Mirasil Announces Assay Results from the Second Drill Program and Results from Initial Gold Leach Recovery Tests from the La Curva OceanaGold JV

VANCOUVER, BC – March 4, 2019 -- Mirasil Resources Ltd. (TSX-V: MRZ, OTC: MRZLF, “Mirasil”) is pleased to announce assay results from the second program of drilling and initial cyanide extractable gold tests of the mineralization from the La Curva OceanaGold (OGC) JV in Santa Cruz province, Argentina.

The CEO of Mirasil, Norm Pitcher, stated “We are encouraged by the drill results received from this program and the initial indication of metallurgically favourable characteristics of the Au mineralization at the SouthWest prospect. Based on the results of this program high priority drill targets have been generated for future drilling”.

Highlights from the Second Drill Program and Cyanide Leach Analysis

- The second program of diamond core and reverse circulation drilling was completed at the project, totalled 3,227.8m in 17 holes, testing targets at the Curva West prospect and the Castora Trend’s Cerro Chato, SouthWest and Pison prospects (Figure 1).

- Encouraging anomalous Au+Ag intersections were returned at the 3 Castora Trend Prospects, with best results received from SouthWest drill holes SW-DDH-08,09 and SW-RC-01, and Cerro Chato drill hole CC-DDH-010 (Table 1):
  - SW-DDH-08 20.0 m at 0.97 g/t Au and 1.9 g/t Ag, Including, 5.50 m at 2.11 g/t Au and 4.3 g/t Ag
  - SW-DDH-09 135.6 m at 0.54 g/t Au and 3.8 g/t Ag, Including, 0.60 m at 12.95 g/t Au and 220.0 g/t Ag, 5.40 m at 1.55 g/t Au and 10.4 g/t Ag, and 1.05 m at 10.72 g/t Au and 60.0 g/t Ag
  - SW-RC-01 60.0m at 0.43 g/t Au and 6.6 g/t Ag, Including, 3.0m at 3.62 g/t Au and 54.3 g/t Ag
  - CC-DDH-010 26.3m at 0.56 g/t Au and 10.7 g/t Ag Including, 0.45 m at 24.1 g/t Au and 87.3 g/t Ag

- Results from all drilling to date and surface geology at SouthWest, outline a NW oriented 1,100 m long and up to 300 m wide target zone for Au+Ag mineralization. Cross sections through this target, show Au+Ag grades vectors to depth and the north, toward a large NW striking normal fault that may have acted as a “feeder structure” to mineralization. This structure represents a compelling drill target for higher grade Au+Ag mineralization (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

- Nine samples weighing up to 1 kg, composited from mineralized drill assay pulps from the SouthWest and Cerro Chato prospects, were assayed via the LeachWELL™ process, as an initial test of cyanide recoverable gold characteristics of the main styles of mineralization recognized to date (Table 2). Encouraging gold recoveries were received from the SouthWest prospect with 93.9 % gold recovery achieved from banded epithermal vein style mineralization and an average 69.5% from Mineralization Style 2, breccia matrix mineralization (with an average of 73.6% recovery from all samples for the prospect). The banded epithermal vein style mineralization at Cerro Chato returned a gold recovery of
98.58%, however recoveries for Style 1 sulfide veinlet and breccia matrix mineralization were much lower at the Cerro Chato prospect, averaging 26.2%.

- Petrographic analysis of the different styles of mineralization confirm free gold and ruby silver (proustite – pyrargyrite) are consistently present in the banded vein mineralization at Cerro Chato and SouthWest, and also present in the Style 2 breccia matrix mineralization at SouthWest, correlating with the samples showing better cyanide leachable gold recovery. Further exploration at La Curva will be directed toward drill targets where these metallurgically more favourable styles of mineralization are dominant.

Integrated analysis of results and drill hole targeting are in progress ahead of an OGC and Mirasol JV meeting, planned for the end of March 2019, where future exploration priorities for the project will be decided.

Additional Geological Information and Analysis of La Curva Drill Results are detailed on Appendix A in this news release.

Stephen Nano, a Director of Mirasol Resources, has approved the technical content of this news release. Mr Nano is a Chartered Professional geologist and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP and FAusIMM) and is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.

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Additional Explanatory Notes: * AuEq60 is the sum of the value of gold and silver in a given interval represented as a gold equivalent g/t value calculated via the formula: Au assay in g/t + (silver assay in g/t ÷ 60)

Quality Assurance/Quality Control of the La Curva exploration program:
All exploration on the project was supervised by Mirasol Stephen C. Nano, who is the Qualified Person under NI 43-101. Mirasol applies industry standard exploration sampling methodologies and techniques. All geochemical rock and drill samples are collected under the supervision of the company’s geologists in accordance with industry practice. Geochemical assays are obtained and reported under a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program. Samples are dispatched to an ISO 9001:2008 accredited laboratory in Argentina for analysis. Assay results from surface rock, channel, trench, and drill core or reverse circulation samples may be higher, lower or similar to results obtained from surface samples due to surficial oxidation and enrichment processes or due to natural geological grade variations in the primary mineralization.

Forward Looking Statements: The information in this news release contains forward looking statements that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause such differences include: changes in world commodity markets, equity markets, costs and supply of materials relevant to the mining industry, change in government and changes to regulations affecting the mining industry. Forward-looking statements in this release include statements regarding future exploration programs, operation plans, geological interpretations, mineral tenure issues and mineral recovery processes. Although we believe the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, results may vary, and we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Mirasol disclaims any obligations to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable law.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.
Drilling types are "DDH" diamond drilling and "RC" reverse circulation. 

Prospects are "CC" Cerro Chaco, "LA" Loma Arthur, "SW" SouthWest.


Table 1: La Curva JV, Length Weighted Average Assay Composites at 0.1/0.3/1.0 g/t AuEq cutoff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hole Number</th>
<th>From (m)</th>
<th>To (m)</th>
<th>Interval (m)</th>
<th>Au (g/t)</th>
<th>Ag (g/t)</th>
<th>AuEq (g/t)</th>
<th>AuEq x Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-004</td>
<td>120.50</td>
<td>126.00</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-005</td>
<td>100.80</td>
<td>107.50</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
1) Gold Equivalent grade (AuEq) is calculated using the following formula: Gold + (Silver / 60)
2) AuEq60 Gram Metre interval is calculated using: AuEq60 (g/t) x down hole intersection length (m)
3) Intervals are calculated at the stated AuEq60 (g/t) cut off but may include up to a maximum individual intersection below the stated cutoff grade:
   a) 0.1 g/t AuEq60 Cutoff up to 3.6m
   b) 0.3 and 1.0 g/t AuEq60 Cutoff up to 2.0m
4) Hole Number refers to prospect then drilling type then number.
5) Samples from deeper parts of RC holes (denominated by *) were stated cutoff grade of:

3.6m

45.40 50.00 4.60 1.22 5.6 1.31 6.0 6.0
70.30 76.00 5.70 0.93 4.6 1.00 5.7
82.90 99.20 17.20 0.54 1.9 0.57 9.8
109.25 115.00 7.54 2.0 1.27 7.3
45.40 59.50 13.90 0.81 2.6 0.85 11.8
120.00 131.60 12.60 0.59 3.9 0.65 8.2
17.80 20.20 2.62 0.10 2.6 0.90 5.5
50.20 56.50 6.30 0.60 3.18 1.15 7.1

35.50 45.15 6.65 0.83 3.7 0.89 5.5
96.00 106.00 10.00 0.52 1.8 0.55 5.5

31.50 41.70 10.20 0.91 3.4 0.97 9.9

38.50 39.50 1.00 3.81 71.8 5.01 5.0
74.90 75.50 0.60 12.95 220.0 16.62 10.0
94.50 107.00 12.50 0.70 4.2 0.77 9.6
116.60 122.00 5.40 1.55 10.4 1.73 9.9
150.80 165.00 14.80 1.29 7.3 1.28 28.0

96.00 104.00 8.00 1.82 23.0 2.20 17.6

38.50 39.50 1.00 3.81 71.8 5.01 5.0
74.90 75.50 0.60 12.95 220.0 16.62 10.0
94.50 107.00 12.50 0.70 4.2 0.77 9.6
116.60 122.00 5.40 1.55 10.4 1.73 9.9
150.80 165.00 14.80 1.29 7.3 1.28 28.0

28/02/2018
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Hole Number</th>
<th>From (m)</th>
<th>To (m)</th>
<th>Interval (m)</th>
<th>Sub-Sample Weights</th>
<th>LeachWELL™ Sample Number</th>
<th>Total Weight LeachWELL™ Sample (g)</th>
<th>Mineralisation Style</th>
<th>LeachWELL™ Gold (g/t)</th>
<th>LeachWELL™ Residue (g/t)</th>
<th>LeachWELL™ Total Gold (g/t)</th>
<th>LeachWELL™ Gold Ext’n (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-002</td>
<td>105.50</td>
<td>107.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0001</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 2: Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>1.900</td>
<td>0.824</td>
<td>2.724</td>
<td>69.75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-002</td>
<td>120.35</td>
<td>121.85</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0001</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 2: Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>1.633</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>1.834</td>
<td>89.04 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-002</td>
<td>140.50</td>
<td>141.60</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0002</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 2: Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>1.633</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>1.834</td>
<td>89.04 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-002</td>
<td>141.60</td>
<td>142.90</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0003</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 2: Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>8.660</td>
<td>0.565</td>
<td>9.225</td>
<td>93.88 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-002</td>
<td>155.00</td>
<td>156.45</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0004</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Style 2: Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>0.865</td>
<td>0.396</td>
<td>1.261</td>
<td>68.60 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-009</td>
<td>74.90</td>
<td>75.50</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0005</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Style 2: Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>0.393</td>
<td>0.235</td>
<td>0.628</td>
<td>62.58 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-009</td>
<td>116.60</td>
<td>117.15</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0006</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 2: Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>0.516</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>0.898</td>
<td>57.46 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-009</td>
<td>118.00</td>
<td>118.55</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0007</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 1: Vein Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>0.100</td>
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<td>0.335</td>
<td>29.85 %</td>
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<td>SW-DDH-009</td>
<td>158.80</td>
<td>159.35</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0008</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 3: Colloform Banded Veins</td>
<td>14.745</td>
<td>0.212</td>
<td>14.957</td>
<td>98.58 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW-DDH-009</td>
<td>159.35</td>
<td>159.85</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>LMLW0009</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Style 1: Vein Breccia Matrix Fill</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.206</td>
<td>0.266</td>
<td>22.56 %</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

LeachWELL™ gold analysis:
- ALS Laboratory proprietary 4 hour accelerated cyanide leach process using LeachWELL™ Assay Tabs™ with an AAS gold analysis finish of the pregnant cyanide solution.
- Table column “LeachWELL™ Gold Ext’n (%)” represent the percentage of gold recovered from each 1kg sample via the 4 hour duration cyanide leach process.
- LeachWELL™ Residue Gold (g/t) is determined via 30g fire assay of the tails post cyanide leach.
- Source: ALS: Schedule of Services & Fees. Geochemistry 2018 USD.

Mirasol Sample preparation:
- Each 1kg LeachWELL™ sample was composited from 200-500g pulverised samples of the pulp rejects from diamond drill core assay samples.
- Each LeachWELL™ sample was selected for inclusion in the composite samples using fire assay gold, multielement analysis and geological descriptions of the drill core to represent the range of mineralisation styles recognised to date and the SouthWest and Cerro Chato prospects.

Table 2: La Curva JV, Metallurgical Testwork. March 2019
Figure 1: La Curva Project, La Castora Second Drill Program Overview OGC Joint Venture La Curva JV. March 2019
Figure 2: La Curva JV, SouthWest Prospect Length Weighted Average Down Hole Intersections. March 2019
Figure 3: La Curva JV, SouthWest Prospect - Interpreted Cross Section. March 2019
Appendix 1: Additional Geological Information and Analysis of Drill Results
From the Second Program of La Curva Drilling

The second drill program at the La Curva OGC JV was completed in the December quarter of 2018 testing targets at the Curva West prospect and Castora Trend, Cerro Chato, SouthWest and Pison prospects. The program encompassed a total of 3,227.8 m drilled in 17 holes. This included 375m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling in 4 holes and 2,852.8 m of diamond core drilling in 13 holes (Figure 1).

Five holes totalling 692 m were drilled at the Curva West prospect to test conceptual targets exploring for the source of Au+Ag mineralized vein and breccia blocks, that occurred as clasts in a sequence of Jurassic age sedimentary breccias, deposited along the edge of a regional scale horst block (see news release September 19, 2018). Drilling did not intersect an in situ source for the blocks of Au+Ag mineralization. Mirasol is evaluating the geological information gleaned from this drilling to determine if further exploration is warranted at this prospect.

Twelve holes totalling 2,160.8 m were drilled at the Castora Trend, Cerro Chato, SouthWest and Pison prospects, as follow-up test of epithermal Au+Ag mineralization intersected in the previous round of drilling at Cerro Chato and SouthWest (see news release February 28, 2018), and providing a first drill test of a Au+Ag anomalous, 50 m diameter breccia pipe that outcrops at Pison. All drill holes intersected Au+Ag mineralization, further expanding the footprint of the large Castora Trend Au+Ag system. Length weighted average Au+Ag intersections at 0.1, 0.3 and 1.0 g/t AuEq* cut offs are presented in this news release, where the assay grade multiplied by length of intersection is greater than 5 gram/metres (Table 1).

On the basis of observations from drill core and initial petrographic studies, the Castora Trend mineralization and alteration can be differentiated into 4 styles described below in paragenetic sequence from earliest to more recent.

- **Style 1:** Veinlet and breccia matrix fill of chalcedonic silica + pyrite + arsenopyrite mineralization that hosts lower grade gold mineralization (typically <0.5 g/t Au) and has an Au:Ag content of approximately 1:1. No free gold has been seen in this phase of mineralization. Gold is thought to occur as small inclusions in the pyrite and arsenopyrite.

- **Style 2:** Breccia matrix fill of quartz + adularia + pyrite with gold inclusions + free gold + ruby silver minerals.

- **Style 3:** Colloform banded veins quartz + adularia + pyrite with gold inclusions + common free gold + ruby silver minerals and minor siderite / rhodochrosite?

- **Style 4:** Late stage veins and breccia matrix fill of dickite + kaolinite and illite / sericite + carbonate, probably representing retrograde collapse in the waning stages of the mineral system. This stage carries no visible Au or Ag mineralization.

Mineralization Styles 2 and 3 are the higher-grade Au+Ag mineralizing styles recognized to date at the project and may be the product of the same pulses of mineralizing fluids, deposited to form banded fissure veins in brittle tuff units and matrix fill in brecciated rhyolite flow domes. These styles of mineralization carry free gold and ruby silver minerals. Initial cyanide leach tests indicate they have favourable metallurgical characteristics (Table 2).

Mineralization Style 2 breccia matrix fill is best developed with brecciated rhyolite domes. Mineralization Style 3, colloform banded veins is developed as individual veinlets from a few centimetres up to 30 cm in width. These veins may form dispersed vein zones that range up to +10m wide downhole and may overprint Mineralization Style 2 breccia matrix fill, significantly increasing the grade through these sections of the drill hole.
Mineralization Styles 2 and 3 are volumetrically more significant and spatially more widely developed at the SouthWest and Lomo Arthur prospect (not drilled during this second program). Drilling at these prospects will be prioritized in subsequent drill programs.

A combination of surface mapping and sampling, with assay and drill hole geology from the two drill programs has been used to define a 1,100 m long and up to 300 m wide target zone at the SouthWest prospect (Figure 2). Cross sections were constructed parallel to drill holes:

1) SW-DDH-07 and 08, and
2) SW-DDH-2,09,11 and SW-RC-001 (Figure 3).

The cross sections confirm the presence of a large NW trending, NE block down, normal fault along the edge of the prospect that is interpreted to have acted as a syn to post mineral growth fault, with a sequence of epiclastic sediments developed on the downthrown block.

Au+Ag mineralization on both sections, is developed in the upthrown horst block where it is preferentially hosted in an up to 150 m thick interdigitated hyaloclastite brecciated rhyolite dome / flow package. Au+Ag grades and width of mineralization vector to depth and toward the NW oriented normal fault, suggesting that the fault has also acted as a conduit for hydrothermal fluids and may host higher grade Au+Ag mineralization.

Broad intersections of lower grade Au+Ag mineralization were returned from drilling at Cerro Chato. Hole CC-DDH-010 returned a best intersection of 26.3 m at 0.56 g/t Au and 10.7 g/t Ag including 0.45 m at 24.1 g/t Au and 87.3 g/t Ag. The narrow higher-grade intersection corelates to a zone of colloform and bladed textured quartz veinlets with the broader zone of mineralization related to chalcedonic silica + pyrite + arsenopyrite Mineralization Style 1 veinlets and brecciated dome matrix fill that has unfavourable metallurgical characteristics.

At the Pison prospect, diamond core hole PSN-DDH-001 intersected a total Au+Ag mineralized interval over 100 m downhole with a best intersection of 82.0 m at 0.22 g/t Au and 2.2 g/t Ag. While the intersection has returned low grade Au+Ag assays, drill core observation shows mineralization correlates to large zone of strongly silicified and hydrothermally brecciated epiclastic sediments with what is interpreted to be Mineralization Style 2 breccia matrix fill. Mirasol is re-evaluating the geological and geophysical information at this prospect to determine if further drilling is warranted to test for potential higher grade Au+Ag mineralization.