Lithium South
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31 2024

NOTCE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM COLSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Lithium South Development Corporation for the three months ended March 31, 2024 have been prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors. These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not yet been reviewed by the Company’s external auditors.

LITHIUM SOUTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	505,219	$	1,490,459
Receivables		10,426		59,360
Prepaid expenses		162,959		309,234
		678,604		1,859,053
Equipment (Note 4)		143,414		150,963
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)		12,085,974		12,085,974
Total assets	$	12,907,992	$	14,095,990
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	$	384,500	$	602,106
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (Note 6)		67,754,706		67,741,056
Subscriptions received in advance (Note 6 and 15)		500,000		-
Reserves (Notes 7 and 8)		17,248,500		17,248,500
Deficit		(72,979,714)		(71,495,672)
Total shareholders' equity		12,523,492		13,493,884
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$	12,907,992	$	14,095,990

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 11)
Subsequent event (Note 15)

On behalf of the Board:

"Adrian F. C. Hobkirk" Director *"Christopher P. Cherry"* Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

LITHIUM SOUTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(An exploration stage company)
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	2024	2023
EXPENSES		
Administration	$ 71,710	$ 170,170
Exploration costs (Note 4)	685,666	2,717,377
Management fees (Note 10)	91,058	91,301
Professional fees (Note 10)	63,911	73,866
Marketing	361,204	154,561
Share-based payments (Note 8 and 10)	-	259,173
Transfer agent and filing fees	26,285	76,306
Travel	50,131	45,074
	(1,349,965)	(3,587,728)
OTHER ITEM		
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(134,077)	830,632
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (1,484,042)	$ (2,757,096)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.02)	$ (0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	96,977,694	96,498,230

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

LITHIUM SOUTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollar)

	Share Capital				Total
	Common Shares	Amount	Deficit	Reserves	Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2022	96,500,147	$67,535,307	$(63,033,068)	$16,384,992	$20,887,231
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(2,757,096)	-	(2,757,096)
Escrow shares cancelled	(3,750)	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	259,173	259,173
Balance, March 31, 2023	96,496,397	$67,535,307	$(65,790,164)	16,644,165	$18,389,308
Balance, December 31, 2023	96,969,542	$67,741,056	$(71,495,672)	$17,248,500	$13,493,884
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(1,484,042)	-	(1,484,042)
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	30,000	13,650	-	-	13,650
Balance, March 31, 2024	96,999,542	$67,754,706	$(72,979,714)	$17,248,500	$12,523,492

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

LITHIUM SOUTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(An exploration stage company)
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
Unaudited

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$ (1,484,042)	$ (2,757,096)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based payments	-	259,173
Amortization included in exploration expenditures	7,549	9,435
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	48,934	(18,063)
Prepaid expenses	146,275	84,626
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(217,606)	(296,779)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,498,890)	(2,718,704)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds on issuance of share capital on exercise of warrants	13,650	-
Proceeds on issuance of share capital, net	500,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	513,650	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(985,240)	(2,718,704)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,490,459	3,558,192
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 505,219	$ 839,488

Supplement disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 14)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Lithium South Development Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the Province of Ontario on June 20, 1995. Effective January 15, 2007, the Company was granted a Certificate of Continuation under the *Business Corporation Act* from the jurisdiction of Ontario into British Columbia. The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Argentina. The Company's head office, principal address and registered records office is located at Suite 400 – 1681 Chestnut Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

For the three months ended March 31, 2024 the Company incurred a net loss of $1,484,042 (December 31, 2023 - $8,462,604) and had an accumulated deficit of $72,979,714 (December 31, 2023 - $71,495,672). Management is planning to raise additional capital to finance operations to continue to explore its mineral properties. The successful completion of such financing cannot be guaranteed. These events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. Such adjustments would be material.

The Company is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation assets and has not yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of its mineral properties and upon future profitable production.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Approval of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2024 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2024.

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: 1140177 BC Ltd., and NRG Metals S.A Argentina, from the date control was acquired. Control exists when the Company possesses power over an investee, has exposures to variable returns from the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on their acquisition cost. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether indicators exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

ii) The valuation of shares issued in non-cash transactions. Generally, the valuation of non-cash transactions is based on the value of the goods or services received. When this cannot be determined, it is based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. When non-cash transactions are entered into with employees and those providing similar services, the non-cash transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration given up using market prices.

iii) Share-based payments are subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.

iv) The Company has evaluated the economic environment its entities operate in and determined that the functional currency of the Company, including its Argentinean subsidiary, is the Canadian dollar. A change in this judgement would have significant impact on these consolidated financial statements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

The Company's equipment consists of exploration equipment subject to 20% declining balance basis.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of equipment to its significant parts and amortizes separately each such part. Residual values, method of amortization and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and have an initial term to maturity on acquisition of three months or less, net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classified its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or at amortized cost. The determination of the classification of financial assets is made at initial recognition. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) are classified as FVTPL; for other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI.

The Company's accounting policy for each of the categories is as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL: Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the year.

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets held at FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive (loss) income in the year.

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income in they arise.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets at amortized cost: A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date, and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost: The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial assets:

Financial asset	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Short term investment	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss – This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties, all of which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs in respect of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive losses immediately, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial measurement of the financial instrument.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial liabilities:

Financial liability	Classification
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operations and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for all entities within the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Foreign currency transactions and balances are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

(i) Monetary assets and liabilities, at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date;
(ii) Non-monetary assets and liabilities, at the exchange rates prevailing at the time of the acquisition of the assets or assumption of the liabilities; and
(iii) Revenue and expense items (excluding amortization, which is translated at the same rate as the related asset), at the rate of exchange prevailing at the transaction date.

Gains and losses arising from translation of foreign currency are included in the determination of net loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized on a property by property basis, net of recoveries. Exploration costs incurred prior to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and a decision to proceed with development are expensed to operations as incurred. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are classified as mining assets and amortized using the unit-of-production method. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations.

The amounts shown for acquisition costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs are depleted over the useful lives of the properties upon commencement of commercial production or written off if the properties are abandoned or the claims allowed to lapse.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of an exploration and evaluation asset pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. Proceeds received on the sale of an option of the Company's property are recorded as a reduction of the mineral property cost. The Company recognizes in income amounts received in excess of the carrying amount.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Evaluation and exploration assets are assessed for impairment by management when indicators suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a property is abandoned, or when the capitalized costs are no longer considered recoverable, the related property costs are written down to management's estimate of their net recoverable amount.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively the sale of the respective areas of interest.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Decommissioning liabilities

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset.

The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses. Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arises during production, are charged against operating profit. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payments

The Company grants options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period for employees using the graded vesting method. Fair value of share-based payments for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related share-based payment in reserves is transferred to share capital.

Income taxes

Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year:

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that were effective for annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments— Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term "significant accounting policies" with "material accounting policy information." Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS AND EQUIPMENT

Realization of assets

The investment in mineral properties comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore. The amounts shown for acquisition costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Hombre Muerto North ("HMN")
This wholly-owned project was acquired through exercise of a purchase option during the year ended December 31, 2022. The property is located in Salta, Argentina and is subject to a 3% Net Production Royalty.

At December 31, 2023, the Company had capitalized a total of $12,085,974 (December 31, 2022 - $12,085,974) related to the HMN acquisition. Terms of the acquisition were as follows:

1. US $50,000 (paid) on signing for a 90-day due diligence period and for the completion of a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the project.
2. Upon acceptance of the NI 43-101 report by the TSX, the Company will pay US $100,000 (paid) and issue 1,000,000 common shares of the Company common stock (issued at a fair value of $350,000 in fiscal 2017).
3. At March 17, 2018, US $250,000 (paid) and 41,667 common shares of the Company (issued at a fair value of $250,000).
4. At September 17, 2018, US $250,000 (paid) and 41,667 common shares of the Company (issued at a fair value of $200,000).
5. At March 17, 2019, US $1,000,000 subsequently amended to be US$500,000 (paid) due in March 2019 and US$500,000 due June 24, 2019 (paid) and 166,667 common shares of the Company. (issued)
6. At March 22, 2020, US $1,000,000 (paid) and 2,250,000 (issued at a fair value of $528,750) common shares of the Company.
7. At March 17, 2021, US $1,000,000 (paid) and 2,250,000 (issued at a fair value of $1,822,500) common shares of the Company.
8. At March 17, 2022, US $2,000,000 (paid) and 2,250,000 (issued at a fair value of $1,315,000) common shares of the Company.

The Company incurred exploration costs as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Consultants, geologists and camp employees	$ 322,992	$ 284,091
Drilling, drilling prep, stagging and road costs	266,347	1,186,524
Amortization of equipment	7,549	9,435
Field supplies, camp costs, cannon payments and other	88,778	1,237,327
Total	$ 685,666	$ 2,717,377

Exploration Equipment
At December 31, 2023, the Company had exploration equipment totalling $235,881 and recorded amortization totalling $37,742 to exploration expenditures. Resulting in an ending balance of equipment of $150,963 (2022 - $188,705). During the period ending March 31, 2024 the Company recorded amortization totalling $7,549 (March 31, 2022 - $9,435.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Account payables	$	459,500	$	577,106
Accrued liabilities		25,000		25,000
	$	484,500	$	602,106

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued and outstanding:

Period ended March 31 2024:

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company issued 30,000 common shares on the exercise of warrants for proceeds of $13,650.

Year ended December 31, 2023:
During year ended December 31, 2023, the Company issued 473,145 common shares on the exercise of warrants for proceeds of $205,749.

The Company cancelled 3,750 escrow shares.

7. STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has a rolling stock option plan (the “plan”) that authorizes the board of directors to grant incentive stock options to directors, officers, consultants and employees, whereby a maximum of 10% of the issued common shares are reserved for issuance under the plan. Under the Plan, the exercise price of each option may not be less than the market price of the Company’s shares at the date of grant, subject to a minimum exercise price of $0.10 per share. Options granted under the Plan will have a term not to exceed five years and be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the board of directors of the Company.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2022	8,945,000	$	0.65
Granted	3,950,000		0.43
Cancelled	(3,205,000)		0.72
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024	9,690,000	$	0.61

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. STOCK OPTIONS (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company granted 3,950,000 stock options to consultants with an average exercise price of $0.43 for a period of 3-5 years. The fair value of the stock options granted during the period is $1,542,358 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average of the fair value per option was $0.39.

The Company used the following weighted-average assumptions for the Black-Scholes option pricing model:

	2024	2023
Risk-free interest rate	-	3.43%
Expected life of options	-	4.3 years
Annualized volatility	-	104%
Share price	-	$ 0.43
Dividend rate	-	0.00%
Forfeiture rate	-	0.00%

As at March 31, 2024, the following options were outstanding and exercisable:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options
February 10, 2025	$0.20	520,000
April 9, 2025	0.305	450,000
February 4, 2026	0.70	1,020,000
March 8, 2026	0.54	500,000
March 24, 2026	0.80	1,000,000
June 28, 2026	0.50	175,000
September 14, 2026	0.50	250,000
October 26, 2026	0.68	700,000
January 28, 2027	0.75	850,000
September 6, 2027	0.455	900,000
September 27, 2027	0.49	125,000
August 4, 2028	0.465	1,000,000
August 10, 2028	0.465	750,000
November 21, 2028	0.325	1,450,000
		9,690,000

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. WARRANTS

The following table summarizes the Company's warrant activity:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2022	58,799,582	$ 0.56
Exercised	(473,145)	0.44
Outstanding, December 31, 2023	58,326,437	$ 0.56
Exercised	(30,000)	0.46
Outstanding, March 31, 2024	58,296,437	$ 0.56

As at March 31, 2024, the following warrants were outstanding and exercisable:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants
August 1, 2024	$0.96	1,247,508
April 2, 2025	0.35	5,790,000
April 21, 2025	0.35	4,155,238
June 28, 2025	0.35	1,594,481
January 18, 2026	0.35	4,540,907
January 19, 2026	0.455	2,904,000
February 12, 2026	0.455	4,483,174
February 25, 2026	0.80	5,745,334
October 25, 2024	0.60	17,139,795
December 6, 2024	0.75	8,316,000
December 6, 2024	0.82	2,380,000
		58,296,437

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, short-term investment, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents has been designated as fair value through profit and loss, short term investment and receivables at amortized cost, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are designated as other financial liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments, except for cash and cash equivalents which is valued at a level 1 fair value measurement. All the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate, liquidity and other price risk. There has been no change in the way management managed these risks for the period.

a) Currency risk

While the Company's parent is Canadian and its capital is raised in Canadian dollars, the Company was conducting business in Argentina, whose currency is the Peso. As such, it was subject to risk due to fluctuations in the exchange rates for the United States and Canadian dollars as well as the Argentina Peso. The Company does not manage currency risk through hedging or other currency management tools.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has cash and cash equivalents denominated in US dollars and Argentinian Pesos. A 10% fluctuation in either exchange rate against the Canadian dollar would not have a significant impact on comprehensive loss.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk consists of the balance of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investment, and receivables at March 31, 2024. The cash is held in a large Canadian financial institution, short-term investments are GICs held with a major financial institution all of whom have strong credit ratings from a primary credit rating institution. There is no risk associated with receivables as this is Goods and Services Tax ("GST") due from the Canadian Government.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

(a) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.

(b) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

Due to the short-term nature of the Company's financial instruments fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values as of March 31, 2024. Future cash flows from interest income on cash will be affected by interest rate fluctuations. The Company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an investment policy that focuses primarily on the preservation of capital and liquidity.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments. All the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

e) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in pricing may be significant.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Key management includes those individuals having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. The Company incurred the following expenses charged by key management personnel and companies controlled by key management personnel during the period ended March 31:

	2024	2023
Consulting, management, exploration and professional fees charged by officers and directors and corporations under their control	$ 184,808	$ 199,519

Key management personnel were not paid any post-employment benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the respective periods.

At March 31, 2024, the Company had a total amounts due to related parties of $377,470 (December 31, 2023 - $377,470) classified within accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, due on demand, and bear no interest.

11. COMMITMENTS

The Company has management and consulting contracts with Adrian Hobkirk, a director and CEO of the Company, a company controlled by Christopher Cherry, a director and CFO of the Company, Fernando Villarroell, a director and COO of the Company and director agreements with Gordon Neal, Alison Dai and Yia Hua Dai. The Company pays or accrues the CEO USD$22,000 per month, the CFO $18,750 and the COO US$12,500 per month. The director agreements range from CAD$2,500 to GPB2,500 per month. These contracts remain in force on a continuous basis and can be terminated by the Company with notice. If termination of services is without cause and due to a change of control, the Company will be obligated to pay up to 24 months of service fees to all parties.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is an exploration stage company and this involves a high degree of risk. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of share capital. The Company does not use other sources of financing that require fixed payments of interest and principal as the Company does not generate cash flow from current operations. Accordingly, the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's exploration activities on its exploration and evaluation assets. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet its strategic goals. The Company monitors actual expenses to budget all exploration projects and overhead to manage costs, commitments and exploration activities.

The Company has in the past invested its capital in liquid investments to obtain adequate returns. The investment decision is based on cash management to ensure working capital is available to meet the Company's short-term obligations while maximizing liquidity and returns of unused capital.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this financing due to uncertain economic conditions. The Company believes that it will be able to raise sufficient funds from share issuances to fund its working capital for the coming year. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates as a single segment, being the exploration and evaluation assets in Argentina; which is where all long-lived assets are located.

14. SUPPLEMENT DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The Company did not pay any cash for interest or income tax for the period ended March 31 2024 and 2023.

During the period ended March 31, 2024, the Company had no non-cash transactions.

During the period ended March 31, 2023, the Company had no non-cash transactions.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to March 31, 2024, the Company announced a private placement and issued 10 million units at $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,000,000. Each unit will consist of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one additional common share at $0.40 for five years from the date of closing of the private placement. The Company will pay a commission on a portion of the private placement. As at March 31, 2024, the Company had received proceeds of $500,000 towards the private placement.