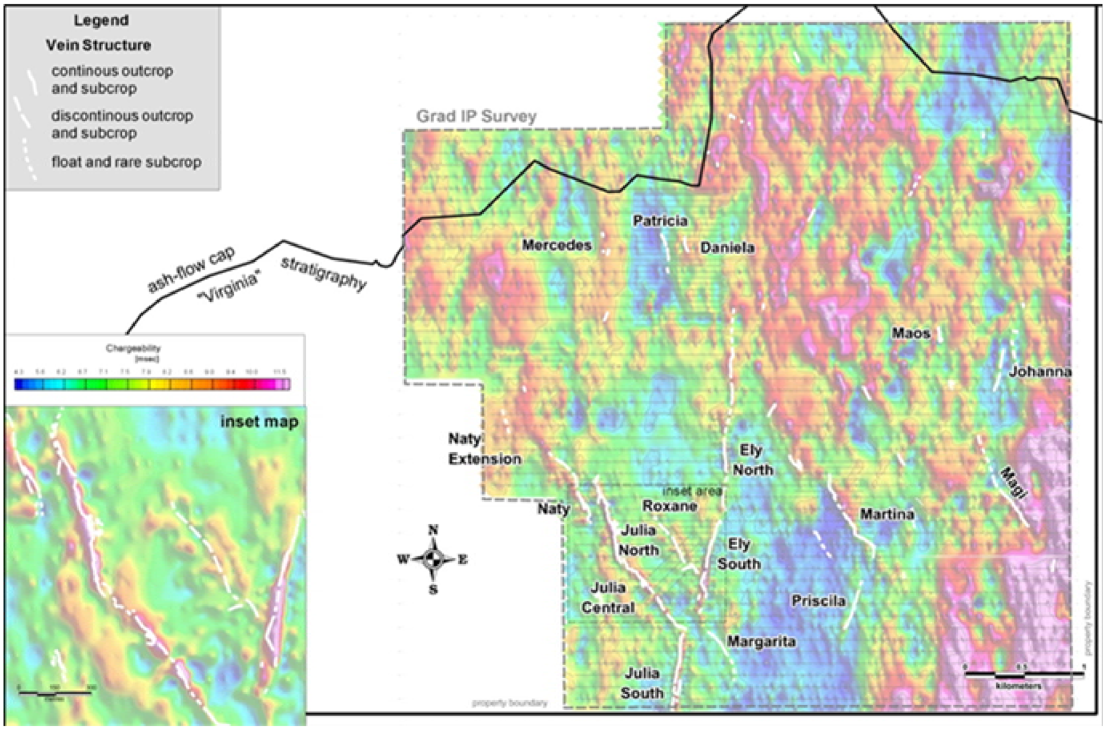


Source: Mirasol, 2014

Vein outcrops in Figure 9-2 are depicted in white. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this Section 9.3, the anomalous ground magnetic data (shown in order of increasing intensity in red, pink, and magenta colors) display a relatively strong correlation with the known veins. These data indicate several areas that are prospective for covered strike extensions of known veins (Julia North, Roxane, and the Margarita-Ely South intersection), as well as areas where there may be additional covered veins. These include possible northwest-trending veins in the area between the known Ely North and Naty veins, and similar northwest-trending veins between the Martina and Margarita veins. These ground magnetic anomalies can be ranked in order of importance with the consideration of additional geophysical data obtained from ground induced polarization (IP) surveys completed by MDS, which are discussed below.

In addition to the ground magnetics surveys, ground induced polarization (IP) surveys were completed using MDS-owned equipment that included a VIP3000 3KW transmitter and ELREC-2 and ELREC-6 receivers. The majority of the IP work was done along east-west lines spaced 100m apart by a gradient array with a 25-meter dipole and a bipole of 1,100m or 1,600m. In certain areas, east-west line spacing was reduced to 50m, and additional surveys were completed along northeast-southwest-oriented lines. As with the ground magnetics surveys, the initial IP surveys were done soon after discovery of the major veins in the Virginia Window in 2010. These initial IP surveys revealed the presence of significant chargeability anomalies (12+milliseconds) across the mineralized Julia South, Julia Central and Julia North outcrops. These chargeability data suggested that the veins were more continuous along strike across areas having no vein outcrops, which resulted in several expansions of the survey grids. Because resistivity data did not correlate closely with the veins, some adjustments were made to the pole-dipole arrays, but these efforts were not successful in providing resolution of the targets to depths greater than about 50m. Figure 9-3 illustrates the full extent of all gradient array IP surveys.

Figure 9-3: Gradient Array IP Survey Data



Source: MDS, 2014

The inset map in the lower left of Figure 9-3 illustrates the close correlation between the mapped vein outcrops and IP chargeability highs. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this Section 9.3, the apparent tight correlation between the anomalous chargeability data (shown in Figure 9-3 in red, pink and magenta colors) and the known veins in the Virginia Window, when taken in conjunction with the ground magnetics anomalies discussed earlier, suggest that the most prospective areas for additional veins like those discovered thus far may be north of the Naty and Naty Extension veins, the areas north and northeast of the Daniela vein, and to the northwest and east of the Maos vein.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 Drilling Methods and Procedures

Drilling of the various veins that comprise the Virginia project occurred in four separate phases over the span of sixteen months (November 16, 2010 – March 30, 2012). A total of 223 HQ/HQ3-diameter holes were completed, all by the same drilling contractor (Eco Minera S. A.) using track-mounted EDM 2000 or Sandvik DE710 rigs. The holes were generally shallow in depth, ranging in total lengths from 42m to 266m, with most holes less than 100m. The relatively gentle topography in the areas of the vein outcrops allowed the holes to be spaced along generally parallel lines of azimuth situated normal to the strikes of the individual veins. Nearly all holes were drilled at azimuths that were normal (90˚) to the vein strikes (see Figure 14-1) and at inclinations of -45° towards the hanging wall sides of the steeply-dipping veins, which resulted in acute angles (>45°) of intersection between the holes and the veins. Where the veins dip moderately, the intersection angles approached 70˚ to 80°. Only a small number of holes have intersection angles with veins that are less than 40°. Because of these acute angles of intersection between the drill holes and the veins, the relationship between individual down-hole sample lengths and true vein widths is very similar, with the majority of drill holes having true widths equivalent to 85% to 95% of the measured sample lengths, and very few true widths that were less than 70% of the measured sample lengths.

Drill hole collar locations were established prior to drilling using non-differential GPS equipment. Drill hole azimuths were set by MDS geologists using a tri-pod mounted Brunton compass to place wooden foresight and back-sight stakes for drill rig alignment. After level set-up of the drills at the proper hole azimuths, drill hole inclinations were set using a Brunton compass clinometer. The first 21 holes drilled (VG-001 through VG-021) were not surveyed down-hole. Beginning with hole VG-022, each hole was surveyed down-hole at standard three-meter intervals using a Reflex EZ-Trac survey tool provided by the drilling contractor. Although there were occasional technical problems with the down-hole survey tools, it is reported that none of the holes drilled after hole number VG-022 have less than three valid survey readings. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section, the lack of down-hole surveys in these early holes is not a material issue – the larger-diameter tools used and the relatively shallow depths of the holes together make significant deviations in these holes unlikely.

Upon completion, all steel collar casing was removed from the holes, followed by insertion of a suitable length of 4-inch PVC pipe into each hole collar to preserve its location. After the drill rig moved off of the hole sites, the PVC collar casing was cemented in place and a permanent marker inscribed with the hole number was placed adjacent to each hole collar. All drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a professional land surveyor and tied to known geodesic control points. The Qualified Person who made the site visit and who is responsible for this Section 10.1 randomly selected a significant number of holes to field check for confirmation of hole locations and placement of hole number monuments, and found no PVC collar casing or hole monuments missing for those chosen holes.

Core recovered from each hole was placed into wooden boxes (with lids) designed to hold three meters of core. Wooden blocks were inserted at the end of each drill run, with the depth (in meters) and length of the drilling run marked on each block. All core was handled and transported to the core logging and storage facility at Estancia La Patricia only by drilling contractor personnel or MDS employees. The core was then reviewed by Mirasol technicians under the supervision of a geologist to insure that box labels (hole number, interval of core contained in the box, and box number) and placements of the wooden run blocks were correct. Any discrepancies observed were immediately addressed with the drill crew.

After geotechnical logging, geologic logging in the form of text descriptions and numeric codes that recorded lithology, alteration, mineralization and structure (including type of structure and angle to core axis) was done on prepared paper templates. During geological logging, sample intervals were selected to coincide (in most cases) with geological features, particularly vein contacts with wall rock. The minimum sample length was set at 0.3 meters, with sample maximum lengths generally no longer than two meters. Sample lengths longer than two meters occurred only within broad stockwork or alteration zones across which relatively uniform but low grades were expected. The intervals of core to be sampled were marked by the geologist, who attached tags with the corresponding sample number and sample length to the core box dividers. After marking of sample intervals, all core was placed on a rack and photographed with a digital camera (three core boxes per photo), with additional photos taken to show detail of certain features on a select basis.

During the August 26-30, 2012 site visit, the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section selected and reviewed core from 19 holes representing all veins that comprise the Mineral Resource estimate discussed in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report. With few exceptions, the core was found to be in excellent condition and well stored. The care taken in sawing core samples was obvious, with the physical breaks between core pieces remaining in the boxes fitting together well. Sample tags marking sample interval breaks were attached to core box dividers, with sample “from’s” and “to’s” marked on dividers with permanent black marker. Except for several Phase I holes, the geologic logging was found to be acceptable.

10.2 **Drilling, Sampling, and Recovery Factors**

After review of the core by technicians, Mirasol geologists completed a basic geotechnical log that recorded core recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), degree of weathering and hardness. Core recovery was generally good overall, with better recoveries achieved in rocks situated below the zone of weathering. Exceptions occurred in the first 50 holes drilled (Phase I and early Phase II), where core recoveries were considered to be unacceptable in vein/breccia material containing clays associated with faulting/fracturing. After Mirasol retained a drilling consultant to help address this problem, core recoveries improved significantly, such that by hole VG-051 good recovery became the norm, even in very broken and clay-rich zones. With the core recovery issue improved, Mirasol then elected to drill six “twin” holes immediately adjacent to earlier holes that achieved poor recovery in vein sections having high silver grades. The holes selected for twinning were VG-014, VG-016, VG-017, VG-032, VG-040 and VG-043. Based on the results of these six twin holes (which encountered grades generally lower than the initial holes having poor recovery), an additional 16 original holes were twinned, resulting in a total of 22 twin hole intersections in the Julia North, and Julia Central and Naty veins. The Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section notes that the poor recovery achieved in certain of these early holes is immaterial, as these holes were not used for the estimation of the Mineral Resources described in Section 14.0 and Appendix 1 of this amended Technical Report. The sample intervals comprising the total vein intercepts in the drill holes summarized in Appendix 1 sometimes contain well-defined higher-grade vein breccia material that was included within the modeled vein wireframes.

10.3 Relevant Samples

Relevant silver grades that were derived from surface diamond core holes are summarized in Table 10-1. The list of drill hole intersections shown in Table 10-1 represent continuously mineralized intervals longer than 2 meters above a 300 g/t silver cutoff grade. An estimate of true thickness was calculated mathematically using the orientation of the bore hole, strike and dip of the vein, and the intersected thickness.

High-grade, relevant samples based on surface channel samples are summarized in Table 10-2. The surface channel samples were collected perpendicular to the vein strike so the intersections reported in Table 10-2 reflect true thicknesses. A cutoff grade of 1000 g/t silver was used to tabulate relevant channel sample assays.

Table 10-1: Relevant Core Hole Samples

Drill Hole ID	Collar Easting	Collar Northing	Collar Elevation	Hole Azimuth	Hole Inclination	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Intersection Length (m)	True Thickness (m)	Uncapped Ag (g/t)	Capped Ag (g/t)	Vein
VG-001	2,428,471	4,738,574	983	98	-45	35.70	37.75	2.05	1.45	438	438	Julia Sur
VG-003	2,428,445	4,738,442	975	98	-45	39.50	44.70	5.20	4.50	465	465	Julia Sur
VG-004	2,428,233	4,739,108	1,015	48	-45	30.00	32.65	2.65	2.16	1,841	1,261	Julia Central
VG-005A	2,427,938	4,739,427	1,041	78	-47	28.40	31.81	3.41	2.93	934	911	Julia Norte
VG-006A	2,427,928	4,739,526	1,043	78	-48	18.65	26.00	7.35	5.80	906	906	Julia Norte
VG-007A	2,427,914	4,739,639	1,042	78	-49	19.50	22.70	3.20	2.88	1,703	1,234	Julia Norte
VG-014A	2,427,847	4,739,845	1,048	78	-48	20.90	25.25	4.35	3.93	581	581	Julia Norte
VG-015A	2,427,855	4,739,771	1,043	78	-49	31.22	35.00	3.78	3.41	1,124	1,053	Julia Norte
VG-016A	2,427,910	4,739,612	1,042	78	-48	34.45	37.20	2.75	2.50	647	647	Julia Norte
VG-017A	2,427,923	4,739,467	1,043	77	-48	37.90	44.75	6.85	6.23	912	817	Julia Norte
VG-023	2,428,519	4,738,549	982	279	-45	33.00	36.70	3.70	2.50	560	560	Julia Sur
VG-025A	2,427,810	4,739,837	1,047	80	-46	63.50	67.47	3.97	3.18	1,080	1,080	Julia Norte
VG-027A	2,427,884	4,739,517	1,040	80	-48	78.00	82.30	4.30	3.40	524	524	Julia Norte
VG-028A	2,427,901	4,739,462	1,042	79	-47	68.55	71.63	3.08	2.44	884	884	Julia Norte
VG-029A	2,427,877	4,739,696	1,040	78	-49	35.20	38.10	2.90	2.25	446	446	Julia Norte
VG-032A	2,427,821	4,739,880	1,050	79	-45	37.25	41.60	4.35	3.54	501	501	Julia Norte
VG-036	2,427,933	4,739,494	1,043	88	-45	21.35	26.00	4.65	3.73	2,127	1,279	Julia Norte
VG-038A	2,427,781	4,739,831	1,047	79	-48	99.50	102.85	3.35	2.65	973	825	Julia Norte
VG-041A	2,427,621	4,739,859	1,055	79	-47	71.40	78.15	6.75	6.01	532	532	Naty
VG-042A	2,428,304	4,739,009	1,008	52	-49	34.60	37.80	3.20	2.30	337	337	Julia Central
VG-043A	2,428,286	4,738,994	1,007	50	-48	56.85	75.02	18.17	13.18	432	432	Julia Central
VG-050A	2,428,283	4,739,019	1,009	49	-47	50.47	59.05	8.58	6.34	459	459	Julia Central
VG-053	2,427,541	4,739,980	1,062	67	-46	50.40	53.20	2.80	2.36	1,779	1,308	Naty
VG-056B	2,428,330	4,738,953	1,004	49	-49	44.00	46.04	2.04	1.46	1,308	1,200	Julia Central
VG-068	2,428,261	4,739,000	1,008	51	-45	72.19	78.80	6.61	5.09	669	669	Julia Central
VG-073	2,427,851	4,739,811	1,045	79	-45	26.50	29.30	2.80	2.30	494	494	Julia Norte
VG-076	2,427,876	4,739,456	1,042	80	-44	94.85	99.00	4.15	3.42	665	665	Julia Norte
VG-078	2,427,753	4,739,825	1,047	81	-45	127.50	129.80	2.30	1.88	435	435	Julia Norte
VG-081	2,427,891	4,739,634	1,041	79	-46	49.75	52.50	2.75	2.23	2,033	1,304	Julia Norte
VG-082	2,428,227	4,739,010	1,010	51	-43	106.00	111.00	5.00	3.95	328	328	Julia Central
VG-089A	2,429,895	4,739,696	966	62	-48	32.80	35.55	2.75	1.92	846	846	Martina
VG-096	2,427,320	4,740,293	1,043	68	-44	48.70	50.75	2.05	1.73	797	797	Naty
VG-110	2,428,685	4,739,328	994	102	-44	58.87	60.55	1.68	1.23	556	556	Ely Sur
VG-140	2,428,440	4,738,416	975	100	-44	42.35	44.57	2.22	1.65	741	633	Julia Sur

Source: RMI, 2016

Table 10-12: Relevant Surface Channel Samples

Channel Sample ID	Channel Easting	Channel Northing	Channel Elevation	Channel Azimuth	Channel Inclination	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	True Thickness (m)	Uncapped Ag (g/t)	Capped Ag (g/t)	Vein
EL-39482A	2,428,746	4,739,484	991	110	0	0.00	1.39	1.39	1,490	1,300	Ely Sur
EL-39482B	2,428,748	4,739,485	991	107	0	0.00	0.71	0.71	1,325	1,300	Ely Sur
EL-39482C	2,428,748	4,739,484	991	107	0	0.00	0.10	0.10	1,325	1,300	Ely Sur
JU-38438A	2,428,469	4,738,438	977	127	0	0.00	0.37	0.37	1,175	1,175	Julia Sur
JU-38438B	2,428,470	4,738,438	977	126	0	0.00	0.22	0.22	1,305	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38438C	2,428,470	4,738,438	977	113	0	0.00	0.40	0.40	1,305	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38454B	2,428,477	4,738,468	978	106	0	0.00	0.51	0.51	2,800	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38529A	2,428,492	4,738,530	984	131	0	0.00	0.35	0.35	1,115	1,115	Julia Sur
JU-38529B	2,428,493	4,738,529	984	104	0	0.00	0.28	0.28	1,115	1,115	Julia Sur
JU-38529C	2,428,493	4,738,529	984	101	0	0.00	0.22	0.22	1,115	1,115	Julia Sur
JU-38529D	2,428,493	4,738,529	984	90	0	0.00	0.26	0.26	1,115	1,115	Julia Sur
JU-38529WA	2,428,492	4,738,530	984	276	0	0.00	0.20	0.20	2,030	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38550B	2,428,494	4,738,554	985	114	0	0.00	0.17	0.17	1,765	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38550C	2,428,494	4,738,554	985	99	0	0.00	0.26	0.26	1,765	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38550D	2,428,494	4,738,554	986	116	0	0.00	0.53	0.53	1,230	1,230	Julia Sur
JU-38550F	2,428,495	4,738,553	988	81	0	0.00	0.68	0.68	1,400	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38550G	2,428,496	4,738,554	988	102	0	0.00	0.37	0.37	1,400	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38550H	2,428,496	4,738,553	988	99	0	0.00	0.12	0.12	1,400	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38571B	2,428,495	4,738,572	988	103	0	0.00	0.68	0.68	3,170	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-38571EA	2,428,497	4,738,569	985	116	0	0.00	0.20	0.20	1,040	1,040	Julia Sur
JU-38612E	2,428,500	4,738,619	988	70	0	0.00	1.27	1.27	1,395	1,300	Julia Sur
JU-39120A	2,428,251	4,739,121	1,017	54	0	0.00	0.32	0.32	1,930	1,900	Julia Central
JU-39120B	2,428,250	4,739,122	1,017	52	0	0.00	0.88	0.88	1,930	1,900	Julia Central
JU-39120E	2,428,251	4,739,123	1,018	52	0	0.00	0.36	0.36	1,875	1,875	Julia Central
JU-39120F	2,428,252	4,739,122	1,018	59	0	0.00	0.71	0.71	1,875	1,875	Julia Central
JU-39120G	2,428,252	4,739,123	1,017	59	0	0.00	0.99	0.99	1,200	1,200	Julia Central
JU-39124A	2,428,246	4,739,127	1,019	55	0	0.00	0.40	0.40	1,640	1,640	Julia Central
JU-39124B	2,428,247	4,739,127	1,019	55	0	0.00	0.34	0.34	1,640	1,640	Julia Central
JU-39124D	2,428,247	4,739,128	1,021	56	0	0.00	0.87	0.87	1,155	1,155	Julia Central
JU-39124E	2,428,248	4,739,128	1,020	54	0	0.00	0.29	0.29	1,075	1,075	Julia Central
JU-39124G	2,428,249	4,739,129	1,018	54	0	0.00	0.39	0.39	1,580	1,580	Julia Central
JU-39124H	2,428,249	4,739,129	1,018	51	0	0.00	0.06	0.06	1,580	1,580	Julia Central
JU-39363A	2,427,984	4,739,367	1,038	91	0	0.00	1.02	1.02	1,400	1,400	Julia Norte
JU-39363B	2,427,985	4,739,366	1,038	89	0	0.00	0.53	0.53	2,650	1,900	Julia Norte
JU-39363C	2,427,986	4,739,365	1,038	95	0	0.00	0.37	0.37	2,650	1,900	Julia Norte
JU-39372B	2,428,023	4,739,373	1,037	93	0	0.00	0.20	0.20	2,130	1,900	Julia Norte
JU-39372C	2,428,023	4,739,374	1,037	86	0	0.00	0.13	0.13	2,130	1,900	Julia Norte
JU-39420A	2,427,963	4,739,434	1,042	90	0	0.00	0.76	0.76	1,445	1,445	Julia Norte
JU-39420B	2,427,965	4,739,434	1,042	88	0	0.00	0.52	0.52	1,890	1,890	Julia Norte
JU-39552A	2,427,948	4,739,553	1,045	96	0	0.00	0.47	0.47	2,040	1,900	Julia Norte
JU-39572C	2,427,946	4,739,571	1,044	90	0	0.00	0.81	0.81	3,200	1,900	Julia Norte
JU-39572D	2,427,947	4,739,570	1,044	91	0	0.00	0.52	0.52	2,080	1,900	Julia Norte
JU-39618D	2,427,944	4,739,621	1,044	87	0	0.00	0.34	0.34	1,240	1,240	Julia Norte
JU-39618E	2,427,944	4,739,621	1,044	87	0	0.00	0.34	0.34	1,010	1,010	Julia Norte
JU-39636A	2,427,938	4,739,632	1,044	87	0	0.00	0.82	0.82	1,645	1,645	Julia Norte
JU-39657C	2,427,934	4,739,661	1,042	76	0	0.00	0.40	0.40	1,705	1,705	Julia Norte

Source: RMI, 2016

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Sample Security (Chain of Custody)

Prior to shipment to independent laboratories for analysis, drill core and trench samples were placed in sturdy plastic bags that were double sealed with two “zip-strips”, one of which was custom-embossed with MDS’s name and the matching sample number. Upon receipt by the laboratory, MDS was notified about any samples arriving with one or both of the zip-strip seals missing. The sealed sample bags were then placed in sequence into standard rice sacks for shipment to the laboratory, and a record was made by an MDS geologist of all samples shipped. Transportation of samples from the project to one of the two assay laboratories used by MDS was by one of several independent transportation contractors or by Mirasol personnel in company trucks. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section, the chain of custody procedures employed by Mirasol were acceptable.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Sample Analysis

ALS Laboratories (ALS) in Mendoza, Argentina was the primary laboratory for analysis of drill core from Phases 1 and 2, with the Alex Stewart Laboratory (Alex Stewart) in Mendoza serving as the secondary lab. For Phases 3 and 4, the laboratory responsibilities were reversed, with Alex Stewart assuming responsibility as the primary laboratory and ALS serving as the secondary laboratory. Sample preparation and analytical procedures at the ALS laboratory (with laboratory procedure codes shown in parentheses) for each sample are summarized as follows:

- Drying at <60°C (DRY-2);
- Crushing to >70% passing 2mm (CRU-31);
- Riffle splitting to produce a 250-gram primary assay sample (SPL-21);
- Pulverizing of the entire 250-gram sample to >85% passing 75 microns (PUL-31);
- Fire Assay for Au & Ag, using a 30-gram assay charge with gravimetric finish, Ag detection limit = 5ppm (Ag-Au Me-GRAV21);
- Subsequent analysis of single samples assaying >10,000 g/t Ag by the ALS method used for analysis of concentrates (Ag-CON01);
- 41-element ICP analysis following nitric-aqua regia digestion (ME-ICP41);

- Re-analysis of samples with over-limit ICP Cu, Pb, & Zn results (OG46).

The Alex Stewart sample preparation and analytical procedures (laboratory procedure codes in parentheses) were as follows:

- Homogenization of pulps for standards only (P1);
- Drying (temperature unspecified), crushing entire sample to 80% passing -10 mesh, quartering of the sample to approximately 1.2-kg, then pulverizing to 95% passing 105 microns (P5);
- Fire assay (30-gram or 50-gram assay charge) by conventional flux fusion and lead cupellation with gravimetric weight finish; Ag analysis by dissolution in nitric acid with AAS finish (Ag4A-30 or Ag4A-50);
- Fire assay as above except assay prill was dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed for Au by AAS (Au4A-30 or Au4A-50);
- 39-element ICP analysis following aqua regia digestion (ICP-AR-39);
- Re-analysis of samples with over-limit ICP Fe or Pb results (ICP-ORE).

11.3 Quality Assurance-Quality Control Procedures

Mirasol implemented a rigorous quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program for all four phases of drilling and sampling at their Virginia project. The QA/QC program consisted of the routine submission of blanks, certified standards and field duplicates along with the drill core and channel samples that were sent to ALS Chemex and Alex Stewart Laboratories.

Table 11-1 summarizes the number of blanks, standards, field duplicates, and pulp check assays that were sent to the two commercial laboratories. Table 11-2 summarizes basic information about the five certified standard reference materials which were purchased from CDN Laboratories.

Table 11-1: Summary of Submitted QA/QC Samples

SRM Type	Number Submitted
Blanks	350
Standards	351
Field Duplicates	354
Pulp Check Assays	367

Source: RMI 2016

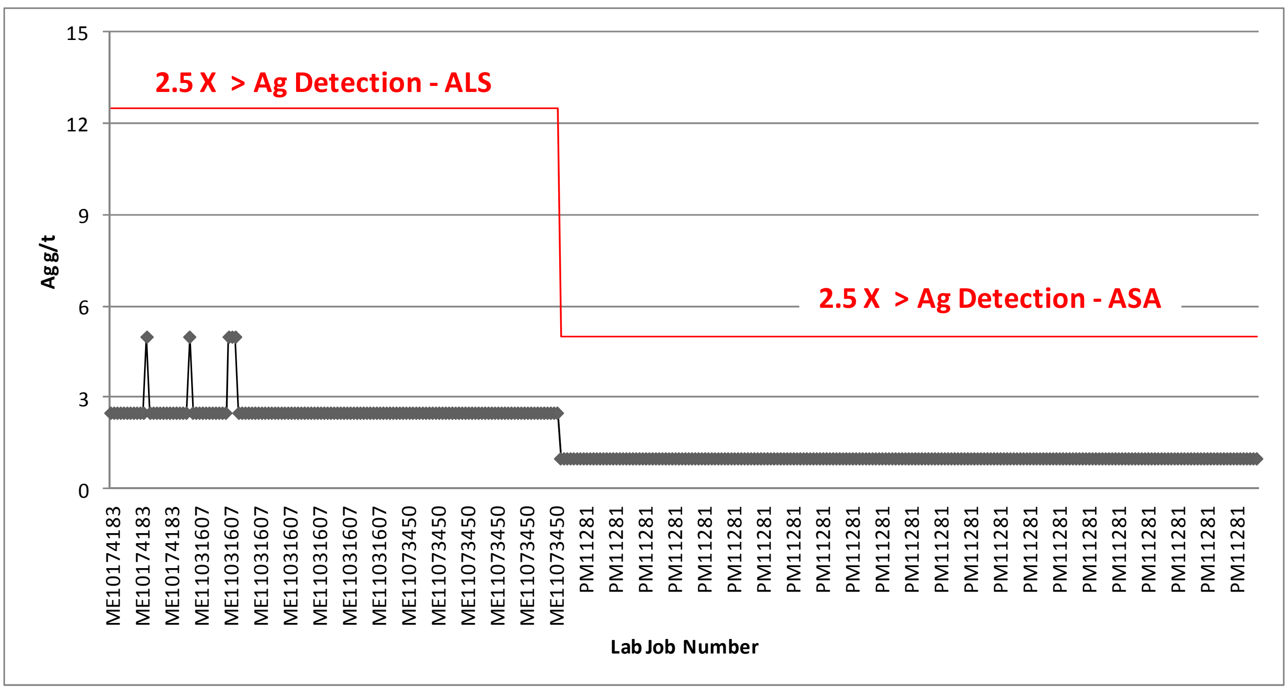
Table 11-2: Certified Standards Submitted

Standard Reference Material	No. Submitted	Round Robin Results (Silver in ppm)				
		Expected	-3 Std. Dev.	-2 Std. Dev.	+2 Std. Dev.	+3 Std. Dev.
CDN-ME-04	17	402.0	364.5	377.0	427.0	439.5
CDN-ME-05	82	206.1	186.5	193.0	219.2	225.8
CDN-ME-06	89	101.0	90.4	93.9	108.1	111.7
CDN-ME-12	79	52.5	46.1	48.2	56.8	59.0
CDN-ME-15	84	34.0	28.5	30.3	37.7	39.6

Source: RMI 2016

The performance of silver blanks for all four phases of drilling at the Virginia project is shown in Figure 11-1. Silver grades, shown in gray and gold grades shown in orange show a distinct step function associated with drill hole VG-092 which reflects when Mirasol switched their primary and secondary labs that have different lower detection limits for those two elements. All of the silver blank assays were returned with values that fell within 2.5 times the detection limit. In three instances, gold blanks returned values slightly outside of the acceptable range, but this is not an issue since gold is not significant in the Virginia veins, and no gold is being declared in the Mineral Resource.

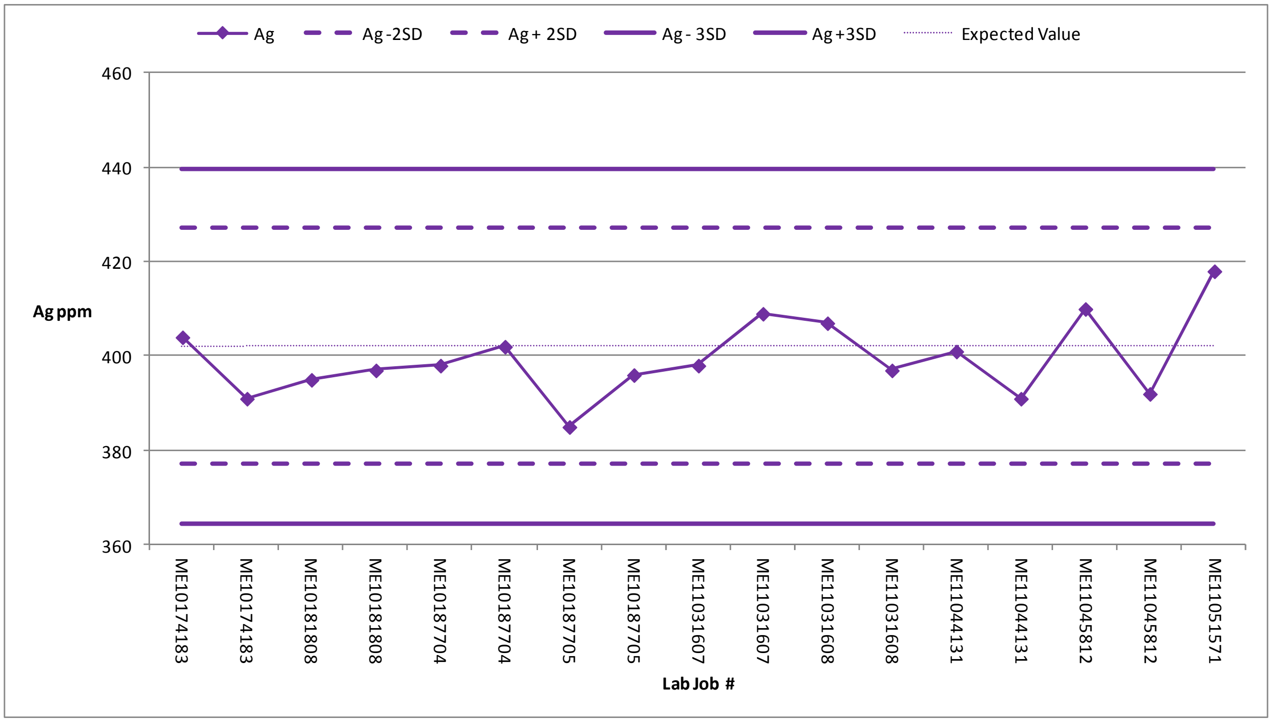
Figure 11-1: Blank Performance



Source: Mirasol, 2014

Figure 11-2 shows the performance of the silver standard reference material (SRM) CDN-ME-04 which has an expected value of 402 ppm. All samples were returned with assays that fell within ± two standard deviations of the expected value.

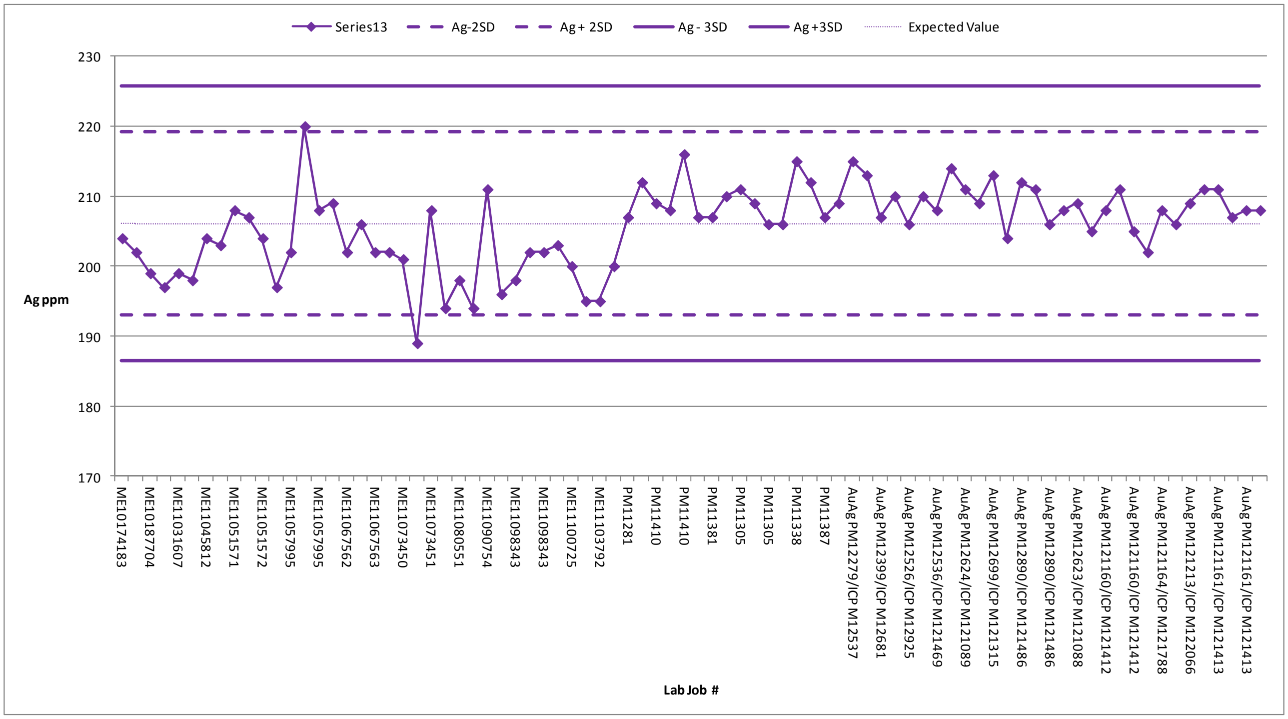
Figure 11-2: Performance of Silver SRM CDN-ME-04



Source: Mirasol, 2014

Figure 11-3 shows the performance of the silver SRM CDN-ME-05 which has an expected value of 206.1 ppm. All samples except one were returned with assays that fell within ± two standard deviations of the expected value. The lone exception was within the -3 standard deviation line which is considered as a failure.

Figure 11-3: Performance of Silver SRM CDN-ME-05



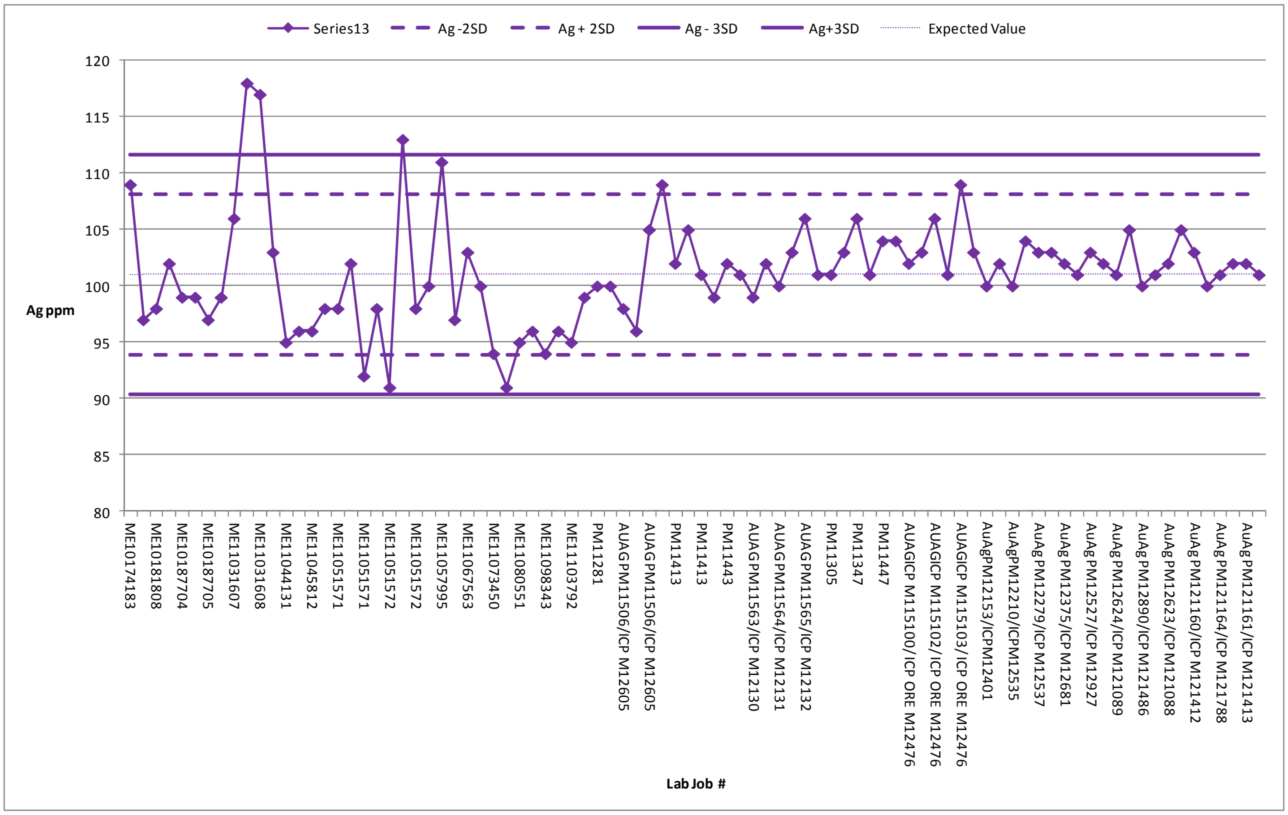
Source: Mirasol, 2014

Figure 11-4 shows the performance of the silver SRM CDN-ME-06 which has an expected value of 101 ppm. Most of the SRM's plotted within ± two standard deviations of the expected value. Drill core sample batches associated with several of the SRM's that fell outside of three standard deviations of the mean were examined in detail by Mirasol personnel. Other SRM's and blanks associated with the failed CDN-ME-06 SRM were well within expected values so the samples associated with those batches were accepted and not rejected.

Figure 11-5 shows the performance of the silver SRM CDN-ME-12 which has an expected value of 52.5 ppm. Most of the SRM's plotted within ± two standard deviations of the expected value, especially after drill hole VG-095. Drill core sample batches associated with several of the CDN-ME-12 SRM that fell outside of three standard deviations of the mean were examined in detail by Mirasol personnel. Other SRM's and blanks associated with the failed CDN-ME-12 SRM were well within expected values so the samples associated with the apparent CDN-ME-12 failures were accepted and not rejected.

Figure 11-6 shows the performance of the silver SRM CDN-ME-15 which has an expected value of 34 ppm. All but one of the CDN-ME-15 SRM's plotted within ± two standard deviations of the expected value. Other SRM's and blanks associated with the failed CDN-ME-15 SRM were well within expected values so the samples associated with the apparent CDN-ME-15 failure were accepted and not rejected.

Figure 11-4: Performance of Silver SRM CDN-ME-06



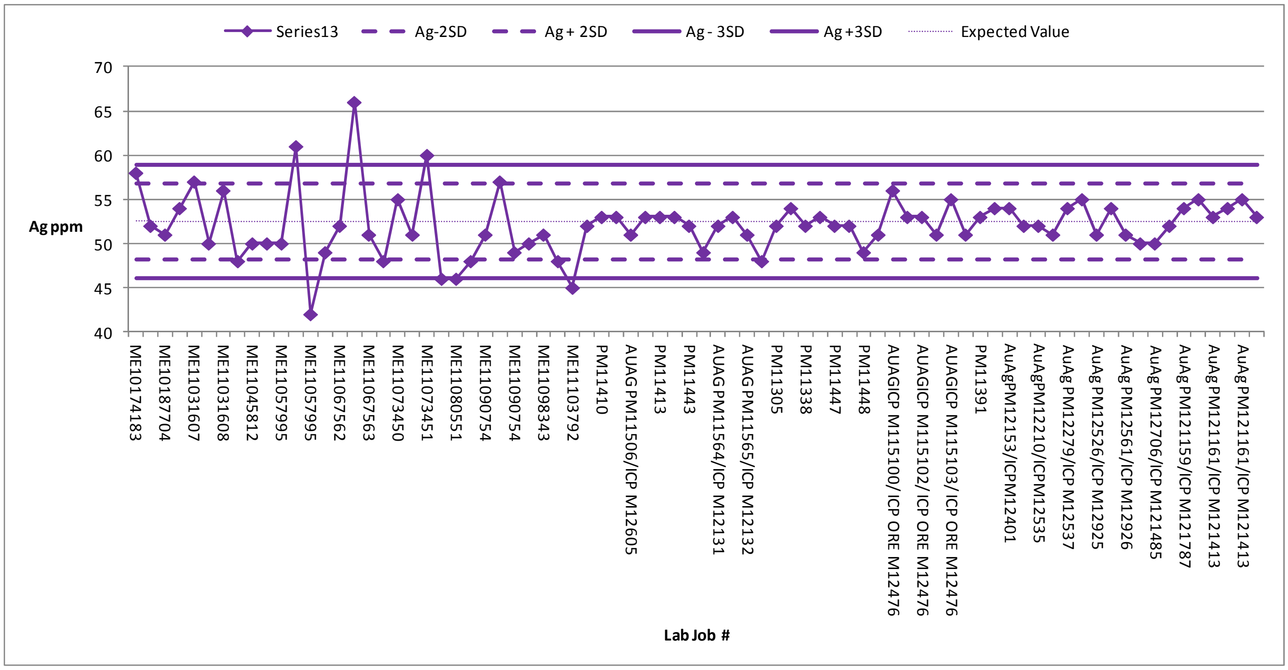
Source: Mirasol, 2014

Mirasol routinely prepared and submitted duplicate core samples to their primary commercial laboratory. Both the original and the duplicates represent sawn ½ core (HQ diameter) samples. Figure 11-7 is a quantile-quantile plot (QQ plot) that compares silver grades from the original ½ core sample (X-axis) against the duplicate ½ core sample (Y-axis) for all submitted duplicates, which include 138 ALS Chemex analyses and 216 Alex Stewart analyses. The data shown in Figure 11-7 show that there is a reasonably close agreement between the original and duplicate samples, with only a slight bias towards the original sample in the 100 to 200 g/t Ag grade range.

Figure 11-8 is QQ plot that represents a subset of the data shown in Figure 11-7 so more detail can be observed for sample pairs with silver grades less than 100 ppm. The data shown in Figure 11-8 show no significant bias at the lower grade ranges.

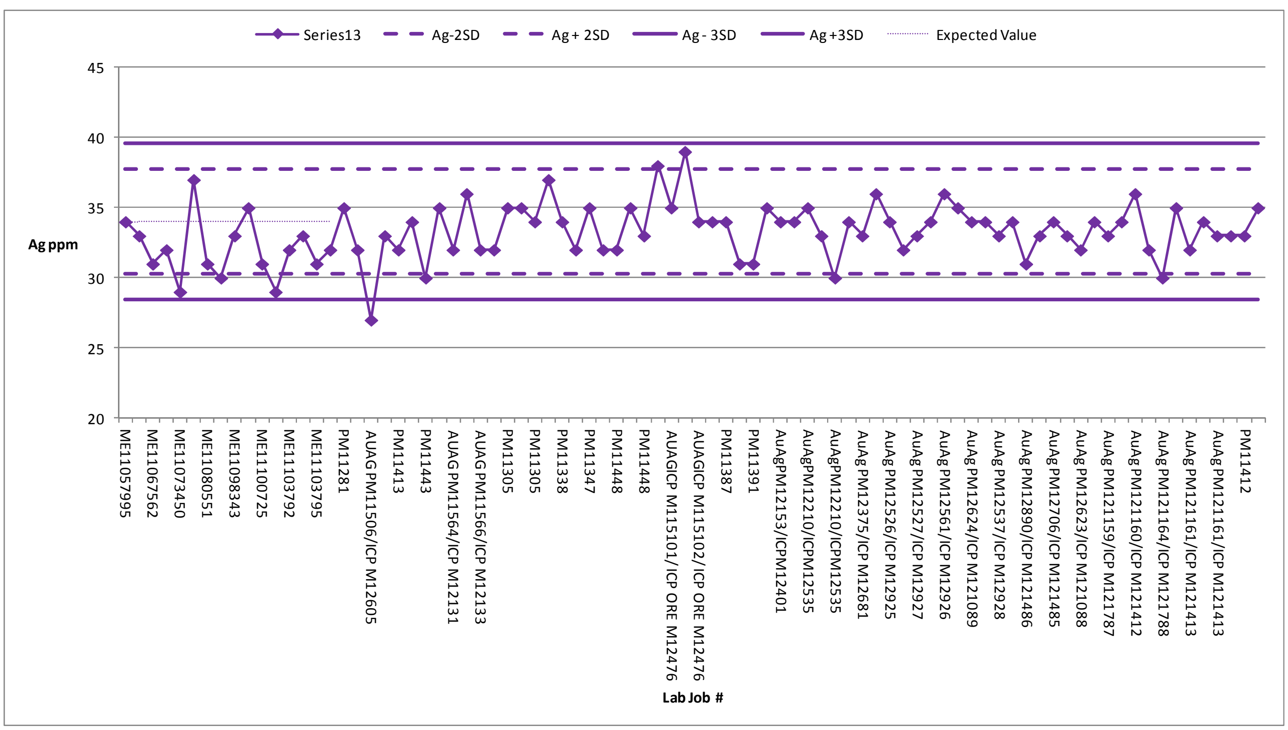
Figures 11-9 and 11-10 are QQ plots that compare the original silver assay (X-axis) against the duplicate silver assay (Y-axis) for samples analyzed by ALS Chemex and Alex Stewart labs, respectively.

Figure 11-5: Performance of Silver SRM CDN-ME-12



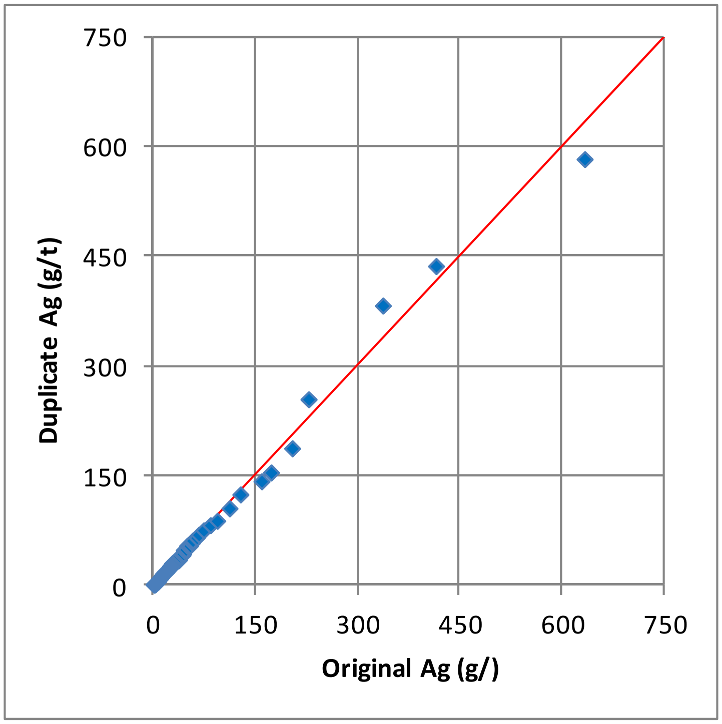
Source: Mirasol, 2014

Figure 11-6: Performance of Silver SRM CDN-ME-15



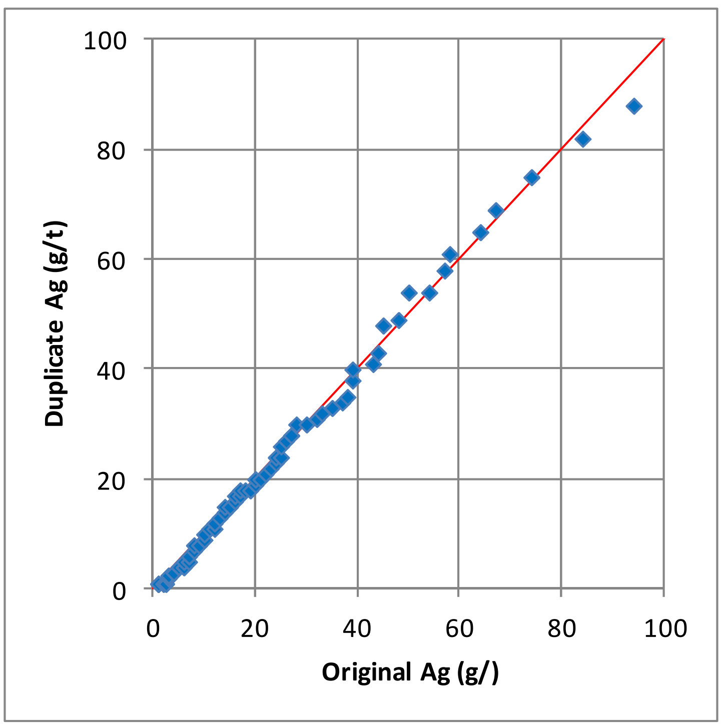
Source: Mirasol, 2014

Figure 11-7: QQ Plot - Ag Field Duplicate Results - All Data



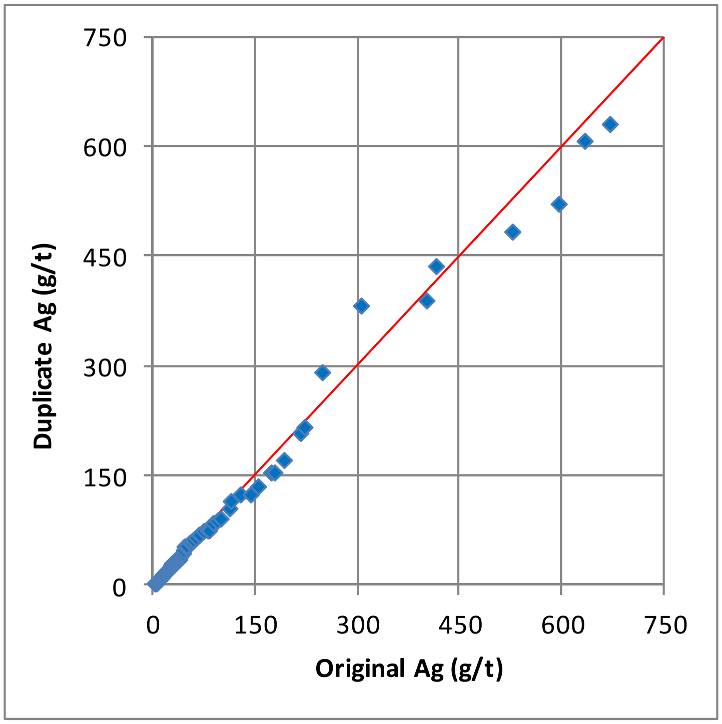
Source: RMI, 2016

Figure 11-8: QQ Plot - Ag Field Duplicate Results - Ag < 100 ppm



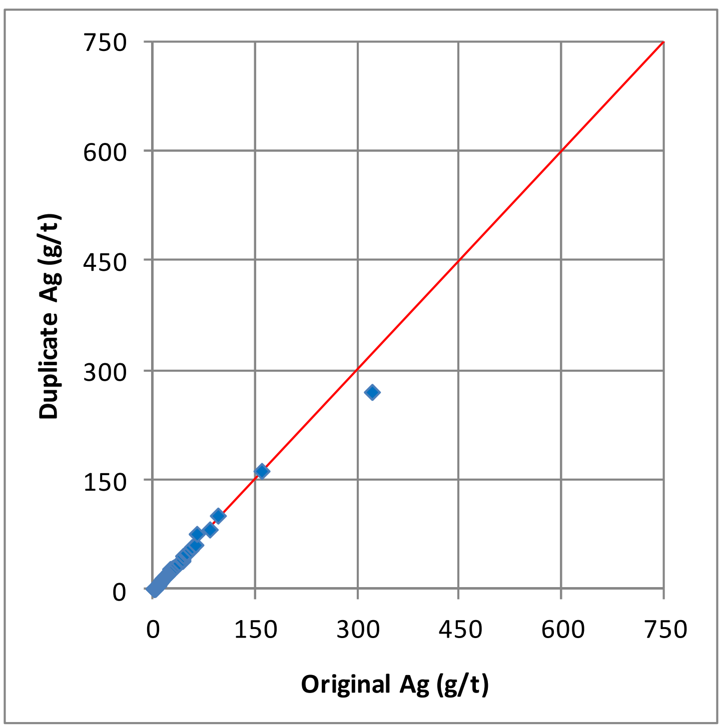
Source: RMI, 2016

Figure 11-9: QQ Plot - Duplicate Ag Assays- ALS Chemex Lab



Source: RMI, 2016

Figure 11-10: QQ Plot Duplicate Ag Assays - ASA Lab



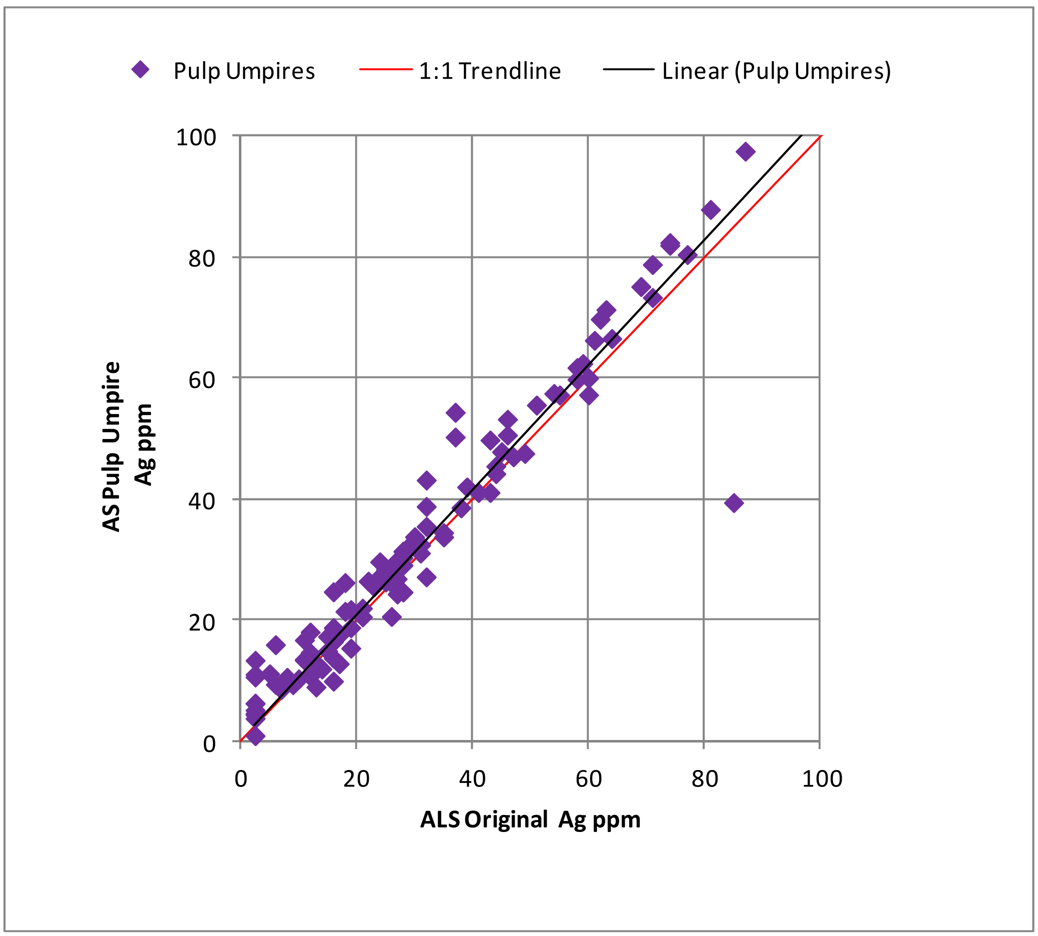
Source: RMI, 2016

11.4 Pulp Check Assays

As a routine part of their QA/QC program, Mirasol randomly selected about 5% of the pulps generated by their primary commercial lab and sent them to an umpire lab for check assay purposes. ALS Chemex acted as the primary laboratory for drill phases 1 and 2. Alex Stewart Labs acted as the umpire lab for those two drill programs. The primary and umpire laboratory roles were reversed for drill programs 3 and 4.

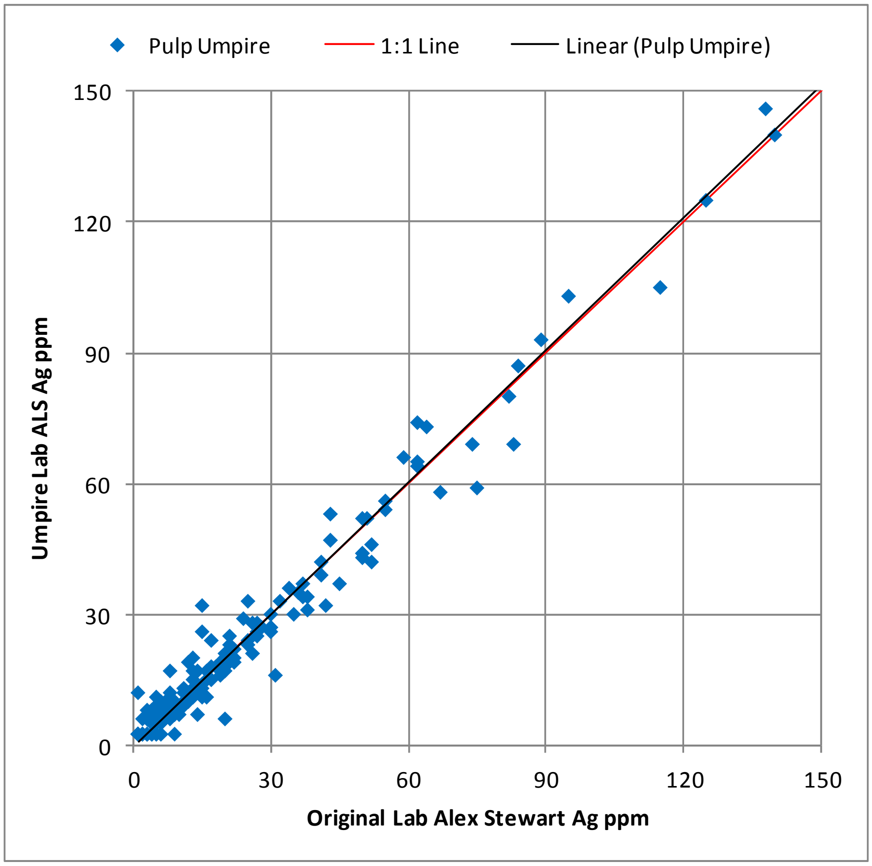
Figures 11-11 and 11-12 are XY scatter graphs that compare silver assay results generated by the primary lab (X-axis) against the umpire lab (Y-axis). Figure 11-11 summarizes results for drill phases 1 and 2. Figure 11-12 summarizes results for drill phases 3 and 4. The average silver grade from the umpire lab for phase 1 and 2 was 6% higher than the primary lab. The silver grades from the primary and umpire labs were identical for drill phases 3 & 4.

Figure 11-11: Ag Check Assay Results - Drilling Phases 1 & 2



Source: Mirasol, 2014

Figure 11-12: Ag Check Assay Results - Drilling Phases 3 & 4



Source: Mirasol, 2014

11.5 **Qualified Persons Opinion**

In the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report section, the sample security, sample preparation and analysis procedures used by ALS and Alex Stewart are generally acceptable. It is noted that the criteria which dictated whether Alex Stewart used a 30-gram versus a 50-gram fire assay charge with standard gravimetric finish or similar fire assay front-end analysis with aqua regia prill digestion and AAS finish are not known to the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section. While the manual quartering of pulverized samples is not considered to be the best practice for reducing sample size, compared to riffle splitting, the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section does not consider these to be material issues for the estimation of the Mineral Resources described in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report.

Based on various reviews of QA/QC procedures and results, it is the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report section that the Mirasol assays are reasonable and that the underlying samples are suitable to be used to estimate Mineral Resources.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Independent Check Sampling

During the site visit (August 26-30, 2014), the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section selected twelve core intervals to be sampled and submitted for assay as independent check samples. These samples were selected to represent broad ranges in both silver and lead grades, as well as the different veins. The original samples ranged in silver grade from 59 g/t Ag to 1,720 g/t Ag and 0.17% Pb to 22.35% Pb. The samples originated from intercepts in the Julia North, Julia Central, Julia South, Ely North, Ely South, and Naty veins (see Table 12-1). The corresponding check samples consisted of the core halves remaining in the core boxes for each interval. These samples were collected, tagged, bagged, and sealed by the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section The samples were transported by Mirasol's Paul Lhotka (accompanied by the Qualified Person) to the city of Perito Moreno, where they were submitted to a common carrier company for shipment to the ALS laboratory in Mendoza, Argentina. The silver assays for these sample pairs are summarized in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1: Independent Check Sample Results

Drill Hole Number	Mirasol Original Sample Number	Independent Check Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Vein
VG-016A	MRD03499		40.30	41.00	96	0.21	<0.05	Julia Norte
VG-016A		658601	40.30	41.00	98	0.29	<0.05	
VG-016A	MRD03490		34.45	35.00	451	0.85	<0.05	Julia Norte
VG-016A		658602	34.45	35.00	1,125	0.76	<0.05	
VG-143A	MRD07800		140.00	140.62	131	22.35	0.04	Julia Norte
VG-143A		658603	140.00	140.62	115	19.25	<0.05	
VG-056A	MRD02887		36.40	37.20	791	0.51	0.85	Julia Central
VG-056A		658604	36.40	37.20	588	0.67	<0.05	
VG-082	MRD04021		106.00	107.00	314	3.85	<0.05	Julia Central
VG-082		658605	106.00	107.00	314	4.87	<0.05	
VG-140	MRD07670		44.00	44.57	1,720	2.39	0.08	Julia South
VG-140		658606	44.00	44.57	1,735	2.77	<0.05	
VG-194	MRD10260		85.35	86.25	214	1.04	0.05	Julia South
VG-194		658607	85.35	86.25	275	0.99	<0.05	
VG-161	MRD08589		159.14	160.04	303	5.00	0.09	Ely North
VG-161		658608	159.14	160.04	256	5.43	<0.05	
VG-184	MRD09811		162.50	163.40	784	12.79	0.07	Ely North
VG-184		658609	162.50	163.40	764	11.00	<0.05	
VG-088	MRD04259		45.10	45.70	59	1.39	<0.05	Ely South
VG-088		658610	45.10	45.70	50	1.26	<0.05	
VG-112	MRD05802		33.30	33.85	445	0.17	0.06	Ely South
VG-112		658611	33.30	33.85	337	0.30	<0.05	
VG-041A	MRD04864		72.25	73.50	532	1.58	<0.05	Naty
VG-041A		658612	72.25	73.50	527	1.66	<0.05	
Blank		658613			<5	0.01	<0.05	N/A
Standard	CDN-ME-05	658614			198	2.23	1.18	N/A

Source: REI, 2015

The results show that except for one sample pair from hole VG-016A (sample numbers MRD03490 and 658602), the agreement for silver is quite close, considering that the samples represent opposite core halves, which in epithermal deposits like Virginia can be quite dissimilar, grade-wise. The weighted (by sample length) average silver grade for the original samples is 475 g/t Ag, compared to 489 g/t Ag for the independent check samples, a difference of just +3%. For lead, the weighted averages are also close - 4.28% Pb for the original samples versus 4.09% Pb for the independent check samples, a difference of -5%. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section, the close comparisons of weighted average silver and lead grades and the very good one-to-one silver grade comparisons for nine of the ten sample pairs indicate no material bias in the original silver and lead assay data.

12.2 Database Verification

The Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section randomly selected representative drill holes from each of the seven vein deposits. These drill holes which are summarized in Table 12-2, represent 7% of the total Virginia drill hole assay database. Silver grades from signed ALS Chemex and Alex Stewart assay certificates were compared against the electronic database that was provided to the Qualified Persons. No errors were discovered.

Table 12-2: Drill Hole Assays Verified

Deposit	Drill Hole	No. Samples	No. Meters
Julia North	VG-025	48	64.0
	VG-029A	42	67.0
	VG-080	43	77.0
	VG-149	69	129.0
Julia Central	VG-043A	50	74.0
	VG-070	36	63.0
Julia South	VG-130	23	33.0
Ely South	VG-088	18	24.0
	VG-129	46	83.0
	VG-139	39	61.0
Ely North	VG-164	66	122.3
Naty	VG-049	20	35.0
Martina	VG-094A	38	61.5
Total	n/a	538	893.72

Source: RMI, 2015

12.3 Qualified Person's Comments

The Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section notes an inconsistency with silver grade precision associated with some of the Alex Stewart assay certificates. In some cases, Alex Stewart reported silver grades with two decimal precision and in other cases silver was reported as whole numbers with no decimal precision. According to the certificates the same assay protocol was used (i.e. Ag4A-50 AA). In most cases, Mirasol's database reflected the precision of the Alex Stewart silver assays. In several cases, assay certificates showed two decimal precision for silver while the data were stored as rounded whole numbers in the Mirasol database. The Qualified Person responsible for this amended Technical Report section does not believe that this is a material issue.

Based on check assay results and verification of the assay database, the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report section believe that the Virginia assays were collected and analyzed in a professional manner and are suitable to be used to estimate Mineral Resources.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Initial metallurgical testing (scoping study level) of vein and vein breccia and low-grade “halo” mineralization that surrounds the higher-grade vein and vein breccia from the Virginia deposit was conducted by Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd. (Blue Coast) at that company’s facility located in Parksville, British Columbia, Canada, under the supervision of Chris Martin, C. Eng, Principal Metallurgist with Blue Coast, in 2012 and 2013. The test work completed by Blue Coast focused upon froth flotation, cyanidation and combinations of the two in order to recover silver from the host rock. In addition, a Bond Work Index hardness test was performed on a composite consisting of ¼-core from the Julia North vein in order to provide comminution energy consumption data, and a mineralogical analysis was performed at Process Mineralogical Consulting to provide information on the nature and occurrence of the various silver phases.

The Qualified Person responsible for this Section 13.0 has significant hands-on experience (8+ years) in the mining and processing of epithermal mineralization from a deposit in Nevada, U.S., which was of the type found in the Virginia veins. This experience included time served as Resident Manager of all mine and process facilities, and as a result, the Qualified Person is very familiar with the type of testing performed by Blue Coast, and is in agreement with the test work conclusions reached by Blue Coast.

13.1 Metallurgical Test Samples

The sample material that was supplied to Blue Coast by MDS for the test work on higher-grade material consisted of approximately 110 kilograms of coarse rejects from initial assaying of drill core comprised of vein and vein breccia material from the Julia Central, Julia North and Naty veins, and from this material, Blue Coast developed a master composite weighing 40 kilograms for testing that was comprised of approximately 14 kilograms of material from the Julia Central vein (15 individual coarse reject samples taken from 11 different drill holes), 17 kilograms from the Julia North vein (20 individual coarse reject samples from 14 individual drill holes), and approximately nine kilograms from the Naty vein (15 individual coarse reject samples from nine separate drill holes). This material was thoroughly blended, after which 20 two-kilogram composite samples for individual test work were prepared using a rotary splitter. In addition to the master composite, three composites for variability testing were compiled.

All of these composites and the remaining reject material were then frozen and stored to minimize further oxidation of sulfides in the samples until testing commenced. Prior to starting the metallurgical test work, a silver head grade of 369 g/t was calculated based on the assays that were used to build the master composite. The calculated test head assay (based on three assay splits of the composite after blending) was 359 g/t Ag, a difference from the calculated head based on original assays of each core interval sample of only three percent. As a precaution, later during the test work 51.42 kilograms of ¼-core samples from the Julia North vein (18 ¼-core samples from 13 individual drill holes) were obtained in order to check for any effect that oxidation of the sulfide material in the coarse rejects might have had on silver recoveries. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this section of this Amended Technical Report, the core holes from which samples were taken to develop the master composite adequately and spatially represent the volume of mineralized vein and vein breccia material in the three veins.

13.2 Flotation Testing

Material from the vein/vein breccia master composite developed from drill core sample coarse rejects was used for five standard rougher flotation tests. The focus of these tests was to provide initial indications as to the viability for flotation to produce a high-grade silver concentrate having acceptable silver recoveries. The tests were performed at three different grind sizes (p80 = 84 microns, p80=67 microns, & p80=49 microns). The resulting silver recoveries ranged from 66% to 73%, with the highest recovery occurring at the finest grind (p80 = 49 microns), indicating that silver recoveries increase at finer grinds. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this Section 13.1, this response is generally typical for mineralization of this type.

13.3 Whole Rock Cyanidation Testing

The vein/vein breccia master composite and the three variability samples provided material for whole rock cyanidation testing, which focused on the extraction of silver using a dilute cyanide solution. As a part of this work, several process variables were tested including grind size, leach residence time and cyanide concentration. The first four tests utilized the vein/vein breccia master composite and the three individual variability composites to determine the amenability of cyanide leaching the mineralized material at coarse feed sizes. These tests were run on grind sizes ranging from p80=1074 microns to p80=950 microns at a cyanide concentration of 0.75 g/L NaCN, and a pH ranging from 10.5-11.0 (maintained with lime), for a period of 72 hours. These tests produced very low recoveries ranging from 23.4% to 27.1%, indicating that heap leach processing of the material from the Virginia veins is not feasible.

In order to evaluate the response of the Virginia mineralization to finer grind sizes at increased cyanide concentrations, further testing was done at grind sizes ranging from p80=150 microns to p80=44 microns and cyanide concentrations ranging from 1.0 g/L NaCN to 5.0 g/L NaCN for 48 hours. These tests produced significantly improved silver recoveries, ranging from 42% to 80%, with recoveries steadily improving with increased grinding and cyanide concentration. The highest silver recovery (80%) was achieved by two tests (CN13 and CN14) at a grind size of p80=45 microns and cyanide concentrations of 3.0 g/L NaCN and 5.0 g/L NaCN, respectively. Based on the hands-on experience of the Qualified Person responsible for this section of this Amended Technical Report that was obtained while working at two mining operations processing epithermal mineralization very similar to that found at Virginia, the 80% recovery achieved by these two tests is reasonable for use as the silver recovery assumption for the statement of the Virginia Mineral Resources in Section 14.0. In the opinion of this same Qualified Person the results of the Blue Coast test work indicate that conventional milling followed by vat leaching with cyanide is the preferred processing method to be evaluated in detail by subsequent metallurgical testing, should the Virginia project be advanced to pre-feasibility/feasibility-level engineering after estimation of a Mineral Reserve. Also, this process is the same one used at three other operating mines in the Santa Cruz Province of Argentina - AngloGold Ashanti's Cerro Vanguardia operation, Hochschild Mining's San Jose mine, and Pan American Silver's Manantial Espejo mine.

13.4 Hardness Testing

Hardness characterization testwork on ¼-core from the Julia North vein yielded a Bond Work Index (BWi) of 15.0 kwh/tonne which, according to Blue Coast, "represents a slightly higher than average hardness according to a global BWi database". However, in the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this section of this Amended Techncial Report, the 15.0 kwh/tonne BWi falls well within the 14.5 BWi to 16.0 BWi range of hardness typically found in epithermal veins containing predominantly quartz/calcite gange and low sulfide mineralization content (by volume).

13.5 Mineralization Characterization

Silver in the mineralization tested from the Virginia veins described in Section 13.1 is predominantly fine-grained acanthite (Ag2S). Analysis of the rougher concentrate obtained during the conventional flotation testing (see Section 13.2) showed 94.5% of the silver in the concentrate to be acanthite, with 99% of that found to consist of free acanthite grains ranging from 10-80 microns in size. The remaining 5.5% of the silver was found to occur in imiterite (Ag_2HgS_2), capgarronite (AgHgClS), argentotennantite ($(Ag, Cu)_{10}(Zn, Fe)_2(As, Sb)_4S_{13}$), bromargyrite (AgBr), Iodargyrite (AgI), and silver in galena (PbS).

13.6 Metallurgical Testing of Low Grade "Halo" Mineralization

Surrounding the higher-grade vein and vein breccia material is an envelope or "halo" of lower-grade material that, depending on individual veins, consists of lower-grade vein/vein breccia material, quartz-calcite veinlets and/or strongly altered/weathered felsic volcanics containing more than 30 g/t Ag. In order to determine if processing this halo material could result in silver recoveries that would be sufficient to warrant the mining of this low-grade material and its haulage to the plant, two composites of this material were compiled. One of these composites consisted of drill core grading 53 g/t Ag (totaling 49.9 kilograms), while the other composite was comprised of core sample assay coarse rejects totaling 60 kilograms and averaging 51 g/t Ag. Both average grades were based on the weighted average (by individual physical sample weight) of the silver grades from each individual sample. The material for both composites came from drill holes in the Julia North, Julia Central, Julia South, and Naty veins. Blue Coast noted that although both composites were very similar in grade, the discrepancies between the composited silver fire assay results and silver test head assays that were generated by aqua regia digestion followed by an ICP finish (53g/t Ag versus 10g/t Ag, respectively) indicated that the aqua regia did not totally digest the silver. Blue Coast further commented that, "This is often the case when silver is hosted in a complex mineral matrix and/or is finely disseminated within a highly insoluble host rock." However, during metallurgical testing, both composites assayed 55g/t Ag using a four acid digest, which was is close to the calculated head grade from the individual sample fire assays. The similarity in the grades for the two composites indicates that silver was relatively homogeneously distributed in the composites.

As with the earlier test work on vein/vein breccia material, the testing on the halo material focused on flotation and whole rock cyanidation. Flotation to a rougher concentrate resulted in only 7% selective silver recovery. For whole rock cyanidation, grinding very fine to p80=23 microns and leaching for 48 hours at a cyanide concentration of 3.0 g/L NaCN achieved a silver recovery of only 19.3%. Based on these poor results, Blue Coast concluded, “The data therefore suggests that majority of the silver is present as refractory to normal processing techniques.” The Qualified Person responsible for this Section 13.6 is in complete agreement with Blue Coast's conclusions, and is of the opinion that at this time the low-grade halo mineralization that is present adjacent to the Virginia veins should not be considered as a Mineral Resource having any likelihood of economic extraction, given the consistently low average grade of this material (55g/t Ag) and the very low recoveries achieved in the metallurgical test work completed to date. The Qualified Person does note, however, that because of the significant volume of this material present in the Virginia vein deposits, additional metallurgical testing is warranted in order to try and develop a suitable processing method for this material that might improve recoveries to a level where this low-grade halo material could be considered a Mineral Resource in accordance with CIM guidelines. The estimated cost of this additional testing is discussed in Section 26.0 (Recommendations).

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section of the report was initially written in early 2013 for Mirasol by Mr. Michael J. Lechner, President of Resource Modeling Inc. Mr. Lechner was contracted to prepare an estimate of Mineral Resources for a number of identified vein structures within Mirasol's Virginia Project. Mr. Lechner is a recognized Qualified Person (QP) by virtue of his education (B.A. Geology, University of Montana), experience (over 30 years of continuous employment in the fields of mineral exploration, mine operations, resource estimation and geologic consulting), and professional registration (P. Geo. in British Columbia, Registered Geologist in Arizona, Certified Professional Geologist from the AIPG, and a Registered Member of the SME). Mr. Lechner has no interest in Mirasol or owns any Mirasol securities and has operated for them as an independent consultant.

The effective date for this amended Technical Report is October 24, 2014, which is when the last of the technical and scientific data were obtained from Mirasol by the Qualified Person responsible for this section of the amended Technical Report. The last data that were received included updated bulk density data and the decision to use a silver price of US $20 per ounce to generate conceptual pits for constraining mineral resources.

14.1 Drill Hole Data

The author was provided with electronic drill hole data for the Virginia project by Mirasol personnel. The drill hole data consisted of individual CSV files that contained collar locations, down-hole surveys, assays, geology, and geotech records. Mirasol's drill hole assay data were initially stored by Global Ore Discovery in the Ex3 software platform. That information is now stored in Micromine Geobank database.

Table 14-1 tabulates the number of diamond drill holes and drilled meterage that were provided to RMI for each resource area. Note that the Magi and Naty Extension North data are located well outside of the seven resource areas that are the focus of this report.

Table 14-1: Diamond Drilling Data by Area

Area	*No. of Holes*	*Meters*
Ely North (EN)	21	2,682.00
Ely South (ES)	25	3,347.50
Julia Central (JS)	32	3,043.35
Julia North (JN)	61	6,088.70
Julia South (JS)	25	1,949.80
Magi (n/a)	2	321.60
Martina (MT)	19	2,077.40
Naty Central (NA)	9	737.20
Naty Extension (NA)	6	633.00
Naty Extension North (n/a)	7	663.80
Naty South (NA)	16	1,572.20
Grand Total	223	23,116.55

Source: RMI, 2015

Table 14-2 summarizes the number of core holes that were drilled by Mirasol by year.

Table 14-2: Mirasol Diamond Drilling by Year

Year	*No. of Holes*	*Meters*
2010	27	1,560.60
2011	141	13,551.95
2012	55	8,004.00
Grand Total	223	23,116.55

Source: RMI, 2015

As discussed in Section 10.0, Mirasol recognized that silver grades were suspect for the certain holes with poor core recovery in the Phase 1 and early part of Phase 2 drilling programs. RMI examined those drill hole results and concluded that they should not be used to estimate Mineral Resources. The suspect holes were flagged and not used for estimating block grades. Appendix 1 contains a complete list of the Virginia project drill hole and channel sample data that were used to estimate mineral resources. Suspect drill holes are noted in the comment field of Appendix 1.

14.2 **Surface Channel Samples**

As described in Section 10.0, Mirasol collected surface channel samples from five of the outcropping veins. RMI compared these surface rock chip samples with diamond drill hole samples and concluded that the channel samples could be used to estimate

Mineral Resources. It has been observed that silver grades rapidly decrease with depth for the various veins within the Virginia Project area. Vein/breccia silver grades obtained from shallow diamond drill hole intersections compared relatively well with surface channel samples that were collected up dip from the drill holes.

Channel sample data were provided as individual Excel spreadsheets containing collar, survey, and assay information.

Table 14-3 summarizes channel sample data by vein area that were used to estimate Mineral Resources.

Table 14-3: Channel Samples by Area

Area	*No. of Samples*	*Meters*
Julia South (JS)	78	37.79
Julia Central (JC)	16	7.97
Julia North (JN)	67	38.77
Ely South (ES)	23	8.57
Martina (MT)	7	2.57
Grand Total	191	95.67

Source: RMI, 2015

Table 14-4 summarizes core and surface channel sample data that were used by RMI to estimate mineral resources. Silver grades for 29 of the drill holes tabulated in Tables 14-1 and 14-2 were not used to estimate silver resources. As discussed in Section 10, poor core recovery for 20 holes (1,310m) precluded their use in the mineral resource estimate. Those holes were re-drilled (twinned) and were deemed to be representative for estimating mineral resources due to excellent core recovery and are included in Table 14-4. Nine drill holes (985.4m) tabulated in Tables 14-1 and 14-2 were located well beyond the seven vein models and were not relevant to the estimate of mineral resources that are the subject of this report.

Table 14-4: Virginia Project Database Used to Estimate Mineral Resources

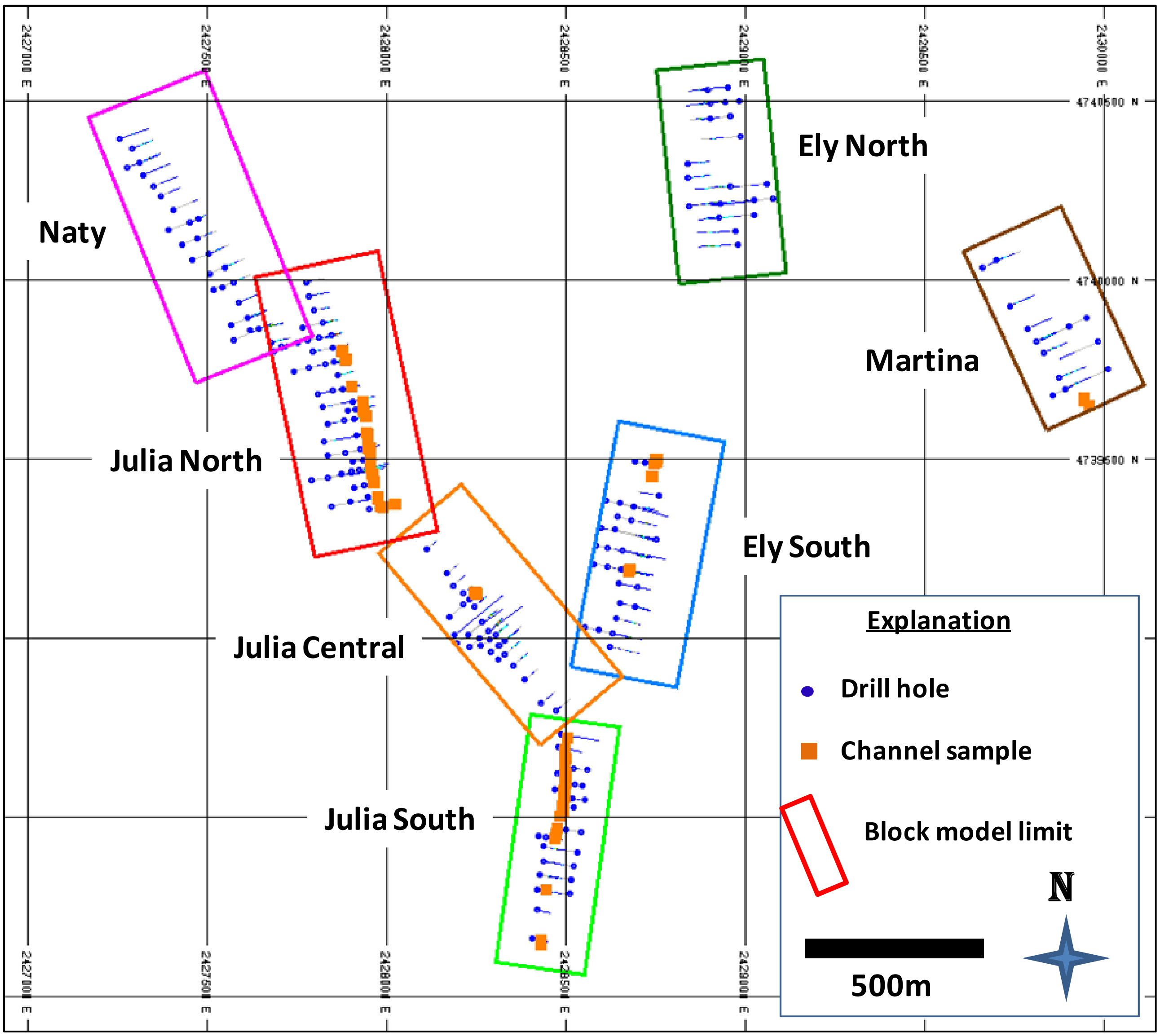
Sample Method	*No. of Holes*	*Meters*
Core	194	20,821.15
Channel Samples	191	95.67
Grand Total	414	20,916.82

Source: RMI, 2015

The number of surface channel samples is outweighed by the number of core samples but the surface samples are important in the estimate of near surface resources.

Figure 14-1 is a plan map that shows the distribution of diamond drill holes and surface channel samples for each of the mineralized zones which are the focus of this report. The location, azimuth, and dip all Virginia diamond drill hole and channel samples are listed in Appendix 1 located at the end of this report. The list contains a comment column that identifies drill holes that were not used to estimate mineral resources based on poor core recovery.

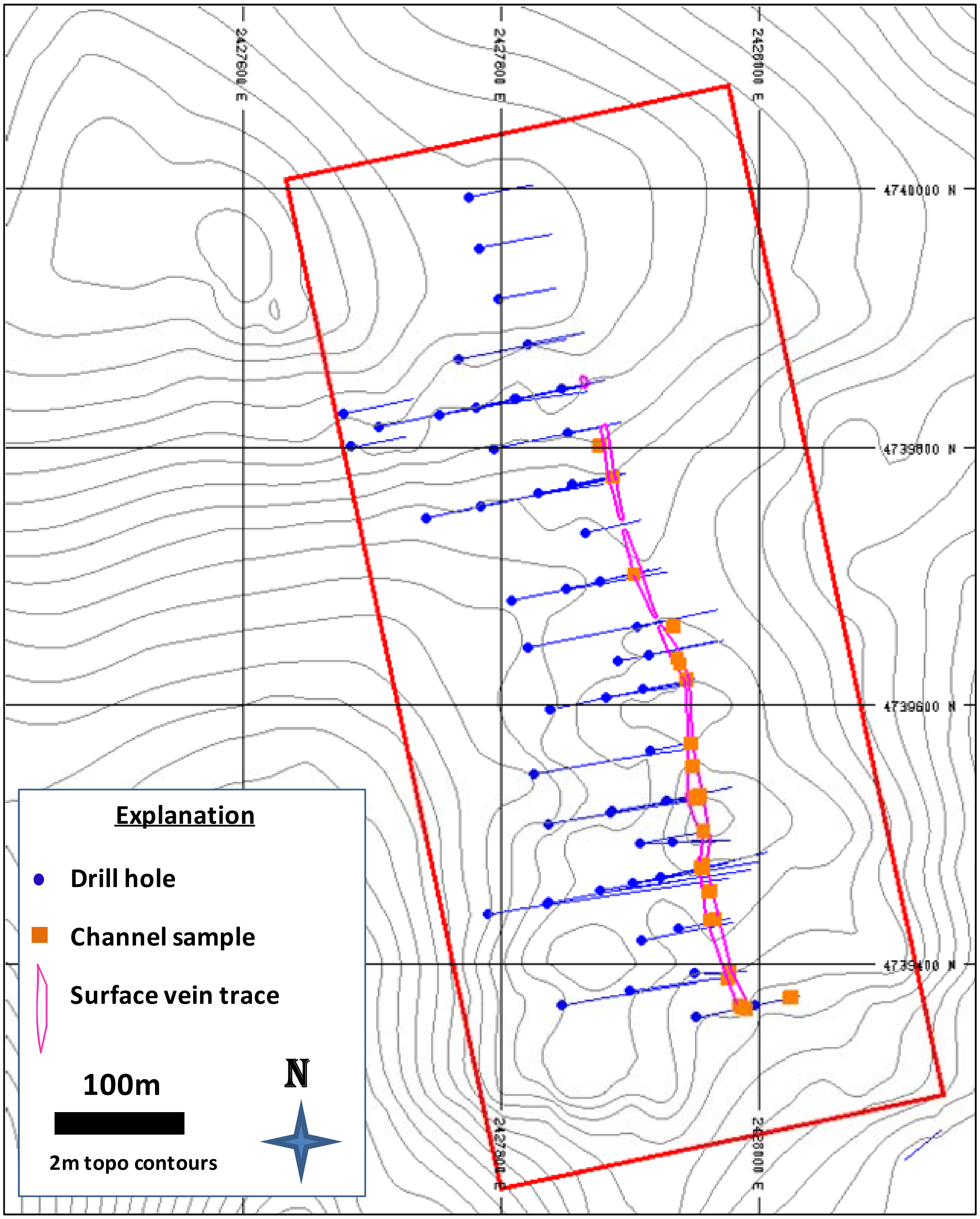
Figure 14-1: Sample Location Map



Source: RMI, 2015

Figure 14-2 shows the distribution of diamond core holes and surface channel samples for the Julia North vein, which contains approximately 40% of the contained silver metal discussed in this report.

Figure 14-2: Sample Location Map - Julia North



Source: RMI, 2015

14.3 Topographic Data

Surface topography was provided to RMI as an AutoCAD DXF file. This file contained 2-meter contours that were then triangulated to make a three dimensional surface for display and tonnage calculations.

14.4 Bulk Density Data

Bulk density determinations were performed by Mirasol's geologic staff using representative diamond core samples from vein/breccia mineralization and various rock and alteration types from wallrock material. Initially, a set of 67 half-sawn core samples with lengths ranging between 10 and 20 cm were selected and sent to the Alex Stewart Laboratory in Mendoza for bulk density determination. These samples included vein and wall rock material from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programs within the Julia and Naty zones. Alex Stewart determined the density of these samples using the paraffin method where dried samples were weighed in air with and without paraffin wax coating and then weighed with paraffin while suspended in water. Mirasol then recovered these same samples as quarter core pieces (the initial half was analyzed by Alex Stewart and one quarter of the core was sent for assay/geochemical analyses). Mirasol conducted their own waxed core density determinations using the same 67 samples that had been sent to the Alex Stewart facility. Additional samples were later sent to Alex Stewart.

In early 2014 it was recognized that the bulk density calculation was not treating the weight of paraffin correctly so a new mathematical expression was developed. Bulk density values and basic descriptive statistics were updated. Table 14-5 summarizes basic statistics for bulk density determinations for vein/breccia and wallrock material, respectively.

Table 14-5: Bulk Density Statistics

Parameter	***Vein/Breccia***	***Wallrock***
Number of Samples	136	268
Minimum	1.59	1.54
Maximum	3.74	3.15
Mean	2.52	2.11
5th Percentile	2.04	1.69
25th Percentile	2.32	2.00
Median	2.50	2.13
75th Percentile	2.67	2.26
95th Percentile	3.02	2.42
Standard Deviation	0.33	0.23
Coefficient of Variation	0.13	0.11

Source: RMI, 2015

Based on available bulk density determinations RMI elected to assign bulk density values of 2.52 g/cm^3 and 2.11 g/cm^3 to vein/breccia and halo/wallrock block model lithologies, respectively. Bulk density values for model blocks with less than 100% vein/breccia material were calculated using the proportion of vein/breccia and dilution material (i.e. halo/wallrock) contained in each block with the following expression: Block Density = ((vein% * vein SG)+(dilution% * wallrock density))/ (vein% + halo%).

14.5 Geologic Wireframes

Mirasol's geologic staff prepared vein/breccia, halo/wallrock, and vein dilution wireframes for each mineralized vein system. RMI reviewed the development of the various wireframes with respect to drill hole and channel sample results. Table 14-6 tabulates volumes and tonnages for the various vein/breccia wireframes that were used to estimate Mineral Resources.

Table 14-6: Vein/Breccia Wireframes

Mineralized Zone	Wireframe File Name	RMI MineSight Volume (m^3)	Wireframe Tonnes [1]	Summed Wireframe Tonnes [1]	Block Model Tonnes [2]
Ely North	EN2Afix	69,008	171,830	511,183	510,929
	EN2Bfix	930	2,315		
	EN2Cfix	135,357	337,038		
Ely South	ES2Afix	343,369	854,988	960,928	954,578
	ES2C	42,546	105,940		
Julia Central	JC2fix	426,030	1,060,815	1,060,815	1,020,453
Julia North	JN2Afix	482,620	1,201,725	1,208,183	1,080,063
	JN2B	2,594	6,458		
Julia South	JS2Afix	103,130	256,794	283,091	271,333
	JS2B	4,453	9,174		
	JS2C	7,762	15,989		
	JS2D	550	1,134		
Martina	MT2fix	302,647	753,591	753,591	752,781
Naty	NA2Afix	69,185	172,270	216,704	194,457
	NA2B	2,904	5,982		
	NA2C	18,666	38,452		
Total V/B	**n/a**	**2,011,750**	**4,994,494**	**4,994,494**	**4,784,594**

[1] Wireframe tonnes based on 2.49 g/cm^3 for V/B - same densities used for block model

[2] Block model tonnage based on wireframes trimmed by topographic surface and vein bulk density
Source: RMI, 2015

Note that the vein/breccia wireframes were constructed so that they extended above surface topography which generates more apparent tonnage than the block model tonnage which excludes volume above the topographic surface.

Table 14-7 summarizes volumes and tonnages for the halo/wallrock wireframes that were used to code the block model for dilution calculations.

Table 14-7: Halo/Wallrock Wireframes

Mineralized Zone	Wireframe File Name	RMI MineSight Volume (m^3)	Wireframe Tonnes [1]	Summed Wireframe Tonnes [1]	Block Model Tonnes [2]
Ely North	EN30Afix	240,339	495,098	2,943,611	2,930,973
	EN30Bfix	29,871	61,534		
	EN30Cfix	100,416	206,856		
	EN30Dfix	1,058,312	2,180,123		
Ely South	ES30A	67,553	139,159	212,156	207,857
	ES30B	5,337	10,995		
	ES30C	13,241	27,276		
	ES30D	16,857	34,726		
Julia Central	JC30Bfix	6,213	12,799	434,271	423,618
	JC30Cfix	193,788	399,203		
	JC30Dfix	10,810	22,269		
Julia North	JN30Afix	440,011	906,423	2,891,592	2,847,394
	JN30Bfix	910,816	1,876,282		
	JN30C	5,509	11,349		
	JN30D	42,224	86,981		
	JN30E	5,125	10,558		
Julia South	JS30Afix	23,174	47,738	160,325	155,013
	JS30B	26,908	55,430		
	JS30C	10,072	20,748		
	JS30D	1,046	2,156		
	JS30E	1,304	2,686		
	JS30F	3,285	6,767		
	JS30G	12,039	24,800		
Martina	MT30Afix	48,174	99,239	366,699	363,029
	MT30Bfix	123,860	255,152		
	MT30Cfix	5,975	12,308		
Naty	NA30A	9,461	19,490	971,859	940,823
	NA30B	6,611	13,618		
	NA30Cfix	9,311	19,181		
	NA30D	23,399	48,201		
	NA30E	36,416	75,017		
	NA30Ffix	205,912	424,178		
	NA30Gfix	163,449	336,704		
	NA30H	14,380	29,624		
	NA30I	2,838	5,846		
Total Halo	**n/a**	**3,874,035**	**7,980,513**	**7,980,513**	**7,868,707**

[1] Wireframe tonnes based on 2.06 g/cm^3 for halo/wallrock - same densities used for block model

[2] Block model tonnage based on wireframes trimmed by topographic surface and vein bulk density

Source: RMI, 2015

Mirasol's geologic staff constructed dilution rind wireframes by expanding each vein/breccia wireframe outward by approximately 1.0m. Metal grades were estimated for the vein/breccia, halo, and dilution rind (see Section 14.10).

14.6 **Silver Assay Statistics**

Statistics were calculated from the raw drill hole assays that were used to estimate Mineral Resources. Table 14-8 summarizes basic silver assay statistics at four different cutoff grades by sampling method (DDH or diamond core versus surface channel samples).

Table 14-8: Silver Statistics by Sample Type

Uncapped Ag Statistics Above Cutoff								
Type	Ag Cutoff (g/t)	Total Meters	Inc. Percent	Mean Ag (g/t)	Grd-Thk (g/t-m)	Inc. Percent	Std. Dev.	Coeff. Of Variation
All Data	0	12,228	74%	41	496,501	18.1%	156	3.85
	30	3,148	15%	129	406,433	15.7%	290	2.25
	60	1,265	7%	260	328,461	15.8%	425	1.64
	180	404	3%	618	249,806	50.3%	612	0.99
DDH	0	12,132	75%	35	426,282	21.1%	133	3.78
	30	3,056	16%	110	336,269	18.3%	249	2.27
	60	1,174	7%	220	258,323	18.3%	377	1.71
	180	320	3%	564	180,462	42.3%	597	1.06
Channel	0	96	4%	734	70,219	0.1%	635	0.86
	30	92	1%	767	70,163	0.0%	630	0.82
	60	91	7%	771	70,138	1.1%	629	0.82
	180	84	88%	822	69,345	98.8%	625	0.76

Source: RMI, 2015

The incremental percent (i.e. Inc. Percent) data shown in column four of Table 14-8 is the incremental assayed meterage between each cutoff grade. Data shown in column six (Grd-Thk or grade-thickness) is the accumulated product of sample length times silver grade. The incremental percentage data in column seven tabulates the incremental grade-thickness products between each cutoff grade. Similar silver assay statistics are shown in Table 14-9 for the major geologic units that were examined (i.e. vein/breccia, halo, default wallrock, and unidentified material).

Table 14-9: Silver Statistics by Geologic Unit

Uncapped Ag Statistics Above Cutoff								
Geologic Unit	Ag Cutoff (g/t)	Total Meters	Inc. Percent	Mean Ag (g/t)	Grd-Thk (g/t-m)	Inc. Percent	Std. Dev.	Coeff. Of Variation
All Data	0	12,228	74%	41	496,501	18.1%	156	3.85
	30	3,148	15%	129	406,433	15.7%	290	2.25
	60	1,265	7%	260	328,461	15.8%	425	1.64
	180	404	3%	618	249,806	50.3%	612	0.99
Vein/Breccia	0	1,111	15%	263	292,426	0.9%	457	1.74
	30	939	19%	309	289,776	3.2%	483	1.57
	60	726	31%	386	280,436	12.4%	525	1.36
	180	381	34%	641	244,170	83.5%	623	0.97
Halo	0	2,308	17%	48	109,658	8.3%	26	0.56
	30	1,906	62%	53	100,597	54.2%	26	0.49
	60	477	20%	86	41,132	34.1%	32	0.37
	180	18	1%	203	3,714	3.4%	27	0.13
Wallrock	0	8,184	97%	11	89,854	84.2%	15	1.38
	30	269	3%	53	14,199	9.1%	57	1.08
	60	53	1%	114	6,006	4.9%	108	0.95
	180	3	0%	459	1,559	1.7%	207	0.45
Undefined	0	625	95%	7	4,563	59.2%	15	2.11
	30	33	4%	56	1,860	21.3%	35	0.63
	60	9	1%	96	887	11.5%	46	0.47
	180	2	0%	182	364	8.0%	0	0.00

Source: RMI, 2015

Silver assay statistics are summarized in Table 14-10 for each of the seven mineralized areas that are the subject of this report. The statistics by area shown in Table 14-10 include all geologic units.

Table 14-10: Silver Statistics by Mineralized Area

Uncapped Ag Statistics Above Cutoff								
Area	Ag Cutoff (g/t)	Total Meters	Inc. Percent	Mean Ag (g/t)	Grd-Thk (g/t-m)	Inc. Percent	Std. Dev.	Coeff. Of Variation
All Data	0	12,228	74%	41	496,501	18.1%	156	3.85
	30	3,148	15%	129	406,433	15.7%	290	2.25
	60	1,265	7%	260	328,461	15.8%	425	1.64
	180	404	3%	618	249,806	50.3%	612	0.99
Julia South	0	1,132	80%	52	59,301	12.5%	186	3.55
	30	225	7%	231	51,906	5.7%	367	1.59
	60	141	6%	344	48,539	11.4%	424	1.23
	180	70	6%	596	41,753	70.4%	484	0.81
Julia Central	0	1,400	69%	52	73,017	10.1%	179	3.43
	30	430	16%	153	65,675	13.3%	300	1.96
	60	201	8%	279	55,955	14.4%	403	1.45
	180	90	6%	505	45,460	62.3%	517	1.03
Julia North	0	2,784	63%	67	186,864	11.6%	240	3.58
	30	1,035	21%	160	165,211	13.3%	376	2.36
	60	444	10%	316	140,398	14.0%	536	1.69
	180	154	6%	743	114,259	61.1%	741	1.00
Naty	0	1,615	76%	33	53,119	26.4%	126	3.84
	30	395	16%	99	39,116	20.0%	244	2.46
	60	132	6%	215	28,509	16.9%	396	1.84
	180	29	2%	679	19,529	36.8%	666	0.98
Ely South	0	1,862	85%	24	44,320	24.3%	96	4.04
	30	271	8%	124	33,555	13.1%	227	1.83
	60	131	5%	213	27,760	21.7%	303	1.42
	180	29	2%	616	18,129	40.9%	439	0.71
Ely North	0	1,851	70%	28	52,485	32.9%	42	1.47
	30	564	22%	62	35,222	31.9%	62	1.00
	60	154	7%	120	18,460	24.1%	98	0.81
	180	18	1%	326	5,788	11.0%	165	0.51
Martina	0	959	80%	24	22,832	39.2%	57	2.40
	30	196	15%	71	13,887	26.0%	114	1.61
	60	53	4%	150	7,953	15.0%	197	1.32
	180	13	1%	361	4,524	19.8%	322	0.89
Undefined	0	625	95%	7	4,563	59.2%	15	2.11
	30	33	4%	56	1,860	21.3%	35	0.63
	60	9	1%	96	887	11.5%	46	0.47
	180	2	0%	182	364	8.0%	0	0.00

Source: RMI, 2015

Table 14-11 summarizes vein/breccia silver assay statistics for each mineralized area.

Table 14-11: Vein/Breccia Silver Statistics by Mineralized Area

Uncapped Ag Statistics Above Cutoff								
Area	Ag Cutoff (g/t)	Total Meters	Inc. Percent	Mean Ag (g/t)	Grd-Thk (g/t-m)	Inc. Percent	Std. Dev.	Coeff. Of Variation
All Data	0	1,111	15%	263	292,426	0.9%	457	1.74
	30	939	19%	309	289,776	3.2%	483	1.57
	60	726	31%	386	280,436	12.4%	525	1.36
	180	381	34%	641	244,170	83.5%	623	0.97
Julia South	0	125	9%	362	45,447	0.3%	448	1.24
	30	115	13%	395	45,318	1.6%	455	1.15
	60	99	26%	452	44,571	8.0%	466	1.03
	180	66	52%	623	40,927	90.1%	488	0.78
Julia Central	0	271	19%	207	56,199	1.3%	366	1.77
	30	220	22%	252	55,494	4.8%	393	1.56
	60	159	26%	331	52,806	13.1%	437	1.32
	180	90	33%	505	45,460	80.9%	517	1.03
Julia North	0	277	10%	440	121,722	0.4%	648	1.47
	30	248	11%	488	121,280	1.1%	667	1.37
	60	218	27%	549	119,990	6.7%	690	1.26
	180	143	52%	784	111,799	91.8%	754	0.96
Naty	0	66	8%	339	22,368	0.5%	532	1.57
	30	61	18%	367	22,265	2.3%	546	1.49
	60	49	32%	443	21,757	10.8%	582	1.31
	180	28	42%	696	19,332	86.4%	671	0.96
Ely South	0	200	25%	140	28,038	2.9%	262	1.87
	30	151	25%	180	27,224	8.0%	291	1.61
	60	100	35%	250	24,993	24.5%	337	1.35
	180	29	15%	616	18,129	64.7%	439	0.71
Ely North	0	105	11%	108	11,363	2.1%	101	0.93
	30	94	26%	119	11,123	10.3%	101	0.86
	60	67	49%	149	9,952	49.1%	106	0.71
	180	15	14%	298	4,372	38.5%	134	0.45
Martina	0	66	24%	110	7,289	3.0%	188	1.70
	30	50	25%	140	7,073	9.7%	206	1.47
	60	34	35%	187	6,366	30.4%	237	1.27
	180	11	16%	395	4,150	56.9%	342	0.87

Source: RMI, 2015

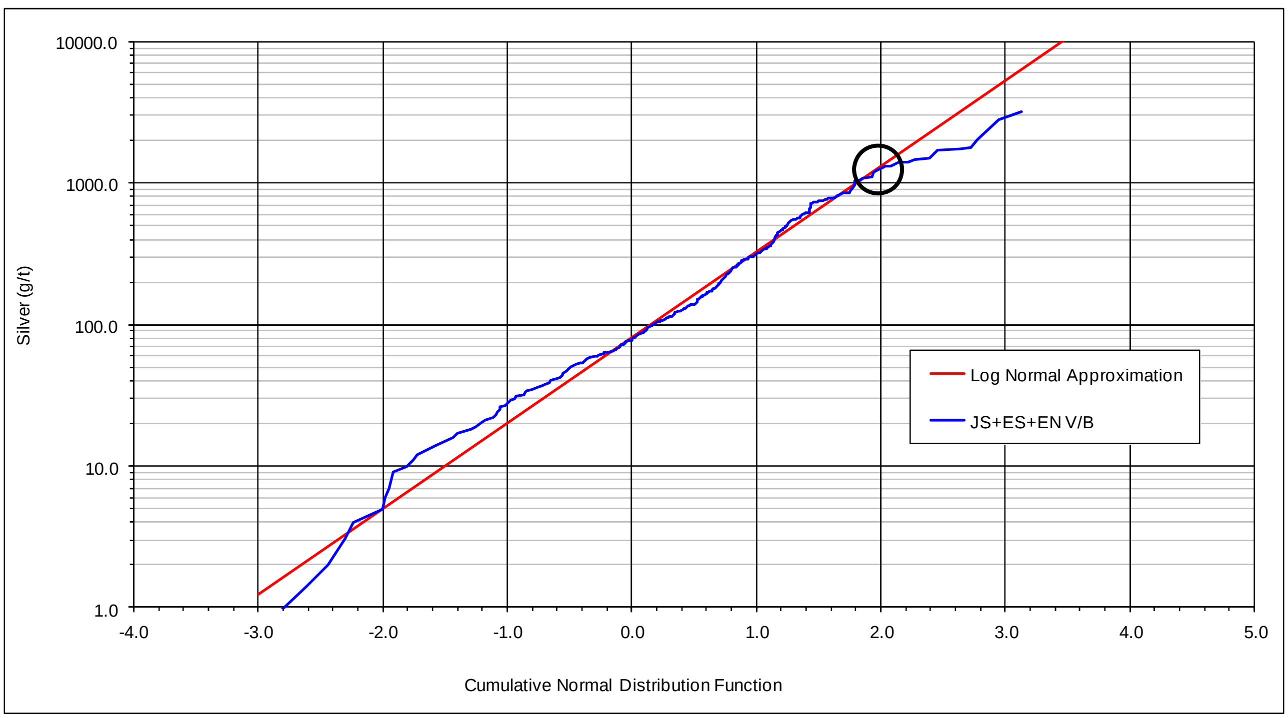
The data in Table 14-11 show that about 42% of the total "district" silver metal is contained in the Julia North deposit, which also had the highest mean silver grade of all the various vein structures that have been sampled to date. The coefficients of variation for vein/breccia material are not excessively high for the seven deposits but do show the influence of higher grade values.

14.7 High-grade Outliers

Many epithermal precious metal deposits are characterized by highly skewed data in which it is common for a small number of samples to contain a disproportionate amount of metal. These high-grade outlier values can pose a problem with regards to block grade estimation. Typically high-grade outlier values are either "cut" or "capped" prior to compositing or grade estimation to minimize smearing high-grade values beyond reasonable distances. The individual high-grade assays are often supported by follow-up sampling but their area of influence is often very limited. In some cases it is possible to construct high-grade domains that allow for local recognition of high-grade zones but limit the projection of the higher grade material.

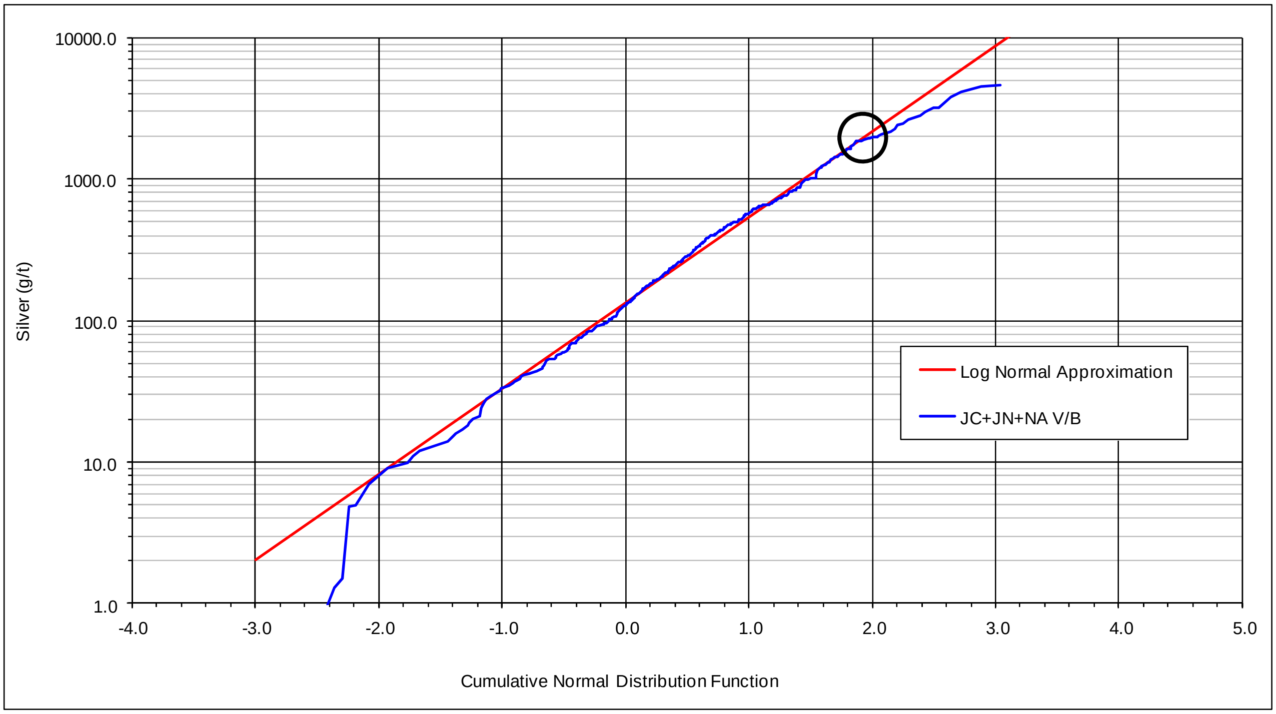
RMI examined the raw silver assay data for each deposit by generating cumulative probability plots. The raw assays were transformed using the cumulative normal distribution theory and then plotted in log space. Figure 14-3 shows a cumulative probability plot that was generated by combining Julia South, Ely South, and Ely North vein/breccia samples. The assays from these three deposits were combined because 1) more data were available for the analysis and 2) these deposits form a northerly trending vein system.

Figure 14-3: Ag Probability Plot - Julia South, Ely South, and Ely North Vein/Breccia



Source: RMI, 2015

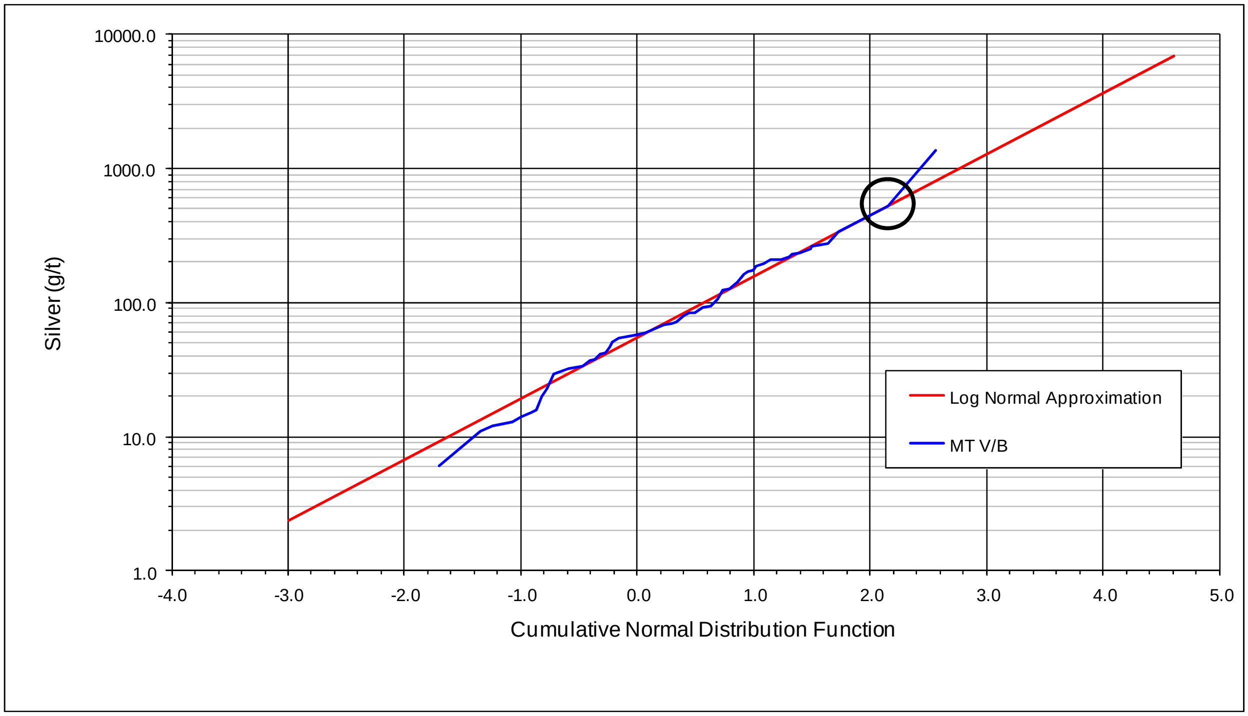
Figure 14-4: Ag Probability Plot - Julia Central, Julia North, and Naty Vein/Breccia



Source: RMI, 2015

Figure 14-5 is a cumulative probability plot for Martina vein/breccia material.

Figure 14-5: Ag Probability Plot - Martina Vein/Breccia



Source: RMI, 2015

In addition to capping high-grade outlier values, outlier restriction was utilized in the grade estimation plan (see Section 14-10). Table 14-12 summarizes silver capping limits for vein/breccia, halo, and wallrock material for each vein system.

Table 14-12: Virginia Project Silver Capping Summary

Deposit Area	Assay Cap (g/t) [1]	Outlier Restriction [2]	
		Ag Threshold (g/t)	Maximum Projection Distance (m)
Julia South	1,200	900	3
Julia Central	2,200	1,200	10
Julia North	2,200	N/A	N/A
Naty	1,650	N/A	N/A
Ely South	1,500	600	3
Ely North	500	N/A	N/A
Martina	750	750	3

[1] Based on cumulative probability plots

[2] Composite grades above threshold have limited projection distance during block grade estimation

Source: RMI, 2015

14.8 **Assay Compositing**

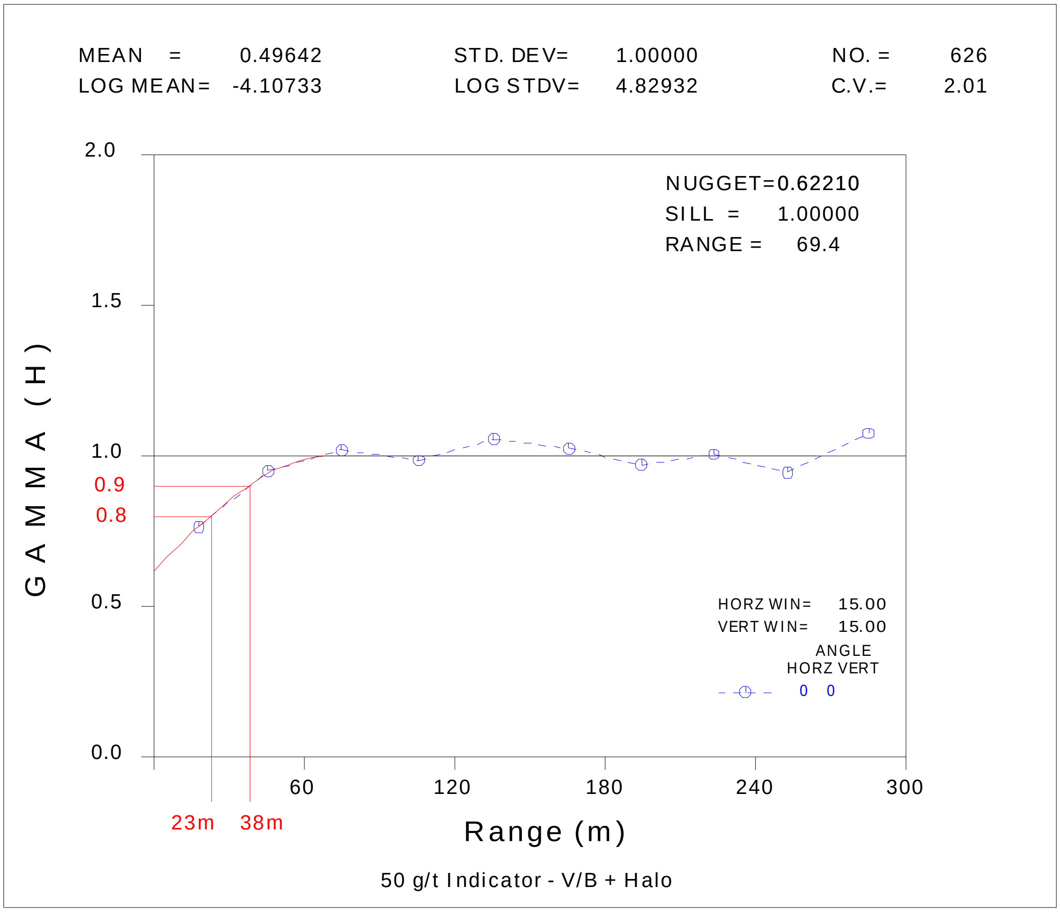
Approximately 55% of the drill hole samples were exactly 2.0-meters-long, 35% were less than 2.0-meters-long and 10% were greater than 2m in length. The drill hole assay data were composited into 2-meter-long down-hole composites based on geology (vein/breccia, wallrock, and halo). The compositing routine honored geologic codes starting and stopping the down-hole compositing routine at rock type changes in the drill hole. If the last interval before a geologic contact was less than 1.0 meters it was added to the previous composite. Therefore, composite lengths could range between 1.0 and 3.0 meters with the majority being exactly 2.0 meters-long. The potential for different composite lengths was accounted for by using length weighting in the interpolation routine.

Uncapped and capped silver assays were composited along with gold, copper, lead, zinc, sulfur, iron, and mercury. The 2.0-meter-long composites were then coded with various geologic information (area, sample type, and a flag as to whether the sample should be used to estimate block grades).

14.9 **Variography**

RMI generated silver grade and silver indicator variograms for the key vein structures (Julia North, Julia Central, and Julia South) using both MineSight® and Sage2001® software. It was difficult to develop meaningful variograms given the limited number of eligible composites. RMI combined the relatively narrow vein/breccia structure samples with the surrounding "halo" samples in order to have enough sample pairs to generate stable variograms. Figure 14-6 shows a 50 g/t silver indicator correlogram for the combined Julia North, Julia Central, and Julia South vein/breccia plus halo samples.

Figure 14-6: 50 g/t Ag Indicator Correlogram



Source: RMI, 2015

A single spherical model was used to fit the correlogram shown in Figure 14-6. The relatively high nugget effect of 0.62 is not unusual for high-grade epithermal veins and suggests short-range variability. Ranges of 38m and 23m are indicated at 90% and 80% of the total variance, respectively as shown in red.

14.10 Grade Estimation

Individual rotated MineSight® block models were constructed for each vein structure. Table 14-13 summarizes the origin, rotation, and extent of the seven block models which are the focus of this report. All of the models were constructed with 2m x 2m x 2m blocks. Silver is by far the most important metal at the Virginia Project. Gold values tend to be very low with only about 10 assays having grades in excess of 0.5 g/t. Grades were estimated for Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, S, and Hg although no economic value was attributed to these metals.

Table 14-13: Block Model Extents

Vein System	Model Rotation Point [1]			Model Rotation Angle	Model Extents (2m x 2m x 2m blocks)		
	Easting	Norrthing	Elev.		No. Columns	No. Rows	No. Levels
Julia South	2,428,275	4,738,100	996	9	125	350	63
Julia Central	2,428,480	4,738,590	1,032	320	150	400	105
Julia North	2,427,800	4,739,225	1,060	348	175	400	113
Naty	2,427,500	4,739,650	1,076	335	175	400	87
Ely South	2,428,500	4,738,900	1,004	11	150	350	93
Ely North	2,428,800	4,740,000	1,062	354	150	300	121
Martina	2,429,800	4,739,525	996	335	150	275	116

[1] Rotation point is "lower left corner" of block model. Rotation angle is about the Z axis. Elevation (Elev.) is crest elevation of the top bench in model.

Source: RMI, 2015

The percentage of topo (rock) for each block model was assigned using the provided topographic surface. The 2-meter blocks were coded with the vein/breccia and halo 3D wireframes. Both an integer code and percentage of the block located inside of the vein or halo wireframes was stored. A 3D dilution wireframe was also used to code the blocks (both an integer code and the percentage of the block located inside of the dilution wireframe). Bulk density values of 2.52 g/cm^3 and 2.11 g/cm^3 were assigned to vein/breccia and halo/wallrock blocks, respectively.

Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, iron, sulfur, and mercury block grades were estimated using a three pass inverse distance cubed estimation method. Instead of using a traditional search ellipse, RMI elected to use a "trend plane" strategy where the strike and dip of a plane representing the vein were used to search for eligible drill hole composites. Separate runs (three passes) were established for vein/breccia, halo, and wallrock lithologies. Table 14-14 summarizes the multiple runs used to estimate block grades for vein/breccia material for each vein. The three pass estimation plan was setup so that the largest search strategy was used first with successively smaller search volumes used for the second and third passes. This strategy allowed for the grade of some blocks to be overwritten if the required criteria were met. The intent behind this strategy was to minimize over smoothing the grade estimate by using a limited number of composites.

The number of composites and drill holes used to estimate each block were captured during the estimation process along with the distance to the closest composite.

A nearest neighbor model was constructed for silver using the same search parameters that were used for the inverse distance models. The nearest neighbor model was compared with the inverse distance model to check for possible biases.

The outlier restriction data shown in the last two columns of Table 14-14 consists of a silver cutoff grade and a maximum projection distance. For example, composites grades in excess of 900 g/t were only projected a maximum of 3 meters for the Julia South model.

As mentioned above, block grades were also estimated for the halo and default wallrock material that surrounds each vein/breccia unit. Table 14-15 summarizes the parameters that were used for halo and wallrock material.

Table 14-14: Vein/breccia Silver Estimation Parameters

Deposit	Estimation	Number of Composites			Trend Plane Orientation		Search Distances (m)			Outlier Restriction	
	Pass	Min	Max	Max/hole	Bearing	Dip	Strike	Down-dip	Cross strike	Ag (g/t)	Dist. (m)
Julia South	1	1	3	1	9	-85	60	60	20	900	3
	2	1	3	1	9	-85	30	30	10	900	3
	3	1	3	1	9	-85	15	15	5	900	3
Julia Central	1	3	8	2	320	85	60	60	9	1200	10
	2	1	3	1	320	85	30	30	6	1200	10
	3	1	3	1	320	85	15	15	3	1200	10
Julia North	1	1	6	2	348	80	60	60	9	n/a	n/a
	2	1	3	1	348	80	30	30	6	n/a	n/a
	3	1	3	1	348	80	15	15	3	n/a	n/a
Naty	1	3	8	2	335	80	60	60	20	n/a	n/a
	2	1	3	1	335	80	30	30	10	n/a	n/a
	3	1	3	1	335	80	15	15	5	n/a	n/a
Ely South	1	1	3	1	11	-85	60	60	20	600	3
	2	1	3	1	11	-85	30	30	6	600	3
	3	1	3	1	11	-85	15	15	3	600	3
Ely North	1	1	3	1	354	-80	60	60	9	n/a	n/a
	2	1	3	1	354	-80	30	30	6	n/a	n/a
	3	1	3	1	354	-80	15	15	3	n/a	n/a
Martina	1	1	3	1	335	-85	60	60	9	750	3
	2	1	3	1	335	-85	30	30	6	750	3
	3	1	3	1	335	-85	15	15	3	750	3

Source: RMI, 2015

Table 14-15: Halo and Wallrock Silver Estimation Parameters

Deposit	Estimation	Number of Composites			Trend Plane Orientation		Search Distances (m)			Outlier Restriction	
	Pass	Min	Max	Max/hole	Bearing	Dip Angle	Strike	Down-dip	Cross strike	Ag (g/t)	Dist. (m)
Julia South	1	3	6	2	9	-85	60	60	20	100	15
	2	1	3	1	9	-85	30	30	10	100	15
	3	1	3	1	9	-85	15	15	5	100	15
Julia Central	1	3	6	2	320	85	60	60	9	100	15
	2	1	3	1	320	85	30	30	6	100	15
	3	1	3	1	320	85	15	15	3	100	15
Julia North	1	1	6	2	348	80	60	60	9	100	15
	2	1	3	1	348	80	30	30	6	100	15
	3	1	3	1	348	80	15	15	3	100	15
Naty	1	3	6	2	335	80	60	60	9	100	15
	2	1	3	1	335	80	30	30	6	100	15
	3	1	3	1	335	80	15	15	3	100	15
Ely South	1	1	3	2	11	-85	60	60	20	100	15
	2	1	3	1	11	-85	30	30	10	100	15
	3	1	3	1	11	-85	15	15	5	100	15
Ely North	1	3	6	2	354	-80	60	60	9	100	15
	2	1	3	1	354	-80	30	30	6	100	15
	3	1	3	1	354	-80	15	15	3	100	15
Martina	1	1	6	2	335	-85	60	60	9	100	15
	2	1	3	1	335	-85	30	30	6	100	15
	3	1	3	1	335	-85	15	15	3	100	15

Source: RMI, 2015

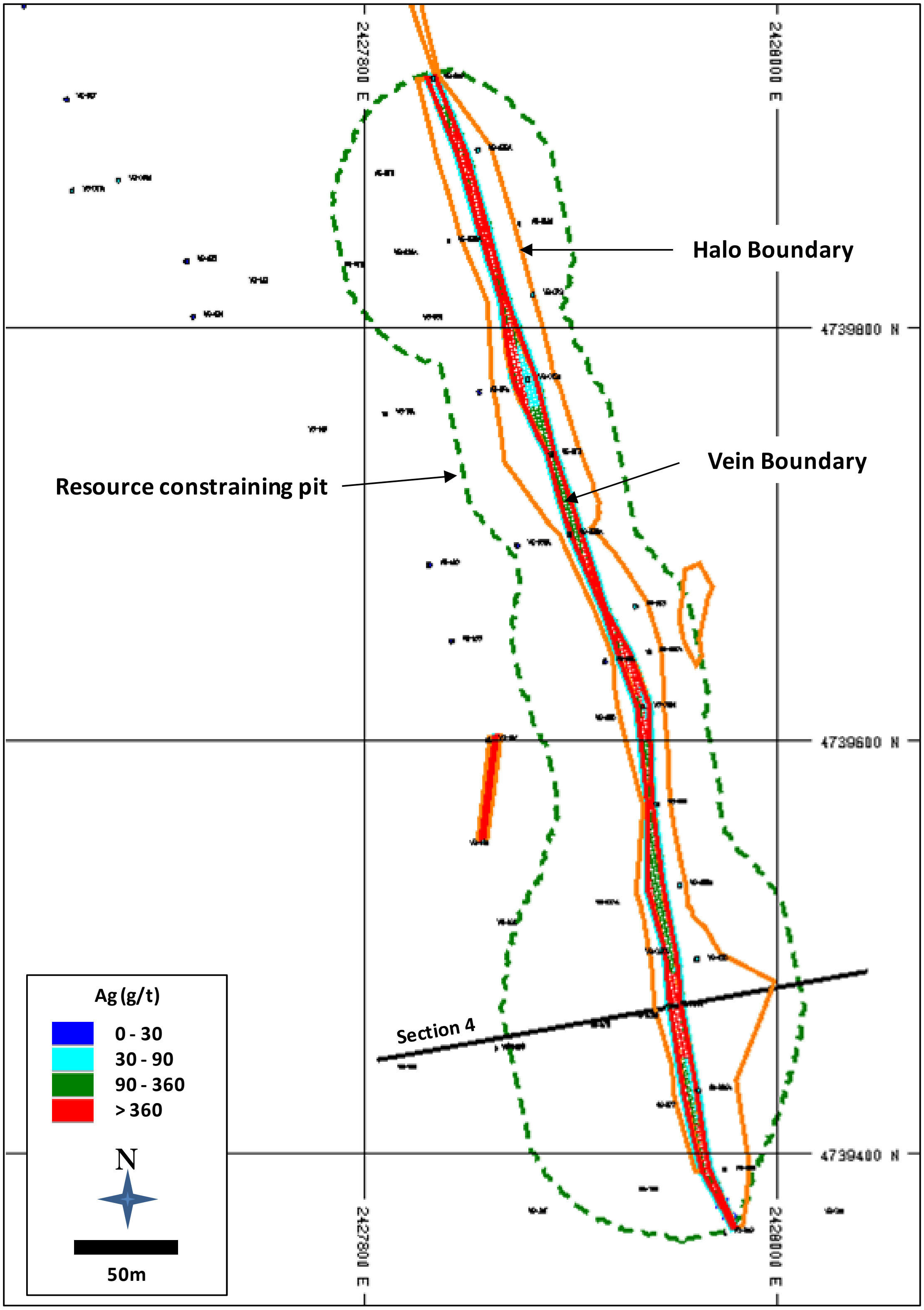
It is possible that some blocks in the model could have three silver grades, each of which is associated with a percentage item defining its proportion of the total block. This makes it possible to tabulate undiluted tonnes and grade for only the vein/breccia material or summarize diluted tonnes and grade by combining the tonnes and grade of the 1-meter-wide dilution rind with the grades and proportions of vein material.

The estimated block gold grades were deemed to be too low for consideration as part of the Virginia Mineral Resources. For that reason, no value was attributed to gold (only silver) for generating the conceptual resource pits and no contained gold metal has been reported.

14.11 Grade Validation

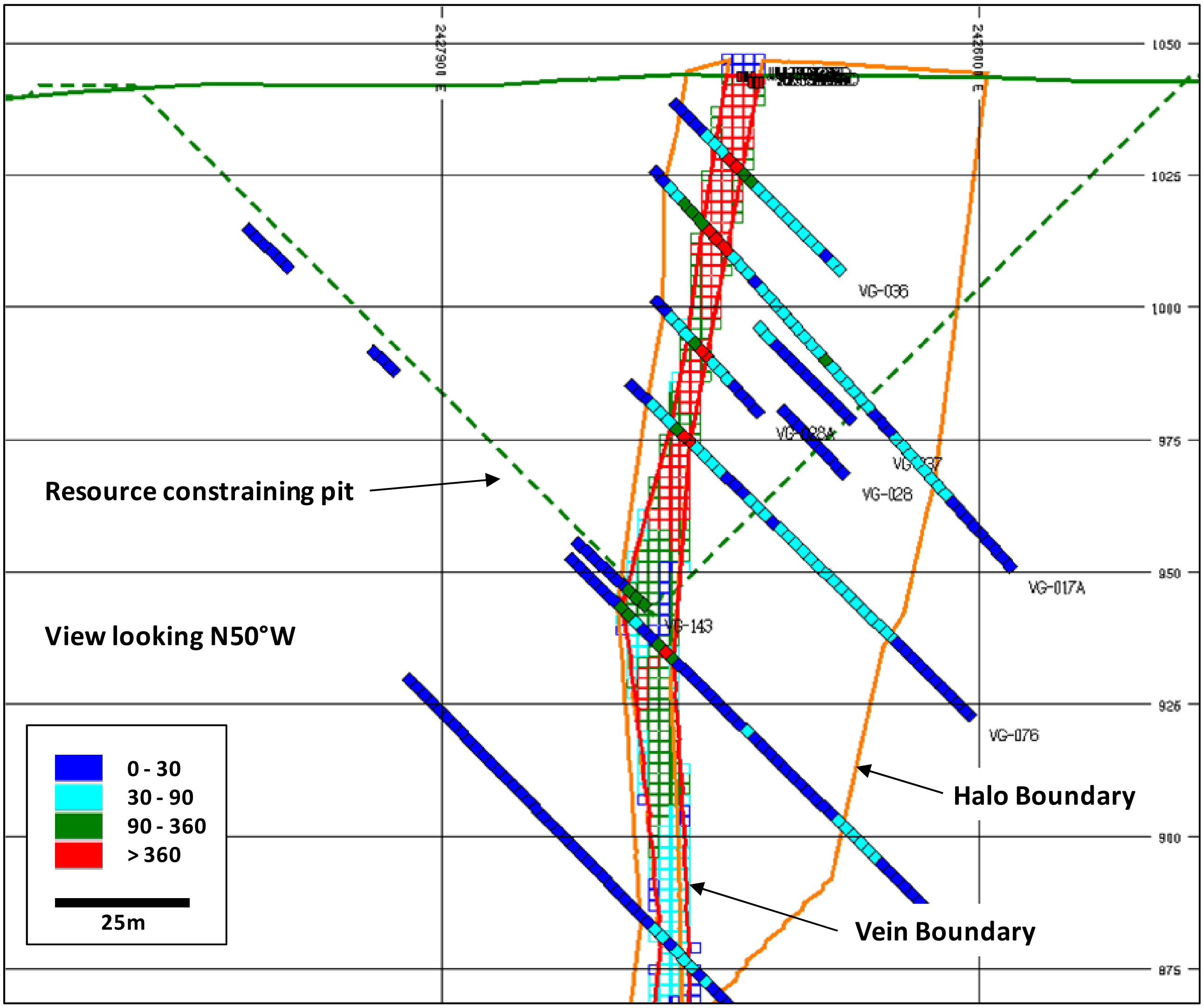
The block grades were validated by visual and statistical methods. Estimated block grades were compared with drill hole composites in section and plan views. Figure 14-7 is a typical block model level plan map showing the Julia North vein and associated low-grade halo. Block and drill hole silver grades are depicted along with the outline of a conceptual pit that was used to tabulate mineral resources. Figure 14-8 is a typical block model cross section through the Julia North deposit that compares estimated silver block grades with drill hole composite grades. Note that only vein/breccia block grades are shown in Figure 14-8. Figure 14-7 contains the line of section for Figure 14-8.

Figure 14-7: Julia North Block Model Level Plan - 1015 Elevation



Source: RMI, 2015

Figure 14-8: Julia North Block Model Cross Section 4



Source: RMI, 2015

A nearest neighbor silver model was constructed using the same search strategy that was used for the inverse distance grade model. Table 14-16 compares the mean inverse distance (IDW) grade with the nearest neighbor (NN) grade using a zero cutoff grade. The table compares Indicated and Inferred resources. There is a very close comparison between the IDW and NN grades for Indicated material and a reasonable comparison for Inferred material. Two zones (Julia North and Martina) show a high bias associated with the IDW and NN grade estimates. More drilling data should improve the estimate of Inferred material.

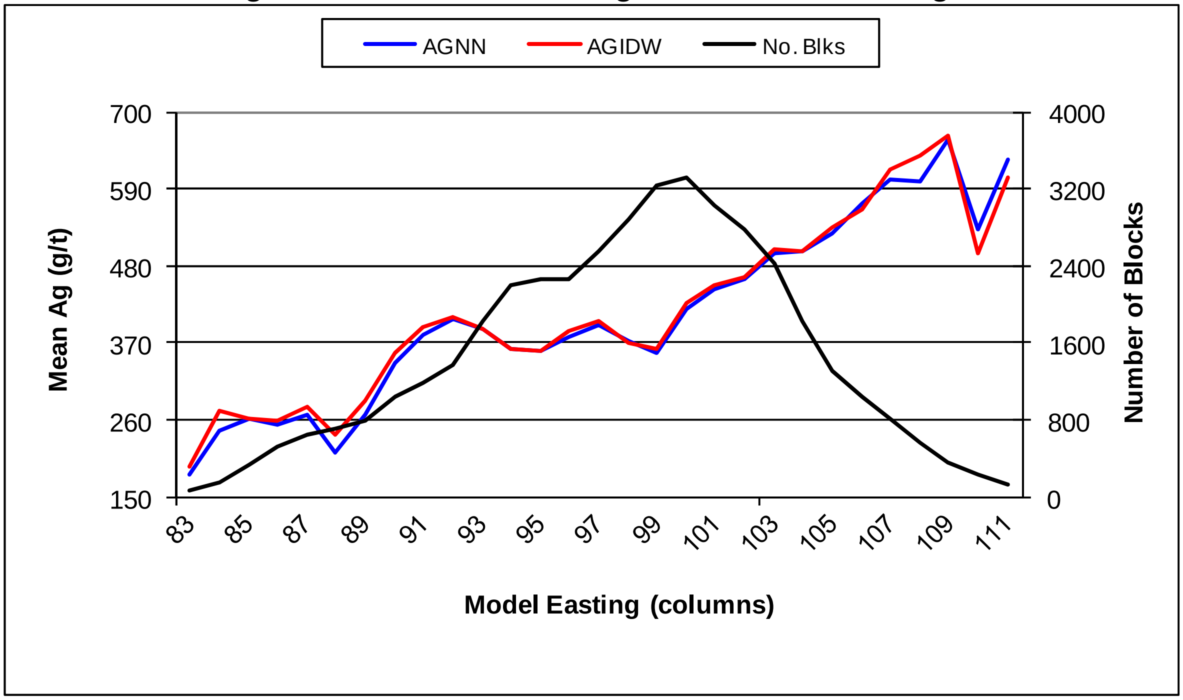
Table 14-16: Global Bias Checks

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred		
	IDW Ag (g/t)	NN Ag (g/t)	% Difference	IDW Ag (g/t)	NN Ag (g/t)	% Difference
Julia North	431.3	426.5	1%	62.4	54.9	14%
Julia Central	232.8	237.7	-2%	59.2	57.4	3%
Naty	358.7	360.6	-1%	276.7	278.8	-1%
Julia South	368.7	363.7	1%	182.7	181.2	1%
Ely South	141.3	140.2	1%	83.3	81.4	2%
Ely North	150.8	153.0	-1%	88.2	90.2	-2%
Martina	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.5	58.9	8%

IDW - Inverse distance weighted block grade based on 3 pass ID^3 estimate - "official" block grade
NN - Nearest neighbor block grade
Source: RMI, 2015

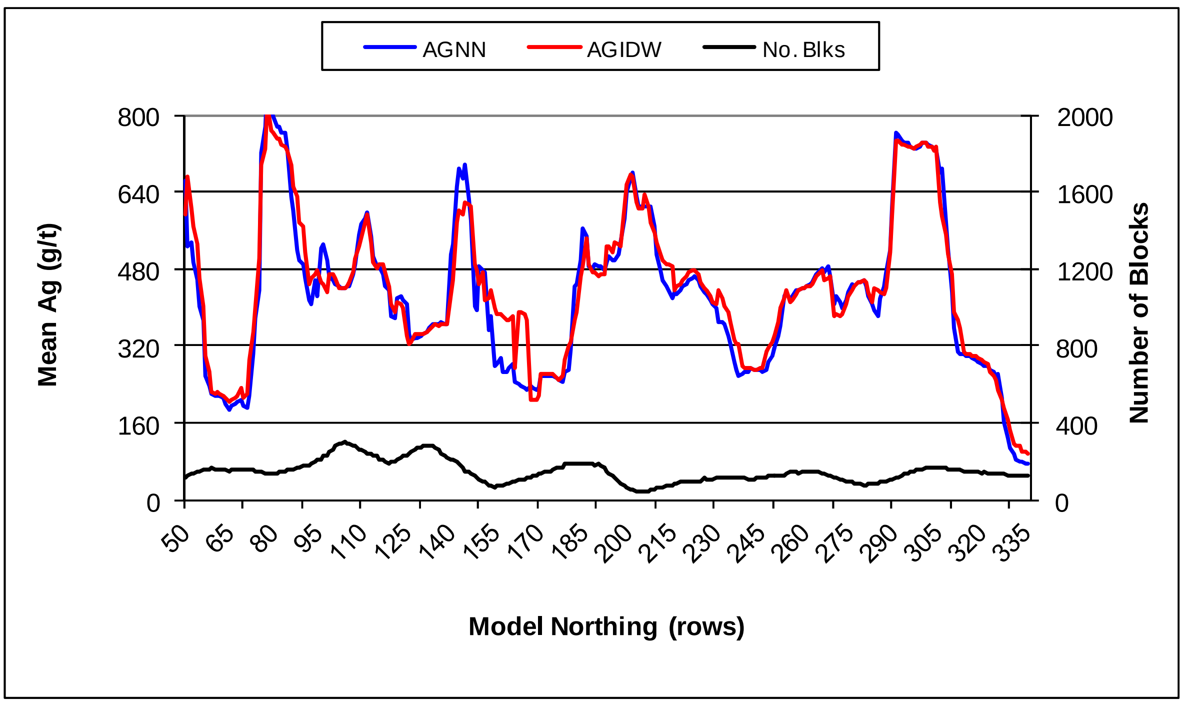
The inverse distance grade models were compared with the nearest neighbor models by generating a series of swath plots through the columns, rows, and elevation levels for each block model. Figures 14-9 through 14-11 are swath easting, northing, and elevation slices through the Julia North block model which compare the nearest neighbor grade (blue line) and inverse distance grade (red line) for Indicated Resource blocks only. The number of blocks in each swath or slice is indicated by the black line with the units read from the right side Y-axis. The data in Figures 14-9 through 14-11 show that locally there is a close comparison between the inverse distance and nearest neighbor grade models. Swath plots for the other deposits show similar close comparisons.

Figure 14-9: Julia North Ag Swath Plot - Eastings



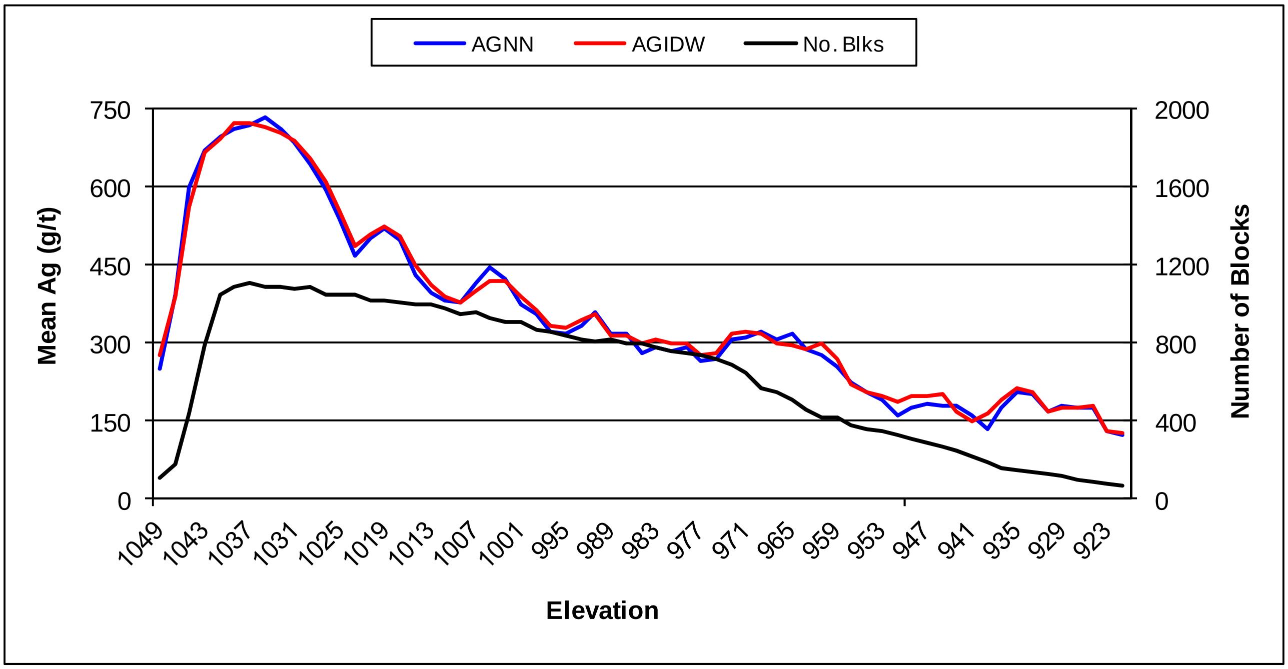
Source: RMI, 2015

Figure 14-10: Julia North Ag Swath Plot - Northings



Source: RMI, 2015

Figure 14-11: Julia North Ag Swath Plot - Elevations



Source: RMI, 2015

Based on visual and statistical comparisons it is the opinion of the author that the seven vein block models are globally unbiased and provide a reasonable estimate of Mineral Resources.

14.12 Resource Classification

The estimated block grades were classified into Indicated and Inferred categories using mineralized continuity as the principal method. The author constructed 3D wireframe shapes around the more tightly drilled portion of each vein where assay data demonstrate the presence of silver mineralization. The wireframes were used to code only the vein/breccia portion of the model. Estimated blocks inside of the vein/breccia wireframes that were not coded with the Indicated wireframe were coded as Inferred Resources. Indicated wireframes were constructed for all but the Martina vein which was deemed to lack sufficient drilling results to classify any of the material as Indicated.

14.13 Dilution

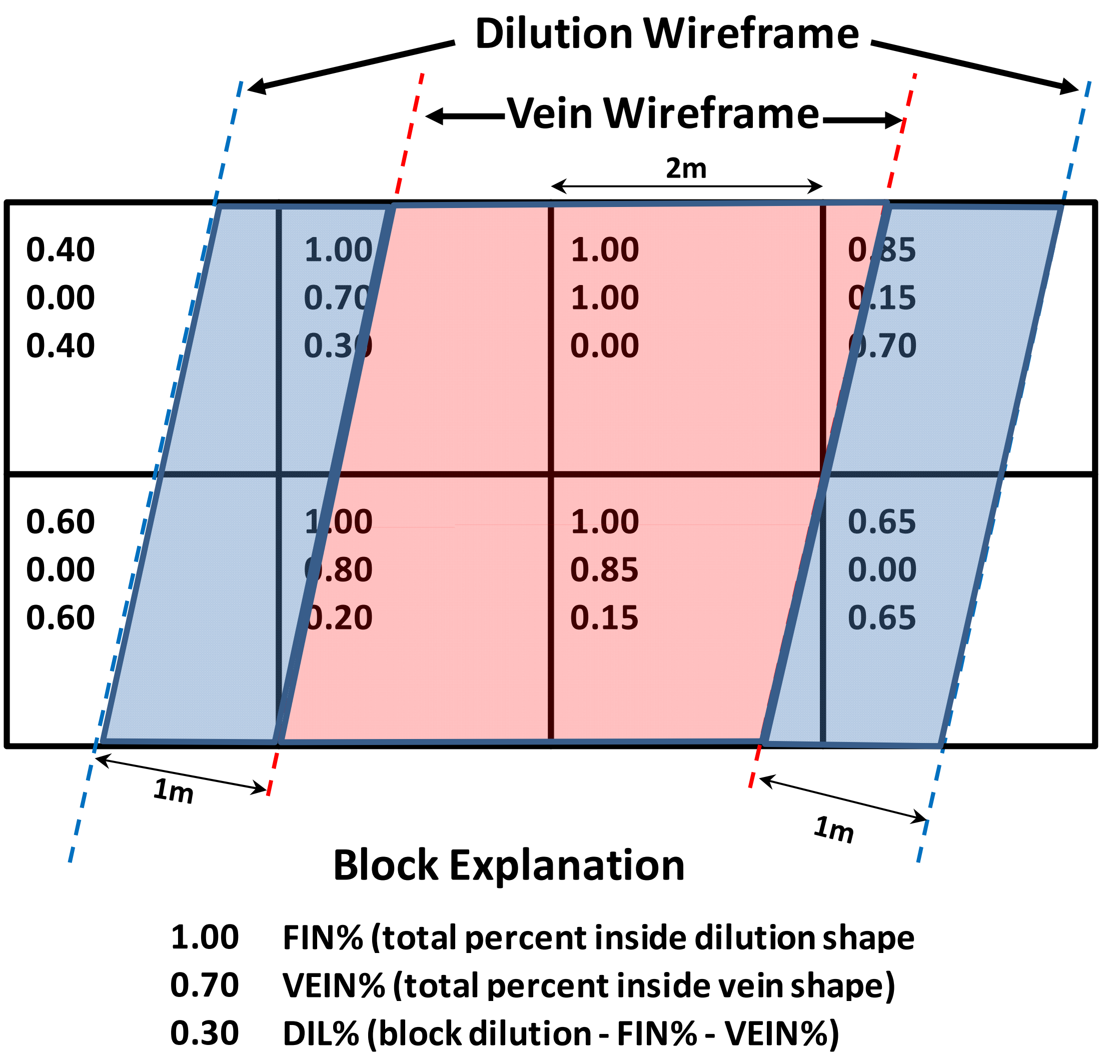
As previously mentioned, Mirasol's geologic staff constructed 3D dilution wireframes by expanding each vein/breccia wireframe by 1-meter. Fields in each block model were coded with the dilution wireframe by storing both an integer code (DIL = 1) and the percentage of the block inside of the dilution shape (FIN%).

The actual amount of dilutant material (DIL%) in each block was calculated by subtracting the percentage of vein (VEIN%) from the full dilution shape (FIN%). The diluted block silver grade (AGFIN) was calculated for each block using the following expression: AGFIN = ((AGVEN * VEIN%) + (AGDIL * DIL%)) / (VEIN% + DIL%), where:

AGVEN = the estimated silver grade for the vein portion of the block.
VEIN% = percentage of the vein in the block
AGDIL = the estimated silver grade for the dilution portion of the block
DIL% = FIN% - VEIN%

Figure 14-12 is an illustration showing eight conceptual model blocks each containing three block percentage items. Two of the percentage items were obtained by block coding with 3D wireframes and the third item was mathematically derived. Diluted mineral resources were tabulated using the FIN% item stored in each block to tally tonnes. FIN% can include some percentage of vein (VEIN%) shown in red and some percentage of dilution (DIL%) shown in blue. In some cases the expanded dilution rind includes no vein percentage, like the two blocks on the left side of Figure 14-12 and the lower right side block.

Figure 14-12: Block Percentage Items



Source: RMI, 2015

14.14 **Mineral Resources**

Mineral Resources have been constrained to conceptual pits that were generated using parameters outlined in Table 14-17. The Qualified Person responsible for this section of the amended Technical Report notes that block gold grades were estimated but the values were generally very low and were not deemed to be material so no value was attributed to gold in the generation of the conceptual resource pits and consequently no gold resources are being declared.

Table 14-17: Conceptual Pit Parameters for Resources

Parameter	Value
Silver price ($US/oz)	$20
Ag recovery (%)	80%
Mining cost ($US/tonne)	$2.85
Processing cost ($US/tonne)	$28.00
G&A cost ($US/tonne)	$1.50
Pit slope angle (degrees)	45

Source: RMI, 2015

The conceptual pit parameters shown in Table 14-17 were used to calculate a resource cutoff grade of 63 g/t silver. Both Indicated and Inferred blocks were eligible in generating the conceptual resource pits. Table 14-18 summarizes diluted Indicated Mineral Resources for the seven veins using a silver cutoff grade of 63 g/t. Note that Table 14-18 breaks the Indicated Resource into two components: 1) vein/breccia material and 2) the surrounding dilution material. The dilution material (a 1 meter "rind" surrounding the vein/breccia wireframes) which was included as a part of the resource because it is believed that segregating that material from the more intensely mineralized vein/breccia material during a typical open pit mining operation may not be possible. The amount of dilutant material in the resource averages about 4% of the total resource tonnage (48,000 tonnes). The average grade of the dilutant material is about 52 g/t silver.

Table 14-18: Diluted Indicated Mineral Resource Tabulation

Deposit	Vein/Breccia			Dilutant				Diluted Indicated Resource		
	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Percent Dilution	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)
Julia North	542	415	7,232	19	44	27	3%	**561**	**402**	**7,251**
Julia Central	242	248	1,930	10	32	10	4%	**252**	**239**	**1,936**
Ely South	162	193	1,005	9	22	6	5%	**171**	**184**	**1,012**
Julia South	102	312	1,023	8	21	5	7%	**110**	**291**	**1,029**
Naty	44	290	410	1	48	2	2%	**45**	**285**	**412**
Ely North	57	156	286	1	44	1	2%	**58**	**154**	**287**
Martina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**1,149**	**322**	**11,886**	**48**	**34**	**52**	**4%**	**1,197**	**310**	**11,927**

Source: RMI, 2016

Note: Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 14-19 summarizes diluted Inferred Mineral Resources for the seven veins using a silver cutoff grade of 63 g/t.

Table 14-19: Diluted Inferred Mineral Resource Tabulation

Deposit	Vein/Breccia			Dilutant				Diluted Inferred Resource		
	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Percent Dilution	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)
Julia North	5	344	55	0	0	0	0%	**5**	**344**	**55**
Julia Central	87	202	565	7	21	5	7%	**94**	**189**	**571**
Ely South	69	204	453	7	17	4	9%	**76**	**187**	**457**
Julia South	54	196	340	7	15	3	11%	**61**	**175**	**343**
Naty	138	278	1,233	6	33	6	4%	**144**	**268**	**1,241**
Ely North	52	140	234	1	34	1	2%	**53**	**138**	**235**
Martina	25	195	157	2	45	3	0%	**27**	**184**	**160**
Total	**430**	**220**	**3,037**	**30**	**23**	**22**	**7%**	**460**	**207**	**3,062**

Source: RMI, 2016

Note: The Inferred Mineral Resources summarized in Table 14-19 are based on limited information and sample data. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

14.15 Metal Price Sensitivity

Conceptual Lerchs-Grossmann pits were generated for each deposit using higher silver prices to see what affect metal price has on each deposit. Table 14-20 summarizes Indicated and Inferred material inside of $15, $20, and $25 per silver ounce pits. All other parameters shown in Table 14-17 were used to develop the conceptual pit results shown in Table 14-20. The blocks highlighted in yellow are the Mineral Resources associated with this amended Technical Report. Note break-even cutoff grades of 84 g/t, 63 g/t, and 50 g/t were calculated for the $15/oz, $20/oz, and $25/oz cases, respectively. Those cutoff grades were used to tabulate resources inside of each conceptual pit. Resources are being disclosed for the $20/ounce silver case only.

Table 14-20: Silver Price Sensitivity

Indicated Resources									
Deposit	$15 Ag (84 g/t Ag Cutoff)			$20 Ag (63 g/t Ag Cutoff)			$25 Ag (50 g/t Ag Cutoff)		
	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)
Julia North	509	427	6,988	561	402	7,251	599	385	7,414
Julia Central	214	264	1,816	252	239	1,936	282	221	2,004
Ely South	105	213	719	171	184	1,012	222	159	1,135
Julia South	98	310	977	110	291	1,029	117	280	1,053
Naty	40	281	361	45	285	412	47	284	429
Ely North	33	160	170	58	154	287	65	148	309
Martina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**999**	**343**	**11,031**	**1,197**	**310**	**11,927**	**1,332**	**288**	**12,345**

Inferred Resources									
Deposit	$15 Ag (84 g/t Ag Cutoff)			$20 Ag (63 g/t Ag Cutoff)			$25 Ag (50 g/t Ag Cutoff)		
	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)	Tonnes (000)	Ag (g/t)	Ag Ozs (000)
Julia North	1	452	15	5	344	55	11	252	89
Julia Central	68	214	468	94	189	571	117	170	639
Ely South	60	205	395	76	187	457	91	171	500
Julia South	47	192	290	61	175	343	70	168	378
Naty	109	305	1,069	144	268	1,241	169	247	1,342
Ely North	16	141	73	53	138	235	76	132	323
Martina	13	249	104	27	184	160	44	147	208
Total	**314**	**239**	**2,413**	**460**	**207**	**3,062**	**578**	**187**	**3,480**

Source: RMI, 2016

Note: Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Inferred Mineral Resources summarized in Table 14-20 are based on limited information and sample data. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

The Qualified Person responsible for this Section of the amended Technical Report notes that a $5 reduction in the price of silver from the base case price of $20 results in an 8% decrease of Indicated Mineral Resource silver ounces. A $5 increase in the price of silver to $25 results in an increase of about 4% for contained silver ounces. There is a decrease and increase of contained Inferred silver ounces of -21% and +14% for a $5 decrease or increase in the silver price, respectively.

14.16 General Discussion

Poor core recovery in some the initial holes prompted Mirasol to re-drill those holes using improved drilling practices. The suspect assays were not used to estimate Mineral Resources that are the subject to this amended Technical Report. The assay data have been demonstrated to be representative by virtue of a well designed quality assurance/quality control program. In the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this section of this amended Technical Report, the Virginia silver assay data are suitable to be used to estimate mineral resources.

The Qualified Person responsible for this section of the amended Technical Report is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate that is the subject of this amended Technical Report. The Qualified Person responsible for this section of the amended Technical Report does note that there is a possibility that deleterious items like arsenic, antimony, or mercury could result in additional costs or penalties that could potentially affect a portion of the Mineral Resource. Those elements are commonly associated with epithermal precious metal vein deposits. Usually, those elements tend to be concentrated in the upper portions of epithermal deposits and form broad halos that often help in the discovery of covered deposits. In the case of the Virginia veins that are the subject of this amended Technical Report, it is the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for this section of the amended Technical Report that the upper portion of these veins have been eroded away. Typically epithermal precious metal deposits display vertical zonation with the aforementioned volatiles located in the upper portion of the deposit and precious metal grades decreasing with depth, giving way to various base metal assemblages. There does not seem to be any ubiquitous occurrence of arsenic, antimony, or mercury in the various veins but there are some localized highly anomalous values. At this stage of this project it is difficult to access the materiality of those potentially deleterious items. Future studies would need to be completed to make that assessment.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserves currently identified at the Virginia Project.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to this report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Qualified Persons for this amended Technical Report are only aware of one property located adjacent to the Virginia Project. That project, named the Lejano, is owned by Coeur D'Alene Mines Corporation (Coeur) and is situated approximately 27 km west-northwest of the Virginia Project. Coeur's website (www.coeur.com) summarizes end-of-year 2014 Mineral Resources for the Lejano project, which are tabulated in Table 23-1. The Qualified Persons for this amended Technical Report have not verified this mineral resource and do not believe that the Lejano mineralization is necessarily indicative of or related to the mineralization at the Virginia Project.

Table 23-1: Publicly Disclosed Lejano Mineral Resources

Resource Category	Tons (short)	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Contained Ounces	
				Ag	Au
Indicated	631,000	3.09	0.011	1,952,000	7,000
Inferred	702,000	2.81	0.010	1,972,000	7,000

Source: RMI, 2016

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data or information that pertain to this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report were commissioned by Mirasol Resources Ltd. to review all geologic, geochemical, geophysical, surface trenching, diamond drill core sampling and metallurgical recovery data pertaining to the Virginia Project (located in the province of Santa Cruz, Argentina) for the purpose of completing a mineral resource estimate in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIMM). The resulting Mineral Resource is contained in seven outcropping silver-bearing epithermal-type veins that demonstrate reasonable continuity along strike and at depth beneath the surface. The resulting Mineral Resource estimate (tabulated by individual vein in Section 14.0, Table 14-18) consists of:

Indicated Resource: 1,197,000 Tonnes @ 310 g/t Ag (11,927,000 Ag Ounces)

Inferred Resource: 460,000 Tonnes @ 207 g/t Ag (3,062,000 Ag Ounces)

These Mineral Resources were estimated using silver assay data from a total of 191 surface trench channel samples and samples from 223 diamond drill holes. The Mineral Resources for each individual vein were based on rotated three-dimensional block models consisting of 2-meter by 2-meter by 2-meter blocks. Estimations of block grades were derived from 2-meter-long down-hole/along trench assay composites constructed from individual high-grade outlier-capped raw silver assays, using a three-pass inverse distance cubed ($1/d^3$) estimation method. Block tonnes were estimated based on density factors of 2.52 g/cm^3 for vein/breccia material and 2.11 g/cm^3 for halo/wallrock material. All of the Mineral Resources are contained within conceptual open pits that were generated using the following parameters:

Silver Price: $US20/Oz
Silver Recovery: 80%
Mining Cost: $US2.85/tonne
Processing Cost: $US28.00/tonne
General & Administrative Cost; $US1.50/tonne
Pit Slope Angle: 45°

In the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report, there are no significant risks or uncertainties related to the exploration geologic data, sample assay data, material density data, or the three-dimensional interpretations of the veins used to estimate the Mineral Resources that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the estimate. Comparisons of the inverse distance cubed ($1/d^3$) block grade estimation method used with a “nearest neighbor” method showed close agreement, indicating that the inverse distance method used is not globally biased. Sensitivity analyses by the Qualified Persons indicate that the Mineral Resources are not particularly sensitive to operating costs or silver price fluctuations.

Because the Mineral Resources daylight in outcrop, mining is highly likely to be by open pit methods, which will allow for adequate material selection in the event that the veins are offset by local faulting.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report recommend the following actions on the part of Mirasol in order to provide additional data for estimation of Mineral Reserves and to refine process recovery parameters for the advancement of the Virginia Project to feasibility-level engineering:

i) Prior to the estimation of Mineral Reserves for pre-feasibility/feasibility-level engineering, the drill hole spacing in the portions of the Julia North, Julia Central, Jula Sur, Naty, Ely North, Ely South, and Martina deposits that are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources must be reduced to an average of 30 meters. This will require the drilling of approximately 50 additional diamond core holes, together totaling approximately 5,000 meters. Based on reported current all-in drilling costs in Argentina (US$250–US$275/meter), the approximate cost of this program is estimated to range between US$1,250,000 and US$1,375,000;

ii) Blue Coast Research Ltd. (Blue Coast) recommended in its April 8, 2013 report titled, "Virginia Silver Halo Project, Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork Report" that the low-grade halo mineralization that surrounds the higher-grade vein/breccia mineralization which constitutes the current Mineral Resources (see Section 14.0) undergo further testing to determine if silver recoveries can be enhanced to allow mining and processing of this material. Blue Coast noted in the report that a "significant portion" of "unaccounted for silver that is not understood mineralogically" was present in its preliminary flotation, cyanidation and gravity testwork. To address this issue, Blue Coast recommended additional mineralogical studies to provide a better understanding of and confidence in the mineralogy of the halo material. These analyses would include QEMSCAN for "getting a better handle on overall mineralogy", and "TOF-SIMS, LA-ICP-MS, or other techniques" for the investigation of sub-microscopic silver in silicates. The Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report agree with Blue Coast's recommendations, noting that the economics of the project could be significantly enhanced if a processing method can be developed that would provide for silver recoveries that would allow processing of this lower-grade material. Although Blue Coast did not provide a cost estimate for additional metallurgical test work, in the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for Section 13.0 of this amended Technical Report, the cost for this work will range from US$100,000 to US$150,000;
iii)

iv) It is the opinion the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report that the discovery, delineation, and estimation of additional Mineral Resources/Mineral Reserves would have a significant impact on the economic viability and ultimate value of the Virginia Project. This work would utilize the trenching, geochemical sampling, geophysical, and drilling exploration techniques that have proven to be successful in the discovery of the epithermal vein deposits on the concessions controlled by Mirasol. Initial work would focus on strike extensions of the veins containing the Mineral Resources summarized in Section 14.0 of this amended Technical Report, and further delineation of the other currently known veins in what is termed the “Virginia Window” (see Section 7.2). These veins (which at present contain no Mineral Resources) include Mercedes, Patricia, Daniela, Maos, Johanna, Roxane, Margarita, Martina, Priscilla, and Magi. The estimated cost for this work ranges from US$3.0 million to US$5.0 million.

v) It is the opinion of the Qualified Persons responsible for this amended Technical Report that an analysis of the extent and tenor of any possible deleterious elements like arsenic, antimony, or mercury should be undertaken if this project is advanced towards pre-feasibility or feasibility-level engineering after estimation of a Mineral Reserve.

27.0 REFERENCES

Blue Coast Research, 2012, Virginia Silver Vein/Breccia Project, PEA Metallurgical Testwork Report (DRAFT), metallurgical report prepared for Mirasol Resources, 67 p.

Blue Coast Research, 2013, Virginia Silver Halo Project, Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork Report, metallurgical report prepared for Mirasol Resources, 49 p.

Lhotka, P.G., 2014, Virginia Silver Project Santa Cruz Province, Argentina NI 43-101 Technical Report on Exploration and Drilling, 112 p.

28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Michael J. Lechner (P. Geo.)
124 Lazy J. Drive
Stites, ID 83552
Tel: (208)926-4948
Email: mlechner@theriver.com

I, Michael J. Lechner do hereby certify:

1. That I am an independent consultant and owner/president of Resource Modeling Incorporated, an Arizona Corporation;

2. That this certificate applies to the amended Technical Report entitled "*Amended Technical Report, Virginia Project, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina - Initial Silver Mineral Resource Estimate*", with an effective date of October 24, 2014 and a report date of February 29, 2016 (the "Technical Report");

3. That I am a registered professional geologist in the State of Arizona (#37753), a Certified Professional Geologist with the AIPG (#10690), a P. Geo. in British Columbia (#155344) and a registered member of SME (#4124987). I am a graduate of the University of Montana (1979) with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology;

4. That I have practiced my profession continuously since 1977 and have worked as an exploration geologist, mine geologist, engineering superintendent, resource modeler, and consultant on a wide variety of base and precious metal deposits throughout the world;

5. As a result of my experience and qualification, I am a "qualified person" ("Qualified Person") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101);

6. I did not visit the Virginia Project (the Project);

7. I am responsible for sections 1.8, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 12.2, 12.3, 14.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 27.0 of the amended Technical Report;

8. I am independent of Mirasol Resources Ltd. as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;

9. I have acted as an independent Qualified Person for Mirasol Resources Ltd. Inc.;

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and fully believe that the amended Technical Report has

been written in complete compliance with that Instrument and Form;

11. That as of the effective date of the amended Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Amended Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the amended Technical Report not misleading.

"signed and sealed"

Michael J. Lechner, P. Geo.

February 29, 2016

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Donald F. Earnest, P.G. do certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Mining Geologist and President of Resource Evaluation Inc., 1955 W. Grant Road, Suite 125X, Tucson, Arizona 85745.

2. I am a graduate of The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

3. I am a Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. Registered Member (#883600RM) and a Professional Geologist (P.G.) in good standing in the States of Arizona (#36976) and Idaho (#746).

4. I have 41 years of experience in mining and exploration geology, mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation, mine management and consulting, with firms that include Newmont Mining Corporation (3 years), the Anaconda Company (5 years), Sunshine Mining Company (11 years), Pincock, Allen, and Holt, Inc. (1 year), The Winters Company (8 years), and Resource Evaluation Inc. (13 years), working with mineral deposits that include gold, silver, porphyry copper, porphyry molybdenum, lead, zinc, and uranium in the United States, Canada, Australia, Central and South America, Africa, and Russia.

5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, professional registration and affiliation with a professional organization (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of this amended Technical Report entitled "Amended Technical Report, *Virginia Project, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina - Initial Silver Mineral Resource Estimate",* with an effective date of October 24, 2014 and a report date of February 29, 2016 relating to the Virginia Project, owned by Mirasol Resources Ltd. (Mirasol) for the following sections: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5,1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.10, 2.0 thru 10.0, 11.1, 12.1, 12.2, 13.0, 15.0 thru 27.0. I visited the Virginia Project site on August 26 – 29, 2012. Because Mirasol has done no further exploration work on the Virginia Project since the date of said site visit, no further site visits on my part have taken place.

7. I have not provided services for Mirasol or its wholly owned subsidiaries on the Virginia Project prior to assuming the responsibility of a contributing Qualified Person for the purpose this amended Technical Report, nor have I had any other prior involvement with the properties that comprise the Virginia Project.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this amended Technical Report that is not reflected in the Amended Technical Report itself, the omission to disclose which makes the amended Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of Canada National Instrument 43-101.

10.. I have read Canada National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this amended Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. That as of the effective date of the amended Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Amended Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the amended Technical Report not misleading.

"Signed and sealed"

Donald F. Earnest, P.G.

February 29, 2016

Appendix 1: Virginia Project Drill Hole and Channel Samples Locations

dhid	*east*	*north*	*elev*	*azm*	*dip*	*depth*	*type*	*area*	*year*	*Comment*
VG-001	2428471.19	4738574.07	982.59	98.00	-45.00	48.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-002	2428475.57	4738619.21	985.19	98.00	-45.00	54.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-003	2428444.67	4738441.88	975.17	98.00	-45.00	54.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-004	2428232.94	4739107.50	1014.68	48.00	-45.00	42.00	DDH	JC	2010	
VG-005	2427938.29	4739426.92	1040.87	78.00	-45.00	42.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (entire hole)
VG-005A	2427937.57	4739426.59	1040.87	78.00	-48.00	59.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-006	2427928.49	4739525.79	1042.94	78.00	-45.00	42.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (entire hole)
VG-006A	2427927.64	4739525.89	1042.89	78.00	-48.00	77.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-007	2427915.28	4739639.18	1042.07	78.00	-45.00	51.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (entire hole)
VG-007A	2427914.37	4739639.11	1042.06	78.00	-48.00	77.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-008	2427915.16	4739564.55	1041.95	78.00	-45.00	48.00	DDH	JN	2010	
VG-009	2428111.64	4739247.37	1023.38	50.00	-45.00	51.00	DDH	JC	2010	
VG-010	2428502.05	4738462.82	976.21	278.00	-45.00	45.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-011	2428522.05	4738526.19	980.61	278.00	-45.00	60.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-012	2428525.05	4738588.62	983.59	278.00	-45.00	54.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-013	2428214.72	4739123.93	1016.39	50.00	-45.00	45.00	DDH	JC	2010	
VG-014	2427847.79	4739845.07	1047.95	78.00	-45.00	45.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (entire hole)
VG-014A	2427846.66	4739845.00	1047.99	78.00	-48.00	50.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-015	2427855.55	4739770.82	1042.81	78.00	-45.00	51.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (entire hole)
VG-015A	2427854.93	4739770.73	1042.84	78.00	-48.00	64.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-016	2427911.45	4739612.39	1042.39	78.00	-45.00	45.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (entire hole)
VG-016A	2427910.35	4739612.14	1042.38	78.00	-48.00	59.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-017	2427924.32	4739467.00	1042.59	78.00	-45.00	56.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (entire hole)
VG-017A	2427923.21	4739466.81	1042.62	78.00	-48.00	125.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-018	2427997.04	4739367.56	1036.17	78.00	-45.00	48.00	DDH	JN	2010	
VG-019	2427951.42	4739357.97	1037.77	78.00	-45.00	54.00	DDH	JN	2010	
VG-020	2428548.45	4738584.75	981.57	278.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-022	2428424.82	4738444.91	974.99	98.00	-45.00	93.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-023	2428518.90	4738549.40	981.99	278.00	-45.00	45.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-024	2428520.70	4738635.50	986.58	278.00	-45.00	36.00	DDH	JS	2010	
VG-025	2427811.64	4739837.23	1046.80	78.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (0-73m)
VG-025A	2427810.13	4739837.10	1046.77	78.00	-47.00	76.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-026	2427881.23	4739605.85	1040.90	78.00	-45.00	87.00	DDH	JN	2010	
VG-027	2427885.46	4739517.47	1040.23	78.00	-45.00	99.60	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (0-93m)
VG-027A	2427884.22	4739517.22	1040.19	78.00	-48.00	96.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-028	2427902.29	4739462.20	1042.36	78.00	-45.00	105.00	DDH	JN	2010	Not used (0-87m)
VG-028A	2427901.40	4739461.91	1042.25	78.00	-48.00	86.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-029	2427878.02	4739696.28	1040.35	78.00	-45.00	68.00	DDH	JN	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-029A	2427877.11	4739696.05	1040.45	78.00	-48.00	71.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-030A	2427850.25	4739690.54	1039.29	78.00	-45.00	93.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-031	2427836.90	4739508.24	1037.48	78.00	-45.00	160.20	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-032	2427822.09	4739880.11	1049.83	78.00	-45.00	60.00	DDH	JN	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-032A	2427821.19	4739880.00	1049.76	78.00	-48.00	62.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-033	2427677.79	4739825.56	1050.15	78.00	-45.00	76.90	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-034	2427684.49	4739800.54	1047.63	88.00	-45.00	59.00	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-035	2427949.63	4739392.55	1039.25	88.00	-45.00	55.80	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-036	2427932.78	4739494.34	1043.13	88.00	-45.00	53.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-037	2427907.96	4739492.80	1041.97	88.00	-45.00	97.50	DDH	JN	2011	Not used (0-65m)
VG-037A	2427906.99	4739492.64	1041.99	78.00	-48.00	71.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-038	2427781.40	4739830.67	1046.65	78.00	-45.00	122.00	DDH	JN	2011	Not used (0-116m)
VG-038A	2427780.54	4739830.64	1046.80	78.00	-48.00	118.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-039	2427798.15	4739914.90	1051.67	78.00	-45.00	65.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-040	2427646.27	4739864.67	1054.60	78.00	-45.00	89.00	DDH	NS	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-040A	2427645.14	4739864.45	1054.65	68.00	-48.00	101.00	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-041	2427621.97	4739859.42	1054.40	78.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	NS	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-041A	2427620.72	4739859.33	1054.72	78.00	-46.00	104.00	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-042	2428305.48	4739010.36	1008.02	50.00	-45.00	56.00	DDH	JC	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-042A	2428304.37	4739009.43	1008.00	50.00	-48.00	56.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-043	2428286.87	4738994.94	1007.31	50.00	-45.00	86.50	DDH	JC	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-043A	2428286.20	4738993.95	1007.25	50.00	-49.00	101.00	DDH	JC	2011	

dhid	east	north	elev	azm	dip	depth	type	area	year	Comment
VG-044	2428245.26	4739087.49	1012.84	50.00	-45.00	59.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-045	2428214.26	4739092.08	1013.92	50.00	-45.00	86.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-046	2428170.16	4739181.32	1019.64	50.00	-45.00	54.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-047	2427613.68	4739895.22	1059.50	68.00	-45.00	76.00	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-048	2427593.66	4739938.87	1064.11	68.00	-45.00	72.40	DDH	NS	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-048A	2427588.09	4739936.58	1063.99	68.00	-45.00	71.00	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-049	2427572.96	4739993.13	1061.46	68.00	-45.00	71.00	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-050	2428284.34	4739019.36	1008.88	50.00	-45.00	70.70	DDH	JC	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-050A	2428283.45	4739018.62	1008.81	50.00	-47.00	77.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-051	2428314.72	4738978.53	1006.19	50.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	JC	2011	Not used (0-56m)
VG-051A	2428313.94	4738977.90	1006.07	50.00	-47.00	54.40	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-052	2428353.50	4738922.20	1001.45	50.00	-45.00	71.60	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-053	2427540.80	4739979.98	1061.69	68.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-054	2427549.52	4740035.32	1058.90	68.00	-45.00	79.50	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-055	2428265.80	4739043.05	1010.50	50.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-056A	2428332.03	4738954.97	1004.35	50.00	-45.00	86.10	DDH	JC	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-056B	2428329.80	4738953.37	1004.44	50.00	-48.00	57.80	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-057	2428387.39	4738883.21	997.24	50.00	-45.00	58.80	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-058	2428430.95	4738814.68	991.84	50.00	-45.00	71.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-059A	2427507.39	4740018.50	1062.14	68.00	-47.00	98.00	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-060	2427502.27	4740072.79	1059.37	68.00	-45.00	89.00	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-061	2427474.62	4740171.87	1054.13	68.00	-45.00	35.00	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-062	2427450.75	4740161.85	1053.66	68.00	-45.00	52.70	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-063	2427392.70	4740138.03	1049.92	68.00	-45.00	104.00	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-064	2427519.23	4739972.33	1060.94	68.00	-49.00	107.00	DDH	NC	2011	
VG-065	2428473.17	4738796.03	988.13	50.00	-45.00	71.50	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-066	2428185.97	4739146.47	1017.56	50.00	-45.00	58.80	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-067	2428313.17	4738938.63	1004.23	50.00	-45.00	104.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-068	2428261.19	4739000.00	1008.39	50.00	-45.00	105.45	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-069	2428290.77	4738959.90	1005.85	50.00	-45.00	134.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-070	2428331.22	4738992.95	1006.98	50.00	-45.00	83.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-071	2428264.25	4738975.63	1007.27	50.00	-45.00	137.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-072	2427865.70	4739734.17	1041.06	78.00	-45.00	62.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-073	2427851.08	4739810.77	1045.36	78.00	-45.00	59.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-074	2427828.29	4739764.05	1041.98	78.00	-45.00	92.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-075	2427905.02	4739660.35	1041.71	78.00	-45.00	89.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-076	2427876.42	4739456.38	1042.47	78.00	-45.00	173.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-077	2427908.36	4739417.46	1042.21	78.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-078	2427752.60	4739824.85	1047.28	78.00	-45.00	161.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-079	2427766.80	4739867.98	1049.34	78.00	-45.00	122.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-080	2427794.84	4739799.01	1044.29	78.00	-45.00	125.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-081	2427890.75	4739634.40	1041.16	78.00	-45.00	116.00	DDH	JN	2011	
VG-082	2428226.71	4739010.17	1010.04	50.00	-45.00	141.20	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-083	2428175.85	4739059.52	1013.76	50.00	-45.00	155.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-084	2427568.28	4739874.74	1055.91	68.00	-45.00	140.00	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-085	2427574.29	4739830.88	1051.60	68.00	-45.00	170.00	DDH	NS	2011	
VG-086	2427311.88	4740328.51	1044.25	68.00	-45.00	86.00	DDH	NA	2011	
VG-087	2428841.16	4740324.96	1028.38	84.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	EN	2011	
VG-088	2428722.72	4739487.24	989.26	101.00	-45.00	68.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-089	2429895.33	4739696.18	966.33	65.00	-46.00	64.80	DDH	MT	2011	Not used (0-49m)
VG-089A	2429894.95	4739696.25	966.23	64.00	-48.00	49.80	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-090	2431108.13	4739987.07	911.49	49.00	-45.00	121.60	DDH	MG	2011	Not used
VG-091	2431071.24	4739954.45	914.61	49.00	-60.00	200.00	DDH	MG	2011	Not used
VG-092	2429859.72	4739678.72	968.56	65.00	-45.00	152.50	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-093	2429876.16	4739725.41	961.31	65.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-094	2429834.35	4739797.17	950.06	65.00	-45.00	94.50	DDH	MT	2011	Not used (0-72.5m)
VG-094A	2429833.52	4739796.78	950.01	65.00	-47.00	77.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-095	2427275.53	4740313.10	1040.60	68.00	-45.00	131.00	DDH	NA	2011	
VG-096	2427320.23	4740292.92	1042.81	68.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	NA	2011	
VG-097	2427289.73	4740365.61	1044.70	68.00	-45.00	86.00	DDH	NA	2011	
VG-098	2427193.45	4741081.77	1044.48	90.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	NA	2011	Not used
VG-099	2427184.23	4740992.84	1050.69	90.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	NA	2011	Not used

dhid	*east*	*north*	*elev*	*azm*	*dip*	*depth*	*type*	*area*	*year*	*Comment*
VG-100	2427172.64	4740770.64	1054.61	90.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	NA	2011	Not used
VG-101	2427303.82	4741036.01	1064.50	270.00	-45.00	99.80	DDH	NA	2011	Not used
VG-102	2427329.05	4741036.57	1067.95	270.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	NA	2011	Not used
VG-103	2427260.79	4741086.32	1053.07	90.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	NA	2011	Not used
VG-104	2428842.18	4740285.63	1024.87	84.00	-45.00	86.00	DDH	EN	2011	
VG-105	2428843.97	4740206.18	1018.18	84.00	-45.00	119.00	DDH	EN	2011	
VG-106	2428930.07	4740172.85	1010.50	264.00	-45.00	82.60	DDH	EN	2011	
VG-107	2428695.67	4739490.89	990.36	101.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-108	2428760.77	4739396.14	984.43	281.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-109	2428690.14	4739367.49	990.91	101.00	-45.00	86.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-110	2428684.65	4739327.85	993.55	101.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-111	2428752.83	4739276.38	987.67	281.00	-45.00	79.10	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-112	2428656.46	4739191.34	1000.87	101.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-113	2428658.64	4739243.01	1000.10	101.00	-45.00	166.50	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-114	2428649.34	4739151.90	1001.84	101.00	-45.00	122.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-115	2427254.72	4740393.38	1043.31	68.00	-45.00	119.00	DDH	NA	2011	
VG-116	2427348.86	4740261.40	1043.34	68.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	NA	2011	
VG-117	2427218.82	4740832.98	1064.88	90.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	NA	2011	Not used
VG-118	2428904.09	4740492.05	1035.31	264.00	-45.00	47.00	DDH	EN	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-118A	2428905.69	4740492.16	1035.19	264.00	-47.00	101.00	DDH	EN	2011	
VG-119	2429812.58	4739828.93	951.34	65.00	-45.00	59.00	DDH	MT	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-119A	2429811.94	4739828.64	951.28	65.00	-47.00	62.00	DDH	MT	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-119B	2429813.29	4739828.25	951.22	65.00	-45.00	83.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-120	2428197.63	4738984.66	1009.98	50.00	-45.00	212.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-121	2429788.98	4739863.42	956.40	65.00	-45.00	100.50	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-122	2429904.60	4739871.10	956.73	245.00	-45.00	111.30	DDH	MT	2011	Not used (entire hole)
VG-122A	2429905.56	4739871.36	956.64	245.00	-45.00	125.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-123	2429740.46	4739927.09	968.78	65.00	-45.00	98.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-124	2429703.44	4740054.43	992.72	65.00	-45.00	95.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-125	2429665.22	4740035.27	990.57	65.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-126	2428618.04	4739198.34	999.96	101.00	-45.00	161.00	DDH	MT	2011	
VG-127	2428617.30	4739250.53	1000.87	101.00	-45.00	161.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-128	2428694.30	4739086.68	995.08	101.00	-45.00	49.50	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-129	2428630.26	4739012.89	989.09	101.00	-45.00	86.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-130	2428422.63	4738295.34	976.60	98.00	-45.00	59.00	DDH	JS	2011	
VG-131	2428407.81	4738157.98	969.01	98.00	-45.00	59.00	DDH	JS	2011	
VG-132	2428420.51	4738237.08	972.63	98.00	-45.00	51.10	DDH	JS	2011	
VG-133	2428438.14	4738375.87	975.24	98.00	-45.00	50.00	DDH	JS	2011	
VG-134	2428699.63	4739141.89	996.63	101.00	-45.00	50.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-135	2428190.06	4739007.08	1010.98	50.00	-45.00	237.50	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-136	2428231.38	4738974.42	1008.34	50.00	-45.00	260.00	DDH	JC	2011	
VG-137	2428585.65	4739257.27	998.83	101.00	-45.00	221.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-138	2428637.70	4739301.17	999.07	101.00	-45.00	161.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-139	2428579.03	4739206.37	998.31	101.00	-45.00	238.00	DDH	ES	2011	
VG-140	2428439.96	4738415.55	975.18	98.00	-45.00	65.00	DDH	JS	2011	
VG-141	2428429.33	4738336.32	976.61	98.00	-45.00	65.00	DDH	JS	2011	
VG-142	2427706.17	4739815.46	1048.25	78.00	-45.00	212.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-143	2427836.85	4739446.74	1041.39	78.00	-45.00	143.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-143A	2427835.73	4739446.45	1041.31	78.00	-45.00	224.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-144	2427783.98	4739753.78	1041.33	78.00	-45.00	152.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-145	2427742.13	4739744.95	1040.89	78.00	-45.00	197.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-146	2427899.48	4739378.27	1042.15	78.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-147	2427846.78	4739367.05	1042.05	78.00	-45.00	146.70	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-148	2427808.26	4739681.41	1038.16	78.00	-45.00	170.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-149	2427825.42	4739546.43	1035.73	78.00	-45.00	170.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-150	2427783.62	4739954.28	1052.29	78.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-151	2427775.74	4739993.46	1051.82	78.00	-45.00	71.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-152	2427473.59	4740116.04	1057.50	68.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	NS	2012	
VG-153	2427456.71	4740054.08	1058.91	68.00	-45.00	119.90	DDH	NS	2012	
VG-154	2427431.64	4740098.74	1055.62	68.00	-45.00	122.00	DDH	NS	2012	
VG-155	2427370.73	4740235.04	1044.63	68.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	NS	2012	
VG-156	2427406.55	4740195.80	1048.35	68.00	-45.00	101.00	DDH	NS	2012	

dhid	east	north	elev	azm	dip	depth	type	area	year	Comment
VG-157	2427837.88	4739596.31	1038.21	78.00	-45.00	159.00	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-158	2427820.86	4739644.40	1037.22	78.00	-45.00	168.60	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-159	2427790.31	4739437.89	1035.54	78.00	-45.00	266.30	DDH	JN	2012	
VG-160	2428931.98	4740213.78	1016.03	264.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-161	2429026.10	4740223.20	1016.13	264.00	-45.00	182.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-162	2428946.20	4740498.05	1031.18	264.00	-45.00	107.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-163	2428961.09	4740260.67	1020.94	264.00	-45.00	140.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-164	2428975.45	4740137.32	1005.36	264.00	-45.00	152.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-165	2428898.64	4740532.80	1037.79	264.00	-45.00	79.40	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-166	2428905.27	4740452.64	1033.66	264.00	-45.00	80.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-167	2429987.04	4739827.25	945.41	245.00	-45.00	161.00	DDH	MT	2012	
VG-168	2429955.33	4739895.12	954.36	245.00	-45.00	210.00	DDH	MT	2012	
VG-169	2428590.85	4739021.36	987.45	101.00	-45.00	164.00	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-170	2428651.92	4739374.87	993.56	101.00	-45.00	151.00	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-171	2428612.47	4739382.61	995.74	101.00	-45.00	239.00	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-172	2428553.28	4739029.45	986.85	101.00	-45.00	221.20	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-173	2428651.98	4739095.18	998.33	101.00	-45.00	121.20	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-174	2428520.69	4738362.01	972.74	278.00	-45.00	108.50	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-175	2428516.31	4738324.11	973.48	278.00	-45.00	122.00	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-176	2430015.32	4739750.42	950.74	245.00	-45.00	183.00	DDH	MT	2012	
VG-177	2428533.72	4738401.02	972.77	278.00	-45.00	117.00	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-178	2428478.99	4738692.20	986.56	98.00	-45.00	92.00	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-179	2428985.21	4740500.30	1027.12	264.00	-45.00	161.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-180	2428952.76	4740539.37	1032.06	264.00	-45.00	116.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-181	2428959.09	4740457.60	1028.65	264.00	-45.00	118.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-182	2429078.06	4740228.57	1014.34	264.00	-45.00	238.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-183	2428981.37	4740099.15	999.49	264.00	-45.00	150.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-184	2429027.64	4740183.28	1010.88	264.00	-45.00	190.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-185	2429061.97	4740268.34	1019.08	264.00	-45.00	221.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-186	2428986.43	4740401.16	1024.73	264.00	-45.00	152.00	DDH	EN	2012	
VG-187	2428641.12	4739053.36	993.69	101.00	-45.00	92.00	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-188	2428622.37	4738974.56	984.67	101.00	-45.00	113.00	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-189	2428644.44	4739336.57	996.36	101.00	-45.00	157.00	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-190	2428598.20	4739305.62	998.35	101.00	-45.00	221.00	DDH	ES	2012	
VG-191	2428485.72	4738729.46	986.29	98.00	-45.00	152.00	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-192	2428510.25	4738282.55	970.21	278.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-193	2428542.55	4738456.73	974.98	278.00	-45.00	110.20	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-194	2428555.16	4738544.98	979.13	278.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	JS	2012	
VG-195	2428560.47	4738629.51	981.81	278.00	-45.00	110.00	DDH	JS	2012	
EL-39184A	2428675.01	4739187.51	1002.27	105.92	0.00	0.29	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39184B	2428675.38	4739187.42	1002.27	106.86	0.00	0.07	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39184C	2428674.90	4739183.87	1002.27	88.74	0.00	0.45	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39190A	2428678.89	4739190.34	1000.70	94.33	0.00	0.40	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39449A	2428740.44	4739449.24	988.79	90.91	0.00	0.63	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39449B	2428741.07	4739449.23	988.79	90.00	0.00	0.38	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39449C	2428741.45	4739449.23	988.79	90.00	0.00	0.19	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39482A	2428745.56	4739483.51	991.11	110.22	0.00	1.39	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39482B	2428747.63	4739484.76	991.11	107.05	0.00	0.71	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39482C	2428748.21	4739484.27	991.11	106.86	0.00	0.10	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39482D	2428752.96	4739486.78	991.11	100.41	0.00	0.55	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39482E	2428753.82	4739486.91	991.11	118.62	0.00	0.19	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39482F	2428754.18	4739486.79	991.11	96.44	0.00	0.36	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496A	2428751.26	4739498.26	991.11	109.39	0.00	0.27	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496B	2428751.71	4739497.08	991.11	97.27	0.00	0.16	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496C	2428751.90	4739497.00	991.11	90.00	0.00	0.16	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496D	2428755.80	4739497.58	991.11	95.47	0.00	0.31	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496E	2428756.23	4739497.46	991.11	90.00	0.00	0.25	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496F	2428756.49	4739497.40	991.11	96.29	0.00	0.36	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496G	2428757.40	4739498.45	991.11	96.41	0.00	0.45	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496H	2428757.71	4739497.84	991.11	108.54	0.00	0.41	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496I	2428758.18	4739497.70	991.11	108.14	0.00	0.32	Channel	ES	2011	
EL-39496J	2428758.56	4739497.65	991.11	100.31	0.00	0.17	Channel	ES	2011	

dhid	*east*	*north*	*elev*	*azm*	*dip*	*depth*	*type*	*area*	*year*	*Comment*
JU-38140A	2428430.21	4738139.17	969.48	90.00	0.00	0.40	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38140B	2428430.38	4738138.87	969.48	102.71	0.00	0.73	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38152A	2428430.76	4738151.89	971.02	85.05	0.00	0.23	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38152B	2428430.99	4738151.91	971.02	86.25	0.00	0.61	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38152C	2428431.73	4738152.99	971.02	95.45	0.00	0.74	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38291A	2428445.82	4738292.94	976.66	114.57	0.00	0.55	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38291B	2428446.45	4738293.42	976.66	99.83	0.00	0.58	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38438A	2428469.42	4738438.40	977.23	126.54	0.00	0.37	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38438B	2428469.84	4738438.35	977.23	125.62	0.00	0.22	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38438C	2428469.97	4738438.03	977.23	113.32	0.00	0.40	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38438D	2428470.70	4738437.00	977.23	128.16	0.00	0.57	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38449A	2428472.55	4738450.15	977.35	115.87	0.00	0.50	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38449B	2428473.15	4738450.73	977.35	115.53	0.00	0.30	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38449C	2428473.55	4738450.54	977.35	114.79	0.00	0.38	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38454A	2428476.27	4738467.32	978.20	105.23	0.00	0.42	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38454B	2428476.80	4738467.73	978.20	105.80	0.00	0.51	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38499A	2428484.44	4738499.93	979.24	105.19	0.00	0.57	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38514A	2428492.00	4738515.91	981.15	97.92	0.00	0.51	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38514B	2428492.32	4738515.35	981.15	100.57	0.00	0.65	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38514C	2428493.10	4738515.26	981.15	99.53	0.00	0.54	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38514D	2428493.64	4738515.17	981.15	98.62	0.00	0.20	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38514E	2428493.80	4738514.87	981.15	97.67	0.00	0.30	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38529A	2428492.38	4738529.68	983.55	131.07	0.00	0.35	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38529B	2428492.64	4738529.45	983.55	104.42	0.00	0.28	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38529C	2428492.91	4738529.38	983.55	100.57	0.00	0.22	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38529D	2428493.13	4738529.34	983.55	90.00	0.00	0.26	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38529E	2428493.38	4738529.34	983.55	90.00	0.00	0.72	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38529WA	2428492.17	4738529.52	983.55	275.77	0.00	0.20	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550A	2428493.28	4738553.76	984.99	111.36	0.00	0.27	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550B	2428493.53	4738553.66	985.41	114.07	0.00	0.17	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550C	2428493.64	4738554.08	985.41	98.89	0.00	0.26	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550D	2428493.85	4738553.63	985.87	115.68	0.00	0.53	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550E	2428494.33	4738553.40	986.98	114.79	0.00	0.76	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550F	2428495.03	4738553.40	988.43	80.65	0.00	0.68	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550G	2428495.69	4738553.51	988.43	102.43	0.00	0.37	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550H	2428496.24	4738553.41	988.43	99.18	0.00	0.12	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550I	2428496.36	4738553.39	988.60	98.62	0.00	0.47	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550J	2428496.82	4738553.32	988.69	97.96	0.00	0.43	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38550K	2428497.25	4738553.26	989.61	98.21	0.00	0.35	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571A	2428494.23	4738572.17	986.11	90.00	0.00	0.63	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571B	2428494.56	4738571.77	987.75	102.66	0.00	0.68	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571C	2428495.23	4738571.62	987.99	103.63	0.00	0.47	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571D	2428495.69	4738571.51	987.45	103.07	0.00	0.40	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571E	2428496.11	4738571.23	986.19	105.00	0.00	0.81	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571EA	2428497.47	4738569.29	985.17	116.38	0.00	0.20	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571F	2428497.10	4738570.75	985.17	90.00	0.00	0.30	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38571G	2428497.47	4738570.52	985.17	131.50	0.00	0.41	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38594A	2428498.48	4738594.77	985.17	115.00	0.00	0.35	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38594B	2428498.80	4738594.62	985.17	115.22	0.00	1.10	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38594C	2428499.80	4738594.15	985.17	113.79	0.00	0.30	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38594D	2428500.02	4738593.84	985.17	119.87	0.00	0.18	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38594E	2428500.17	4738593.75	985.17	120.34	0.00	0.28	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38594F	2428500.35	4738593.41	985.17	114.18	0.00	0.24	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612A	2428496.45	4738614.47	987.57	56.93	0.00	0.53	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612B	2428496.90	4738614.76	987.57	56.52	0.00	0.54	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612C	2428498.53	4738618.37	987.57	79.86	0.00	0.51	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612D	2428499.03	4738618.46	987.57	79.02	0.00	0.63	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612E	2428499.69	4738618.51	987.57	70.22	0.00	1.27	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612EA	2428502.52	4738619.05	987.57	90.38	0.00	1.50	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612F	2428500.88	4738618.94	987.57	71.86	0.00	0.32	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612G	2428501.12	4738619.93	987.57	97.92	0.00	0.51	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612H	2428501.62	4738619.86	987.57	97.67	0.00	0.37	Channel	JS	2011	

dhid	east	north	elev	azm	dip	depth	type	area	year	Comment
JU-38612I	2428501.98	4738619.54	987.57	86.35	0.00	0.16	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38612WA	2428498.74	4738617.61	987.57	277.87	0.00	1.89	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38636A	2428497.20	4738638.61	988.53	90.00	0.00	0.06	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38636B	2428497.26	4738638.47	988.53	90.00	0.00	0.76	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38636C	2428498.03	4738638.47	988.53	90.00	0.00	0.81	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38661A	2428499.20	4738662.67	988.86	75.31	0.00	0.31	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38661B	2428499.53	4738662.87	988.86	90.00	0.00	0.89	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38661C	2428500.42	4738662.87	988.86	90.00	0.00	0.48	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38661D	2428500.92	4738661.98	988.86	90.00	0.00	0.39	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38672A	2428498.34	4738670.74	987.66	123.70	0.00	0.20	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38672B	2428498.57	4738670.82	987.66	111.42	0.00	0.30	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38672C	2428498.85	4738670.71	987.66	110.75	0.00	0.42	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38686A	2428498.21	4738686.88	986.93	72.26	0.00	0.62	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38713A	2428504.77	4738717.59	987.01	100.57	0.00	0.33	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38713B	2428505.16	4738717.51	987.01	98.28	0.00	0.21	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-38713C	2428505.18	4738717.19	987.01	94.03	0.00	0.71	Channel	JS	2011	
JU-39120A	2428250.52	4739120.79	1016.74	54.25	0.00	0.32	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39120B	2428250.37	4739121.57	1016.74	52.39	0.00	0.88	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39120C	2428251.02	4739122.22	1018.82	51.05	0.00	0.19	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39120D	2428250.33	4739122.96	1018.82	54.82	0.00	0.43	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39120E	2428251.30	4739122.52	1018.32	51.88	0.00	0.36	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39120EA	2428253.34	4739123.82	1017.33	61.22	0.00	0.60	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39120F	2428251.88	4739122.39	1018.32	58.77	0.00	0.71	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39120G	2428252.49	4739122.76	1017.33	59.02	0.00	0.99	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124A	2428246.27	4739126.64	1019.39	55.12	0.00	0.40	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124B	2428246.52	4739126.99	1019.39	54.50	0.00	0.34	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124C	2428246.75	4739127.28	1020.75	54.55	0.00	0.64	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124D	2428247.27	4739127.65	1020.89	55.67	0.00	0.87	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124E	2428248.03	4739128.18	1020.21	53.64	0.00	0.29	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124F	2428248.26	4739128.35	1019.27	54.34	0.00	0.50	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124G	2428248.69	4739128.66	1018.43	53.73	0.00	0.39	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39124H	2428249.08	4739128.79	1018.43	51.05	0.00	0.06	Channel	JC	2011	
JU-39363A	2427984.26	4739367.12	1038.41	90.56	0.00	1.02	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39363B	2427985.20	4739366.24	1038.41	88.92	0.00	0.53	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39363C	2427985.80	4739365.40	1038.41	94.62	0.00	0.37	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39363D	2427986.19	4739365.50	1038.41	93.02	0.00	0.57	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39363E	2427986.66	4739365.74	1038.41	83.09	0.00	0.33	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39363F	2427988.78	4739365.06	1038.41	91.69	0.00	0.34	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39363G	2427989.87	4739363.59	1038.41	90.00	0.00	0.27	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39372A	2428022.82	4739373.64	1037.42	70.89	0.00	0.37	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39372B	2428023.25	4739373.47	1037.42	92.89	0.00	0.20	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39372C	2428023.46	4739373.73	1037.42	85.67	0.00	0.13	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39372D	2428023.59	4739373.74	1037.42	87.22	0.00	0.41	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39372E	2428024.03	4739374.12	1037.42	90.00	0.00	0.86	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39372F	2428024.88	4739374.12	1037.42	90.00	0.00	0.23	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39372G	2428025.07	4739373.64	1037.42	90.00	0.00	0.36	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39383A	2427975.35	4739388.48	1039.51	90.00	0.00	0.33	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39383B	2427975.49	4739389.03	1039.51	90.00	0.00	0.35	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39383C	2427975.84	4739389.03	1039.51	90.00	0.00	0.70	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39383D	2427976.61	4739394.27	1039.51	89.23	0.00	0.74	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39420A	2427963.16	4739433.54	1042.29	90.00	0.00	0.76	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39420B	2427964.86	4739433.90	1042.29	87.80	0.00	0.52	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39420C	2427965.41	4739434.61	1042.29	90.00	0.00	0.33	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39429WA	2427963.11	4739433.53	1042.29	257.35	0.00	1.59	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39429WB	2427961.55	4739433.18	1042.29	257.70	0.00	1.59	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39454A	2427960.01	4739455.60	1043.51	78.73	0.00	0.61	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39454B	2427960.69	4739455.54	1043.51	65.93	0.00	0.34	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39454C	2427961.00	4739456.69	1043.51	84.84	0.00	0.78	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39454D	2427961.78	4739456.76	1043.51	84.36	0.00	0.71	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39474A	2427954.47	4739474.57	1044.61	90.00	0.00	0.72	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39474B	2427955.88	4739474.00	1044.61	90.00	0.00	0.23	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39474C	2427956.21	4739474.29	1044.61	90.00	0.00	0.26	Channel	JN	2011	

dhid	*east*	*north*	*elev*	*azm*	*dip*	*depth*	*type*	*area*	*year*	*Comment*
JU-39474D	2427956.64	4739477.15	1044.61	90.86	0.00	0.67	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39502A	2427956.46	4739502.32	1046.36	85.30	0.00	0.49	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39502B	2427956.91	4739503.59	1046.36	84.97	0.00	1.02	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526A	2427951.00	4739527.57	1046.22	88.22	0.00	0.64	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526B	2427951.65	4739527.59	1046.22	87.90	0.00	0.27	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526C	2427951.51	4739529.90	1046.22	90.00	0.00	0.83	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526D	2427952.35	4739529.90	1046.22	90.00	0.00	1.13	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526E	2427953.45	4739530.45	1046.22	90.00	0.00	0.44	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526F	2427953.82	4739529.95	1046.22	78.28	0.00	0.64	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526G	2427954.45	4739530.08	1046.22	78.68	0.00	0.86	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39526WA	2427950.06	4739529.16	1046.22	255.26	0.00	5.20	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39552A	2427947.54	4739552.63	1044.59	96.07	0.00	0.47	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39552B	2427948.49	4739553.29	1044.59	93.23	0.00	0.35	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39572A	2427945.78	4739570.93	1044.40	90.00	0.00	0.30	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39572B	2427946.10	4739570.85	1044.40	90.00	0.00	0.13	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39572C	2427946.23	4739570.85	1044.40	90.00	0.00	0.81	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39572D	2427947.05	4739570.27	1044.40	91.10	0.00	0.52	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39618A	2427942.36	4739619.34	1043.79	74.28	0.00	0.48	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39618B	2427943.47	4739619.53	1043.79	71.25	0.00	0.22	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39618C	2427943.87	4739619.24	1043.79	62.06	0.00	0.15	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39618D	2427943.87	4739620.56	1043.79	86.61	0.00	0.34	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39618E	2427944.20	4739620.58	1043.79	86.61	0.00	0.34	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39636A	2427938.09	4739631.68	1043.65	87.20	0.00	0.82	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39636B	2427935.92	4739636.28	1043.65	84.23	0.00	0.10	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39636C	2427936.02	4739636.29	1043.65	84.32	0.00	0.50	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39636D	2427936.50	4739636.49	1043.65	66.83	0.00	0.15	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39657A	2427932.93	4739661.06	1042.17	76.65	0.00	0.39	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39657B	2427933.31	4739661.15	1042.17	75.82	0.00	0.41	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39657C	2427933.70	4739661.25	1042.17	75.53	0.00	0.40	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39699A	2427902.71	4739702.09	1041.92	90.00	0.00	0.29	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39699B	2427903.10	4739702.09	1041.92	90.00	0.00	0.21	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39699C	2427903.31	4739701.37	1041.92	75.44	0.00	0.36	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39776A	2427886.35	4739777.07	1043.76	72.80	0.00	0.81	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39776B	2427887.07	4739777.48	1043.76	70.89	0.00	0.06	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39789A	2427875.21	4739800.82	1045.21	114.36	0.00	0.75	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39789B	2427875.90	4739800.51	1045.21	115.38	0.00	0.21	Channel	JN	2011	
JU-39789C	2427876.55	4739802.58	1045.21	97.53	0.00	0.46	Channel	JN	2011	
MT-39648A	2429961.01	4739648.21	970.45	100.57	0.00	0.11	Channel	ES	2011	
MT-39648B	2429961.27	4739648.15	970.45	78.94	0.00	0.26	Channel	ES	2011	
MT-39664A	2429947.04	4739664.67	969.82	42.78	0.00	0.56	Channel	ES	2011	
MT-39664B	2429947.25	4739665.31	969.82	49.29	0.00	0.34	Channel	ES	2011	
MT-39664C	2429947.76	4739671.36	969.82	34.19	0.00	0.21	Channel	ES	2011	
MT-39664D	2429947.63	4739671.63	969.82	31.29	0.00	0.44	Channel	ES	2011	
MT-39706A	2429918.94	4739706.98	965.58	24.76	0.00	0.65	Channel	ES	2011	