

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-50602

SOLITARIO RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

4251 Kipling St. Suite 390, Wheat Ridge, CO

(Address of principal executive offices)

(303) 534-1030

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

84-1285791

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

80033

(Zip Code)

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES [X] NO []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer []

Accelerated filer []

Non-accelerated filer [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

YES [] NO [X]

There were 29,606,992 shares of \$0.01 par value common stock outstanding as of May 8, 2007.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

SOLITARIO RESOURCES CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	March 31, <u>2007</u> (unaudited)	December 31, <u>2006</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,063	\$904
Joint venture receivable	199	88
Investments in marketable equity securities, at fair value	5,319	5,176
Prepaid expenses and other	<u>210</u>	<u>219</u>
Total current assets	8,791	6,387
Mineral properties, net	2,699	2,687
Investments in marketable equity securities, at fair value	16,182	15,728
Other assets	<u>181</u>	<u>236</u>
Total assets	<u>\$27,853</u>	<u>\$25,038</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 142	\$ 163
Deferred income taxes	1,764	1,652
Other	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
Total current liabilities	1,923	1,832
Deferred income taxes	3,918	4,131
Other	27	31
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares (none issued and outstanding March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006)	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized 50,000,000 shares (29,606,992 and 28,689,992 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively)	296	287
Additional paid-in capital	30,305	28,462
Accumulated deficit	(19,783)	(20,156)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>11,167</u>	<u>10,451</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>21,985</u>	<u>19,044</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$27,853</u>	<u>\$ 25,038</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

SOLITARIO RESOURCES CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Costs, expenses and other:		
Exploration expense	\$ 393	\$ 462
Depreciation and amortization	20	10
General and administrative	726	144
Management fees to Crown	-	86
Asset write downs	5	-
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	-	(9)
Interest income	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Total costs, expenses and other	(1,133)	(685)
Other income -gain on the sale of marketable equity securities	<u>2,068</u>	<u>-</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	935	(685)
Income tax (expense) benefit	<u>(562)</u>	<u>64</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 373</u>	<u>\$ (621)</u>
Earnings (loss) per common share:		
Basic	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	<u>29,028</u>	<u>27,976</u>
Diluted	<u>30,228</u>	<u>27,976</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

SOLITARIO RESOURCES CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	<u>Three months ended</u>	
	<u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 373	\$ (621)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	-	(9)
Depreciation and amortization	20	10
Amortization of prepaid consulting contract	20	-
Option expense from vesting	159	2
Asset write down	5	-
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	562	(64)
Gain on sale of marketable equity security	(2,068)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(102)	(74)
Accounts payable	(25)	10
Due to Crown Resources Corporation	<u>-</u>	<u>46</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,056)</u>	<u>(700)</u>
Investing activities:		
Additions to mineral properties	(17)	(28)
Additions to other assets	(11)	(10)
Proceeds from sale of marketable equity securities	2,645	-
Other	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>2,643</u>	<u>(38)</u>
Financing activities:		
Exercise of stock options for cash	<u>572</u>	<u>831</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>572</u>	<u>831</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,159	93
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	<u>904</u>	<u>2,120</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$3,063</u>	<u>\$2,213</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Business

Solitario is an exploration stage company with a focus on the acquisition of precious and base metal properties with exploration potential. Solitario acquires and holds a portfolio of exploration properties for future sale or joint venture prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Although its mineral properties may be developed in the future through a joint venture, Solitario has never developed a mineral property and Solitario does not anticipate developing any currently owned mineral properties on its own in the future. At March 31, 2007, Solitario's mineral properties are located in Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia and Peru. Solitario was incorporated in the state of Colorado on November 15, 1984 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Crown Resource Corp. of Colorado, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Crown Resources Corporation (individually and collectively, "Crown"). On July 26, 2004, Crown distributed its holdings of Solitario to its shareholders. Crown was acquired by Kinross Gold Corporation of Toronto, Canada ("Kinross") on August 31, 2006 upon the completion of a merger whereby Kinross acquired all of the outstanding shares of Crown common stock for 0.32 shares of Kinross common stock for each share of Crown common stock (the "Crown – Kinross merger"). Kinross currently owns less than one percent of Solitario outstanding common stock.

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Solitario for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are unaudited and are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. They do not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for annual financial statements, but in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring items, necessary for a fair presentation. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results, which may be achieved in the future or for the full year ending December 31, 2007.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto which are included in Solitario's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2006. The accounting policies set forth in those annual financial statements are the same as the accounting policies utilized in the preparation of these financial statements, except as modified for appropriate interim financial statement presentation. The unaudited financial statements include amounts that have been reclassified to conform to current presentation.

Recent developments

Solitario has a significant investment in Kinross Gold Corporation ("Kinross") at March 31, 2007, which consists of 1,542,920 shares of Kinross common stock. We received 1,942,920 shares in exchange for 6,071,626 shares of Crown common stock we owned on the date of the completion of a merger on August 31, 2006 whereby Kinross acquired all of the outstanding shares of Crown common stock for 0.32 shares of Kinross common stock per share of Crown common stock (the "Crown – Kinross merger"). During 2006, subsequent to the Crown – Kinross merger, Solitario sold 200,000 Kinross common shares for net proceeds of \$2,442,000. During the three months ended March 31, 2007 Solitario sold an additional 200,000 shares for net proceeds of \$2,645,000 and as of April 30, 2007, Solitario owns 1,542,000 shares of Kinross common stock which have a value of approximately \$20.6 million based upon the market price of \$13.33 per Kinross share. Any significant fluctuation in the market value of Kinross common shares could have a material impact on Solitario's liquidity and capital resources.

On April 24, 2007, Solitario signed the definitive agreement, the Shareholders Agreement Relating to the Pedra Branca Project in Brazil, (the "Shareholders Agreement") pursuant to the previously signed Pedra Branca Letter Agreement with Anglo Platinum, Ltd., ("Anglo Platinum") for the exploration and development of Solitario's Pedra Branca Project. Solitario's and Anglo Platinum's property interests will be held through the ownership of shares in a joint operating company that will hold a 100% interest in the mineral rights and other project assets. As part of the agreement, Anglo Platinum may earn a 51% interest in the Pedra Branca Project, by spending a total of \$7 million on exploration at Pedra Branca by February 28, 2010. Anglo Platinum can

earn an additional 9% interest in Pedra Branca (for a total of 60%) by completing either (i) a bankable feasibility study or (ii) spending an additional \$10.0 million on exploration or development. Anglo Platinum can also earn an additional 5% interest in Pedra Branca (for a total of 65%) by arranging for 100% financing to put the project into commercial production. Current plans call for approximately \$1.0 million in exploration expenditures for the ten month period ending October 31, 2007. Upon the completion of the aforementioned \$1.0 million in expenditures, Anglo Platinum will have earned a 15% interest in the joint operating company holding Pedra Branca mineral rights and Solitario will retain an 85% interest.

On March 24, 2007, Solitario signed a definitive agreement, the Framework Agreement for the Exploration and Potential Development of Mining Properties, (the "Framework Agreement") pursuant to the previously signed Bongará Letter Agreement with Votorantim Metais ("Votorantim") on Solitario's Bongará zinc project in Peru. Solitario's and Votorantim's property interests will be held through the ownership of shares in a joint operating company that will hold a 100% interest in the mineral rights and other project assets. Votorantim can earn up to a 70% interest in the project by funding an initial \$1.0 million exploration program (completed), by completing future annual exploration and development expenditures, and by making cash payments of \$100,000 on August 15, 2007 and \$200,000 on all subsequent annual anniversaries of that date until a production decision is made or the agreement is terminated. The option to earn the 70% interest can be exercised by Votorantim any time after the first year commitment by committing to place the project into production based upon a feasibility study. Additionally, Votorantim, in its sole discretion, may elect to terminate the option to earn the 70% interest at any time. The agreement calls for Votorantim to have minimum annual exploration and development expenditures of \$1.5 million in each of years two and three, and \$2.5 million in all subsequent years until a minimum of \$18.0 million has been expended by Votorantim. Votorantim will act as project operator. Once Votorantim has fully funded its \$18.0 million work commitment, it has further agreed to finance our 30% participating interest through production. Solitario will repay the loan facility through 50% of its cash flow distributions.

As a result of ongoing geologic and exploration activities including drilling, during the first three months of 2007 Solitario made the decision to drop our interest in the Purisima project in Mexico. Solitario recorded property abandonment and impairment expense of \$5,000 related to the write-off of the capitalized costs on this property during the three months ended March 31, 2007. During the first three months of 2007, Solitario capitalized \$17,000 related to initial staking and lease costs on the Santiago exploration project in Southern Peru. Any additional costs incurred for subsequent lease payments or exploration activities will be expensed as incurred.

On May 1, 2006 the government of Bolivia effectively nationalized its oil and gas production, by reducing the share of production a foreign owner of such assets may receive to 18%, and by ordering the Bolivian armed forces to forcibly occupy the country's largest gas fields. Solitario has a small mineral exploration program in Bolivia, covering two properties with total capital costs of approximately \$30,000. The action by the Bolivian government did not include mining assets and does not directly affect our operations or assets. Solitario will continue to monitor the actions of the Bolivian government for any future impact or potential impairment.

Employee stock compensation plans

On January 1, 2006 Solitario adopted the revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123, "Share Based Payments" ("SFAS No. 123R"). SFAS No. 123R requires public entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based upon the grant-date fair value of the award and requires that the cost be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award, which is generally the vesting period. The grant-date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be measured using option-pricing models adjusted for any unique characteristics of those instruments. Solitario computes the fair value of each option on the date of grant based upon the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term based upon historical data of past exercises of option awards and expected stock-price volatility based upon the historical quoted market prices of Solitario common stock as well as an estimate of forfeitures. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if other assumptions had been used, Solitario's recorded and pro-forma stock-based compensation expense could have been materially different from that reported.

a.) The 2006 Stock Option Incentive Plan

On June 27, 2006, Solitario's shareholders approved the 2006 Stock Option Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan"). Under the terms of the 2006 Plan, the Board of Directors may grant up to 2,800,000 options to Directors, officers and employees with exercise prices equal to the market price of Solitario's common stock. Under the 2006 Plan, the market price is defined as the volume weighted average trading price of such shares traded on The Toronto Stock Exchange for the five trading days immediately preceding the date on which the option is granted by the Board.

New Activity in the Quarter

On February 8, 2007, the Board of Directors granted 10,000 options in two grants under the 2006 Plan at an exercise price of Cdn\$4.38 per share, in accordance with the terms of the 2006 Plan. The quoted closing price of Solitario's common shares on February 8, 2007, the date of the grant was Cdn\$4.35. The options have a five-year contractual life and vest 25% on the date of the grant and 25% on each anniversary date for the next three years, and become fully vested on February 8, 2010. Solitario determined the that fair value of the 2006 Plan options granted on February 8, 2007 was \$17,000 as detailed in the table below.

<u>Grant Date</u>	<u>2/08/07</u>
Shares granted	10,000
Grant date fair value	\$17,000
Weighted average fair value	\$1.71
Risk-free interest rate	4.8%
Effective Life (1)	4 yrs
Expected volatility (2)	56%
Exchange rate (Cdn\$ to US\$) (3)	0.84551
Intrinsic value per share	-

(1) Based upon expected volatility and past historical exercise patterns.

(2) Expected volatility mirrors the historical volatility based upon the daily quoted stock price from the Toronto Stock Exchange over the four years prior to the date of grant.

(3) The exchange rate on the date of grant.

Solitario has elected cliff-vesting to recognize the fair value of all option grants over their vesting period, with 25% recognized immediately, and the remaining 75% over three years on a straight line basis, recognizing as stock option compensation expense an amount at least equal to the percentage of options vested at that date. Solitario has assumed a zero forfeiture rate and a zero dividend rate for all grants, based upon historical experience.

Solitario has recognized \$159,000 option compensation expense, net of deferred taxes of \$62,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007, from all option grants. This option compensation expense is included in general and administrative expense and Solitario has not capitalized any compensation expense related to its options under the 2006 Plan. The unrecognized compensation related to non-vested options of \$1,394,000 as of March 31, 2007 will be recognized over the remaining vesting period of the options.

As of March 31, 2007, options for 1,665,000 shares had been granted, options for 17,500 shares had been exercised, options for 52,500 shares had been forfeited, and options for 1,595,000 shares were outstanding of which 1,196,250 shares were vested and available for exercise. No options from the 2006 Plan were exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2007.

b.) The 1994 Stock Option Plan

Solitario adopted SFAS No. 123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective transition method for the Solitario Resources Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (the "1994 Plan"). Under this method, compensation cost is recognized for option grants prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based upon the grant-date fair value, estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123. Solitario recorded a charge of \$2,000 as compensation expense, which is included in general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2006, for options granted pursuant to the 1994 Plan prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006.

As of December 31, 2006, Solitario has no remaining unrecognized compensation expense, related to unvested stock options granted pursuant to the 1994 Plan and no compensation expense was recorded related to the 1994 Plan during the three months ended March 31, 2007.

As of March 31, 2007, Solitario has vested and outstanding options for 110,000 shares of its common stock that are exercisable at Cdn\$0.81 per share and that expire August 14, 2008 under the 1994 Plan. Under the 1994 Plan, these options were granted at option prices equal to the fair market value of the underlying common stock as quoted on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the date of grant. The 1994 Plan expired in 2004 and no additional shares may be granted pursuant to the 1994 Plan.

Options from the 1994 Plan for 917,000 shares were exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2007 for proceeds of \$572,000. The intrinsic value of the shares issued during the three months ended March 31, 2007 on the dates of exercise of options from the 2004 Plan was \$2,901,000. Options from the 1994 Plan for 1,030,000 shares were exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2006 for proceeds of \$831,000. The intrinsic value of the shares issued during the first three months of 2006 on the date of exercise of options from the 2004 Plan was 1,109,000.

c.) Summary of stock-based compensation plans

The following table summarizes the activity for stock options outstanding under the 1994 Plan and the 2006 Plan as of March 31, 2007, with exercise prices equal to the fair market value, as defined, on the date of grant and no restrictions on exercisability after vesting:

	Shares issuable on outstanding Options	Weighted average exercise Price (Cdn\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual term in years	Aggregate intrinsic value(1)
1994 Plan:				
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,027,000	\$0.74		
Exercised	(917,000)	\$0.73		
Outstanding at March 31, 2007	<u>110,000</u>	\$0.81	<u>1.4</u>	<u>\$367,000</u>
Exercisable at March 31, 2007	<u>110,000</u>	\$0.81	<u>1.4</u>	<u>\$367,000</u>
2006 Plan				
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,637,500	\$2.77		
Granted	10,000	\$4.38		
Forfeited	(52,500)	\$2.77		
Outstanding at March 31, 2007	<u>1,595,000</u>	\$2.78	<u>4.3</u>	<u>\$2,615,000</u>
Exercisable at March 31, 2007	<u>398,750</u>	\$2.78	<u>4.8</u>	<u>\$ 654,000</u>

(1)The intrinsic value at March 31, 2007 based upon the quoted market price of Cdn\$4.68 per share for our common stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange and an exchange ratio of 0.86286 Canadian dollars per United States dollar.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings and loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006.

Our potentially dilutive shares are related to outstanding common stock options. Diluted earnings per common share consider the impact of these potentially dilutive shares, except in periods of a loss because their inclusion would have an anti-dilutive effect. It also excludes those periods when the option exercise price exceeds the weighted average market price of a share of our common stock during the period. Approximately 1,210,000 of potential common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2006 because the effects were anti-dilutive.

The following table reconciles the number of shares in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2007:

	Income	Shares	Per share amount
Basic earnings per share	\$373,000	20,928,000	\$0.01
Effect of assumed exercise of options and issuance of shares (1)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Diluted earning per share	<u>\$373,000</u>	30,228,000	<u>\$0.01</u>

(1) Solitario utilizes the "Treasury Stock Method," whereby proceeds from the assumed exercise of options are assumed to be used to acquire shares at the average market price during the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Marketable equity securities

Solitario's investments in marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, which is based upon quoted prices of the securities owned. The cost of marketable equity securities sold is determined by the specific identification method. Changes in market value are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income within stockholders' equity, unless a decline in market value is considered other than temporary, in which case the decline is recognized as a loss in the consolidated statement of operations. Solitario had marketable equity securities with fair values of \$21,501,000 and \$20,904,000, respectively, and cost of \$3,323,000 and \$3,900,000, respectively, at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006. Solitario has accumulated other comprehensive income for unrealized holding gains of \$18,179,000 and \$17,005,000, respectively, net of deferred taxes of \$7,012,000 and \$6,554,000, respectively, at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 related to our marketable equity securities. Solitario sold 200,000 shares of its Kinross common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2007 for gross proceeds of \$2,645,000.

The following table represents changes in marketable equity securities (000's).

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Gross cash proceeds	\$ 2,645	\$ -
Cost	<u>577</u>	<u>-</u>
Gross gain on sale included in earnings during the period	2,068	-
Unrealized holding gain arising during the period included in other comprehensive income, net of tax of \$1,264 and \$2,373	1,978	3,712
Reclassification adjustment for net gains included in earnings during the period, net of tax of \$806	(1,262)	-

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 159, "The Fair Value Option For Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The provisions of SFAS 159 are effective for Solitario as of January 1, 2008. Solitario has not yet determined the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 157 "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. SFAS No. 157 clarifies that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability is a hypothetical transaction at a measurement date, considered from the prospective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. SFAS No. 157 states that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity specific measurement and that market assumptions should be based upon independent observations of the reporting entity over a reporting entity's observations about market participant

assumptions. SFAS No. 157 states that market participant assumptions should include risk, restrictions on asset sales, non-performance risk, but that quoted market prices for financial instruments should not be adjusted for the size of a position relative to trading volume (block discounts). SFAS No. 157 expands disclosures about, among other things, the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities in interim and annual periods, including the use of unobservable inputs, and the effect of fair value on earnings and changes in net assets. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Solitario adopted SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2007 and it has not had an impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes," ("FIN 48") an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Interpretation requires that the entities recognize in the financial statements, the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective beginning January 1, 2007 with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Solitario adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007 and it has not had an impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140" ("SFAS No. 155"). SFAS No. 155 resolves issues addressed in SFAS No. 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, "Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets." SFAS No. 155 became effective January 1, 2007 and is applicable based upon the nature and extent of any new derivatives entered into after that date. Solitario adopted SFAS No. 155 on January 1, 2007 and it has not had an impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

2. Comprehensive income (loss)

The following represents comprehensive income (loss) and its components:

(in thousands)	<u>Three months ended</u>	
	<u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net income (loss)	\$ 373	\$ (621)
Unrealized gain on marketable equity securities, net of related tax effects	<u>716</u>	<u>3,712</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$1,089</u>	<u>\$3,091</u>

3. Exploration Expense

The following items comprised exploration expense:

(in thousands)	<u>Three months ended</u>	
	<u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Geologic, drilling and assay	\$ 154	\$ 140
Field expenses	270	170
Administrative	195	197
Joint venture reimbursement	<u>(226)</u>	<u>(45)</u>
Total exploration costs	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>\$ 462</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, Pedra Branca work related to the Anglo agreement totaled \$226,000, compared to \$45,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006, which has been billed as a joint venture receivable.

4. Income Taxes

Solitario accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under SFAS No. 109, income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related to certain income and expenses recognized in different periods for financial and income tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred taxes also are recognized for operating losses and tax credits that are available to offset future taxable income and income taxes, respectively. A valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

In connection with the Bankruptcy of Crown in 2002 and Solitario's acquisition of Altoro Gold Corp. in 2000, Solitario had a greater than fifty percent change in ownership as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code ("Section 382"). Pursuant to Section 382, the amount of future taxable income available to be offset by Solitario's carryovers is limited to approximately \$614,000 per year.

Primarily as a result of the recognition of gain on Solitario's holdings of Crown warrants in prior years and subsequent increases in the value of Solitario's holdings of Kinross common stock (previously Crown common stock) recognized as other comprehensive income, Solitario estimated that its deferred tax liabilities exceeded its realizable deferred tax assets by \$5,682,000 and \$5,783,000 at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

During the first quarter of 2007, Solitario recorded \$562,000 deferred tax expense in the statement of operations, recorded a deferred tax expense of \$458,000 to other comprehensive income related to unrealized gains of \$1,175,000 on marketable equity securities and recorded a deferred tax benefit of \$1,121,000 to additional paid-in capital related to stock option compensation expense from the exercise of 917,000 options. During the first quarter of 2006, Solitario recorded \$64,000 and as a deferred tax benefit in the statement of operations and recorded deferred tax expense of \$2,373,000 to other comprehensive income related to unrealized gains of \$6,085,000 on marketable equity securities and recorded a deferred tax benefit of \$432,000 to additional paid-in capital related to stock option compensation expense from the exercise of 1,030,000 options during the first quarter of 2006.

5. Related Party Transactions

Crown Resources Corporation

Crown provided management and technical services to Solitario under a management and technical services agreement originally signed in April 1994 and modified in April 1999, December 2000 and July 2002. The agreement was terminated on August 31, 2006 upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger. Under the modified agreement we were billed by Crown for services at 25% of Crown's corporate administrative costs for executive and technical salaries, benefits and expenses, 50% of Crown's corporate administrative costs for financial management and reporting salaries, benefits, expenses and 75% of Crown's corporate administrative costs for investor relations salaries, benefits and expenses. In addition, we reimbursed Crown for direct out-of-pocket expenses. These allocations were based upon the estimated time and expenses spent by Crown management and employees on both Crown activities and Solitario activities. Our management believed these allocations were reasonable and the allocations were periodically reviewed by our management and approved by independent Board members of both Crown and Solitario. Management service fees were billed monthly, due on receipt and generally paid within thirty days. Management service fees incurred by us were \$86,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

On July 26, 2004, Crown completed a spin-off of our shares to its shareholders, whereby each Crown shareholder received 0.2169 shares of Solitario common stock for each Crown share they owned. As part of the spin-off, Crown retained 998,306 of Solitario shares for the benefit of Crown's warrant holders who would receive those shares when the warrant holders exercise their warrants. Subsequent to the spin-off, through August 31, 2006 when the Crown – Kinross merger was completed, Crown distributed 995,229 of these retained shares upon exercise of its warrants and the remaining 3,077 shares of our stock became the property of Kinross which is not a related party to Solitario.

Christopher E. Herald, and Mark E. Jones, III were directors of both Crown and Solitario until August 31, 2006 when they resigned as directors of Crown upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger. Stephen Webster and Brian Labadie were directors of both Crown and Solitario from June 27, 2006 to August 31, 2006, when they resigned as directors of Crown upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger. Christopher E. Herald, James R. Maronick and Walter H. Hunt were officers of both Crown and Solitario until August 31, 2006 when they resigned as officers of Crown upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger.

Mark Jones Consulting Agreement

On September 1, 2006, Solitario entered into a consulting agreement with Mark E. Jones, III, a director and vice-chairman of our Board of Directors. The consulting agreement has a two-year term. Under the agreement, Mr. Jones will advise Solitario matters of strategic direction, planning, and identification of corporate opportunities, when and as requested by Solitario. In consideration for the services to be performed, Mr. Jones has been paid a one time lump sum payment of \$160,000, plus he is entitled to receive pre-approved, documented expenses incurred in performance of the consulting services. We have charged \$20,000 for consulting expense, related to the agreement, which is included in general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007. We have recorded \$113,000 of prepaid expense related to Mr. Jones consulting agreement, which will be amortized over the term of the agreement.

TNR Gold Corp

On July 24, 2006, we exercised a warrant to purchase 500,000 shares of TNR Gold Corp. ("TNR") common stock by paying \$70,000. We recorded the cash paid and the fair value of the warrant on the date of exercise of \$12,000 as marketable equity securities. We received this warrant in July 2004 when we exchanged 500,000 shares of TNR Gold Corp ("TNR") common stock for 500,000 shares of TNR common stock that were not available to be publicly traded in Canada until November 28, 2004 and a warrant to purchase an additional 500,000 shares of TNR common stock for Cdn\$0.16 per share for a period of two years. The TNR shares are classified as marketable equity securities held for sale. As of December 31, 2006, we do not own warrants for the purchase of TNR shares. Previous to their exercise, the TNR warrants were recorded at fair market value based upon quoted prices and classified as derivative instruments. As of March 31, 2007, we own 1,000,000 shares of TNR with a fair value of \$224,000 based upon the quoted market price of TNR. We recorded a gain on derivative instruments of \$9,000 for the increase in the value of its warrants during the three months ended March 31, 2006. Christopher E. Herald, our CEO, is a member of the Board of Directors of TNR.

Kinross Merger Agreement

We entered into a Voting Agreement dated as of April 15, 2002 among Zoloto Investors, LP ("Zoloto") and Crown. Zoloto and Solitario were both shareholders of Crown (the "Signing Shareholders"). Pursuant to the Voting Agreement, Zoloto and Solitario agreed that each would vote its owned shares during the term of the Voting Agreement for the election of three designees of Zoloto and one designee of ours (the "Designee Directors") to the Board of Directors of Crown. The Signing Shareholders agreed that any shares received by either Signing Shareholder would be subject to the Voting Agreement during its term and any successor, assignee or transferee of shares from either Signing Shareholder would be subject to the terms of the Voting Agreement during its term. The Voting Agreement terminated on June 25, 2006.

Prior to the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger, we entered into a stockholder and voting agreement with Kinross, along with several Crown directors, Crown executive officers and entities affiliated with these directors and officers (collectively the "Signatories"), pursuant to which the Signatories voted all of the shares of Crown common stock owned by them in favor of the approval of the Crown – Kinross merger. On August 31, 2006, the shareholders of Crown approved the Crown – Kinross merger and all of Crown's common shares were converted to Kinross shares and the stockholder and voting agreement terminated.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Solitario for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, and Management's Discussion and Analysis contained in Solitario's Annual Report on Form 10K for the year ended December 31, 2006. Solitario's financial condition and results of operations are not necessarily indicative of what may be expected in future periods. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars are to U.S. dollars.

(a). Business Overview and Summary

We are an exploration stage company with a focus on the acquisition of precious and base metal properties with exploration potential. We acquire and hold a portfolio of exploration properties for future sale or joint venture prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Although our mineral properties may be developed in the future through a joint venture, we have never developed a mineral property and we do not anticipate developing any currently owned mineral properties on our own in the future. We were incorporated in the state of Colorado on November 15, 1984 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Crown. We have been actively involved in this business since 1993 and have in the past recorded revenues from joint venture payments and the sale of these properties on an infrequent basis, with the last significant revenues recorded in 2000 upon the sale of our Yanacocha property for \$6,000,000. We expect future revenues from joint venture payments or the sale of properties, if any, would also occur on an infrequent basis. At March 31, 2007 we had nine exploration properties in Peru, Bolivia, Mexico and Brazil. We are conducting exploration activities in all of those countries. On July 26, 2004, Crown completed a spin-off of its holdings of our shares to its shareholders, whereby each Crown shareholder received 0.2169 shares of our common stock for each Crown share they owned. Crown was acquired by Kinross upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger and Kinross currently owns less than one percent of our outstanding common stock.

Our principal expertise is in identifying mineral properties with promising mineral potential, acquiring these mineral properties and exploring them to enable us to sell or joint venture these properties prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Currently we have no mineral properties in development and we do not anticipate developing any currently owned properties on our own in the future. We currently own nine mineral properties under exploration and we own our Yanacocha royalty interest. Our goal is to discover economic deposits on our mineral properties and advance these deposits, either on our own or through joint ventures, up to the development stage (development activities include, among other things, the completion of a feasibility study, the identification of proven and probable reserves, as well as permitting and preparing a deposit for mining). At that point we would attempt to either sell our mineral properties or pursue their development through a joint venture with a partner that has expertise in mining operations.

In analyzing our activities, the most significant aspect relates to results of our exploration activities and those of our joint venture partners on a property-by-property basis. When our exploration activities, including drilling, sampling and geologic testing indicate a project may not be economic or contain sufficient geologic or economic potential we may impair or completely write-off the property. Another significant factor in the success or failure of our activities is the price of commodities. For example, when the price of gold is up, the value of gold-bearing mineral properties increases, however, it also becomes more difficult and expensive to locate and acquire new gold-bearing mineral properties with potential to have economic deposits.

The potential sale, joint venture or development through a joint venture of our mineral properties will occur, if at all, on an infrequent basis. Accordingly, while we conduct exploration activities, we need to maintain and replenish our capital resources. We have met our need for capital in the past through: (i) sale of properties, which last occurred in 2000 with the sale of our Yanacocha property for \$6,000,000; (ii) joint venture payments, which last occurred during the years from 1996 through 2000; (iii) investment in Kinross (previously Crown); (iv) issuance of common stock, including exercise of options, and through private placements; (v) and more recently as part of a strategic alliance with major mining companies. We have reduced our exposure to the costs of our exploration activities through the use of joint ventures. We anticipate these practices will continue for the foreseeable future although we expect that our primary funds will come from the sale of our investment in Kinross.

(b). Recent Developments

We have a significant investment in Kinross Gold Corporation ("Kinross") at March 31, 2007, which consists of 1,542,920 shares of Kinross common stock. We received 1,942,920 shares in exchange for 6,071,626 shares of Crown common stock we owned on the date of the completion of a merger on August 31, 2006 whereby Kinross acquired all of the outstanding shares of Crown common stock for 0.32 shares of Kinross common stock per share of Crown common stock (the "Crown – Kinross merger"). During 2006, subsequent to the Crown – Kinross merger, we sold 200,000 Kinross common shares for net proceeds of \$2,442,000. During the three months ended March 31, 2007 we sold an additional 200,000 shares for net proceeds of \$2,645,000 and as of April 30, 2007, we own 1,542,000 shares of Kinross common stock which have a value of approximately \$20.6 million based upon the market price of \$13.33 per Kinross share. Any significant fluctuation in the market value of Kinross common shares could have a material impact on our liquidity and capital resources.

On April 24, 2007, we signed the definitive agreement, the Shareholders Agreement Relating to the Pedra Branca Project in Brazil, (the "Shareholders Agreement") pursuant to the previously signed Pedra Branca Letter Agreement with Anglo Platinum for the exploration and development of our Pedra Branca Project. Solitario's and Anglo Platinum's property interests will be held through the ownership of shares in a joint operating company that will hold a 100% interest in the mineral rights and other project assets. As part of the agreement, Anglo Platinum may earn a 51% interest in the Pedra Branca Project, by spending a total of \$7 million on exploration at Pedra Branca by February 28, 2010. Anglo Platinum can earn an additional 9% interest in Pedra Branca (for a total of 60%) by completing either (i) a bankable feasibility study or (ii) spending an additional \$10.0 million on exploration or development. Anglo Platinum can also earn an additional 5% interest in Pedra Branca (for a total of 65%) by arranging for 100% financing to put the project into commercial production. Current plans call for approximately \$1.0 million in exploration expenditures for the ten month period ending October 31, 2007. Upon the completion of the aforementioned \$1.0 million in expenditures, Anglo Platinum will have earned a 15% interest in the joint operating company holding Pedra Branca mineral rights and we will retain an 85% interest.

On March 24, 2007, we signed a definitive agreement, the Framework Agreement for the Exploration and Potential Development of Mining Properties, (the "Framework Agreement") pursuant to the previously signed Bongará Letter Agreement with Votorantim Metais ("Votorantim") on our Bongará zinc project in Peru. Solitario's and Votorantim's property interests will be held through the ownership of shares in a joint operating company that will hold a 100% interest in the mineral rights and other project assets. Votorantim can earn up to a 70% interest in the project by funding an initial \$1.0 million exploration program (completed), by completing future annual exploration and development expenditures, and by making cash payments of \$100,000 on August 15, 2007 and \$200,000 on all subsequent annual anniversaries of that date until a production decision is made or the agreement is terminated. The option to earn the 70% interest can be exercised by Votorantim any time after the first year commitment by committing to place the project into production based upon a feasibility study. Additionally, Votorantim, in its sole discretion, may elect to terminate the option to earn the 70% interest at any time. The agreement calls for Votorantim to have minimum annual exploration and development expenditures of \$1.5 million in each of years two and three, and \$2.5 million in all subsequent years until a minimum of \$18.0 million has been expended by Votorantim. Votorantim will act as project operator. Once Votorantim has fully funded its \$18.0 million work commitment, it has further agreed to finance our 30% participating interest through production. We will repay the loan facility through 50% of cash flow distributions that we receive.

As a result of ongoing geologic and exploration activities including drilling, during the first three months of 2007 we made the decision to drop our interest in the Purisima project in Mexico. We recorded property abandonment and impairment expense of \$5,000 related to the write-off of the capitalized costs on this property during the three months ended March 31, 2007. During the first three months of 2007, we capitalized \$17,000 related to initial staking and lease costs on the Santiago exploration project in Southern Peru. Any additional costs incurred for subsequent lease payments or exploration activities will be expensed as incurred.

On May 1, 2006 the government of Bolivia effectively nationalized its oil and gas production, by reducing the share of production a foreign owner of such assets may receive to 18%, and by ordering the Bolivian armed forces to forcibly occupy the country's largest gas fields. Solitario has a small mineral exploration program in Bolivia, covering two properties with total capital costs of approximately \$30,000. The action by the Bolivian government did not include mining assets and does not directly affect our operations or assets. We will continue to monitor the actions of the Bolivian government for any future impact or potential impairment.

(c). Results of Operations

Comparison of the quarter ended March 31, 2007 to the quarter ended March 31, 2006

We had net income of \$373,000 or \$0.01 per basic and diluted share for the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to a loss of \$621,000 or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share for the first three months ended March 31, 2006. As explained in more detail below, the primary reason for the income in the first three months of 2007 compared to the loss in the first three months of 2006 was related to the gain on sale of \$2,068,000 from the sale of 200,000 shares of Kinross during the three months ended March 31, 2007. In addition our net exploration costs decreased from the prior year and we are no longer paying a management fee to Crown. These items were partially mitigated by a significant increase in our general and administrative costs, which included salary expense for employees, which were previously included in our management fee to Crown as well as stock option compensation expense of \$159,000 in the first quarter of 2007. Additionally as a result of the large gain on sale, we recorded income tax expense of \$562,000 during the first quarter of 2007 compared to an income tax benefit of \$64,000 during the first quarter of 2006. Each of these items is discussed in more detail below.

Our net exploration expense decreased to \$393,000 during the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$462,000 in the first quarter of 2006. During 2006 we significantly increased our exploration efforts on reconnaissance exploration in Peru, Brazil and Mexico, portions of which led to the addition of certain exploration projects. Additionally, we increased our exploration activities associated with the Strategic Alliance upon the signing of the Alliance Agreement in January 2005, discussed below under "Joint Ventures." As a result of signing joint ventures with Votorantim on our Bongará property, and Newmont on our Pachuca project and the reimbursement of exploration expense by Anglo Platinum on our Pedra Branca project, which are discussed below under the heading "Joint Ventures Royalties and Strategic Alliance," our internal exploration expense was reduced during the first quarter of 2007 compared to 2006, when we were conducting more project exploration activities on our own. During the first three months of 2007, exploration expenses of \$226,000 were offset by joint venture reimbursements by Anglo Platinum on our Pedra Branca project compared to the reimbursement of certain care and maintenance expenses of \$45,000 recorded during the first quarter of 2006. As a result we actually had an increase in our gross exploration expenditures to \$619,000 in the first three months of 2007 compared to \$507,000 in the first three months of 2006. The largest increases in our gross exploration costs were for exploration associated with the Strategic Alliance and at our Pedra Branca Project in Brazil. We continued to perform sampling and exploration in our Alliance Project Areas, discussed below, as well as reconnaissance efforts to add new prospects and ongoing geologic work to evaluate and advance our existing exploration properties and targets. We also acquired the Santiago project during the first quarter of 2007. We anticipate continuing to acquire mineral properties, either through staking, joint venture or lease, in Latin America during 2007 and have budgeted our related net exploration expenditure to be approximately \$1,932,000 for 2007. The primary factors in our decision to increase exploration expenditures in 2007 relate to more projects being joint-ventured in 2007 and additional drill targets on our existing non-joint venture projects.

Exploration expense (in thousands) by project for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 consisted of the following:

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>March 31,</u>	<u>March 31</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Newmont Strategic Alliance	\$ 120	\$ 100
Bongará	19	19
Pedra Branca, net	(39)	41
Mercurio	7	48
Pachuca	-	29
Corazon	13	15
Titicayo	6	-
Triunfo	1	1
Amazonas	1	-
Santiago	2	-
Las Purisimas	-	6
Pozos	-	17
Zinda	-	5
Reconnaissance	<u>263</u>	<u>181</u>
Total exploration expense	<u>\$393</u>	<u>\$462</u>

General and administrative costs were \$726,000 during the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$144,000 in the first quarter of 2006. General and administrative costs increased primarily related to the termination of the Crown management services agreement in August 2006 as a result of the completion of the Crown - Kinross merger. During the first quarter of 2007 we recorded salary and benefits expense of \$465,000, which included \$159,000 of stock option compensation expense, discussed below, compared to salary and benefits expense of \$19,000 during the first quarter of 2006. Office and insurance expense increased to \$78,000 during the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$36,000 during the first quarter of 2006. These costs were primarily included as part of the management services agreement in 2006. In addition we recorded a loss on foreign currency of \$5,000 during 2007 compared to a foreign currency gain of \$5,000 during 2006 primarily related to our cash deposits in Canada. Our travel and shareholder services expenses also increased to \$104,000 in the first three months of 2007 compared to \$62,000 in the same period of 2006. This was partially as a result of our listing on the American Stock Exchange during 2006 and related increased investor relations activities during 2007. Legal and accounting expense also increased to \$55,000 during the first three months of 2007 compared to \$35,000 in the first three months of 2007. We recorded consulting expense of \$20,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2007 related to an agreement entered into in 2006 with Mark Jones, discussed below under related party transactions.

On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123R. SFAS 123R requires the expensing of the grant date fair value of options over the term of their vesting. On February 8, 2007 the Board of Directors granted 10,000 options with a fair value of \$17,000 and on June 27, 2006 the Board of Directors granted 1,655,000 options with a fair value of \$2,536,000 under the 2006 Plan. We determined the fair values of the options granted using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, we recognized \$159,000 of stock-based compensation expense as part of general and administrative expense for the vesting of the options pursuant to the 2006 Plan. There were no similar grants in the three months ended March 31, 2006 and during that time we recognized \$2,000 of stock option compensation expense related to options previously granted pursuant to the 1994 Plan which had not vested as of January 1, 2006. See Employee stock compensation plans in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007 we sold 200,000 shares of Kinross for net proceeds of \$2,645,000 and recorded a gain on sale of \$2,068,000. There were no similar sales of Crown or Kinross stock in the three months ended March 31, 2006. We anticipate we will sell additional shares of Kinross during the remainder of 2007 to fund our ongoing expenditures for exploration and general and administrative costs. See also "Liquidity and Capital Resources," below.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$20,000 during the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$10,000 in the first quarter of 2006 primarily as a result of the addition of furniture and fixtures during 2006, which replaced older outdated equipment which had been fully depreciated. We amortize these assets over a three year period. We do not expect a significant change in our depreciation and amortization costs during the remainder of 2007.

Management fee expense was to \$86,000 in the first three months of 2006 and there was no similar expense during the first three months of 2007 as a result of the termination of the Crown management agreement in August 2006, and we will not incur any management fee expense during 2007.

During the first three months of 2006 we recorded a \$9,000 gain on derivative instrument, related to a warrant to purchase TNR stock which we exercised on July 24, 2006. We no longer hold any TNR warrants and will not record any gain loss on derivative instruments, related to the TNR warrants during 2007.

During the first quarter of 2007 we recorded interest income of \$11,000 compared to interest income of \$8,000 during the same period in 2006. The increase was a result of larger cash balances during the first quarter of 2007 compared to 2006, primarily as a result of the sales of Kinross stock discussed above.

We regularly perform evaluations of our assets to assess the recoverability of our investments in these assets. All long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances change which indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable utilizing established guidelines based upon future net cash flows from the asset. We recorded a \$5,000 mineral property write-down related to our Las Purisimas property in Mexico during the three months ended March 31, 2007. There were no property write-downs during the first quarter of 2006.

We recorded deferred tax expense of \$562,000 during the first quarter of 2007 compared to a benefit of \$64,000 during the first quarter of 2006. The tax expense in 2007 was primarily related to gain on sale of the Kinross stock, discussed above. In addition, we provide a valuation allowance for our foreign net operating losses, which our primarily related to our exploration activities in Peru, Mexico, Bolivia and Brazil. We do not currently anticipate having any currently payable income taxes due to the use of previously generated net operating loss carryforwards. These net operating losses on United States activities which are expected to be available to offset future taxable income related to our future sales of Kinross common stock. We provide a valuation allowance for our foreign net operating losses, which our primarily related to our exploration activities in Peru, Bolivia and Brazil. We anticipate we will continue to provide a valuation allowance for these net operating losses until we are in a net tax liability position with regards to those countries where we operate or until it is more likely than not that we will be able to realize those net operating losses in the future.

(d). Liquidity and Capital Resources

Due to the nature of the mining business, the acquisition, and exploration of mineral properties requires significant expenditures prior to the commencement of development and production. In the past, we have financed our activities through the sale of our properties, joint venture arrangements, the sale our securities and most recently from the sale of our marketable equity security investment in Kinross. The receipts from joint venture payments last occurred during the years from 1996 through 2000 and the sale of properties last occurred in 2000 upon the sale of our Yanacocha property for \$6,000,000. We expect future revenues from joint venture payments and from the sale of properties, if any, would also occur on an infrequent basis. To the extent necessary, we expect to continue to use similar financing techniques; however, there is no assurance that such financing will be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all.

Investment in Marketable Equity Securities

Our marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, which is based upon market quotes of the underlying securities. At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we owned 1,542,920 shares and 1,742,920 of Kinross common stock, respectively. The Kinross shares are recorded at their fair market value of \$21,277,000 and \$20,706,000 at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. In addition we own other marketable equity securities with a fair value of \$224,000 and \$198,000 as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Changes in the fair value of marketable equity securities are recorded as gains and losses in other comprehensive income in stockholder's equity. During the first quarter of 2007, we recorded a gain on marketable equity securities in accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity of \$3,242,000, less related deferred tax expense of \$1,264,000, in addition we reclassified \$2,068,000 of unrealized gain on marketable equity securities, net of related deferred taxes of \$806,000 to gain on sale of marketable equity securities as a result of the sale of 200,000 shares of Kinross during the quarter. During the first quarter of 2006, we recorded a gain on marketable equity securities of \$6,085,000, less related deferred tax benefit of \$2,373,000. Any change in the market value of the shares of Kinross common stock could have a material impact on our liquidity and capital resources. The price of shares of Kinross common stock has varied from a high of \$15.32 per share to a low of \$8.92 per share during the 52 weeks ended March 31, 2007. Although no decision has been made, in the future we may enter into certain forward contracts or hedges to provide for some protection against significant price declines in the market price of Kinross common shares. Entry into these contracts will be dependent on a number of factors, which include our need for working capital, the anticipated tax consequences of selling our Kinross shares, and the level of concentration of our assets in Kinross common stock. These hedges, if entered into, could include the purchase of puts, and or the simultaneous sale of calls (a collar transaction) and may cover some or up to all of our Kinross shares.

Working Capital

We had working capital of \$6,868,000 at March 31, 2007 compared to working capital of \$4,555,000 as of December 31, 2006. Our working capital at March 31, 2007 consists of our cash and equivalents and marketable equity securities, primarily consisting of the current portion of our investment in 1,542,920 shares of Kinross common stock of \$5,319,000, less related current deferred taxes of \$1,764,000. Although no specific plans have been formulated by our Board, we intend to liquidate a portion of our Kinross shares over the next one to three years to reduce our exposure to a single asset, taking into consideration our cash and liquidity requirements, tax implications, the market price of gold and the market price of Kinross stock. Although our Kinross shares have been issued pursuant to an effective registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), due to our status as a Crown affiliate at the time of the Crown - Kinross merger, sales of our Kinross shares must be made in accordance with the requirements of Rule 145(d) under the Securities Act, which could limit or restrict sales of our Kinross shares during the next one to two years. Any funds received from the sale of our Kinross shares would be used primarily to fund exploration on our existing properties, for the acquisition and exploration of new properties and general working capital.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$3,063,000 as of March 31, 2007 compared to \$904,000 at December 31, 2006. Our cash balances are considered adequate to fund our 2007 exploration plan and all other expenditures. The nature of the mining business requires significant sources of capital to fund exploration, development and operation of mining projects. We will need additional resources if we choose to develop on our own any mineral deposits we have. We anticipate that we would finance these activities through the use of joint venture arrangements, the issuance of debt or equity, the sale of interests in our properties or the sale of our shares of Kinross common stock. There can be no assurance that such sources of funds will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

During the first quarter of 2007, holders exercised options from the 1994 Plan for 917,000 shares for proceeds of \$572,000 at an exercise price Cdn\$0.73. The activity for stock options outstanding under the 1994 Plan and the 2006 Plan as of March 31, 2007 can be found in Note 1, to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part 1 of this Form 10-Q under the title "Employee stock compensation plans."

Although all of our options from both the 1994 Plan and the 2006 Plan are significantly "in the money" as of March 31, 2007, we do not anticipate that any options will be exercised for the remainder of 2007 as no options expire in 2007. Of our outstanding options, 110,000 options from the 2004 Plan expire on August 14, 2008, and 1,585,000 options from the 2006 Plan expire on June 27, 2011.

(e). Cash Flows

Net cash used in operations during the first quarter of 2007 increased to \$1,056,000 compared to \$700,000 for the first quarter of 2006 primarily as a result of increased general and administrative expenses and increased gross exploration expense, which were offset by an increase in our joint venture reimbursement that increased to \$226,000 in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$45,000 in the first quarter of 2006. In addition, we had a net increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$102,000 during the first quarter of 2007, compared to \$74,000 during the first quarter of 2006, primarily related to an increase in billings to Anglo Platinum for Pedra Branca expenditures in 2007, which had not been paid as of March 31, 2007. We also had a decrease in net accounts payable of \$25,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to an increase in accounts payable of \$10,000 in the first quarter of 2006.

We provided \$2,643,000 in cash from investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2007 which was almost all from the sale of 200,000 shares of Kinross, discussed above. In addition we used \$17,000 for acquisition of the Santiago mineral property discussed above under "Recent Developments" in the first three months of 2007 compared to \$28,000 in the first three months of 2006 for the addition of two new properties, Titicayo in Bolivia and Pau d'Arco in Brazil. We also acquired additional furniture and fixtures of \$11,000 during 2007 compared to \$10,000 in 2006.

Net cash provided from financing activities decreased to \$572,000 in the first quarter of 2007 from \$831,000 in the first quarter of 2006. During the first quarter of 2007, holders exercised options for 917,000 shares of our common stock for proceeds of \$572,000. During the first quarter of 2006, holders exercised options for 1,030,000 shares of our common stock for proceeds of \$831,000.

(f). Exploration Activities and Contractual Obligations

A significant part of our business involves the review of potential property acquisitions and continuing review and analysis of properties in which we have an interest, to determine the exploration and development potential of the properties. In analyzing expected levels of expenditures for work commitments and property payments, our obligations to make such payments fluctuate greatly depending on whether, among other things, we make a decision to sell a property interest, convey a property interest to a joint venture, or allow our interest in a property to lapse by not making the work commitment or payment required. In acquiring our interests in mining claims and leases, we have entered into agreements, which generally may be canceled at our option. We are required to make minimum rental and option payments in order to maintain our interest in certain claims and leases. Our net 2006 mineral property rental and option payments were approximately \$284,000. In 2007 we estimate our full-year mineral property rental and option payments to be approximately \$350,000. Approximately \$102,000 of these annual payments are reimbursable to us by our joint venture partners.

We may be required to make further payments in the future if we elect to exercise our options under those agreements. As part of the Alliance Agreement (discussed below under "Joint Ventures, Royalty and the Strategic Alliance") we are committed to spend \$3,773,000 over the four years from the date of the Alliance Agreement on gold exploration in regions ("Alliance Projects Areas") that are mutually agreed upon by Newmont Exploration and us. As of March 31, 2007, we have spent approximately \$1,071,000 of this commitment.

As of March 31, 2007, we have no outstanding long-term debt, capital or operating leases or other purchase obligations. We estimate our facility lease costs are approximately \$32,000 per year, related to the Wheat Ridge, Colorado office.

We currently have deferred tax liabilities recorded in the amount of \$5,682,000. These deferred tax liabilities primarily relate to our unrealized holding gains on our Kinross shares. We expect that a portion of these deferred tax liabilities may become currently payable as we sell the Kinross shares.

(g). Joint Ventures, Royalty and the Strategic Alliance Properties

Bongará

On August 15, 2006 we signed a letter Agreement with Votorantim on our 100%-owned Bongará zinc project in northern Peru. The Bongará project hosts the Florida Canyon zinc deposit, where high-grade zinc mineralization has been encountered in drill holes over an area 2.5 kilometers by 1.5 kilometers in dimension. On March 24, 2007, we signed a definitive agreement, the Framework Agreement pursuant to the previously signed Bongará Letter Agreement with Votorantim on our Bongará zinc project in Peru. Solitario's and Votorantim's property interests will be held through the ownership of shares in a joint operating company that will hold a 100% interest in the mineral rights and other project assets. Votorantim can earn up to a 70% interest in the project by funding an initial \$1.0 million exploration program (completed), by completing future annual exploration and development expenditures, and by making cash payments of \$100,000 on August 15, 2007 and \$200,000 on all subsequent annual anniversaries of that date until a production decision is made or the agreement is terminated. The option to earn the 70% interest can be exercised by Votorantim any time after the first year commitment by committing to place the project into production based upon a feasibility study. Additionally, Votorantim, in its sole discretion, may elect to terminate the option to earn the 70% interest at any time. The agreement calls for Votorantim to have minimum annual exploration and development expenditures of \$1.5 million in each of years two and three, and \$2.5 million in all subsequent years until a minimum of \$18.0 million has been expended by Votorantim. Votorantim will act as project operator. Once Votorantim has fully funded its \$18.0 million work commitment, it has further agreed to finance our 30% participating interest through production. We will repay the loan facility through 50% of the cash flow distributions that we receive.

Pachuca

On September 25, 2006 we signed a definitive venture agreement (the "Venture Agreement") with Newmont de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Newmont"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation, on our Pachuca Real silver-gold project in central Mexico. The Venture Agreement calls for a firm work commitment by Newmont of \$2.0 million over the next 18 months. Work commitments over the next 4.5 years total \$12.0 million.

Exploration Expenditures and Due Dates	Amount	Aggregate Amount
18 months from signing - firm commitment	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
30 months from signing – optional commitment	\$2,300,000	\$4,300,000
42 months from signing – optional commitment	\$3,500,000	\$7,800,000
54 months from signing – optional commitment	\$4,200,000	\$12,000,000

Newmont's initial firm work commitment includes a minimum of 7,500 meters of drilling, however Newmont will have 24 months to complete such drilling and any costs beyond the initial 18 month period to complete that drilling, if necessary, will be in addition to the \$2.0 million work commitment above. Upon the completion of \$12.0 million in expenditures, Newmont will have earned a 51% interest in the project. Newmont will have the right to earn an additional 14% (total 65%) by completing a positive feasibility study for the project. After Newmont has spent \$12.0 million and has elected to complete a feasibility study (the "Feasibility Stage"), Newmont is required to spend a minimum of \$5.0 million annually until such time as the positive feasibility study is completed. Newmont is also obligated to make payments on our behalf to keep the property in good standing. Newmont has the right to terminate the agreement at anytime following its firm initial work commitment. Upon completion of the feasibility study, we will have the option to self-finance our 35%-participating interest in the project, or to have Newmont fund our portion of construction costs at Libor + 3.5%. Such post-feasibility funding plus interest shall be paid from 80% distributions of future earnings or dividends from the venture that we receive. If we elect to have Newmont fund all our venture costs, including our portion of construction costs, then our participating interest will be 30% and Newmont's interest will be 70%.

The 47,300 hectare Pachuca Real silver-gold property in central Mexico was acquired by staking in late 2005 and early 2006. Part of the property, the 13,600 hectare El Cura claim, is held under an option agreement with a private Mexican party. The option agreement provides for payments of \$500,000 over four years. Payments totaling \$12,000 are due to the underlying owner in 2007. Claims fees to be paid to the government of Mexico totaling \$42,000 are due in 2007. As discussed above, all 2006 and 2007 payments to maintain the Pachuca-Real property are the responsibility of Newmont.

Pedra Branca

On January 28, 2003, we entered into a Letter Agreement with Anglo Platinum, Ltd. on our 100%-owned Pedra Branca project in Brazil. The Letter Agreement was amended four times between July 2004 and April 2006, generally to extend various work commitment deadlines mandated in the Letter Agreement. On July 14, 2006, we signed the Pedra Branca Framework Agreement with Anglo Platinum that specified actions we and Anglo Platinum would take to establish and govern Pedra Branca Do Mineração S.A., the corporate entity that would hold 100% title to all the assets of the Pedra Branca project, and the mechanics for Anglo Platinum's continued funding of Pedra Branca exploration. To date Anglo Platinum has funded approximately \$1.25 million in exploration expenditures. On April 24, 2007, we signed the Shareholders Agreement relating to the Pedra Branca Project in Brazil with Anglo Platinum for the exploration and development of the Pedra Branca Project. Solitario's and Anglo Platinum's property interests will be held through the ownership of shares in a joint operating company, Pedra Branca Do Mineração S.A. ("PBM"), that will hold a 100% interest in the mineral rights and other project assets. As part of the agreement, Anglo Platinum may earn a 51% interest in PBM, by spending a total of \$7 million on exploration at Pedra Branca by February 28, 2010. Anglo Platinum can earn an additional 9% interest in PBM (for a total of 60%) by either (i) completing a bankable feasibility study or (ii) spending an additional \$10.0 million on exploration or development. Anglo Platinum can also earn an additional 5% interest in PBM (for a total of 65%) by arranging for financing to put the project into commercial production. Current plans call for approximately \$1.0 million in exploration expenditures for the ten month period ending October 31, 2007. Upon the completion of the aforementioned \$1.0 million expenditure, Anglo Platinum will have earned a 15% interest in the joint operating company holding Pedra Branca mineral rights and we will retain an 85% interest. We have recorded a receivable of \$198,000 at March 31, 2007 from Anglo Platinum for the reimbursement of costs incurred through March 31, 2007. We will retain 100% of the Pedra Branca Project until Anglo Platinum has fully funded the current \$1.0 million exploration program.

Strategic Alliance

On January 18, 2005, we signed a Strategic Alliance Agreement (the "Alliance Agreement") with Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited ("Newmont Exploration"), to explore for gold in South America (the "Strategic Alliance"). Prior to the definitive agreement, we had signed a Letter of Intent on November 17, 2004, with Newmont Exploration. Concurrent with the signing of the Alliance Agreement, Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada ("Newmont Canada") purchased 2.7 million shares of Solitario (approximately 9.9% equity interest) for Cdn\$4,590,000. As part of the Alliance Agreement we are committed to spend \$3,773,000 over the four years from the date of the Alliance Agreement on gold exploration in regions ("Alliance Project Areas") that are mutually agreed upon by Newmont Exploration and us. As of March 31, 2007, we have spent approximately \$1,071,000 of this commitment. If we acquire properties within Alliance Project Areas and meet certain minimum exploration expenditures, Newmont Exploration will have the right to joint venture acquired properties and earn up to a 75% interest by taking the project through feasibility and financing Solitario's retained 25% interest into production. Newmont Exploration may elect to earn a lesser interest or no interest at all, in which case it would retain a 2% net smelter return royalty. Newmont Exploration also has a right of first offer on any non-alliance Solitario property, acquired after the signing of the Alliance Agreement, that we may elect to sell an interest in, or joint venture with a third party.

Yanacocha Royalty property

Concurrent with the signing of the Strategic Alliance Letter of Intent, was the signing of a second Letter of Intent by us and Newmont Peru, Ltd. ("Newmont Peru"), to amend our net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on a 61,000-hectare property located immediately north of the Newmont Mining-Buenaventura's Minera Yanacocha Mine, the largest gold mine in South America. In addition to amending the NSR royalty schedule, the Letter Agreement committed Newmont Peru to a long-term US\$4.0 million work commitment on our royalty property and provides us access to Newmont Peru's future exploration results on an annual basis. The Yanacocha royalty amendment and work commitment Letter Agreements were subsequently replaced by a definitive agreement with the same terms.

(h). Wholly-owned Exploration Properties

Santiago

In February of 2007, we acquired 5,600 hectares of 100%-owned mineral rights through concessions for our Santiago property in southern Peru. We capitalized \$17,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2007 in lease acquisition costs related to these concessions. The Santiago project consists of a single property block where previous surface sampling of rocks identified anomalous concentrations of gold in altered Tertiary volcanic rocks. We are currently conducting additional surface sampling and geological mapping to determine if the project warrants drill testing.

Amazonas

In September of 2006, we acquired 5,200 hectares of 100%-owned mineral rights through concessions for our Amazonas property in northern Peru. The Amazonas project consists of four widely spaced areas where previous sampling has identified high-grade zinc mineralization at surface similar to that found at Florida Canyon, discussed above under our Bongará zinc property above. We may seek a joint venture partner for the property during 2007.

Mercurio

In September 2005, we completed an option agreement for the purchase of 100% of the mineral rights over the 8,550-hectare Mercurio property in the state of Para, Brazil. An initial payment of 20,000 Brazilian Reals (approximately \$7,000) was paid on signing of the agreement and the next payment of 36,000 Reals (approximately \$12,000) was made in 2005 on signing of a definitive agreement upon conversion of the existing washing claims to exploration claims. Further payments are required upon the conversion of garimpeiro licenses to exploration claims which occurred in the third quarter of 2006. During 2007 payments will total approximately \$42,000. To purchase the property, an escalating scale of payments totaling 780,000 Reals (approximately \$350,000) are required over a sixty month period. A net smelter return of 1.5% is retained by the owner. This NSR can be extinguished with a payment of 2,300,000 Reals (approximately \$1,070,000). All payments are indexed to inflation as of the signing of the agreement. The owner of the mineral rights also owns the surface rights, the use of which is included in the exploration of the property. On completion of all payments we will receive title to 1,500 hectares of surface rights. We may terminate the agreement at any time at our sole discretion. We completed a second phase of extensive soil sampling and auger testing of soils over selected portions of the property during the first half of 2006 and core drilling of eleven holes totaling 1,596 meters during the third quarter of 2006 for which assay results have been received and are under review. During 2005 we completed 1,466 meters of core drilling.

Titicayo

On March 31, 2006, we signed a lease agreement with a private Bolivian company to lease certain concession covering approximately 1,300 hectares, which comprise the Titicayo project in Bolivia. We capitalized our initial payment under the lease of \$10,000. The lease calls for additional lease payments of \$10,000 eight months from the date of the lease, \$55,000 during the second year of the lease, \$75,000 during the third year of the lease, \$100,000 during the fourth year of the lease, \$150,000 during the fifth year of the lease and \$600,000 during the sixth year of the lease, after which we will own a 99% participating interest in the concessions. An amendment to the Titicayo Agreement was signed in November of 2006 that delayed the first additional lease payment until June 2007 with a corresponding adjustment to the rest of the payment schedule. A one time payment of \$10,000 was made to the claim holders in consideration for this amended schedule. We have conducted a limited amount of surface exploration work to define drilling targets. We are currently planning a three-hole drilling program later in 2007.

Triunfo

The 256-hectare Triunfo poly-metallic exploration property in Bolivia was acquired in 2003. Lease obligations were renegotiated in 2006 providing for a payment of \$12,000, which was paid in July of 2006, \$35,000 in 2007 and \$45,000 in 2008 in order to keep the agreement in good standing. An option to purchase the property for \$1,000,000 must be exercised by September 2009. A geophysical survey has been completed on the property and drilling is under consideration for later in 2007.

Corazon

In September 2005, we signed an agreement with a private Mexican mineral concession holder allowing us to enter into lease options on four separate properties located throughout central Mexico, which included the Corazon gold property (formerly called the Concepcion del Oro property), located in the Concepcion del Oro mining district near the city of Mazapil in the state of Zacatecas. The Corazon property consists of 35 concessions totaling approximately 1,420 hectares. The agreement called for us to make an initial payment of \$15,000 on signing and provided that we would conduct surface exploration on the four properties over a six-month period. We elected to sign definitive option agreements on the Corazon and the Las Purisimas properties. The other two properties were dropped. The Corazon property agreement required payments of \$10,000 to the concession holder in 2006, and we are required to pay the holder \$25,000 during 2007 to maintain the option agreements in good standing. Additionally the property requires claim payments to the government of \$1,600 in 2007. As of March 31, 2007, work is ongoing on the properties to determine if drilling is warranted.

Las Purisimas

The Las Purisimas gold property is located near the city of Tepic in the state of Navarrit and consists of six concessions totaling 600 hectares. The Las Purisimas property was acquired as part of the four property agreement discussed above under Corazon. The Las Purisimas property required payments to the concession holder of \$10,000 in 2006, and \$35,000 in 2007 to maintain the option agreements in good standing. As a result of ongoing geologic and exploration activities including drilling, during the first three months of 2007 we made the decision to drop our interest in the Las Purisimas project. We recorded property abandonment and impairment expense of \$5,000 related to the write-off of the capitalized costs on this property during the three months ended March 31, 2007. We have no additional work or payment obligations and no further work is planned for the Las Purisimas property.

(i). Critical Accounting Estimates

Mineral Properties, net

We classify our interest in mineral properties as Mineral Properties, net (tangible assets) pursuant to EITF 04-2. Prior to adoption of EITF 04-2 in April 2004, we classified our interests in mineral properties as intangible assets, Mineral Interests, net. Our mineral properties represent mineral use rights for parcels of land we do not own. All of our mineral properties relate to exploration stage properties and the value of these assets is primarily driven by the nature and amount of economic minerals believed to be contained, or potentially contained, in such properties. Prior to the adoption of EITF 04-2, we amortized the excess cost of our mineral interests over their estimated residual value over the lesser of (i) the term of any mineral interest option or lease or (ii) the estimated life of the mineral interest, which was our estimated exploration cycle. We amortized our mineral interests over a three-to-eight year period based upon facts and circumstances for each mineral interest on a property-by-property basis. We no longer amortize our mineral properties pursuant to the adoption of EITF 04-2.

Impairment

We regularly perform evaluations of our investment in mineral properties to assess the recoverability and/or the residual value of our investments in these assets. All long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances change, such as negative drilling results or termination of a joint venture, which indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable, utilizing established guidelines based upon discounted future net cash flows from the asset or upon the determination that certain exploration properties do not have sufficient potential for economic mineralization as a result of our analysis of exploration activities including surveys, sampling and drilling. We recorded \$5,000 of mineral property write-downs in the three months ended March 31, 2007. There were no mineral property write-downs during the three months ended March 31, 2006. However, we may record future impairment if certain events occur, including loss of a venture partner, reduced commodity prices or unfavorable geologic results from sampling assaying surveying or drilling, among others.

Marketable equity securities

Our investments in marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, which is based upon quoted prices of the securities owned. The cost of marketable equity securities sold is determined by the specific identification method. Changes in market value are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within stockholders' equity, unless a decline in market value is considered other than temporary, in which case the decline is recognized as a loss in the consolidated statement of operations. At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we have recorded unrealized holding gains of \$18,179,000 and \$17,004,000, respectively, net of deferred taxes of \$7,012,000 and \$6,553,000, respectively, related to our marketable equity securities.

Stock-based compensation

We compute the fair value of each option on the date of grant based upon the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term based upon historical data of past exercises of option awards and expected stock-price volatility based upon the historical quoted market prices of Solitario common stock as well as an estimate of forfeitures. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if other assumptions had been used, Solitario's recorded and pro-forma stock-based compensation expense could have been materially different from that reported.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, we determined the fair value of the 2006 Plan options granted on February 8, 2007, of \$17,000 using a Black-Scholes option pricing model resulting in a weighted average fair value of \$1.71 per share. We utilized the following assumptions:

<u>Grant Date</u>	<u>2/08/07</u>
Shares granted	10,000
Grant date fair value	\$17,000
Weighted average fair value	\$1.71
Risk-free interest rate	4.8%
Effective Life (1)	4 yrs
Expected volatility (2)	56%
Exchange rate (Cdn\$ to US\$) (3)	0.84551
Intrinsic value per share	-

(1) Based upon expected volatility and past historical exercise patterns.

(2) Expected volatility mirrors the historical volatility based upon the daily quoted stock price from the Toronto Stock Exchange over the four years prior to the date of grant.

(3) The exchange rate on the date of grant.

We elected cliff-vesting to recognize the fair value of all option grants over their vesting period, with 25% recognized immediately, and the remaining 75% over three years on a straight line basis, recognizing as stock option compensation expense an amount at least equal to the percentage of options vested at that date. Solitario has assumed a zero forfeiture rate and a zero dividend rate for all grants, based upon historical experience.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 we have recognized \$159,000 and \$2,000 in option compensation expense, respectively. During the first quarter of 2007, an employee resigned and forfeited unexercised an option for 52,500 shares. The remaining unrecognized stock option compensation expense of approximately \$50,000 from these forfeited options will not be recognized over the remaining vesting period of the options.

As of March 31, 2007, Solitario has recognized \$1,110,000 of option compensation expense, net of deferred taxes of \$433,000, for the vesting of the fair value as of the date of the grant over the life of the option grants, as discussed above under results of operations, which has been included in general and administrative expense. Solitario will recognize the balance of unrecognized stock options compensation expense of \$1,394,000 for its existing stock option grants over the remaining vesting periods at the rate of approximately \$155,000 per quarter.

Derivative instruments

In July 2006 we exercised our only remaining TNR warrant as discussed above in recent developments. Our TNR warrants were recorded at fair market value based upon quoted prices and classified as derivative instruments. We recognized any increase or decrease in the fair value of these warrants as a gain or loss on derivative instruments in the consolidated statement of operations. We recorded an increase in the fair value of our TNR warrant of \$9,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006. We exercised our 500,000 share TNR warrant on July 27, 2006 by paying the exercise price of \$70,000 to TNR, and have no remaining derivative instruments as of March 31, 2007.

Income taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of deferred taxes related to certain income and expenses recognized in different periods for financial and income tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred taxes also are recognized for operating losses and tax credits that are available to offset future taxable income and income taxes, respectively. A valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Currently we believe our deferred tax assets, exclusive of our Yanacocha royalty asset, are recoverable. Recovery of these assets is dependent upon the realization of our expected gains on the Kinross securities we own. If these values are not realized, we may record additional valuation allowances in the future.

(j). Related Party Transactions

Crown Resources Corporation

Crown provided management and technical services to Solitario under a management and technical services agreement originally signed in April 1994 and modified in April 1999, December 2000 and July 2002. The agreement was terminated on August 31, 2006 upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger. Under the modified agreement we were billed by Crown for services at 25% of Crown's corporate administrative costs for executive and technical salaries, benefits and expenses, 50% of Crown's corporate administrative costs for financial management and reporting salaries, benefits, expenses and 75% of Crown's corporate administrative costs for investor relations salaries, benefits and expenses. In addition, we reimbursed Crown for direct out-of-pocket expenses. These allocations were based upon the estimated time and expenses spent by Crown management and employees on both Crown activities and Solitario activities. Our management believed these allocations were reasonable and the allocations were periodically reviewed by our management and approved by independent Board members of both Crown and Solitario. Management service fees were billed monthly, due on receipt and generally paid within thirty days. Management service fees incurred by Solitario were \$86,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

On July 26, 2004, Crown completed a spin-off of our shares to its shareholders, whereby each Crown shareholder received 0.2169 shares of our common stock for each Crown share they owned. As part of the spin-off, Crown retained 998,306 of our shares for the benefit of Crown's warrant holders who would receive those shares when the warrant holders exercise their warrants. Subsequent to the spin-off, through August 31, 2006 when the Crown – Kinross merger was completed, Crown distributed 995,229 of these retained shares upon exercise of its warrants and the remaining 3,077 shares of our stock became the property of Kinross which is not a related party to Solitario.

Christopher E. Herald, and Mark E. Jones, III were directors of both Crown and Solitario until August 31, 2006 when they resigned as directors of Crown upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger. Stephen Webster and Brian Labadie were directors of both Crown and Solitario from June 27, 2006 to August 31, 2006, when they resigned as directors of Crown upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger. Christopher E. Herald, James R. Maronick and Walter H. Hunt were officers of both Crown and Solitario until August 31, 2006 when they resigned as officers of Crown upon the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger.

Mark Jones Consulting Agreement

On September 1, 2006, we entered into a consulting agreement with Mark E. Jones, III, a director and vice-chairman of our Board of Directors. The consulting agreement has a two-year term. Under the agreement, Mr. Jones will advise the Company on matters of strategic direction, planning, and identification of corporate opportunities, when and as requested by the Solitario. In consideration for the services to be performed, Mr. Jones has been paid a one time lump sum payment of \$160,000, plus he is entitled to receive pre-approved, documented expenses incurred in performance of the consulting services. We have charged \$20,000 for consulting expense, related to the agreement, which is included in general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007. We have recorded \$113,000 of prepaid expense related to Mr. Jones consulting agreement, which will be amortized over the term of the agreement.

TNR Gold Corp

On July 24, 2006, we exercised a warrant to purchase 500,000 shares of TNR Gold Corp. ("TNR") common stock by paying \$70,000. We recorded the cash paid and the fair value of the warrant on the date of exercise of \$12,000 as marketable equity securities. We received this warrant in July 2004 when we exchanged 500,000 shares of TNR Gold Corp ("TNR") common stock for 500,000 shares of TNR common stock that were not available to be publicly traded in Canada until November 28, 2004 and a warrant to purchase an additional 500,000 shares of TNR common stock for Cdn\$0.16 per share for a period of two years. The TNR shares are classified as marketable equity securities held for sale. As of December 31, 2006, we do not own warrants for the purchase of TNR shares. Previous to their exercise, the TNR warrants were recorded at fair market value based upon quoted prices and classified as derivative instruments. As of March 31, 2007, we own 1,000,000 shares of TNR with a fair value of \$224,000 based upon the quoted market price of TNR. We recorded a gain on derivative instruments of \$9,000 for the increase in the value of its warrants during the three months ended March 31, 2006. Christopher E. Herald, our CEO, is a member of the Board of Directors of TNR.

Kinross Merger Agreement

We entered into a Voting Agreement dated as of April 15, 2002 among Zoloto Investors, LP ("Zoloto") and Crown. Zoloto and Solitario were both shareholders of Crown (the "Signing Shareholders"). Pursuant to the Voting Agreement, Zoloto and Solitario agreed that each would vote its owned shares during the term of the Voting Agreement for the election of three designees of Zoloto and one designee of ours (the "Designee Directors") to the Board of Directors of Crown. The Signing Shareholders agreed that any shares received by either Signing Shareholder would be subject to the Voting Agreement during its term and any successor, assignee or transferee of shares from either Signing Shareholder would be subject to the terms of the Voting Agreement during its term. The Voting Agreement terminated on June 25, 2006.

Prior to the completion of the Crown – Kinross merger, we entered into a stockholder and voting agreement with Kinross, along with several Crown directors, Crown executive officers and entities affiliated with these directors and officers (collectively the "Signatories"), pursuant to which the Signatories voted all of the shares of Crown common stock owned by them in favor of the approval of the Crown – Kinross merger. On August 31, 2006, the shareholders of Crown approved the Crown – Kinross merger and all of Crown's common shares were converted to Kinross shares and the stockholder and voting agreement terminated.

(k). Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 159, "The Fair Value Option For Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The provisions of SFAS 159 are effective for Solitario as of January 1, 2008. We have not yet determined the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 157 "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. SFAS No. 157 clarifies that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability is a hypothetical transaction at a measurement date, considered from the prospective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. SFAS No. 157 states that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity specific measurement and that market assumptions should be based upon independent observations of the reporting entity over a reporting entity's observations about market participant assumptions. SFAS No. 157 states that market participant assumptions should include risk, restrictions on asset sales, non-performance risk, but that quoted market prices for financial instruments should not be adjusted for the size of a position relative to trading volume (block discounts). SFAS No. 157 expands disclosures about, among other things, the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities in interim and annual periods, including the use of unobservable inputs, and the effect of fair value on earnings and changes in net assets. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We adopted SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2007 and it has not had an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes," ("FIN 48") an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Interpretation requires that the entities recognize in the financial statements, the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective beginning January 1, 2007 with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. We adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007 and it has not had an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140" ("SFAS No. 155"). SFAS No. 155 resolves issues addressed in SFAS No. 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, "Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets." SFAS No. 155 became effective January 1, 2007. We adopted SFAS No. 155 on January 1, 2007 and it has not had an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(I). Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Disclosure controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are our controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in alerting them in a timely manner to material information relating to the Company and its subsidiaries that is required to be included in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Internal control over financial reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, and effected by our board of directors, through our audit committee, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These include procedures that (i) pertain to maintenance of records in reasonable detail to accurately reflect transactions and disposition of assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

We have performed a limited review of our system of internal controls over financial reporting and noted certain deficiencies in these controls. These deficiencies include (i) lack of segregation of duties, (ii) limited capability to interpret and apply United States generally accepted accounting principles, (iii) lack of adequate documentation of our system of internal controls, (iv) lack of formal accounting policies and procedures and related documentation, (v) deficiencies in our information technology systems and (vi) lack of experience in the review of our formal budgeting process, which has been operational for less than one year.

Steps taken to address noted deficiencies and inherent limitations

We have taken steps to address the above identified deficiencies, including (i) hiring of an outside accounting firm, other than our independent public accounting firm, to assist with preparation of our quarterly and annual reports, (ii) instituting a plan to update our accounting policies and procedures and budgeting processes, (iii) ongoing training and education regarding United States generally accepted accounting principles and Securities and Exchange Commission reporting and disclosure requirements and (iv) an ongoing process to upgrade our existing information technology systems.

Management believes that due to our nature and size, with only four total United States employees, it may not be economically feasible to completely eliminate and or mitigate all noted deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. Management believes to do so would require the addition of several high-level accounting and financial reporting staff or the engagement of additional outside accounting and legal firms as well as the potential addition of several administrative positions that we believe may not make economic sense for our shareholders. The existence of these deficiencies potentially subjects our Company to additional risk that there may be material misstatements in the future as a result of the misapplication of United States generally accepted accounting principles or the improper recording of our accounts from the lack of segregation of duties.

Integrity of the financial information

Our officers assure themselves of the integrity of financial information by applying existing control procedures. For example, our CFO reconciles general ledger balances to subsidiary ledgers or supporting schedules for all significant accounts and also performs various analytical procedures on financial information. Officers also hold informal meetings to review and approve all financial information.

In addition, our senior management consists of Mr. Herald, our CEO, Mr. Maronick, our CFO and Mr. Hunt, our Vice President of Operations and our entire company has only four United States employees. With such a small and (operationally) efficient staff, we are in constant contact on a daily basis and are intimately familiar with the contents of our financial information and the related disclosures. Our senior management essentially creates our financial information as opposed to having financial information "provided" to them as may be the case with larger organizations. Furthermore, our total number of transactions, for example checks drawn on our bank accounts and recorded journal entries to our accounting records, rarely exceed 150 per month. We believe this gives us a natural advantage over large organizations, but has its limitations, as discussed above, for example with regard to internally available depth of knowledge in complex accounting and reporting and the application of all United States generally accepted accounting principles. Mr. Maronick has and will continue to regularly attend ongoing professional training in

these areas to stay up to date. We intend to continue to utilize the outside accounting firm, discussed above, (not our independent registered public accounting firm) to assist in preparation of our financial statements and disclosures. We believe these steps also provide management with additional assurance regarding the integrity of our financial information.

Our audit committee also reviews the financial information including discussions with the outside accounting firm and our independent registered public accounting firm. Management regularly discusses our financial statements and the annual and quarterly filings on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q with our outside accounting firm and members of the audit committee to satisfy management regarding the integrity of the financial information included in public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Accordingly, the combination of all of the above factors along with our existing disclosure controls and procedures and our systems of internal control, including the implementation of the steps we have taken to mitigate the above noted deficiencies, allow management to assure themselves of the integrity of our financial information.

Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

(a) Equity Price Risks

Solitario's investment in Kinross is subject to equity market risk.

As of March 31, 2007 a hypothetical increase of ten percent in the price of Kinross common stock would increase the value of our holdings of Kinross by \$2,128,000 and increase other comprehensive income by and total stockholders' equity by the same amount, net of deferred taxes of \$830,000. Additionally our working capital would also be increased by \$532,000 from a hypothetical increase of ten percent in the price of Kinross common stock.

A hypothetical decrease of ten percent in the price of Kinross common stock would have the opposite effect of the increase discussed above.

(b.) Interest Rate Risks

Solitario has no material interest rate risks as it has no interest bearing debt and its interest bearing cash deposits do not generate a material amount of interest income.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are our controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in alerting them in a timely manner to material information relating to the Company and its subsidiaries that is required to be included in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Internal control over financial reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, and effected by our Board of Directors, through our Audit Committee, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These include procedures that (i) pertain to maintenance of records in reasonable detail to accurately reflect the our transactions and disposition of assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

We are not required to report management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and we have not undertaken the kind of review of such controls that we would have been required to undertake if we were required to make such a report. However, we have noted certain deficiencies in our systems of internal control, from our limited review of such controls in connection with our review of disclosure controls and procedures above. These deficiencies include, lack of segregation of duties, limited capability to interpret and apply United States generally accepted accounting principles, lack of adequate documentation of our system of internal controls, lack of formal accounting policy and procedures and related documentation, deficiencies in our information technology systems and lack of a formal budgeting process. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, we have continued taken steps to address these identified deficiencies, including hiring of consultants to assist with preparation of our quarterly and annual reports, instituting a plan to update our accounting policies and procedures and budgeting processes, increased training and education regarding generally accepted accounting principles and SEC reporting and disclosure requirements and began the process to upgrade our existing information technology systems. However, until we have completed a formal review of our internal controls and even upon the completion of such a review, there is no assurance that we will have adequately addressed the identified deficiencies, as has been characteristic of companies that have completed their review of internal controls and have had to report on the effect or such review. Accordingly, our internal control over financial reporting may be subject to control deficiencies, which may include material weaknesses, as a result of the identified deficiencies reported herein as well as any that we have not identified.

Within the quarter ended March 31, 2007, other than the steps that continue to be taken as described above, there were no changes to internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could affect the internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None

Item 1A. Risk Factors

During the first quarter of 2007, there were no material changes to the Risk Factors disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

During the first quarter of 2007, holders exercised options granted under the Solitario Resources Corporation 1994 Stock Option Plan for 917,000 shares of our common stock, at an exercise price of Cdn\$0.73 per share, pursuant to the exception provided by Rule 701.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Solitario Resources Corporation, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Solitario's Form 10/A filed on July 1, 2004)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-laws of Solitario Resources Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Solitario's Form 10/A filed on July 1, 2004)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate of Solitario Resources Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Solitario's Form 10/A filed on July 1, 2004)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SOLITARIO RESOURCES CORPORATION

May 9, 2007
Date

By: /s/ James R. Maronick
James R. Maronick
Chief Financial Officer