

MIRASOL RESOURCES LTD.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2009 and 2008

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN FUNDS

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Reader's Note:

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended September 30, 2009 of Mirasol Resources Ltd (“Mirasol” or the “Company”) have been prepared by management and have not been reviewed by the Company’s auditors.

MIRASOL RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets

Statement 1

Canadian Funds

Unaudited - Prepared by Management

ASSETS		September 30, 2009	June 30, 2009
Current	Cash	\$ 3,149,864	\$ 3,653,477
	Receivables and advances	81,843	48,497
		<u>3,231,707</u>	<u>3,701,974</u>
Equipment <i>(Note 5)</i>		51,987	55,025
Resource property costs <i>Schedule (Note 6)</i>		78,333	78,333
		<u>\$ 3,362,027</u>	<u>\$ 3,835,332</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 140,624	\$ 146,859
	Due to related parties <i>(Note 7)</i>	4,262	13,832
		<u>144,886</u>	<u>160,691</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share Capital <i>(Note 8)</i>	Authorized:		
	Unlimited common shares without par value		
	Issued and fully paid <i>(Note 8a)</i>	11,246,301	11,246,301
	Contributed surplus <i>(Note 8b)</i>	1,469,648	1,469,648
Deficit - Statement 2		<u>(9,498,808)</u>	<u>(9,041,308)</u>
		<u>3,217,141</u>	<u>3,674,641</u>
		<u>\$ 3,362,027</u>	<u>\$ 3,835,332</u>

Commitments (Note 10)

Subsequent Event (Note 12)

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

signed "Mary Little" _____, Director

signed "Nick Demare" _____, Director

See Accompanying Notes

MIRASOL RESOURCES LTD.

Statement 2

*(An Exploration Stage Company)***Interim Consolidated Statements of Loss, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit
For the Three Months Ended September 30***Canadian Funds**Unaudited - Prepared by Management*

	2009	2008
Operating Expenses		
Office and miscellaneous	\$ 42,345	\$ 20,128
Management fees	38,991	47,577
Professional fees	17,218	15,213
Shareholder information	11,749	3,861
Travel	4,753	(494)
Listing and filing fees	3,295	1,554
Amortization	314	6,007
Stock compensation	-	52,339
	<u>118,665</u>	<u>146,185</u>
Other Items		
Exploration costs <i>(Schedule)</i>	261,296	517,581
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	76,511	(128,421)
Interest and bank charges - net	1,028	(33,782)
	<u>338,835</u>	<u>355,378</u>
Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the Period	457,500	501,563
Deficit - Beginning of period	<u>9,041,308</u>	<u>6,992,590</u>
Deficit - End of Period	<u>\$ 9,498,808</u>	<u>\$ 7,494,153</u>
Loss per Share - Basic and Diluted	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.02</u>
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	<u>29,258,181</u>	<u>29,258,181</u>

See Accompanying Notes

MIRASOL RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
For the Three Months Ended September 30

Statement 3

Canadian Funds

Unaudited - Prepared by Management

	2009	2008
Operating Activities		
Loss for the period	\$ (457,500)	\$ (501,563)
Items not affected by cash		
Stock compensation	-	52,339
Amortization	314	6,007
Amortization included in exploration costs	4,334	4,647
	<u>(452,852)</u>	<u>(438,570)</u>
Changes in:		
Receivables and advances	(33,346)	(99,188)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,235)	86,803
Due to/from related party	(9,570)	-
Cash used in operating activities	<u>(502,003)</u>	<u>(450,955)</u>
Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,610)	-
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(1,610)</u>	<u>-</u>
Financing Activities		
Share capital issued, net of issuance costs	-	-
Cash received from financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net decrease in Cash	(503,613)	(450,955)
Cash - Beginning of the period	<u>3,653,477</u>	<u>5,495,760</u>
Cash - End of Period	<u>\$ 3,149,864</u>	<u>\$ 5,044,805</u>
Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Transactions		
Stock compensation - included in contributed surplus	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 52,339</u>

See Accompanying Notes

MIRASOL RESOURCES LTD.
Schedule
(An Exploration Stage Company)
**Interim Consolidated Schedule of Resource Property Costs
For the Three Months Ended September 30**
Canadian Funds
Unaudited - Prepared by Management

	Acquisition Costs	Exploration Costs	2009	2008
Balance - June 30, 2009	\$ 78,333	\$ -	\$ 78,333	\$ 78,333
Sascha				
Consultants and salary	-	25,660	25,660	4,139
Camp and general	-	12,914	12,914	17,692
Travel	-	266	266	1
Assays and sampling	-	107	107	-
	-	38,947	38,947	21,832
Nico				
Consultants and salary	-	3,460	3,460	1,953
Camp and general	-	270	270	2,391
	-	3,730	3,730	4,344
Claudia				
Consultants and salary	-	10,147	10,147	10,161
Camp and general	-	7,962	7,962	-
Travel	-	785	785	611
Option payment received	-	-	-	(106,950)
	-	18,894	18,894	(96,178)
Joaquin				
Consultants and salary	-	41,067	41,067	(25,743)
Camp and general	-	2,194	2,194	-
Travel	-	2,250	2,250	-
	-	45,511	45,511	(25,743)
Santa Rita				
Camp and general	-	1,934	1,934	119
Consultants and salary	-	240	240	12,833
Travel	-	253	253	-
	-	2,427	2,427	12,952
Espejo				
Consultants and salary	-	-	-	2,130
Camp and general	-	-	-	2,977
Assays and sampling	-	-	-	1,134
	-	-	-	6,241
La Curva				
Consultants and salary	-	3,948	3,948	26,798
Camp and general	-	1,224	1,224	29,423
Travel	-	307	307	1,814
Assays and sampling	-	1	1	3,185
	-	5,480	5,480	61,220
La Libanesa				
Consultants and salary	-	11,661	11,661	12,385
Camp and general	-	4,135	4,135	9,936
Travel	-	404	404	686
Assays and sampling	-	-	-	1,809
Mining rights and fees	-	-	-	7
	-	16,200	16,200	24,823
Playa Grande				
Camp and general	-	119	119	-
	-	119	119	-
Rubi				
Camp and general	-	11,084	11,084	-
Mining rights and fees	-	8,556	8,556	2,030
Consultants and salary	-	2,825	2,825	1,032
Assays and sampling	-	2,264	2,264	-
Travel	-	92	92	-
	-	24,821	24,821	3,062
Generative exploration	-	105,167	105,167	435,303
Other Projects	-	-	-	69,725
Total Exploration Costs	-	261,296	261,296	514,519
Total Resource Property Costs	\$ 78,333	\$ 261,296	\$ 339,629	\$ 595,914

See Accompanying Notes

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009 and 2008

Canadian Funds

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

1. Nature of Operations

The Company's main business is acquiring and exploring mineral properties, principally located in Argentina and Chile, with the objective of identifying mineralized deposits economically worthy of subsequent development, mining or sale.

The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company has no source of revenue, and has significant cash requirements to meet its administrative overhead and maintain its mineral interests. The recovery of the Company's investment in mineral properties is dependent on the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties, and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of mineral properties. Also, the Company will have to raise additional funds for future corporate and administrative expenses and to undertake further exploration and development of its mineral properties. While the Company has been successful in the past at raising funds, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Changes in Accounting Policies

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada and follow the same accounting policies and methods consistent with those used in the preparation of the most recent annual audited consolidated financial statements except as noted below. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements do not include all information and note disclosures required by Canadian GAAP for annual financial statements, and therefore should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements as at June 30, 2009.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Credit risk and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted EIC-173 "Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This guidance clarified that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities including derivative instruments. The Company has evaluated the new section and determined that adoption of these new requirements did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Mining Exploration Costs

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted EIC-174 "Mining Exploration Costs." This guidance clarified that an entity that has initially capitalized exploration costs has an obligation in the current and subsequent accounting periods to test such costs for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company has evaluated the new section and determined that adoption of these new requirements has had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009 and 2008

Canadian Funds

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

Goodwill and intangible assets

Effective July 1, 2009 the Company adopted the CICA handbook section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets”, which replaces CICA HB Section 3062, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets,” and CICA HB Section 3450, “Research and Development Costs,” and amendments to Accounting Guideline (AcG) 11, “Enterprises in the Development Stage,” and EIC-27, “Revenues and Expenditures during the Pre-operating Period” and CICA HB Section 1000, “Financial Statement Concepts.” The standard intends to reduce the differences with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) in the accounting for intangible assets and results in closer alignment with U.S. GAAP. The objectives of Section 3064 are to reinforce the principle-based approach to the recognition of assets only in accordance with the definition of an asset and the criteria for asset recognition; and clarify the application of the concept of matching revenues and expenses such that the current practice of recognizing assets that do not meet the definition and recognition criteria are eliminated. The standard will also provide guidance for the recognition of internally developed intangible assets (including research and development activities), ensuring consistent treatment of all intangible assets, whether separately acquired or internally developed.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements not yet adopted

Business combinations

In October 2008, the CICA issued Handbook section 1582, “Business Combinations”, which establishes new standards for accounting for business combinations. This is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2011. The impact on adoption of this standard is currently being evaluated.

Consolidated Financial Statements (Section 1601) and Non-Controlling Interests (Section 1602)

The CICA concurrently issued Section 1601 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and Section 1602 “Non-Controlling Interests” which replace Section 1600 “Consolidated Financial Statements.” Section 1601 provides revised guidance on the preparation of consolidated financial statements and Section 1602 addresses accounting for non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. These standards are effective 1 January 2011, unless they are early adopted at the same time as Section 1582 “Business Combinations.” The Company does not expect the adoption of this section to have a significant effect on its financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting standards Board (“AcSB”) published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP. This date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2011. For the Company, the transition date will be 1 July 2011 and this will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended 30 June 2011. The Company is currently assessing the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS and the changeover date.

Mirasol Resources Ltd.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009 and 2008

Canadian Funds

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

3. Management of Financial Risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, due from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Company has classified its cash as held-for-trading, and is measured at fair value. Receivables, due from related parties are designated as "loans and receivables" and are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.

As at September 30, 2009, the carrying amount of accounts receivable and payable equals fair market value. Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a three month period:

- Cash includes deposits which are at variable interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in rates would affect net loss by \$31,499.
- Price risk is remote since the Company is currently not a producing entity.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Argentina and Chile and a portion of its expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars and Argentine and Chilean Pesos. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Argentine and Chilean Peso to the Canadian dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. At September 30, 2009, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars and Argentine and Chilean Pesos:

	September 30, 2009		
	US Dollars	Argentine Peso	Chilean Peso
Cash and cash equivalents	1,391,566	168,972	10,984,223
Accounts receivable	-	34,392	1,605,351
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,928)	(282,469)	(4,363,654)

Based on the above net exposures as at September 30, 2009, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of \$150,277 in the Company's net earnings. Likewise, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Argentine and Chilean Peso would result in an increase/decrease of \$2,243 and \$1,667, respectively in the Company's net earnings.

Mirasol Resources Ltd.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009 and 2008

Canadian Funds

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

(b) Credit risk

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

The Company's cash is held through large Canadian financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist of goods & services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined above.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents is limited because these investments are generally held to maturity.

(e) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

4. Capital Management

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

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

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

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009 and 2008

Canadian Funds

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

5. Equipment

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value As at September 30, 2009
	\$	\$	\$
Exploration Equipment	116,228	69,197	47,031
Computer Hardware	14,256	9,300	4,956
	130,484	78,497	51,987

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value As at June 30, 2009
	\$	\$	\$
Exploration Equipment	116,228	61,876	54,352
Computer Hardware	12,646	11,973	673
	128,874	73,849	55,025

6. Resource Property Costs

Cumulative resource expenditures per project under active exploration are as follows

	Capitalized Acquisition Costs	Exploration Costs (net of joint venture payments)	Balance as at 30 September 2009	Balance as at 30 June 2009
Sascha Property, Argentina	\$ -	\$ 465,547	\$ 465,547	\$ 447,179
Nico Property, Argentina	8,532	230,462	238,994	237,512
Claudia Property, Argentina	-	35,259	35,259	22,855
Joaquin Property, Argentina	-	(39,571)	(39,571)	(57,703)
Santa Rita Property, Argentina	-	(89,907)	(89,907)	(92,334)
Espejo Property, Argentina	-	130,413	130,413	130,413
La Curva Property, Argentina	-	319,989	319,989	316,113
La Libanesa Property, Argentina	-	307,278	307,278	299,721
Pajaro, Veloz and Los Loros Properties, Argentina	69,801	2,117	71,918	71,918
Rubi Property, Chile	-	96,557	96,557	71,736
	\$ 78,333	\$ 1,458,144	\$ 1,536,477	\$ 1,447,410

Mirasol Resources Ltd.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009 and 2008

Canadian Funds

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

a) Sascha and Joaquin Properties

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Sascha and Joaquin properties situated in the Santa Cruz Mining District, Argentina.

The Company signed an option agreement with Coeur d'Alene Mines ("Coeur") for the exploration of its 100%-owned Sascha and Joaquin gold-silver projects in Santa Cruz Province, southern Argentina. The option agreement provides for an agreement to give Coeur the option to earn an initial 51% in both projects by expending a total of US\$8,000,000 in exploration over four years, of which US\$800,000 will be incurred in the first year, and cash payments to Mirasol totalling US\$800,000. After earn-in, Coeur may elect to fund a bankable feasibility study to increase its interest to 61%, at which point Mirasol may elect to maintain a participatory 39% interest or request Coeur to increase its interest to 71% by providing mine financing at commercial terms to Mirasol. Coeur will operate the exploration programs with collaboration from Mirasol. During the 2009 fiscal year an option payment of \$93,761 (US\$100,000) (2008: \$197,488 US\$200,000) was received from Coeur. For the Joaquin project, Exploration Costs are net of joint venture payments received. In October 2008, Coeur terminated its option on the Sascha property and returned the property to Mirasol.

b) Claudia and Santa Rita Properties

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Claudia and Santa Rita properties situated in the Santa Cruz Mining District, Argentina.

c) Nico Property

The Company acquired a 100% interest in certain mining interests situated in the Santa Cruz Mining District, Argentina, by staking.

On February 12, 2009, the Company signed an exploration option agreement with Coeur d'Alene Mines ("Coeur") for the exploration of its 100%-owned Nico gold-silver project in Santa Cruz Province, southern Argentina. The option agreement provides for an agreement to give Coeur the option to earn an initial 55% in the project by expending a total of US\$2,300,000 in exploration over four years. US\$250,000 of these exploration expenditures will be made in the first year. In addition Coeur is required to make a cash payment of US\$50,000 to Mirasol upon signing of the agreement.

After earn-in, Coeur may elect to fund a bankable feasibility study to increase its interest to 65%, at which point Mirasol may elect to maintain a participatory 35% interest or permit Coeur to increase its interest to 75% by providing project development financing at commercial terms to Mirasol. Coeur will operate the exploration programs with collaboration from Mirasol. On February 13, 2009, a payment of \$62,225 (US\$50,000) was received upon the signing of this agreement.

d) Espejo, La Libanesa and La Curva Properties

The Company acquired a 100% interest in certain mining interests situated in the Santa Cruz Mining District, Argentina, by staking.

Mirasol Resources Ltd.*(An Exploration Stage Company)***Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements****September 30, 2009 and 2008***Canadian Funds**Unaudited – Prepared by Management***e) Pajaro, Veloz and Los Loros Property**

The Company acquired 100% rights to three exploration properties, Pajaro, Los Loros and Veloz, in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. During 2008, these exploration properties were acquired by the Company issuing 100,000 common shares. The shares had a fair value acquisition cost at issuance of \$69,801.

f) Rubi Property

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Rubi property located 22 km southwest of El Salvador in Northern Chile.

7. Related Party Transactions

Except as noted elsewhere in these financial statements, related party transactions are as follows:

- a) The amount owing to related parties is to directors and officers of the Company. The amount was incurred in the ordinary course of business. The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no specific terms of repayment. Repayment is expected within the next fiscal year and therefore has been classified as a current liability in these financial statements. As at September 30, 2009, \$4,262 (June 30, 2009 - \$13,832) was owed to an officer of the Company for expenses paid on behalf of the Company.
- b) The following represents the details of related party transactions paid or accrued during the period ended September 30:

	2009	2008
Consulting fees paid to a company controlled by an officer of the Company	\$ 41,918	\$ 60,395

8. Share Capital

- a) Details of share capital are as follows:

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued and allotted:

Balance as at June 30 and September 30, 2009

	Shares	Amount
	29,258,181	\$ 11,246,301

- b) Details of contributed surplus:

Balance – beginning of period
 Fair value of stock-based compensation
 Balance – end of period

	September 30, 2009	June 30, 2009
	\$ 1,469,648	\$ 1,254,240
	-	215,408
	\$ 1,469,648	\$ 1,469,648

Mirasol Resources Ltd.*(An Exploration Stage Company)***Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements****September 30, 2009 and 2008***Canadian Funds**Unaudited – Prepared by Management*

c) Share Purchase Options

The Company has established a share purchase option plan whereby the board of directors may, from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants. Options granted must be exercised no later than five years from the date of grant or such lesser period as determined by the Company's board of directors. The exercise price of an option cannot be less than the "Discounted Market Price" as defined in the policies of the Exchange. Options begin vesting on the grant date based on a schedule outlined in the share purchase option plan.

A summary of the Company's options, which includes options issued under the Company's stock option plan and agent's options, at September 30, 2009 and the changes for the period are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding at June 30, 2008	2,657,000	\$0.54
Granted	470,000	\$0.25
Cancelled	(186,000)	\$0.55
Options outstanding at June 30, 2009	2,941,000	\$0.49
Granted	-	-
Cancelled	(50,000)	\$0.65
Options outstanding at September 30, 2009	2,891,000	\$0.49
Options vested as at September 30, 2009	2,891,000	\$0.49

Expiry date	Number	Price per share	Options exercisable
May 4, 2010	902,500	\$0.35	902,500
March 28, 2011	123,500	\$0.50	123,500
May 9, 2011	485,000	\$0.70	485,000
February 28, 2013	910,000	\$0.63	910,000
May 21, 2014	470,000	\$0.25	470,000
	2,891,000	\$0.49	2,891,000

d) Share Bonus Plan

The Company has established a share bonus plan for senior management. The Company can issue 500,000 shares for each 500,000 ounces of gold or gold equivalent of "Indicated Mineral Resource", as defined in National Instrument 43-101, up to 1,000,000 shares in total under the plan on any property in which the Company has an interest that is not less than 20%.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009 and 2008

Canadian Funds

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

9. Segmented Information

Details on a geographical basis are as follows:

	September 30, 2009	June 30, 2009
Total Assets		
Canada	\$ 3,100,491	\$ 3,536,036
Argentina	233,297	276,715
Chile	28,239	22,581
Total	<u>\$ 3,362,027</u>	<u>\$ 3,835,332</u>

	September 30, 2009	June 30, 2009
Equipment		
Canada	\$ 2,223	\$ 673
Argentina	47,031	51,363
Chile	2,733	2,989
Total	<u>\$ 51,987</u>	<u>\$ 55,025</u>

	Three Months Ended September 30	
	2009	2008
Net Income (Loss)		
Canada	\$ (113,134)	\$ (90,649)
Argentina	(301,793)	(359,976)
Chile	(42,573)	(50,938)
Total	<u>\$ (457,500)</u>	<u>\$ (501,563)</u>

10. Commitments

The Company has co-signed an operating lease agreement, commencing on November 1, 2007 to October 31, 2011. The total minimum lease payments are \$2,873 per month and \$34,485, per annum. The Company's proportionate share of the minimum lease payments is \$1,437 per month and \$17,242 per annum.

11. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

12. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to the period end, the Company received an option payment of \$78,331 (US\$75,000) for the Coeur Joint Venture.

Form 51-102F1
Interim Management Discussion and Analysis
For Mirasol Resources Ltd

Introduction

Prepared November 24, 2009 for the period ended September 30, 2009. All dollar amounts referenced, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in Canadian funds.

The following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with its annual audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended June 30, 2009. This section contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results may differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those described under "Forward-Looking Information."

Forward-Looking Information

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to Mirasol Resources Ltd. ("Mirasol" or the "Company") that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to Mirasol. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to Mirasol or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of Mirasol with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievement of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Aside from factors identified in the annual MD&A, additional important factors, if any, are identified here.

Overview

Mirasol Resources Ltd. (TSXV-MRZ) is a precious metals exploration and development company focused on discovery and acquisition of new, high-potential metals deposits in the Americas. Mirasol Argentina SRL and Minera Del Sol SA, the Company's subsidiaries in Argentina, and Minera Mirasol Chile Limitada, the Company's subsidiary in Chile, currently hold 100% of the rights, or applications in progress, of twenty-two exploration properties. Altogether the twenty-two exploration projects total more than 200,000 hectares in the Santa Cruz and Chubut Provinces in the Patagonia region of southern Argentina and in northern Chile. The Company offers shareholders access to growth from the early stages, a portfolio of 100%-owned high quality projects in various stages of exploration, and a focus on emerging regions with high potential for discovery.

Current Highlights

On November 24, 2009, the Company announced partial results from the third phase of drilling at the La Negra zone at the Joaquin project. These results include the highest grade silver intercept drilled to date at the Joaquin property.

On November 5, 2009, the Company announced it was profiled on the Hard Rock Analyst's HRA Journal edition in October 2009.

On October 20, 2009, the Company announced that a series of new drill targets have been outlined by a geophysical survey at its 100% owned Libanesa project.

On October 8, 2009, the Company announced the start of a third phase drilling at its 100% owned Joaquin project. The 3,000 metre diamond drilling program is being managed by Mirasol's joint venture partner, Coeur d'Alene Mines. Additional assay results from Phase 2 drilling of the La Morocha and the La Negra zones returned significant silver results.

On August 12, 2009, the Company announced the start of a 1,600 metre drilling program by its joint venture partner, Coeur d'Alene Mines, at its 100% owned Nico project.

On July 23, 2009, the Company announced the final silver and gold assay results from Phase 2 drilling of the La Morocha and the La Negra zones at the Joaquin project.

On July 13, 2009, the Company announced preliminary silver and gold results from the second phase of drilling of the La Morocha, and La Negra targets at the Joaquin project.

Activities on Mineral Projects

Activities during the period ended September 30, 2009 were focused on exploration activities on the Company's gold-silver prospects and acquisition evaluations in Argentina.

As of September 30, 2009, through its subsidiaries, the Company held 20 cateos (mineral exploration concessions) and other applications in progress in Santa Cruz Province. Mirasol identified, staked and holds a 100% interest in all of its prospects.

The Company intends to carry out "grass-roots" exploration for gold and silver properties in Argentina, Chile, and elsewhere in Latin America, to advance such properties through further exploration in order to bring the properties to a stage where the Company can attract the participation of a major resource company which has the expertise and financial capability to take such properties to commercial production. At present, Mirasol has two joint ventures signed with Coeur d'Alene Mines in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina.

As part of its exploration and new project generation strategy, Mirasol plans to joint venture a number of exploration-stage properties during the 2010 fiscal year.

Generative Exploration

Generative exploration is a key strategy employed by Mirasol for identifying and acquiring new prospects. To identify and capitalize on a good quality prospect, experienced professionals are needed to ensure the right opportunity is taken at the right time. Costs of generative exploration are those costs not attributable to a specific Mirasol project. When Mirasol defines a project as a distinct exploration target, it is then accounted for as a separate project. Generative exploration costs totaled \$105,167 for the period ended September 30, 2009, down from \$435,303 incurred for the same period in 2008 primarily due to a strategic reduction in exploration spending. Exploration activities in Chile and Argentina are managed from the Company's Mendoza, Argentina exploration office. The majority of costs associated with

generative exploration were for consulting and contractors, travel, camp and general costs, salaried employees and administrative costs.

Mirasol controls the mineral rights to twenty properties in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. The Joaquin and Nico properties are under joint venture to Coeur d'Alene Mines. Mirasol plans to offer the following properties for joint venture in 2009-2010: Libanosa, Espejo, Santa Rita, Claudia, and La Curva in Argentina, and the Rubi property in Chile. Other properties will also be considered for joint ventures.

Joaquin Property

The Joaquin Property comprises of two exploration "cateos" and three M.D.s ("*manifestaciones de descubrimiento*") located in the central part of Santa Cruz Province. The Joaquin Project is part of the 2006 Coeur joint venture and Coeur is the project operator. A total of four mineralized zone were identified by Mirasol geologists, including the La Morocha, La Negra, La Morena and the Joaquin Main gold-silver vein and breccia targets. Mirasol believes it has made a significant silver discovery at the Joaquin property.

During the second and third quarters of 2009, Coeur completed a Phase 1, 1645-metre diamond drilling program at Joaquin. Three prospects, La Negra, La Morocha and La Morena were tested. Phase 1 drilling confirmed that the La Morocha structure is continuously mineralized over a 300 metre strike length, and down dip to a depth of 110 metres below surface. Initially, five holes drilled in the La Morocha structure returned between 15.8 and 42 metre wide intercepts of silver mineralization, with hole DDJ-15 returning two mineralized intervals each over 20 metres wide. Mineralization at La Morocha remains open at depth and along strike to the northwest. Phase 2 and 3 drilling has extended mineralization on strike for approximately 700 metres.

Phase 1 drilling at La Negra returned high grade silver and gold assays from a 1.1 to 2.8 metre wide, steeply-dipping banded epithermal vein and mineralized wall rock. Assay results from the La Negra vein-breccia, calculated at a 60 g/t silver cut off, include 2.6 metres of 375.9 g/t Ag and 2.07 g/t Au, and 2.8 metres of 476.6 g/t Ag and 2.39 g/t Au. Results at depth closely match outcrop assay results.

A second phase of diamond drilling, totaling 2,066.8 metres at Joaquin was completed during June 2009 and results were presented in press releases on July 13 and July 23, 2009. DDJ- 38 included a 7.45 metre intercept grading 703 g/t silver with 0.13 g/t gold credit.

Phase three drilling was initiated in October 2009 and assays from five holes were released on November 24, 2009. Best down hole intersections returned from this round of results at a 20 g/t silver equivalent cut-off are: from DDJ-37, 32.2 metres of 164 g/t silver and 0.08 g/t gold, including 4.7 metres of 767 g/t silver and 0.27 g/t gold; from DDJ-39, 43.3 metres of 119 g/t silver and 0.11 g/t gold, including 0.9 metres of 1,939 g/t silver and 0.62 g/t gold; and from DDJ-43, 25.4 metres of 1,164 g/t silver and 0.21 g/t gold including a high grade interval of 3.3 metres of 7,753 g/t silver and 1.17 g/t gold. DDJ-43 assays are the highest assay results to date at the Joaquin property. Additional information is available on Mirasol's website www.mirasolresources.com.

Drilling has confirmed continuity for 700 metres of strike length and to depth of at least 100 metres at both La Negra and La Morocha targets. Expenses during the period ended September 30, 2009 were \$45,511 which included \$41,067 for consultant and salary costs. Subsequent to the period end, the Company received an option payment of \$78,331 (US\$75,000) for the Coeur Joint Venture.

Sascha Property

The Sascha Project hosts a gold and silver mineralized epithermal quartz vein system of low-sulphidation style which comprises four *cateos* and two M.D.s (“*manifestaciones de descubrimiento*”). The Sascha Project was initially included in the Coeur joint venture. Coeur initiated drilling in March 2007 and completed 19 diamond drill holes totaling approximately 2500 metres. Results from additional diamond drilling completed in October 2008 tested the northwest extension of the Sascha Main mineralized vein zone. Results were deemed by Coeur not sufficiently encouraging to merit additional work, and the property was returned to Mirasol on October 31, 2008. All environmental reclamation requirements have been completed.

During the quarter the Company’s geologists mapped, compiled and interpreted all drilling results and have defined a number of new prospective drill targets at Sascha. The project is available for joint venture.

During the period ended September 30, 2009, the Company incurred costs of \$38,947 which included \$12,914 on camp and general expenses and consultant and salary costs of \$25,660. As at September 30, 2009, total cumulative costs of exploration on the Sascha property by the Company were \$465,547.

Nico Property

The Nico property, comprising 19,359 hectares, was initially staked in 2004 and expanded in 2005 and 2006. The mineral property is held as “*manifestaciones de descubrimiento*”. The property is located 40 km north of Coeur d’Alene Mines’ (“Coeur”) operating Martha silver mine, adjacent to a provincial highway. The central mineralized zone at Nico hosts a north-south trend of quartz veinlets and breccia and exhibits a silver-gold-polymetallic signature. During the 2007-2008 seasons a prospect-scale ground magnetic survey and gradient array IP geophysical survey were completed over key targets. New geophysical interpretation identified a felsic dome field. The Nico main mineralized zone was extended as a traceable geophysical structure for 2.5 km in length.

On February 12, 2009, the Company signed an exploration option agreement with Coeur for the exploration of its 100%-owned Nico gold-silver project in Santa Cruz Province, southern Argentina. Coeur is the project operator. The option agreement provides for an agreement to give Coeur the option to earn an initial 55% in the project by expending a total of US\$2,300,000 in exploration over four years and making cash payments totaling US\$ 250,000. Additional details of the agreement were published on February 12, 2009. On February 13, 2009, a payment of \$62,225 (US\$50,000) was received upon the signing of the agreement.

Coeur initiated a first pass reconnaissance diamond drilling program at Nico in August 2009. Expenditures incurred for the period ended September 30, 2009 totaled \$3,730 primarily for consultants and salaries costs.

Claudia Property

The Claudia Property comprises fourteen exploration concessions (“*cateos*”) totaling approximately 120,000 hectares located in the central part of Santa Cruz Province, beginning at the limit with, and for approximately 30 km south of AngloGold Ashanti’s producing Cerro Vanguardia gold-silver mine. Initial exploration mapping of the La Claudia and Claudia II *cateos* identified several zones of veins and veinlets hosted within silicified rhyolite and rhyodacite tuff units. Sampling returned anomalous gold and silver assays from three discrete zones. Assay results from a systematic channel sampling program returned values reaching 3.28 g/t gold with 15.33 g/t silver over 1.7 metres, and individual vein results up to 14.2 g/t Au with 229 g/t Ag over

0.7 metres were obtained in the “J vein” sector. (Further news of the Claudia Project was published in a news release dated August 3, 2006, November 1, 2007 and January 8, 2009).

Mirasol signed a joint venture agreement with Hochschild Mining Group in February 2007. Hochschild initiated Stage 1 drilling at the Claudia Project and completed 3,871 metres of core drilling in December 2007. In December, 2008, Hochschild completed 3,011 metres of reverse circulation drilling. Both campaigns were designed to test outcropping Cerro Vanguardia-style veins and covered geophysical targets. Although multiple mineralized targets were intersected, on April 7, 2009 Hochschild elected to terminate the joint venture. Data synthesis and results show five principal exploration areas, three of which have received minimal exploration and all are considered highly prospective and remain underexplored. Mirasol intends to seek a joint venture partner for the Claudia project in 2009-2010.

Expenses during the period ended September 30, 2009 totaled \$18,894 which was comprised of \$10,147 for consultant and salary costs and \$7,962 for camp and general expenses. Option payments of \$293,036 (US\$300,000) were received in prior years for the Hochschild Joint Venture.

Santa Rita Property

Santa Rita is a northwest-trending structure which hosts a silver-dominated, low sulphidation quartz vein system measuring up to 18.9 meters at its widest point and more than 350 meters in length. First-phase channel and rock chip sampling returned a 1.0 metre interval of 645 g/t silver and 1.31 g/t gold within a 3-metre section grading 407 g/t silver and 0.83 g/t gold. Average assay results of 79.9 g/t silver and 0.81 g/t gold were obtained across the structure’s widest exposure of 18.9 metres.

An onsite geophysical survey, mapping, sampling and first pass diamond drilling have been completed at the Santa Rita project. Mirasol recently completed a post-drilling report which identified additional exploration targets, and plans to offer the Santa Rita project for joint venture in 2010.

Expenses during the period ended September 30, 2009 totaled \$2,427 primarily for surface access and general costs.

Espejo Property

The Espejo property was staked in April 2006 and adjoins Panamerican Silver’s Manantial Espejo silver-gold mine. Exploration work includes remote sensing (satellite image) interpretation, ground magnetic survey, gradient array IP geophysical survey, and geochemical sampling which define multiple coincident resistive and conductive geophysical anomalies on strike with the principal vein structures under development at the Manantial Espejo mine. The Espejo property will be offered for joint venture this year.

Additional exploration categoos were staked in 2007 which expand the property. There were no expenses incurred during the period ended September 30, 2009.

La Curva Property

Mirasol's exploration at La Curva continued during the quarter. Surface mapping, geophysical surveys and systematic geochemical sampling define two gold-anomalous targets with associated auriferous (gold-bearing) quartz veins. The two principal targets include the Loma Arthur vein-dome system and, Cerro Chato, which hosts gold-rich veins and silicified breccias, and additional targets exist on the property. The dome-vein setting is seen elsewhere in productive mining districts. The La Curva property covers 169.5 square kilometres of prospective Jurassic-age volcanic units and older basement rocks which are partly covered by a thin veneer of younger gravels. (See news releases of April 1, 2008 and February 24, 2009)

Expenses during the period ended September 30, 2009 totaled \$5,480, which primarily consisted of consultant and salary costs, in addition to camp and general costs.

La Libanesa Property

The La Libanesa property hosts a hydrothermal breccia hill, "Cerro Plomo", which contains high grade lead-silver-gold anomalies. La Libanesa was staked in 2006 and the property was expanded to five cateos during 2007, Trenching, geochemical sampling, mapping and the execution of an MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) geochemical survey have been completed with a regional interpretation of La Libanesa's unique geological setting. The MMI soil survey identified an extended area reaching at least 400 metres east and west of Cerro Plomo which show highly elevated base metals with silver and gold anomalies. (news release dated February 24, 2009). Gold-silver bearing quartz vein material has been mapped which forms a radial distribution around Cerro Plomo. The property is currently available for joint venture.

Expenses during the period ended September 30, 2009 totaled \$16,200, which included \$11,661 on consultant and salary costs and \$4,135 on camp and general expenses.

Rubi Property, Chile

The Rubi copper property in northern Chile, covering 13,900 hectares, is strategically located 22 km southwest of El Salvador, one of Chile's giant porphyry-copper producing districts, operated by Codelco, the Chilean state mining company. The Rubi property, was staked in December 2006 and increased in 2008, and is located in the Eocene-Oligocene metallogenic belt, which hosts some of the world's largest porphyry-copper deposits. During 2008, Mirasol consolidated its mineral land position at Rubi and conducted additional detailed mapping, sampling and re-interpretation of the area's geology. An altered and leached lithocap returned copper and gold anomalies in surface and stream sediment samples and indicate the potential for a porphyry copper (gold) system to exist. (news release dated June 12, 2007). The Rubi property is currently being offered for joint venture.

Expenses during the period ended September 30, 2009 totaled \$24,821, which included \$11,084 on camp and general expenses and \$8,556 on mining rights and fees.

Other Properties

Mirasol holds a number of early stage exploration properties which are prospective for gold and/or silver mineralization in southern Argentina and northern Chile.

Mirasol's Results of Operations

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the Three Months Ended September 30, 2008

Net Loss and Operating Expenses

The Company's net loss for the current period ended September 30, 2009 was \$457,500 or \$0.02 per share compared to a net loss of \$501,563 or \$0.02 per share for the comparative period in 2008, a decrease of \$44,063.

Total operating expenses for the period ended September 30, 2009 were \$118,665 compared to \$146,185 for the same period in 2008, a decrease of \$27,520. Stock-based compensation expense decreased as no options vested during the period. Office and miscellaneous increased by \$22,217 primarily due to increased spending in public awareness. The increase in shareholder information expenses by \$7,888 is due to increased attendance at mining conferences.

The company had exploration costs of \$261,296 during the quarter ended September 30, 2009, as compared \$517,581 for the same period in 2008. The majority of the Company's exploration costs are for generative expenditures on technology, staff and field prospect evaluations.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out selected unaudited quarterly financial information of Mirasol and is derived from unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements prepared by management. The Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and expressed in Canadian dollars.

Period	Revenues \$	Loss from Continued Operations and Net Loss \$	Basic and Fully Diluted Loss per Share from Continued Operations and Net Loss \$
1 st Quarter 2010	Nil	(457,500)	(0.02)
4 th Quarter 2009	Nil	(666,780)	(0.02)
3 rd Quarter 2009	Nil	(411,586)	(0.01)
2 nd Quarter 2009	Nil	(468,789)	(0.02)
1 st Quarter 2009	Nil	(501,563)	(0.02)
4 th Quarter 2008	Nil	(864,740)	(0.03)
3 rd Quarter 2008	Nil	(629,730)	(0.02)
2 nd Quarter 2008	Nil	(370,414)	(0.01)

The decrease in loss for the first quarter of 2010 resulted primarily from a decrease in exploration activity.

Liquidity

The Company's net working capital as at September 30, 2009 was \$3,086,821 compared to a net working capital of \$3,541,283 at June 30, 2009. The cash balance at September 30, 2009 was \$3,149,864 compared to \$3,653,477 at June 30, 2009. As at September 30, 2009, current liabilities were \$144,886 compared to \$160,691 at June 30, 2009.

As at November 24, 2009, the Company had 29,258,181 outstanding common shares. The Company has 2,891,000 share purchase options and Nil share purchase warrants outstanding. The weighted average exercise price of the share purchase options is \$0.49.

Investing Activities

During the period ended September 30, 2009, the Company purchased a minor amount of computer equipment for \$1,610.

Capital Resources

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow and its long term financial success is dependant on management's ability to discover economically viable mineral deposits. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to factors that are beyond the Company's control.

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

With working capital of \$3,086,821 for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, the Company believes it has sufficient funds to meet its administrative, corporate development and exploration activities over the next twelve months. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors. The Company believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond its control.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the period ended September 30, 2009, the Company paid or accrued \$41,918 (September 30, 2008 - \$60,395) in exploration consulting fees to a Company where an officer of the Company is a shareholder.

By agreement dated September 1, 2004, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with a director and officer of the Company to act as the President and CEO of the Company. Compensation is currently US\$10,000 per month.

By agreement dated September 1, 2004, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with a director to act as the Exploration Manager of the Company. Compensation currently is US\$9,000 per month.

Pursuant to an agreement dated September 1, 2004, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with an officer of the Company to act as the Vice-President of Exploration of the Company. Compensation is US\$500 per day for the days worked.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The details of the Company's accounting policies are presented in Note 2 of the annual audited consolidated financial statements. The following policies are considered by management to be essential to understanding the processes and reasoning that go into the preparation of the Company's financial statements and the uncertainties that could have a bearing on its financial results.

Acquisition and Exploration Costs

Exploration costs are expensed as incurred since the Company is in the process of exploring its mineral claims and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. If and when the Company's management determines that economically extractable proven or probable mineral reserves have been established, the subsequent costs incurred to develop such property, including costs to further delineate the ore body will be capitalized.

The Company continues to capitalize its acquisition costs related to its mineral properties. Any option payments received are first credited to the cost of the property, with any excess included in income.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Credit risk and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted EIC-173 "Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This guidance clarified that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities including derivative instruments. The Company has evaluated the new section and determined that adoption of these new requirements did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Mining Exploration Costs

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted EIC-174 "Mining Exploration Costs." This guidance clarified that an entity that has initially capitalized exploration costs has an obligation in the current and subsequent accounting periods to test such costs for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company has evaluated the new section and determined that adoption of these new requirements has had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Effective July 1, 2009 the Company adopted the CICA handbook section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", which replaces CICA HB Section 3062, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets," and CICA HB Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs," and amendments to Accounting Guideline (AcG) 11, "Enterprises in the Development Stage," and EIC-27, "Revenues and Expenditures during the Pre-operating Period" and CICA HB Section 1000, "Financial Statement Concepts." The standard intends to reduce the differences with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in the accounting for intangible assets and results in closer alignment with U.S. GAAP. The objectives of Section 3064 are to reinforce the principle-based approach to the recognition of assets only in accordance with the definition of an asset and the criteria for asset recognition; and clarify the application of the concept of matching revenues and expenses such that the current practice of recognizing assets that do not meet the definition and recognition criteria are eliminated. The standard will also provide guidance for the recognition of internally developed intangible assets (including research and development activities), ensuring consistent treatment of all intangible assets, whether separately acquired or internally developed.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements not yet adopted

Business combinations

In October 2008, the CICA issued Handbook section 1582, "Business Combinations", which establishes new standards for accounting for business combinations. This is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2011. The impact on adoption of this standard is currently being evaluated.

Consolidated Financial Statements (Section 1601) and Non-Controlling Interests (Section 1602)

The CICA concurrently issued Section 1601 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602 "Non-Controlling Interests" which replace Section 1600 "Consolidated Financial Statements." Section 1601 provides revised guidance on the preparation of consolidated financial statements and Section 1602 addresses accounting for non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. These standards are effective 1 January 2011, unless they are early adopted at the same time as Section 1582 "Business Combinations." The Company does not expect the adoption of this section to have a significant effect on its financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting standards Board (“AcSB”) published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP. This date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2011. For the Company, the transition date will be 1 July 2011 and this will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended 30 June 2011. The Company is currently assessing the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS and the changeover date.

The Company has appointed a project manager to lead the conversion to IFRS. The project manager is working with other members of the finance group to develop and execute an implementation plan. An initial diagnostic review of significant IFRS differences is currently underway to identify the key areas which are likely to be impacted by accounting policy changes. After which, the Company will perform a more detailed review of the impact of IFRS on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and other areas of the Company. Any changes required to systems and controls will be identified as the project progresses.

Draft financial statements and disclosure information will be prepared for each quarter in 2011 and reporting under IFRS will commence in the first quarter of 2012. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Commitments

The Company has co-signed an operating lease agreement, commencing on November 1, 2007 to October 31, 2011. The total minimum lease payments are \$2,873 per month and \$34,485, per annum. The Company’s proportionate share of the minimum lease payments is \$1,437 per month and \$17,242 per annum.

Financial Instruments

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, due from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity or capacity of prompt liquidation. Unless otherwise noted, it is management’s opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity price or credit risks arising from the financial instruments. The Company may be exposed to liquidity risk such that the Company may not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by forecasting anticipated investing and financing activities.

Management of Financial Risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, due from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Company has classified its cash as held-for-trading, and is measured at fair value. Receivables and due from related parties are designated as "loans and receivables" and are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.

As at September 30, 2009, the carrying amount of accounts receivable and payable equals fair market value. Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a three month period:

- Cash includes deposits which are at variable interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in rates would affect net loss by \$31,499.
- Price risk is remote since the Company is currently not a producing entity.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Argentina and Chile and a portion of its expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars and Argentine and Chilean Pesos. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Argentine and Chilean Peso to the Canadian dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. As at September 30, 2009, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars and Argentine and Chilean Pesos:

	September 30, 2009		
	US Dollars	Argentine Peso	Chilean Peso
Cash and cash equivalents	1,391,566	168,972	10,984,223
Accounts receivable	-	34,392	1,605,351
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,928)	(282,469)	(4,363,654)

Based on the above net exposures as at September 30, 2009, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of \$150,277 in the Company's net earnings. Likewise, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Argentine and Chile Peso would result in an increase/decrease of \$2,243 and \$1,667, respectively in the Company's net earnings.

Credit risk

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

The Company's cash is held through large Canadian financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist of goods & services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined above.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents is limited because these investments are generally held to maturity.

Commodity Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Capital Management

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

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

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

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning Mirasol's operating expenses and resource property costs is provided in the Company's unaudited interim Consolidated Statements of Loss, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit and the unaudited interim Consolidated Schedule of Resource Property Costs contained in its unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements for September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008 that is available on Mirasol's website at www.mirasolresources.com or on its SEDAR Page Site accessed through www.sedar.com

Approval

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

Additional Information

Additional information relating to Mirasol is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.