CARSON RIVER VENTURES CORP.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

August 29, 2023

CARSON RIVER VENTURES CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	June 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash		$ 283,348	$ 673,389
Deposits		15,494	-
GST/HST recoverable		856	-
		299,698	673,389
Non-current Assets:			
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	444,201	138,719
		$ 743,899	$ 812,108
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	$ 88,351	$ 110,772
Related party payable	8	45,500	10,500
		133,851	121,272
Shareholders' Equity:			
Share capital	6	1,163,229	963,229
Share subscriptions		23,985	-
Deficit		(577,166)	(272,393)
		610,048	690,836
		$ 743,899	$ 812,108

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

"*Jeffrey Cocks*" — Director

"*Christopher Hobbs*" — Director

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

CARSON RIVER VENTURES CORP
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Three months ended June 30, 2023	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Nine months ended June 30, 2023	Nine months ended June 30, 2022
Expenses:					
Audit and accounting		$ -	$ -	$ 44,632	$ -
Consulting		-	-	94,903	-
Management fees	8	30,000	30,000	90,000	30,000
Office and administration		8,290	51	77,289	163
Legal		-	-	3,105	14,630
Transfer agent and filing fees		3,059	6,221	13,877	54,092
Travel		-	-	1,173	-
Loss before other items		(41,349)	(36,272)	(324,979)	(98,885)
Foreign exchange gain		4,306	-	20,206	-
Net and comprehensive loss		$ (37,043)	$ (36,272)	$ (304,773)	$ (98,885)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		20,995,000	8,695,000	20,425,657	8,695,000

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

CARSON RIVER VENTURES CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited-Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine months ended June 30, 2023	Nine months ended June 30, 2022
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$ (304,773)	$ (98,885)
Non-cash items		
Foreign exchange	(76)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Amounts receivable	(856)	(2,852)
Deposits	(15,494)	4,600
Share subscription receivable	-	128,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	66,016	-
Due to related parties	35,000	22,500
	(220,183)	53,363
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	(193,843)	-
	(193,843)	-
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Subscriptions received	23,985	-
Special warrants returned for cancellation	-	(250)
	23,985	(250)
Increase (decrease) in cash during the period	(390,041)	53,113
Cash, beginning of the period	673,389	295,531
Cash, end of the period	**$ 283,348**	**$ 348,644**

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
NON CASH TRANSACTIONS		
Shares issued for assets	$ 200,000	$ -

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

CARSON RIVER VENTURES CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited-Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Special Warrants	Subscriptions Received	Deficit	Total equity
Balance at September 30, 2021	7,330,000	$ 495,500	$ 40,480	$ -	$ (95,360)	$ 440,620
Special warrants returned for cancellation	-	-	(250)	-	-	(250)
Conversion of special warrants	1,115,000	40,230	(40,230)	-	-	-
Shares issued for exploration property	250,000	12,500	-	-	-	12,500
Net loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	(98,885)	(98,885)
Balance at June 30, 2022	8,695,000	$ 548,230	$ -	$ -	$ (194,245)	$ 353,985
Balance at September 30, 2022	16,995,000	$ 963,229	$ -	$ -	$ (272,393)	$ 690,836
Shares issued for exploration property	4,000,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Obligation to issue shares	-	-	-	23,985	-	23,985
Net loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2023	-	-	-	-	(304,773)	(304,773)
Balance at June 30, 2023	**20,995,000**	**$ 1,163,229**	**$ -**	**$ 23,985**	**$ (577,166)**	**$ 610,048**

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

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Carson River Ventures Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on January 19, 2021, under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company's principal activity is the identification, exploration and evaluation, as well as exploration of mineral properties once acquired. On February 7, 2022, the Company's common shares commenced trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") under the symbol "CRIV". The head office, principal address, and the registered and records office of the Company are located at Suite 820 - 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Different basis of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. This could have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. As at June 30, 2023, the Company had not advanced its exploration and evaluation assets to commercial production and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations and has accumulated losses of $577,166. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its exploration activities on its exploration and evaluation assets and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital to meet current and future obligations. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors for issue on August 29, 2023.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis, except for cash flow information, and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Basis of consolidation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Carson River Ventures Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Novo Lithium Argentina, SRL. ("Novo") incorporated in Argentina. A subsidiary is an entity which the Company controls by having the power to govern the financial and operating policies. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. A subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

Functional and presentation currency

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company and Novo.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss attributable to the common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to the owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Because the Company incurred net losses, the effect of dilutive instruments would be anti-dilutive and therefore diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share.

Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into Canadian dollars on the following basis:

- Monetary assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date;
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities at the rates of exchange in effect on the respective dates of transactions; and,
- Revenues and expenses (excluding depreciation, which is translated at the same rate as the related asset), at the exchange rates in effect on the date of the transaction.

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

Financial instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments into the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive loss (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading 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. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held-for-trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	**Classification**
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Related party payable	Amortized cost

Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) FVTOCI; or (iii) FVTPL. The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed.

All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Cash is measured at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets
IFRS 9 uses the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. The credit loss model groups receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics and days past due in order to estimate bad debts. The ECL model applies to the Company's receivables.

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) FVTPL; or (ii) other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Accounts payable and due to related parties are classified under other financial liabilities and carried on the statement of financial position at amortized cost.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and/or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Share-based payments
Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the reserves. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of common shares issued in private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and was valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded to reserves.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses and costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity. Option payments are considered acquisition costs provided that the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

Property option agreements are exercisable entirely at the option of the optionee. Therefore, option payments (or recoveries) are recorded when payment is made (or received) and are not accrued.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. The Company capitalizes costs to specific blocks of claims or areas of geological interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

After technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a resource are demonstrable, the Company stops capitalizing expenditures for the applicable block of claims or geological area of interest and tests the asset for impairment. The capitalized balance, net of any impairment recognized, is then reclassified to either tangible or intangible development assets according to the nature of the asset.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of restoration costs, are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period incurred.

The costs of restoration projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset and liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Use of estimates and judgment:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods including the following:

i) The measurement of income taxes payable and deferred tax assets and liabilities requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. Deferred tax assets require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable income in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets.

The most significant judgements applying to the Company's financial statements include:

i) The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty;
ii) the classification of financial instruments;
iii) the determination of the functional currency; and
iv) whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets

4. Acquisition of Novo Lithium Argentina, SRL

On November 4, 2022, the Company entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement (the "Novo Agreement") to acquire Novo Lithium Argentina, SRL, an Argentina corporation that holds six mining concessions (the "Novo Properties") in the province of Catamarca, Argentina. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in Novo and the Novo Properties under the terms of a share purchase agreement with five individuals for a purchase price of $285,000 (the "Consideration"), payable by $85,000 in cash and the issuance of 4,000,000 common shares of the Company. The Company determined that Novo did not meet the criteria for a business primarily due to lack of processes and operations and accordingly the transaction was recorded as an asset acquisition under IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*.

The acquisition was recorded at the following fair values:

Consideration		
Consideration paid in shares with a fair value of $0.05 per share	$	200,000
Cash paid		85,000
	$	285,000

Assets less liabilities acquired		
Advances and deposits	$	36,120
Accounts payable and accruals		(30,643)
Exploration and evaluation asset		279,523
	$	285,000

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Period ended June 30, 2023		Chucker Property		Novo Properties		Total
Balance, September 30, 2022	$	38,426	$	-	$	38,426
Additions:						
Acquisition costs		-		279,523		279,523
Annual Lease		13,533		-		13,533
		51,959		279,523		331,482
Balance, September 30, 2022		100,293		-		100,293
Additions:						
Geologist fees, expenses and assays		12,426		-		12,426
		112,719		-		112,719
Balance, end of the period	**$**	**164,678**	**$**	**279,523**	**$**	**444,201**

Year ended September 30, 2022		Chucker Property		Novo Properties		Total
Acquisition costs, September 30, 2021	$	12,219	$	-	$	12,219
Additions:						
Shares issued for property		26,207		-		26,207
		38,426		-		38,426
Deferred exploration costs, September 30, 2021		11,849		-		11,849
Additions:						
Geologist fees, expenses and assays		88,444				88,444
		100,293		-		100,293
Balance, end of the year	**$**	**138,719**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**138,719**

Chucker Property

On January 20, 2021, the Company entered into an Exploration Lease with Option to Purchase Agreement, whereby the Company was granted an exploration lease with the exclusive Option to acquire a 100% interest in the Chucker Property, subject to a 1.5% NSR, for consideration to be satisfied by a combination of cash payments and the issuance of common shares. The Chucker Property is located in the Silver Star Mining District, within Mineral County, Nevada, in the Walker Lane gold trend. The agreement has an initial term of 10 years, and the Company has the right to extend for two additional terms of 10 years each.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

In exchange for the exploration lease, the Company agreed to issue an aggregate of 250,000 Common Shares to the optionor within five business days of the Company's commencement of trading on the CSE. On February 14, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 250,000 Common Shares to the optionor with a fair value of $0.05 per common share. In addition, the Company agreed to pay the sum of $12,219 (US$10,000 (paid)) representing the lease payment for the first year within 90 days of execution of the Exploration Lease with Option to Purchase Agreement and make annual lease payments of US$10,000 to the optionor thereafter.

The option to acquire 100% of the Chucker Property is exercisable by the Company by making a one-time cash payment in the amount of US$200,000.

Should the Company elect to exercise the option to purchase the Chucker Property, the annual lease payment(s) paid will not be credited against the purchase price. Further, the Company will not be obligated to pay any lease payments subsequent to the exercise and closing of the purchase of the Chucker Property from the optionor.

Upon exercise of the option and the payment of US$200,000, the Company shall own the Chucker Property, subject to the 1.5% NSR payable to the optionor, one-half of a percent (0.5%) of the NSR may be purchased by the Company from the optionor at any time prior to commencement of commercial production for a cash payment of US$200,000.

Novo Properties

On November 4, 2022, pursuant to the terms of the Novo Agreement, the Company acquired six mining concessions totaling approximately 16,274 hectares located in the Catamarca Province of Argentina (the "Novo Properties"). The Novo Properties include four concessions totaling 12,901 hectares located in the southern region of the Antofalla Salar, and two concessions totaling 3,373 hectares located south of the Hombre Muerto Salar. The Company allocated $279,523 of the total Consideration cost to the cost of the Novo Properties (Note 4).

6. Share Capital

Authorized: An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued:

As at June 30, 2023, the Company had 20,995,000 Common Shares issued and outstanding valued at $1,163,229 (September 30, 2022: 16,995,000 Common Shares valued at $963,229)

On November 4, 2022, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $0.05 per share as the payment for the acquisition of Novo Lithium Argentina, SRL.

Shares subscribed:

As at June 30, 2023, the Company received a total of $23,985 in subscription to 39,967 Units, these units were issued on August 1, 2023 (Note 11).

Warrants

	Warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Expiry date
Balance June 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022	4,150,000	$ 0.10	August 12, 2025

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

A summary of warrants outstanding and exercisable as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Outstanding and exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date
4,150,000	$0.10	August 12, 2025

At June 30, 2023, the remaining contractual life of the outstanding share-purchase warrants was 2.12 years.

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	June 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Accrued liabilities	$ 43,495	$ 110,772
Accounts payable	44,856	-
	$ 88,351	$ 110,772

8. Related Party Transactions

The following amounts were due to related parties as at June 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022:

	June 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Companies controlled by a director of the Company	$ 25,500	$ 5,500
Officers and directors of the Company	20,000	5,000
	$ 45,500	$ 10,500

The Company's key management personnel consist of the Company's directors and officers. Key management compensation for the period ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 consisted of the following:

During the nine months ended June 30, 2023, $45,000 in management fees was accrued or paid to a company controlled by a director and officer of the Company (June 30, 2022 - $30,000).

During the nine months ended June 30, 2023, $45,000 in management fees was accrued or paid to an officer and a director of the Company (June 30, 2022 - $Nil).

9. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument-related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash and receivables. The Company limits the exposure to credit risk by only investing its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions and advancing funds to parties that management believes will make the necessary repayments.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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 has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash. Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. As at June 30, 2023, the Company was exposed to foreign currency risk through the following financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign source currencies, converted to Canadian Dollars at the prevailing rate at the end of the reporting period.

June 30, 2023				
	CAD equivalent	Currency	+/- 10% Fluctuation Increase / (Decrease)	
Cash	$ 6,001	ARS	$ 600	$ (600)
Deposits	15,494	ARS	1,549	(1,549)
Accounts payable	(38,247)	ARS	(3,825)	3,825
Total	$ (16,752)	ARS	$ (1,676)	$ 1,676

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amount due to their short terms of maturity. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments classified as level 1 include cash.

10. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital, consisting of share and working capital, in a manner consistent with the risk characteristic of the assets it holds. All sources of financing are analyzed by management and approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to support the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets and to sustain future development of its business. The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through preparing short-term and long-term cash flow analysis to ensure an adequate amount of liquidity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

11. Subsequent Events

On August 1, 2023, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement offering by issuing 10,900,000 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.06 per Unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of $654,000, of which $23,985 were received during the quarter ended June 30, 2023 (Note 6).

Each Unit consisted of one common share (the "Share") in the capital of the Company and one-half of a non-transferable Share purchase warrant (the "Warrant"). Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional Share for a period of 24 months from the date of issuance at an exercise price of $0.10 per additional Share.

In connection with the closing of the Private Placement, the Company paid cash finder's fees in the aggregate amount of $13,866. No securities were paid to any finders in connection with the Private Placement.