

LATIN AMERICAN MINERALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Unaudited)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

LATIN AMERICAN MINERALS INC.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT MARCH 31, 2009 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008
(Unaudited)

Nature of Operations and Going Concern *(Note 1)*

	March 31 2009	December 31 2008
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,998,337	\$ 3,992,332
Accounts receivable	36,821	25,524
Prepaid expenses	<u>192,641</u>	<u>184,220</u>
	3,227,799	4,202,076
Field & Office Equipment <i>(Note 7)</i>	544,850	591,896
Mineral Properties <i>(Note 6)</i>	<u>6,060,653</u>	<u>5,484,786</u>
	<u>\$ 9,833,302</u>	<u>\$ 10,278,758</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 373,522	\$ 322,126
Due to related parties <i>(Note 9c)</i>	<u>29,214</u>	<u>15,112</u>
	<u>402,736</u>	<u>337,238</u>
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital <i>(Note 8)</i>	17,292,920	17,292,920
Contributed surplus <i>(Notes 8c and 8d)</i>	7,246,606	7,195,604
Deficit	<u>(15,108,960)</u>	<u>(14,547,004)</u>
	<u>9,430,566</u>	<u>9,941,520</u>
	<u>\$ 9,833,302</u>	<u>\$ 10,278,758</u>

On behalf of the Board:

"David Wahl" Director "Harvey McKenzie" Director

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

LATIN AMERICAN MINERALS INC.*(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, AND DEFICIT**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2009 and 2008

(Unaudited)

	2009	2008
Administrative expenses	\$ 229,193	\$ 273,255
Amortization	68,951	35,378
Consulting fees <i>(Notes 9a, 9d and 9e)</i>	112,510	84,602
Professional fees <i>(Notes 9c)</i>	110,254	212,802
Salaries and staff costs	54,272	117,915
Stock based compensation <i>(Note 8b)</i>	<u>39,965</u>	<u>436,945</u>
	<u>615,145</u>	<u>1,160,897</u>
OTHER ITEMS		
Interest income	(8,994)	(56,432)
Foreign exchange gain	<u>(44,195)</u>	<u>(400,324)</u>
	<u>(53,189)</u>	<u>(456,756)</u>
Net loss and comprehensive loss	561,956	704,141
Deficit, beginning of the year	<u>14,547,004</u>	<u>7,269,400</u>
Deficit, end of the year	<u>\$ 15,108,960</u>	<u>\$ 7,973,541</u>
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.015
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	62,371,525	47,149,955

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

LATIN AMERICAN MINERALS INC.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2009 and 2008
(Unaudited)

	2009	2008
OPERATIONS:		
Net loss for the period	\$ (561,956)	\$ (704,141)
Adjust for non-cash items:		
Amortization	68,951	35,378
Stock based compensation	39,965	436,945
Foreign exchange gain	<u>(44,195)</u>	<u>(400,323)</u>
	(497,234)	(643,141)
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Increase in accounts receivable	(11,298)	(12,027)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(8,421)	(2,082)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	51,394	176,275
Increase (decrease) in due to related parties	<u>14,102</u>	<u>(114,114)</u>
	<u>(451,458)</u>	<u>(584,089)</u>
FINANCING:		
Exercise of stock options and warrants	<u>-</u>	<u>8,850</u>
INVESTING:		
Acquisition of equipment	(21,904)	(196,608)
Acquisition of mineral properties	(43,738)	-
Deferred exploration and development costs	<u>(530,617)</u>	<u>(1,919,498)</u>
	<u>(596,259)</u>	<u>(2,116,106)</u>
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	<u>53,722</u>	<u>413,018</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(993,995)	(2,278,327)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	<u>3,992,332</u>	<u>7,923,701</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 2,998,337	\$ 5,645,374
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Interest expense paid in cash	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid in cash	-	-

Refer to Note 11 for additional information on non-cash transactions.

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

LATIN AMERICAN MINERALS INC.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2009 and 2008
(Unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Latin American Minerals Inc. (“Latin” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on December 9, 2003. Effective April 4, 2006, the Company graduated from a Capital Pool Company (“CPC”) listing to a Tier 2 Mining Issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSX-V” or “Exchange”). Its principal business activities are the exploration and development of resource properties. The Company has a 95% owned subsidiary in Argentina known as Latin American Minerals Argentina S.A. and a 100% owned subsidiary in Paraguay known as Latin American Minerals Paraguay S.A. and a 100% owned subsidiary in Colombia known as Latin American Minerals Colombia S.A.

The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its resource properties and has not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for resource properties and related deferred exploration costs are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Certain conditions, described below, currently exist which cast doubt upon the validity of this assumption.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2009, the Company incurred a loss of \$561,956, (2008 - \$704,141) and at March 31, 2009, the Company had working capital of \$2,825,063, (2008- \$5,559,109) and an accumulated deficit of \$15,108,960, (2008 - \$7,973,541). The Company has incurred losses since inception. The Company’s continuing operations are dependent upon the ability of the Company to raise additional financing or enter into joint ventures or other arrangements on its resource properties. Should the Company not be able to continue to operate as a going concern, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported results from operations.

The recoverability of amounts shown as mineral properties and deferred charges is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the Company’s ability to obtain financing to develop the properties, and the ultimate realization of profits through future production or sale of properties. These and other uncertainties could adversely affect the future carrying value of mineral properties and deferred charges.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and reflected the following significant accounting policies:

a) Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company’s subsidiaries, Latin American Minerals Argentina S.A., Latin American Minerals Paraguay S.A., and Latin American Minerals Colombia S.A.

These subsidiaries earn no revenue and can only be sustained by receiving funds from the Company. In accordance, the Company uses the temporal method of foreign currency translation (Note 2k) to account for its integrated subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of deposits in banks and term deposits with an original maturity of less than three months.

c) Reclamation and Closure Costs

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual or legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operations of the assets. Initially, a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the corresponding asset retirement cost is added to the carrying amount of that asset and the cost is amortized as an expense over the economic life of the related asset. Following the initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. The present value of the reclamation liabilities may be subject to change based on management's current estimates, changes in remediation technology, or changes to the applicable laws and regulations by regulatory authorities, which affects the ultimate cost of remediation and reclamation.

As at March 31, 2009, the Company did not have any asset retirement obligations.

d) Mineral Properties

The Company is in the exploration stage and defers all expenditures related to its mineral properties until such time as the property is put into commercial production, sold or abandoned. Under this method, the amounts reported represents costs incurred to date less amounts amortized and/or written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

If the property is put into commercial production, the expenditures will be depleted based upon the proven reserves available. If the property is sold or abandoned, then the expenditure will be charged to operations. The Company does not accrue the estimated future costs of maintaining in good standing its mineral properties.

In the event that reserves are determined, the carrying values of mineral property interests, on a property-by-property basis, will be reviewed by management at least annually to determine if they have become impaired. If impairment is deemed to exist, then the mineral property will be written down to its net recoverable value. The ultimate recoverability of the amounts capitalized is dependent upon the identification of economically recoverable ore reserves, the Company's ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development and to realize profitable production and proceeds from the disposition thereof. Management's estimates of recoverability of the Company's investment will be based on current conditions. However, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term, which could adversely affect management's estimates and may result in future write-downs of the capitalized property carrying values.

e) Loss per Share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is determined using the treasury method. All outstanding options and warrants are anti-dilutive, and therefore have no effect on determination of loss per share.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash or cash equivalents, receivables, prepaid expenses, payables, and amount due to related parties. All of the Company's cash and equivalents are designated as held to maturity investments. The Company's interest and other receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as loans and receivables.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying value due to their short term nature.

g) Use of Estimates and Measurement Uncertainty

Estimates by management represent an integral component of financial statements prepared in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The estimates made in these financial statements reflect management's judgement based on past experiences, present conditions, and expectation of future events. Where estimates were made, the reported amounts for assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses may differ from the amounts that would otherwise be reflected if the ultimate outcome of all uncertainties and future events were known at the time these financial statements were prepared. Significant estimates include the recoverability of mineral properties and deferred charges, the physical and economic lives of equipment, and the variables in calculating the fair value of stock based compensation.

h) Income Taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying amount on the balance sheets are used to calculate future income tax liabilities or assets. Future income tax liabilities or assets are calculated using substantively enacted tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in a tax rate is recognized in income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. The recognition of future benefits is limited to the extent that the realization of such benefits is more likely than not.

i) Long-Lived Assets Impairment

Long-lived assets of the Company are reviewed when changes in circumstances suggest their carrying value has become impaired. Management considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the future projected cash flows from related operations (undiscounted and without interest charges). If impairment is deemed to exist, the assets will be written down to their fair value.

j) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has an incentive stock option plan. The Company has adopted the recommendation of CICA Handbook Section 3870 – "Stock Based Compensation and Other Stock Based Payments" to account for stock based transactions with employees, directors, and outside consultants. Accordingly, the fair value of stock options is charged to operations as appropriate, with an offsetting credit to contributed surplus. The fair value of stock options which vest immediately is recorded at the date of grant; the fair value of options that vest in future is recognized on a graded basis over the vesting period. Any consideration received on exercise of stock options together with the related portion of contributed surplus is credited to share capital. The fair value of stock options is assessed using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company uses the temporal method of foreign currency translation to account for its integrated subsidiaries. Balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollar equivalents as follows:

- i. Monetary assets and liabilities at year-end rates
- ii. All other assets and liabilities at historical rates;
- iii. Revenue and expense transactions at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the year, except for amortization which is translated at historical rates.

Exchange gains or losses arising on these translations are charged to operations as incurred.

l) Field & Office Equipment

Field and office equipment are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

m) Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures for the period ended March 31, 2008 have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the following new accounting principles:

- (a) CICA Handbook section 1535: This section establishes standards for discussing information about the Company's capital and how it is managed. Disclosure and presentation requirements pertaining to this section is contained in note5;
- (b) CICA Handbook Section 1400: This modified section set out general standards of financial statements presentation that require management make assessment of the Company's ability to continue its operations over at least but not limited to, a period of 12 months from the balance sheet date.
- (c) CICA Handbook section 3064: This modified section amended standards for accounting for goodwill, other intangible assets and research and development costs.

The adoption of these new accounting pronouncements had no material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

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4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In 2006, Canada's Accounting Standards Board ratified a strategic plan that will result in Canadian GAAP, as used by public companies, being evolved and converged with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) over a transitional period to be complete by 2011. The Company will be required to report using the converged standards effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Canadian GAAP will be converged with IFRS through a combination of two methods: as current joint-convergence projects of the United States' Financial Accounting Standards Board and the International Accounting Standards Board are agreed upon, they will be adopted by Canada's Accounting Standards Board and may be introduced in Canada before the complete changeover to IFRS. Also the United States' Financial Accounting Standards Board and the International Accounting Standards Board have completed a joint-project on business combinations and non-controlling interests. As the International Accounting Standards Board currently, and expectedly, has projects underway that should result in new pronouncements that continue to evolve IFRS, and as this Canadian convergence initiative is in an early stage as of the date of these consolidated financial statements, it is premature to currently assess the impact of the Canadian initiative on the Company.

5. 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 capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes cash and cash equivalents and shareholders' equity. As described in Note 1 significant amounts of capital will be required to fund the costs to complete the exploration of its mineral properties, and to define and develop the resources. The Company prepares short term project funding requirements which are reviewed by management periodically and taken in to account in determining the funding activities required to meet the Company's objectives.

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES

A summary of resource properties and deferred exploration costs is as follows:

	December 31, 2008	Acquisition Cost	Deferred Exploration	March 31, 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tendal La Rioja (ii)	1			1
Paso Yobai (iii)	5,128,677	28,287	271,640	5,416,804
Salares	238,089	10,295	123,875	371,759
Itapoty	129,819	4,342	137,926	272,088
	\$ 5,484,785	\$ 43,378	\$ 547,005	\$ 6,060,652

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6. MINERAL PROPERTIES (continued)

	December 31, 2007	Acquisition Cost	Deferred Exploration	Write-down of Mineral Properties	December 31, 2008
La Carolina (i)	\$ -	145,511	\$ 180,214	\$ (325,725)	\$ -
Tendal La Rioja (ii)	1,145,716	98,727	1,844,739	(3,089,181)	1
Paso Yobai (iii)	2,371,379	650,163	2,107,135	-	5,128,677
La Esmeralda (iv)	22,759	323	542,821	(565,903)	-
Itapoty (v)	-	9,538	120,281	-	129,819
Salares (vi)	-	32,422	205,667	-	238,089
	<u>\$ 3,539,854</u>	<u>\$ 936,684</u>	<u>\$ 5,000,857</u>	<u>\$ (3,980,809)</u>	<u>\$ 5,496,586</u>

(i) La Carolina

The Company has written off this property as a result of anti-mining laws enacted in the province of San Luis in 2008.

(ii) Tendal La Rioja

On January 31, 2007, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Tendal zinc-silver property in La Rioja Province of Argentina for \$52,000 and 200,000 common shares of the Company. The property comprises four concessions covering 24,296 hectares. Subsequently, the Company acquired 2 more concessions with an additional 36 hectares and have made payments totalling US \$90,000 with an additional payment of US \$30,000 due on April 2, 2008 which was paid. The Company has written down the property to \$1 as a result of the weak zinc markets.

(iii) Paso Yobai

On February 21, 2007, the Company entered into two option agreements for 70% interests in two mining concessions. The Paso Yobai Project includes the Minera Guira mining concession for which the 70% interest can be earned by payments of US \$2.1 million (CAD \$2.08 million) over 3 years plus 100,000 shares of the company (issued) and by expending US \$500,000 (CAD \$495,650) during the first year. The payment schedule is as follows:

- i) US \$10,000 upon signing of the agreement (paid);
- ii) US \$190,000 when the agreement took effect on April 16, 2007 (paid);
- iii) US \$50,000 on April 16, 2008 (paid)
- iv) US \$350,000 (CAD \$441,455) on April 18, 2009 (paid);
- v) US \$350,000 (CAD \$441,455) on October 18, 2009; and
- vi) US \$1,150,000 (CAD \$1,450,495) on April 18, 2010.

The Minas Paraguay concession requires cash payments of US \$1.9 million over 3 years plus company shares valued at US \$50,000 (paid by issuing 50,375 shares) and mining exploration expenditures of US \$750,000 over 2 years. Following is the payment schedule including subsequent amendments:

- i) US \$5,000 upon signing of the agreement (paid);
- ii) US \$45,000 when the agreement took effect on April 16, 2007 (paid);
- iii) US \$100,000 on April 18, 2008 amended to 114,149 shares (paid);
- iv) US \$350,000 (CAD \$441,455) on August 30, 2008 (paid);
- v) US \$350,000 (CAD \$441,455) on October 18, 2009; and
- vi) US \$1,150,000 (CAD \$1,450,495) on April 18 2010.

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6. MINERAL PROPERTIES (continued)

(iv) La Esmeralda

On October 29, 2007, the Company signed a heads of agreement to option a 100% interest in the 9,639 hectare Esmeralda gold project in the Pasto Department in Southern Colombia. After expending \$562,000 on the property in 2008 it was determined the project was uneconomical and the expenditures were written off.

(v) Itapoty

The Company has staked and optioned 1650 square kilometres in Paraguay that it has initiated diamond exploration thereon.

(vi) Salares

The Company has staked 93,000 hectares in the Cauchari Salt Lake region of Argentina.

7. FIELD AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	March 31, 2009 Net Book Value	December 31, 2008 Net Book Value
Field and Office Equipment	\$ 951,211	406,361	\$ 544,850	\$ 591,896

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized:		
Unlimited common shares without par value		
Issued and fully paid:		
Balance as at December 31, 2007	47,071,375	13,876,560
Acquisition of mineral property – La Carolina	175,000	99,750
Acquisition of mineral property – Paso Yobai	214,149	149,310
Exercise of warrants	1,533,000	570,130
Private placement	13,378,001	4,013,400
Warrants issued under private placement	-	(883,722)
Share issue costs	-	(532,557)
Balance as at December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009	<u>62,371,525</u>	<u>\$17,292,920</u>

LATIN AMERICAN MINERALS INC.
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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

On May 31, 2007, the Company completed a brokered private placement and issued 12,000,000 units comprised of 12,000,000 common shares and 6,000,000 warrants to acquire one common share at a price of \$1.25 per share, for gross proceeds of \$12,000,000. The warrants were exercisable up to May 31, 2008. A value of \$2,303,030 (\$0.38 per warrant) has been attributed to the warrants based on the Black-Scholes pricing model and has been credited to warrants within shareholders equity. As consideration for the underwritten private placement, the company paid a cash commission of \$912,190 and issued 720,000 warrants that were exercisable at a price of \$1.00 for 1 common share until May 31, 2008. A value of \$453,000 (\$0.69 per warrant) has been attributed to the warrants issued as commission using the Black-Scholes pricing model and recorded as share issue costs.

(a) Escrow

At March 31, 2008, there are 4,554,000 shares of the Company subject to a TSX-V required escrow agreement (the "Escrow Agreement") that may not be transferred, assigned or otherwise dealt with until they are released from escrow. On each subsequent April and November 4, an additional 1,518,000 shares can be released from escrow.

(b) Incentive Stock Options

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at March 31, 2009:

Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
100,000	100,000	\$0.66	April 12, 2011	2.05
590,000	590,000	\$0.25	October 18, 2011	2.55
957,500	957,500	\$0.40	January 5, 2012	2.77
125,000	125,000	\$0.91	May 4, 2012	3.09
1,580,000	1,580,000	\$1.20	June 5, 2012	3.18
150,000	150,000	\$0.81	July 25, 2012	3.32
788,500	788,500	\$0.65	January 21, 2013	3.82
1,602,500	801,250	\$0.15	September 22, 2013	4.50
5,893,500	5,092,250			4.00

A summary of the changes in the Company's stock options during the period is set out below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	3,817,500	\$ 0.81
Granted during the year	2,518,500	\$ 0.32
Cancelled during the year	(337,500)	\$ 0.87
Outstanding at Dec. 31, 2008	5,998,500	\$ 0.60
Cancelled during period	(105,000)	\$ 1.10
Issued but not vested	(801,250)	\$ 0.15
Total vested	5,092,250	\$ 0.66

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

On January 5, 2007, the Company issued 1,100,000 incentive stock options to directors and 95,000 incentive stock options to employees at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share. On May 1, 2007, the Company issued 125,000 incentive stock options to an officer of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.91. On June 4, 2007, the Company issued a further 1,805,000 incentive stock options to directors and officers and 105,000 incentive stock options to employees at an exercise price of \$1.20. On July 25, 2007, the Company issued 150,000 incentive stock options at \$0.81 to a director of the Company. On January 21 2008 the Company issued 738,500 incentive stock options to directors and officers and 110,000 incentive stock options to employees at an exercise price of \$0.60. On September 23, 2008 the Company issued 1,030,000 incentive stock options to directors and officers and 640,000 incentive stock options to employees at an exercise price of \$0.15.

The fair value of these options amounts to \$2,965,473; the first set of options vested over 24 months in equal tranches; the second set of options vested in 4 equal tranches over 18 months; the third set of options vested over 12 months in equal tranches, the fourth fifth and sixth set of options vest in 4 equal tranches over 24 months from their respective dates of issue. The options are being expensed over their respective vesting periods and credited to contributed surplus within shareholders' equity. For the quarter ended March 31, 2009, \$39,965 was expensed and \$1,512 was charged to the costs of mineral properties. The weighted average fair value of the options granted is \$0.60 per option.

With the cancellation of stock options, \$21,083 (2007- \$27,487) originally credited to contributed surplus has been transferred to share capital.

The fair value of options granted had been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Assumptions used are as follows: risk-free interest rates of 3.5% to 4%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 100% to 134%, and expected life of 3.25 years.

(c) Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes information about share purchase warrants outstanding at March 31, 2009:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
6,689,001	\$0.50	February 19, 2010	0.8 years
668,901	\$0.30	February 19, 2010	0.8 years
7,357,902			0.8 years

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

A summary of the changes in share purchase warrants during the period is set out below:

	Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance as at December 31, 2007	8,743,000	\$ 1.02
Issued during the year	7,357,902	\$ 0.48
Exercised during the year	(1,533,000)	\$ 0.25
Cancelled during the year	(7,210,000)	\$ 1.18
Balance as at December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009	7,357,902	\$ 0.48

The fair values of warrants issued during the year have been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Assumptions used are as follows: risk-free interest rate of 4%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 134%, and expected life of 1 year.

The fair value of these warrants amounts to \$1,030,151 and has been credited to contributed surplus within shareholders' equity. The weighted average fair value of the warrants granted is \$0.14 per warrant.

(d) Contributed Surplus

A summary of the changes in contributed surplus is set out below:

Balance as at December 31, 2007	\$ 5,431,515
Contributions from the options expensed	817,393
Contributions from options capitalized to resource properties	98,374
Contributions from the issuance of warrants	1,030,151
Transfer of fair value of stock options/warrants to share capital upon exercise	(181,829)
Balance as at December 31, 2008	\$ 7,195,604
Contributions from the options expensed	87,002
Balance as at March 31, 2009	\$7,262,606

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period, the Company incurred the following related party transactions:

(a) \$40,000 (2007 - \$40,000) in consulting and contract related fees pursuant to a services contract paid to Southampton & Associates, a firm controlled by the CEO of the Company.

(b) \$35,301 (2007 - \$28,000) in director fees to directors of the Company.

(c) \$58,814 (2007 - \$180,611) in legal fees to a law firm, Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, of which a partner is a director of the Company. At March 31, 2009, a total of \$29,214 (2008 - \$15,112) remained unpaid and was included in due to related parties.

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9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

- (d) \$39,000 (2007 - \$111,395) to a director and Senior VP of the Company pursuant to a service contract.
- (e) \$32,885 (2007 - \$37,500) in contract fees pursuant to a service contract paid to the CFO of the Company.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company uses various methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management identifies, evaluates and executes the hedging of financial risks.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. The company is primarily operates in Argentina and Paraguay. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company's risk management policy is to review its exposure to non-Canadian dollar forecast operating costs on a case by case basis. The majority of the Company's forecast operating cost is in Paraguayan Guaranis and Canadian dollars. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the year end is as follows: (000's)

	Assets \$	Liabilities \$
Argentinean Pesos	61	60
Paraguayan Guaranis	10	92
United States Dollars	1,124	72
	<u>1,195</u>	<u>224</u>

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10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Sensitivity

Based on the financial instruments held at March 31, 2009, had the Canadian Dollar weakened/strengthened by 5% against these foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the Company's post-tax loss for the year would have been \$56,000 higher/lower as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of non-Canadian dollar denominated financial instruments as detailed above. Equity would have been \$56,000 higher/lower had the Canadian Dollar weakened/strengthened by 5% as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of non-Canadian dollar denominated financial instruments.

(ii) Cash flow fair value interest rate risk

The Company does not have significant variable interest-bearing borrowings for which general rate fluctuations apply. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent of the funds invested in the Company's bank accounts.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to outstanding receivables.

It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining at all times sufficient cash, liquid investments and committed credit facilities to meet the Company's commitments as they arise. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

As at March 31, 2008, the Company had net working capital of \$\$2,825,063 and anticipates this is sufficient to provide 12 months of planned activity when augmented with anticipated other prospective cash sources.

(d) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The carrying value less impairment provision of accounts receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

11. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The significant non-cash transaction for the period was the Company incurring \$1,512 (\$nil in 2008) in mineral property costs through the allocation of stock option costs.

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12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Payment of US \$350,000 (CAD \$441,455) due on April 18, 2009 for the Paso Yobai Project (see Note 6(iii)) was made on April 16, 2009.