MERYLLION Resources

MERYLLION RESOURCES CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2013
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

MERYLLION RESOURCES CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Unaudited)
(In Canadian Dollars)

	NOTES	As at December 31, 2013	As at September 30, 2013
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**$ 3,858,634**	$ 27,767
Accounts receivable		**15,477**	1,419
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**49,175**	5,085
		3,923,286	34,271
Non-current assets			
Mineral interests	7	**788,494**	763,807
Property, plant and equipment	9	**29,742**	-
		818,236	763,807
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 4,741,522**	$ 798,078
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$ 200,063**	$ 60,376
		200,063	60,376
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	**14,811,380**	-
Share-option reserve		**152,338**	-
Contributed surplus		**-**	9,863,711
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income		**(191,021)**	46,909
Accumulated deficit		**(10,231,238)**	(9,172,918)
		4,541,459	737,702
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**$ 4,741,522**	$ 798,078

Commitments (Note 13)

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

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

"David Birkenshaw"
DIRECTOR

"Gregory Shenton"
DIRECTOR

MERYLLION RESOURCES CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited)
(In Canadian Dollars)

	NOTES	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Depreciation	9	**$ 763**	$ -
Insurance		**2,438**	-
Investor relations		**963**	329
Office and administration		**18,522**	15,690
Professional fees		**278,844**	12,264
Regulatory and filing fees		**43,191**	389
Rent		**7,830**	-
Salaries and benefits		**67,708**	47,240
Share-based compensation	10	**152,338**	6,401
Travel		**24,712**	17,108
		597,309	99,421
Evaluation and exploration expenses	8	**583,917**	202,394
OTHER (INCOME)/EXPENSES			
Interest income		**(6,315)**	-
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		**(116,591)**	(1,022)
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**1,058,320**	300,793
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (INCOME)/LOSS			
Unrealized (gain)/loss on translation to reporting currency		**237,930**	(8,243)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**$ 1,296,250**	$ 292,550
LOSS PER SHARE			
Basic and diluted		**$ 0.21**	$ 0.02
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING			
Basic and diluted		**5,025,965**	17,125,600

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

MERYLLION RESOURCES CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited)
(In Canadian Dollars)

	NOTES	Number of shares	Share Capital	Share-option Reserve	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Currency Translation Adjustment	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balances as at October 1, 2013		-	$ -	$ -	$ 9,863,711	$ 46,909	$ (9,172,918)	$ 737,702
Contribution from Concordia Resource Corp.	2	-	-	-	364,467	-	-	364,467
Shares issued for:								
Plan of arrangement	2	17,125,510	14,811,380	-	(10,228,178)	-	-	4,583,202
Share-based compensation		-	-	152,338	-	-	-	152,338
Net (loss) and comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	(237,930)	(1,058,320)	(1,296,250)
Balances as at December 31, 2013		**17,125,510**	**$14,811,380**	**$ 152,338**	**$ -**	**$ (191,021)**	**$ (10,231,238)**	**$ 4,541,459**
Balances as at October 1, 2012		-	$ -	$ -	$ 8,286,247	$ 12,987	$ (7,594,328)	$ 704,906
Contribution from Concordia Resource Corp.	2	-	-	-	309,006	-	-	309,006
Net (loss) and comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	8,243	(300,793)	(292,550)
Balances as at December 31, 2012		-	$ -	$ -	$ 8,595,253	$ 21,230	$ (7,895,121)	$ 721,362

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

MERYLLION RESOURCES CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)
(In Canadian Dollars)

	NOTES	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss for the period		**$ (1,058,320)**	$ (300,793)
Items not involving cash:			
Depreciation		**763**	-
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		**(116,591)**	(1,022)
Share-based compensation		**152,338**	6,401
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Accounts receivable		**(14,058)**	337
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**(44,090)**	50,972
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**139,687**	(3,799)
Cash used in operating activities		**(940,271)**	(247,904)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to mineral interests	7	**-**	(157)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	9	**(30,505)**	-
Cash used in investing activities		**(30,505)**	(157)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash provided via Plan of Arrangement	2	**4,583,202**	-
Advances and funding provided by Concordia Resource Corp [1]		**104,436**	302,605
Cash provided by financing activities		**4,687,638**	302,605
Effect of foreign exchange on cash		**114,005**	2,583
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents		**3,830,867**	57,127
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**27,767**	20,805
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**$ 3,858,634**	$ 77,932

[1] The advances and funding provided by Concordia Resource Corp. ("Concordia") represents the historic funding provided by Concordia and the allocation of general and administrative expenses of Concordia under the continuity of interest basis of accounting prior to the Plan of Arrangement transaction described in Note 2.

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 12)

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Meryllion Resources Corp. ("MRC") was incorporated on July 25, 2013 under the laws of British Columbia as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kaizen Discovery Inc. formerly Concordia Resource Corp. ("Concordia"). On December 4, 2013, a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement") was approved by the shareholders of Concordia whereby Concordia distributed 100% of its interest in MRC to its shareholders. Concurrently with the completion of the Arrangement, Meryllion Resources Corp. together with its subsidiaries (collectively known as the "Company" or "Meryllion") obtained approval to list its common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and began trading under the ticker symbol **MYR** on December 6, 2013. For additional details on the transaction please see Note 2.

The Company's head office is located at 355 Burrard Street, Suite 1100, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2G8 and its registered and records office is located at 355 Burrard Street, Suite 1800, Vancouver British Columbia, V6C 2G8.

Meryllion is a natural resource company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties in South America.

These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which contemplates the Company will continue into operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. To date, the Company has not generated revenues from operations and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The amounts shown as mineral interests represent acquisition costs incurred to date and do not necessarily represent current or future values. The underlying value of mineral interests are entirely dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete permitting, development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

The Company believes its current working capital is sufficient to maintain its core operations for the next twelve months, however, additional funding will be required by the Company to complete its strategic objectives and continue as a going concern. Given the current state of the financing market for junior mining companies there is no certainty that additional financing at terms that are acceptable to the Company will be available and an inability to obtain additional financing would have a direct impact on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern beyond twelve months.

2. PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT

In October 2013, Concordia and MRC entered into a vend-in agreement (the “Vend-In Agreement”), whereby MRC issued 17,125,510 common shares to Concordia in exchange for approximately $4,700,000 in cash, subject to closing adjustments, and Concordia’s 100% interest in Meryllion Minerals Corporation (“MMC”). The Vend-In Agreement resulted in MRC controlling a 100% interest in MMC and Concordia’s indirect interest in the Providencia and Cerro Amarillo Projects and the related assets in Meryllion Argentina SA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MMC (together called the “Argentine Assets”). On December 4, 2013, pursuant to the Arrangement, all Concordia common shares were consolidated on a 5:1 basis and each shareholder of Concordia then received one Meryllion common share for every post-consolidated Concordia common share held as at the effective date of the Arrangement, and exchanged each old common share of Concordia for a new common share of Concordia. Concurrently with the completion of the Arrangement, Meryllion obtained approval to list its common shares on the TSX-V and began trading under the ticker symbol **MYR** on December 6, 2013.

The Vend-In Agreement and Arrangement were approved by the board of directors of each of Concordia and Meryllion and the Arrangement was approved by the shareholders of Concordia, and was accepted for filing by the TSX Venture Exchange on behalf of both Concordia and Meryllion.

The Company has completed a portion of the closing adjustments and the net amount of cash received by the Company after this portion of the closing adjustments was $4,583,202. The Company is currently in the process of gathering all necessary information for the final closing adjustment and any further adjustments will change the amount of share capital in the Company by a corresponding amount.

The Company’s consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the comparative periods prior to the three months ended and as at December 31, 2013, reflect the assets, liabilities, and expenses directly attributable to the Argentine Assets and management’s estimates of general and administration expenses directly related to the operations. The allocation of general and administrative expenses was calculated on the basis of the ratio of expenditures incurred on the Providencia and Cerro Amarillo Projects as compared to the expenditures incurred on all of Concordia’s properties during each quarter. The contributed surplus of the Company as at October 1, 2013 of $9,863,711 represents the cash advances and historic allocation of general and administrative expenses from Concordia to that date. The Company allocated an additional $16,365 of Concordia’s general and administrative expenses for the period covering October 1, 2013 to December 4, 2013. Upon closing of the Arrangement $10,228,178, representing the aggregate contribution by Concordia up to the closing of the Arrangement, was transferred to share capital of the Company.

Management cautions readers of these condensed consolidated financial statements that the allocation of historic expenses may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred, and do not reflect the Company’s consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows, had the Company been operating as a separate, stand-alone public company for the periods presented.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "*Interim Reporting"*, using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

(b) Basis of presentation

These condensed consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian Dollars, the Company's presentation currency and have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. In addition, these condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The accounting policies set out in Note 4 have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

These condensed consolidated financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2014.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended and as at December 31, 2013, include the accounts of the Company, the Company's wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary Meryllion Minerals Corp., Meryllion Minerals Corp.'s wholly-owned Argentine subsidiary Meryllion Argentina SA and an allocation of Concordia's general and administrative expenses from October 1, 2013 to December 4, 2013. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The historic condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and as at September 30, 2013, include an allocation of Concordia's general and administrative expenses and the accounts of Concordia's wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary Meryllion Minerals Corp. and its wholly-owned Argentine subsidiary Meryllion Argentina SA. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These condensed consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates
Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the determination of environmental obligations, the recoverability of mineral interests, the assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of share-based compensation, the assumptions used to estimate the useful life of property, plant and equipment and the assumptions used to allocate Concordia's general and administrative expenses.

Critical accounting judgements
Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

In accordance with IAS 21 "*The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*", management determined that the functional currency of Meryllion is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries Meryllion Minerals Corp. and Meryllion Argentina SA is the US dollar, as they are the currencies of the primary economic environments in which the companies operate.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances, deposits held at call and certificates of deposits, money market instruments, including cashable guaranteed investment certificates with an original term to maturity of three months or less at date of purchase, and are carried at amortized cost.

(b) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of mineral properties and mineral assets under property, plant and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a provision for a decommissioning liability is recognized as its present value in the period in which it is incurred. Upon initial recognition of the liability, a corresponding amount is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and the cost is amortized as an expense over the economic life of the asset using either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, as appropriate. Following the initial recognition of the decommissioning liability, the carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the current market based discount rate and the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The provision is reviewed on an annual basis for changes to obligations, legislation or discount rates that impact estimated costs or lives of operations. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision resulting from changes in the estimated cash flows or discount rate and the adjusted cost of the asset is amortized prospectively.

(c) Evaluation and exploration expenses

Evaluation and exploration expenses are comprised of costs that are directly attributable to:

- researching and analyzing existing exploration data;
- conducting geological studies, exploratory drilling and sampling;
- examining and testing extraction and treatment methods; and
- activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.

All exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed until properties are determined to contain economically viable reserves. When economically viable reserves have been determined, technical feasibility has been determined and the decision to proceed with development has been approved by the Board of Directors, the subsequent costs incurred for the development of that project are capitalized as mining properties, a component of property, plant and equipment.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Development expenditures are net of the proceeds of the sale of ore extracted during the development phase. Interest on borrowings related to the construction and development of assets are capitalized until substantially all the activities required to make the asset ready for its intended use are complete.

The costs of removing overburden to access ore are capitalized as pre-production stripping costs and classified as mineral interests.

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets
All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit and loss.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary or a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of that investment below its cost.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Transaction costs on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred. At the end of each reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss excludes any interest paid on the financial liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(e) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
The presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of parent company and each of its subsidiaries is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency for Meryllion Minerals Corp. and Meryllion Argentina SA is the US dollar and the functional currency for the parent company Meryllion Resources Corp. is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continued to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

Parent and Subsidiary Companies
The financial results and position of operations whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences are transferred directly to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) and are included in a separate component of shareholders' equity titled *"Accumulated other comprehensive income – currency translation adjustment"*. These differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

(f) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost
If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Available for sale
If an available for sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

(h) Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period if dilutive. The Company uses the treasury stock method of calculating fully diluted per share amounts whereby any proceeds from the exercise of stock options or other dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Diluted loss per share has not been presented separately as the outstanding options are anti-dilutive for each period presented.

For comparative periods before the successful listing of the Company on the TSX-V (Note 2) the basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of Concordia shares that were outstanding during the period. The shareholders of Concordia received one common share of MRC for one common share of Concordia. Prior to the completion of the spin-out transaction, Concordia consolidated its shares on a 5:1 basis. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used is one-fifth of the weighted average number of shares of Concordia for the respective periods.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Mineral interests

Mineral interests include any costs relating to the acquisition and claim maintenance of mineral properties, including option payments and annual fees to maintain the property in good standing. When economically viable reserves have been determined, technical feasibility has been determined and the decision to proceed with development has been approved by the Board of Directors, the capitalized mineral interests for that project are capitalized as mining properties, a component of property, plant and equipment.

The Company assesses its capitalized mineral interests for indications of impairment on a regular basis and when events and circumstances indicate a risk of impairment. A mineral interest is written down or written off when the Company determines that an impairment of value has occurred or when exploration results indicate that no further work is warranted.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers, or title may be affected by undetected defects.

(j) Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of PPE includes its purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the estimated close down and restoration costs associated with dismantling and removing the asset.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of PPE, less their estimated residual value, using the straight-line method or unit-of-production method over their expected useful lives as follows:

- Office equipment – 5 years straight-line basis
- Furniture and fixtures – 5 years straight-line basis
- Mining properties – unit-of-production basis based on reserves

When major components of an item of PPE have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of PPE and depreciated as per each component's useful life.

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal, when held for sale or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Estimates of residual values and useful lives are reassessed annually and any change in estimate is taken into account in the determination of remaining depreciation charges. Depreciation commences on the date when the asset is available for use.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(l) Share capital

Common shares
The proceeds from the issuance of common shares via placement are recorded as share capital. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are also recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a common share in the Company. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are treated as share issue costs and recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

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

(m) Share-based compensation

The Company grants share-based awards to certain officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons. For equity settled awards, the fair value is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) and credited to the share-option reserve account, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, after adjusting for the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The fair value of the equity-settled awards is determined at the date of the grant. In calculating fair value, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. At each financial reporting date, the cumulative expense representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest is computed. The movement in cumulative expense is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) with a corresponding entry against the related share-option reserve account. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The fair value of stock options granted to non-employees is re-measured at the earlier of each financial reporting or vesting date, and any adjustment is charged or credited to operations upon re-measurement.

(n) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity.

Current tax
Current tax for the Company is based on the local taxable income at the local statutory tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and includes adjustments to tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is not recorded.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each financial reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilized. To the extent that an asset not previously recognized fulfils the criteria for recognition, a deferred income tax asset is recorded.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. Current and deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(o) Changes in accounting standards

The Company adopted the following accounting standards effective October 1, 2013. The adoption of these accounting standards had no significant impact on these condensed consolidated financial statements.

The accounting standards adopted were:

- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments Disclosures*
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*
- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*
- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities*
- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

(p) Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

Unless otherwise noted, the following revised standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, with earlier application permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these standards and amendments. The Company has determined to not adopt them early.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets
On May 29, 2013, the IASB made amendments to the disclosure requirements of IAS 36, requiring disclosure, in certain instances, of the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit, and the basis for the determination of fair value less costs of disposal, when an impairment loss is recognized or when an impairment loss is subsequently reversed. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income. This standard and its consequential amendments are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32)
Amends IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* to clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas:

- the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off"
- the application of simultaneous realization and settlement
- the offsetting of collateral amounts
- the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.

Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

IFRIC 21 Levies
Provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain.

The Interpretation identifies the obligating event for the recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation. It provides the following guidance on recognition of a liability to pay levies:

- The liability is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time
- If an obligation is triggered on reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognized when that minimum threshold is reached.

Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)
Amends IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* and IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* to:

- provide "investment entities" (as defined) an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* or IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*
- require additional disclosure about why the entity is considered an investment entity, details of the entity's unconsolidated subsidiaries, and the nature of relationship and certain transactions between the investment entity and its subsidiaries
- require an investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements (or to only provide separate financial statements if all subsidiaries are unconsolidated).

Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

(In Canadian Dollars)

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Designation and valuation of financial instruments

The Company has designated its cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable as loans-and-receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other-financial-liabilities.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The following table summarizes the designation of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable:

- Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy includes unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 of the hierarchy includes inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 includes inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company does not have any financial instruments included in Level 1, 2 and 3.

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	As at	
	December 31, 2013	**September 30, 2013**
Financial assets		
Loans-and-receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,858,634**	$ 27,767
Accounts receivable	**15,477**	1,419
Total financial assets	**$ 3,874,111**	$ 29,186
Financial liabilities		
Other-financial-liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 200,063**	$ 60,376
Total financial liabilities	**$ 200,063**	$ 60,376

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial Risk

The Company may be exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The Company manages risks to minimize potential losses. The main objective of the Company's risk management process is to ensure that the risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. The Company's risk exposure and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

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

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the amounts disclosed in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position. Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is minimized by placing these instruments with major Canadian financial institutions with strong investment-grade ratings as determined by a primary ratings agency. Credit risk associated with accounts receivable is minimal due to the immaterial nature of these miscellaneous receivables.

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's approach to managing liquidity is to evaluate current and expected liquidity requirements under both normal and stressed conditions to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and cash equivalents to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term. This is achieved by ensuring that no liabilities are incurred that the Company does not have the ability to discharge in 30 days or less. The Company also prepares annual budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary.

As at December 31, 2013, the Company had a cash and cash equivalent balance of $3,858,634 (September 30, 2013 - $27,767) to settle current liabilities of $200,063 (September 30, 2013 - $60,376). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market factors. Market risk comprises three types of risk: price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

Price risk
Price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is not exposed to price risks.

(In Canadian Dollars)

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and future cash flows of the Company will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that the cash maintained at the financial institutions is subject to a floating rate of interest. The interest rate risk on cash is not considered significant.

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risk through financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, the Company's presentation currency.

The Company's financial instruments denominated in currencies that are not the Canadian dollar as at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	US$	Argentine Peso	C$ equivalent
Cash and cash equivalents	10,145	86,603	**$ 24,930**
Accounts receivable	1,836	-	**1,953**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(49,154)	(85,976)	**(66,317)**

The Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would have resulted in an approximate $3,944 decrease or increase in the Company's after-tax net earnings, respectively.

As at December 31, 2013, US dollar amounts have been translated at a rate of C$1.0636 per US dollar and Argentine peso amounts have been translated at C$0.1633 per Argentine peso.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the costs of capital to an acceptable risk.

The Company depends on external financing to fund its activities and there can be no guarantee that external financing will be available at terms acceptable to the Company. The capital structure of the Company currently consists of common shares and stock options. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new debt or new shares. Management reviews its capital management approach on a regular basis. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management and the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

7. MINERAL INTERESTS

Through the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Company controls exploration concessions in Argentina classified by the Company into the Cerro Amarillo Project and the Providencia Project. All acquisition costs and option payments related to these exploration concessions are capitalized as mineral interests and are incurred in US dollar and translated to Canadian dollar, the presentation currency for the Company. The changes to the Company's mineral interests were as follows:

	Cerro Amarillo, Argentina	Providencia, Argentina	Total
Balances as at September 30, 2012	$ 125,613	$ 435,936	$ 561,549
Additions	76,253	96,432	172,685
Change in value due to foreign exchange	7,091	22,482	29,573
Balances as at September 30, 2013	208,957	554,850	763,807
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Change in value due to foreign exchange	**6,754**	**17,933**	**24,687**
Balances as at December 31, 2013	**$ 215,711**	**$ 572,783**	**$ 788,494**

8. EVALUATION AND EXPLORATION EXPENSES

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012
Cerro Amarillo, Argentina		
Administration	**$ 115,006**	$ 39,676
Camp Costs	**41,752**	2,097
Consulting	**61,120**	18,203
Field Exploration	**1,609**	-
Geology	**2,433**	347
Geophysics	**176,952**	-
Health and Safety	**3,003**	-
Personnel Costs	**24,730**	-
Travel and Transport	**140,118**	1,617
Other	**6,634**	8,022
Total Cerro Amarillo	**573,357**	69,962
Providencia, Argentina		
Administration	**2,118**	75,103
Camp Costs	**1,361**	2,768
Consulting	**-**	45,391
Personnel Costs	**2,286**	-
Travel and Transport	**81**	1,680
Other	**4,714**	7,490
Total Providencia	**10,560**	132,432
Total evaluation and exploration expenses	**$ 583,917**	$ 202,394

(In Canadian Dollars)

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Office equipment
Cost	
As at September 30, 2012	$ -
Additions	-
As at September 30, 2013	-
Additions	**30,505**
As at December 31, 2013	**30,505**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at September 30, 2012	-
Charge for the period	-
As at September 30, 2013	-
Charge for the period	**763**
As at December 31, 2013	**763**
Net book value as at September 30, 2013	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2013	**$ 29,742**

10. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited Class A common shares without par value

(b) Issued and outstanding

At December 31, 2013, the Company had 17,125,510 common shares issued and outstanding (September 30, 2013 – nil).

Three months ended December 31, 2013
During the three months ended December 31, 2013, the Company issued 17,125,510 common shares pursuant to a Plan of Arrangement as described in Note 2.

(In Canadian Dollars)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(c) Stock options

The Company implemented a new stock option plan dated as of December 10, 2013, whereby the Board of Directors of the Company may grant directors, officers, employees and consultants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company. Under the stock option plan, options granted are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding ten years. The plan is administered by the Board of Directors, which determines individual eligibility under the plan, the number of shares reserved underlying the options granted to each individual (not exceeding 10% of issued and outstanding shares to any insider; not exceeding 2% of the issued and outstanding shares to any consultant or persons employed to provide investor relations services) and any vesting period which, pursuant to the stock option plan can be determined and imposed by the Board of Directors. The maximum number of common shares that may be reserved for issuance under the plan is 2,568,826, being the number of common shares that is equal to 15% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares.

The movement in the Company's stock options for the three months ended December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, September 30, 2012	-	$ -
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Outstanding, September 30, 2013	-	-
Granted	**1,875,000**	**0.30**
Exercised	**-**	**-**
Outstanding, December 31, 2013	**1,875,000**	**$ 0.30**

The Company's outstanding and exercisable stock options as at December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	Outstanding		Exercisable	
Exercise price	**Number outstanding**	**Weighted average remaining life (years)**	**Number exercisable**	**Weighted average remaining life (years)**
$0.30	1,875,000	4.95	625,005	4.95

(In Canadian Dollars)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(d) Share-based compensation

During the three months ended December 31, 2013, the Company granted 1,875,000 stock options (December 31, 2012: nil) at a weighted average exercise price of $0.30 (December 31, 2012: $nil). The stock options granted in three months ended December 31, 2013, were granted as follows:

- On December 10, 2013, the Company granted 1,875,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.30 per stock option, an expiry date of December 11, 2018 and a vesting period of 3 years with one-third of the grant vesting on the day of the grant, one-third vesting on the first anniversary of the grant and one-third vesting on the second anniversary of the grant (the "December Grant"). On January 27, 2014, the Company granted an employee an additional 25,000 stock options on the same terms and conditions as the December Grant.

The weighted average fair value for the options granted in the three months ended December 31, 2013 was $0.22 per option (December 31, 2012: $nil) which was estimated at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	Three months ended December 31,	
	2013	**2012**
Risk-free interest rate	**1.77%**	-
Expected dividend yield	**-**	-
Expected stock price volatility [1]	**100%**	-
Expected option life	**5.0 years**	-

[1] The expected stock price volatility was determined by reference to historic volatility of similar entities following a comparable period in their lives

During the three months ended December 31, 2013, the Company recorded share-based compensation of $152,338. The Company estimated a forfeiture rate of 0% to record the share-based compensation expense for options granted in the period. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. During the three months ended December 31, 2012, the Company recorded share-based compensation of $6,401 which was an allocation of a portion of Concordia's share-based compensation expense (Note 2).

(In Canadian Dollars)

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Key management compensation

The remuneration of the Company's Directors and other members of key management, being the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, consist of the following amounts:

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012
Short-term benefits [(1)]	**$ 290,825**	$ 29,403
Share-based compensation [(2)]	**109,683**	5,509
Total key management compensation	**$ 400,508**	$ 34,912

(1) Short term benefits include salaries, bonuses, consulting fees and directors fees for all directors and key management personnel.
(2) Share-based compensation is the fair value of stock options granted to directors and key management personnel where an expense was recorded in the period due to vesting conditions.

(b) Other related party transactions

In addition to the key management compensation above the Company also had related party transactions with WMM Services Corporation ("WMM"), a private company owned equally by Meryllion Resources Corporation and Western Lithium USA Corporation. WMM provides administration, accounting and other office services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis.

The related party transactions incurred during the period were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The Company's had related party transactions with WMM of $27,193 for the three months ended December 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012 - $nil) which were included in the following expense categories:

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012
Office and administration costs	**$ 3,178**	$ -
Rent	**3,954**	-
Salaries and benefits	**20,061**	-
Total related party transactions	**$ 27,193**	$ -

As at December 31, 2013, the balances due to or from related parties were $nil (December 31, 2012 - $nil).

(In Canadian Dollars)

12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the three months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company did not incur any interest expenses or pay any income taxes.

The Company did not have any non-cash financing or investing activities during the three months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

13. COMMITMENTS

As at December 31, 2013, the Company has commitments at its Providencia and Cerro Amarillo Projects in the form of option payments and minimum work commitments for various mineral exploration concessions.

The Company also has minimum rental and operating expense payments for the Company's office spaces in Vancouver and in Buenos Aires, with the leases concluding on December 31, 2014 and January 31, 2017, respectively.

The Company's commitments for these items as at December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	As at December 31, 2013				
	Within 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Mineral interest commitments					
Providencia Project					
La Providencia & M. Tola properties	$ 106,360	$ 531,800	$ 319,080	$ -	$ 957,240
M. Olaroz Chico properties	47,862	143,586	335,034	469,048	995,530
Libertad property	5,318	15,954	37,226	52,116	110,614
Cerro Galán, Coyaguaima, Coranzulí, Panizos & Nazarena properties	26,590	132,950	212,720	-	372,260
Cerro Amarillo Project					
Cerro Amarillo property	106,360	425,440	-	-	531,800
Total mineral interest commitments	292,490	1,249,730	904,060	521,164	2,967,444
Minimum rental commitments	66,132	43,160	2,072	-	111,364
Total commitments	**$ 358,622**	**$1,292,890**	**$ 906,132**	**$ 521,164**	**$3,078,808**

(In Canadian Dollars)

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

As at December 31, 2013, the Company operates in two geographical areas being Canada and Argentina. The Company operates in one business segment, being the acquisition and exploration of resource properties in South America. The Company is in the exploration stage and, accordingly, has no reportable segment revenues or operating results for the three months ended December 31, 2013.

The Company's assets, liabilities, property, plant and equipment and mineral interests segmented geographically are as follows:

	Canada	Argentina	Total
Total assets			
As at December 31, 2013	**$ 3,926,338**	**$ 815,184**	**$ 4,741,522**
As at September 30, 2013	10,962	787,116	798,078
Total liabilities			
As at December 31, 2013	**184,203**	**15,860**	**200,063**
As at September 30, 2013	36,621	23,755	60,376
Mineral interests			
As at December 31, 2013	**-**	**788,494**	**788,494**
As at September 30, 2013	-	763,807	763,807
Property, plant and equipment			
As at December 31, 2013	**29,742**	**-**	**29,742**
As at September 30, 2013	-	-	-