

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended January 31, 2014

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Suite 615 – 800 West Pender Street
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March 28, 2014

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Second Quarter Report

For the six month period ended January 31, 2014 and 2013

NOTICE TO READER

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company must disclose if an auditor has not performed a review of the consolidated interim financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

These unaudited consolidated interim financial statements have not been reviewed on behalf of the shareholders by the independent external auditors of the Company.

Yours truly,

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

"Scott Sheldon"

Scott Sheldon
Corporate Secretary

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	January 31, 2014 \$	July 31, 2013 \$
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	40	447
GST Receivable	1,536	658
	1,576	1,105
Mineral properties (Note 5)	63,410	83,410
	64,986	84,515
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	28,681	38,448
Due to related party (Note 8)	61,261	43,629
Notes payable (Note 6)	59,652	45,275
	149,594	127,352
Notes payable (Note 6)	29,969	41,275
	179,563	168,627
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 7)	89,410	84,410
Reserves	6,270	6,260
Deficit	(210,257)	(174,782)
	(114,577)	(84,112)
	64,986	84,515

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 11)

Approved by the Board of Directors on March 28, 2014:

*"Scott Sheldon"**"Donald Sheldon"*_____
Scott Sheldon, Director_____
Donald Sheldon, Director

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

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended January 31, 2014 \$	Three months ended January 31, 2013 \$	Six months ended January 31, 2014 \$	Six months ended January 31, 2013 \$
Exploration Expenses	9,489	-	15,088	-
Administrative Expenses				
Audit and accounting	6,400	3,000	9,400	8,000
Legal	2,513	3,307	4,214	4,216
Management fees	9,000	9,000	18,000	16,000
General and administrative	143	1,030	241	2,675
Transfer agent, filing and stock exchange fees	2,709	3,471	3,258	4,349
	20,765	19,808	35,113	35,240
Other Income (Expenses)				
Interest expense	2,654	1,486	5,274	2,708
Statutory arrangement	(5,000)	-	(15,000)	-
Write off of accounts payable	5,000	-	(5,000)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(32,908)	(21,294)	(35,475)	(37,948)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average shares outstanding	12,750,742	12,172,481	12,711,611	12,131,177

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

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital				
	Common Shares	Amount \$	Reserves \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance, at July 31, 2012	12,072,481	54,410	-	(98,922)	(44,512)
Shares issued for property	100,000	10	-	-	10
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(37,948)	(37,948)
Balance, January 31, 2013	12,172,481	54,420	-	(136,870)	(82,450)
Balance, at July 31, 2013	12,672,481	84,410	6,260	(174,782)	(84,112)
Shares issued for property	100,000	5,000	-	-	5,000
Shares issued for acquisition of Enfield Exploration	4	10	-	-	10
Shares cancelled	(4)	(10)	10	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(35,475)	(35,475)
Balance, January 31, 2014	12,772,481	89,410	6,270	(210,257)	(114,577)

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

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Six months ended January 31, 2014 \$	Six months ended January 31, 2013 \$
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(35,475)	(37,948)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Interest accrual on promissory note	5,274	2,708
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
GST recoverable	(878)	3,269
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(9,767)	(5,234)
Due to related parties	17,632	17,776
	(23,214)	(19,429)
Investing activities		
Mineral property costs	20,000	(25,000)
Net proceeds received from Government of Yukon in Contribution Funds	-	3,675
Disposition of investment in Enfield Exploration Corp.	10	-
	20,010	(21,325)
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	5,000	(25,000)
Proceeds from promissory note	364	39,000
Repayment of promissory note	(2,567)	-
	2,797	39,000
Increase/(decrease) in cash	(407)	(1,754)
Cash, beginning of period	447	2,691
Cash, end of period	40	937
Supplemental information		
Interest paid	-	-
Taxes paid	-	-

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

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

Gorilla Minerals Corp. (“Gorilla” or the “Company”) was incorporated on April 27, 2012 in Canada with limited liability under the legislation of the Province of British Columbia. Gorilla’s registered office is located at Suite 2000 – 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2K3, Canada.

Gorilla is an exploration stage company and is in the process of exploring its mineral properties in Canada and has not yet determined whether its properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts spent for mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its property, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the properties. The operations of the Company will require various licences and permits from various governmental authorities which are or may be granted subject to various conditions and may be subject to renewal from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to comply with such conditions and obtain or retain all necessary licences and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development, and mining operations at its projects. Failure to comply with these conditions may render the licences liable to forfeiture.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they become due. As at January 31, 2014, the Company has not generated any revenues from operations and has an accumulated deficit of \$210,257. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company’s liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)
For the six months ended January 31, 2014
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

(a) Statement of Compliance (continued)

These consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements for the year ending July 31, 2013. Certain disclosures that are required to be included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS are not included in these consolidated interim financial statements.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of a company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The presentation currency for a company is the currency in which the company chooses to present its financial statements. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's presentation and functional currency.

(d) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

Name	Ownership %	Incorporation Date	Disposition Date
Orca Touchscreen Technologies Ltd.	100	December 31, 2013	n/a
European Ferro Metals Ltd.	100	December 31, 2013	n/a
Enfield Exploration Corp.	100	November 1, 2013	November 21, 2013

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is obtained to the date control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash within three months.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Mineral Properties

Recognition and Measurement

The Company charges to operations all exploration and evaluation expenses incurred prior to the determination of economically recoverable reserves. These costs would also include periodic fees such as license and maintenance fees and advance royalty payments.

The Company capitalizes direct mineral property acquisition costs and those expenditures incurred following the determination that the property has economically recoverable reserves. Mineral property acquisition costs include cash consideration and the fair value of common shares issued for mineral property interests, pursuant to the terms of the relevant agreement. These costs are amortized over the estimated life of the property following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned, or when impairment in value has been determined to have occurred. A mineral property is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Company may occasionally enter into option-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would otherwise be undertaken by the Company.

The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted as a gain on disposal.

(c) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity, respectively. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years. Taxes on income in the interim periods are accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

(e) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities of greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting periods, which are classified as non-current assets. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has classified cash as fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an instrument is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities other than derivative liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. These liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, other liabilities and loans. Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss are treated as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability. Transaction costs for assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are expensed as incurred.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset carried at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value. In the case of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset that was previously recognized in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. Impairment losses recognized for equity securities are not reversed.

(f) Loss Per Share

Basic earnings or loss per share is computed by dividing the earnings or loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the relevant period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted earnings or loss per share. Stock options, share purchase warrants, and other equity instruments are dilutive when the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options, warrants and other equity instruments. When a loss has been incurred, basic and diluted loss per share is the same because the exercise of options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.

(g) Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income or loss is the change in net assets arising from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources, and comprises net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss. Financial assets that are classified as available for sale will have revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income or loss until the asset is removed from the balance sheet.

(h) Share Capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects in shareholders' equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date the agreement to issue shares was concluded. Common shares held by the Company are classified as treasury stock and recorded as a reduction to shareholders' equity.

(i) Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Related Parties (continued)

A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

(j) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the period.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include recognition of deferred income tax amounts and provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of mineral properties

Management has determined that mineral property costs incurred which were capitalized have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geological and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

Determination of functional currency

The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity.

Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Plan of Arrangement

On September 18, 2013, the Company received \$15,000, pursuant to the Company having entered into an Arrangement Agreement dated August 22, 2013 with ChitrChatr Communications Inc. and 0978557 BC Ltd. Under the Arrangement Agreement, the Company disposed of all the issued and outstanding shares of 0978557 BC Ltd. for consideration of \$15,000 in cash and the receipt of 1,000 warrants of ChitrChatr Communications Inc. at a price of \$0.10 per share for a period of three months after the effective date of the Arrangement, September 11, 2013. The Company will also issue 10,000 warrants to ChitrChatr Communications Inc. on the same terms as those issued by the ChitrChatr Communications Inc. to the Company.

On October 25, 2013, the Company entered into another plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement with Enfield") and an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement with Enfield") with Enfield Exploration Corp. ("Enfield Exploration") and Enfield Resources Corp. ("Enfield Resources"). Enfield Exploration was incorporated in British Columbia on November 1, 2013 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Enfield Exploration was created solely for the purposes of affecting the Plan of Arrangement with Enfield. Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement with Enfield: (1) Enfield Resources proposes to acquire from the Company the option to acquire certain Yukon nickel mineral rights known as the Wels Nickel Property, (2) the Company shall issue four of its common shares to Enfield Exploration and receive 4,000 common shares of Enfield Exploration in return, (3) Enfield Resources shall purchase all the outstanding and issued shares of Enfield Exploration from the Company, and the Company shall cancel the four shares it issued to Enfield Exploration, (4) Enfield Exploration shall acquire all the outstanding shares of Enfield Resources from all the Enfield Resources shareholders through a 1-for-1 share exchange, and (5) Enfield Exploration shall apply for a CNSX listing. The Supreme Court of British Columbia granted a Final Order approving the Plan of Arrangement with Enfield on November 21, 2013.

On January 6, 2014, the Company entered into another plan of arrangement which includes a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") with Orca Touchscreen Technologies Ltd. ("Orca Touchscreen") and Orca Mobile Solutions Ltd. ("Orca Mobile"). Orca Touchscreen was incorporated in British Columbia on December 31, 2013 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company for the sole purpose of affecting the Plan of Arrangement. Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement: (1) Orca Mobile shall purchase all the issued and outstanding shares of Orca Touchscreen from the Company, (2) The Company shall issue 4 of its common shares to Orca Touchscreen and receive in exchange 4,000 common shares of Orca Touchscreen, and then the Company shall cancel the 4 shares it issued to Orca Touchscreen, (3) Orca Touchscreen shall acquire all the outstanding shares of Orca Mobile from all the Orca Mobile shareholders through a 1-for-1 share exchange, and (4) Orca Touchscreen shall apply for a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE"). The proposed Plan of Arrangement is subject to approval by the Orca Mobile shareholders (currently being sought) and the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Plan of Arrangement (continued)

On January 7, 2014, the Company entered into another plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement Agreement") which includes a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") with European Ferro Metals Ltd. ("European Ferro") and First Ferro Mining Ltd. ("First Ferro"). European Ferro was incorporated in British Columbia on December 31, 2013 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company for the sole purpose of effecting the Plan of Arrangement. Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement: (1) First Ferro shall acquire from the Company the right to earn a 40% interest in the Yukon mineral claims in consideration of \$18,000, payable as to \$7,500 on execution of the Arrangement Agreement, and the balance within five days of the listing of European Ferro on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") (2) First Ferro shall purchase all the issued and outstanding shares of European Ferro from the Company, (3) The Company shall issue 4 of its common shares to European Ferro and receive in exchange 4,000 common shares of European Ferro, and then the Company shall cancel the 4 shares it issued to European Ferro, (4) European Ferro shall acquire all the outstanding shares of First Ferro from all the First Ferro shareholders through a 1-for-1 share exchange, and (4) European Ferro shall apply for a CSE listing. The proposed Plan of Arrangement is subject to approval by the First Ferro shareholders (currently being sought) and the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

5. Mineral Properties

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada

Pursuant to an option agreement dated June 6, 2011, Gorilla Resources Corp. was granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Wels property located in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada. On April 23, 2012, Gorilla Resources Corp. assigned all the benefits, rights and obligations under the option agreement to the Company. The property consists of 136 unpatented mining claims and is subject to a 3% Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") in favour of the optionor. The Company has the right to buy back the NSR for a cash payment of \$750,000 for each 1%, to a maximum of \$1,500,000, at any time. To maintain and exercise the option, the Company must:

- Make cash payments of \$15,900 upon signing (paid by Gorilla Resources Corp.);
- Make cash payments of \$15,450 upon the completion of a National Instrument 43-101 technical report (paid by Gorilla Resources Corp.);
- Issue 150,000 common shares on the sixth month anniversary (issued by Gorilla Resources Corp.);
- Make cash payments of \$25,000 and issue 100,000 common shares on or before September 30, 2012 (subsequently extended to make a cash payment of \$10,000 by October 31, 2012 and \$15,000 by January 31, 2013) (paid/issued by the Company);
- Make payments of \$40,000 on or before September 30, 2013, payable in cash, common shares, or a combination of cash and common shares (subsequently amended to payment of \$20,000 in cash on or before February 28, 2014 pursuant to a payment extension agreement dated November 19, 2013) (paid by the Company);
- Issue 100,000 common shares on or before 14 days from the date of a payment extension agreement dated November 19, 2013 pursuant to a payment extension agreement dated November 19, 2013 (issued on November 21, 2013);
- Make payments of \$80,000 on or before September 30, 2014, payable in cash, common shares, or a combination of cash and common shares.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Mineral Properties (continued)

On November 12, 2013, the Company granted to Enfield Resources an option to acquire a 100% undivided right, title and interest in certain mineral claims of the Wels property ("Wels Nickel Project"). The Company is entitled to receive a royalty interest equal to 5% of NSR. Enfield Resources is entitled to redeem the entitlement of the Company to its share of NSR by paying \$1,500,000 to the Company for each 1% so redeemed, to a maximum of \$7,500,000. In order to the option and to earn the interests in the Wels Nickel Project, Enfield shall make the following payments in cash to the Company:

- \$10,000 on or before November 12, 2013 (received);
- \$15,000 within 5 days of CSE Listing (received);
- \$2,500 on or before May 1, 2014;
- \$80,000 on or before September 30, 2014; and
- \$80,000 on or before September 30, 2015.

On January 7, 2014, the Company entered into an Option and Joint Venture Agreement with First Ferro whereby the Company granted First Ferro an option to acquire a 40% undivided beneficial interest in certain mineral claims of the Wels property ("Wels Gold Project") by making the following payments:

- \$7,500 on execution of the Arrangement Agreement;
- \$10,500 within 5 days of the CSE Listing;
- \$100,000 on or before June 30, 2014;
- \$100,000 on or before December 31, 2014;
- \$100,000 on or before June 30, 2015; and
- \$100,000 on or before December 31, 2015.

The Company shall be the operator of the Wels Gold Project and as such shall be responsible in its reasonable discretion for carrying out and administering exploration, development and mining work on the Wels Gold Project.

During the year ended July 31, 2013, the Company made cash payments of \$25,000 and issued 100,000 common shares of the Company at a fair value of \$5,000.

During the year ended July 31, 2013, the Company received \$25,000 from the Government of Yukon in contribution funds for mining exploration.

During the period ended January 31, 2014, the Company made cash payments of \$20,000 and issued 100,000 common shares of the Company at a fair value of \$5,000.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Mineral Properties (continued)

During the period ended January 31, 2014, the Company incurred exploration expenditures on the Wels Property as follows:

	<u>January 31, 2014</u>
Exploration and related expenditures (Wels)	
Assays	\$ 1,965
Geological	9,213
Travel and transportation	<u>3,910</u>
Total mineral property expenditures (recovery)	<u><u>\$ 15,088</u></u>

During the period ended January 31, 2013, the Company incurred exploration expenditures on the Wels Property as follows:

	<u>January 31, 2013</u>
Exploration and related expenditures (Wels)	
Assays	\$ 14,732
Land Administration	320
Government of Yukon Contribution Funds	<u>(15,052)</u>
Total mineral property expenditures	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

6. Notes Payable

During the period ended January 31, 2014, the Company accrued an interest expense of \$5,274 on a loan from a company controlled by a director of the Company bearing an interest rate of 8% per annum. The loans have maturity dates between June 19, 2014 and April 26, 2015.

During the year ended July 31, 2013, the Company received loan proceeds of \$49,422 from a company controlled by a director of the Company and a director. During the year ended July 31, 2013, the Company repaid \$15,000. The notes payable was accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method with the effective interest rate of 12% per annum. During the year ended July 31, 2013, the debt discount of \$6,260 was credited to reserves, debited to notes payable and amortized over the term of the notes.

During the year ended July 31, 2013, the Company accrued an interest and accretion expenses of \$10,641 in connection with the notes.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. Share Capital

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

	Number of shares	\$
Balance, July 31, 2012	12,072,481	54,410
Shares issued for cash	500,000	25,000
Shares issued for property	100,000	5,000
Balance, July 31, 2013	12,672,481	84,410
Shares issued for property	100,000	5,000
Balance, January 31, 2014	12,772,481	89,410

Share transactions for the period ended January 31, 2014:

- (i) On November 21, 2013, the Company issued 100,000 common shares with a fair value of \$5,000 pursuant to the Company's Wels Property (Note 5).

Share transactions for the year ended July 31, 2013:

- (i) On October 16, 2012, the Company issued 100,000 common shares with a fair value of \$5,000 pursuant to the Company's Wels Property (Note 5).
- (ii) On February 7, 2013, the Company issued 500,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$25,000.

8. Related Party Transactions

During the period ended January 31, 2014, the Company incurred \$12,000 (2012: \$12,000) in management fees from a company owned by the President and nil (2012: \$2,500) in rent expense paid to a company controlled by a director. At January 31, 2014, the Company owed \$61,261 to directors and their companies.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Financial Instruments

(a) Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

	January 31, 2014 \$
Financial assets:	
Held for trading, measured at fair value:	
Cash	40
	40
Financial liabilities, measured at amortized cost:	
Notes payable	89,621
Due to related parties	61,261
Accounts payable	28,681
	179,563

(b) Fair Values

The Company has classified fair value measurements of its financial instruments using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements as follows:

- Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and
- Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

As at January 31, 2014, the fair values of financial instruments measured on a recurring basis include cash, determined based on level one inputs and consisting of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The fair values of other financial instruments, which include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. As at January 31, 2014, the Company has a \$40 cash balance to settle current liabilities of \$149,594.

GORILLA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the six months ended January 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of share subscriptions receivable. Management is of the view that this amount is fully collectible.

(e) Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

(f) Interest rate risk

The Company has no interest-bearing debt. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates is minimal.

(g) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company currently has no significant operations denominated in foreign currencies. Management believes there is no significant foreign currency exchange rate risk.

10. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and equity comprised of issued share capital and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements as at January 31, 2014.

11. Subsequent Events

On February 25, 2014, the Company entered into another plan of arrangement which includes a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") with Eilat Minerals Inc. ("Eilat Minerals") and Eilat Resources Inc. ("Eilat Resources").

On March 6, 2014, the Company completed the statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") with Orca Touchscreen Technologies Ltd. ("Orca Touchscreen") and Orca Mobile Solutions Ltd. ("Orca Mobile").

On March 6, 2014, the Company completed the statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") with European Ferro Metals Ltd. ("European Ferro") and First Ferro Mining Ltd. ("First Ferro").