

Edgar Filing: Tungsten Corp. - Form 10-Q

Tungsten Corp.  
Form 10-Q  
December 13, 2013

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended October 31, 2013

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 000-54342

TUNGSTEN CORP.

(Name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

98-0583175  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

1671 SW 105 Lane, Davie, FL  
(Address of principal executive offices)

33324  
(Zip Code)

(954) 476-4638

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

Indicate by check whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (ss.232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

As of December 13, 2013 there were 68,750,000 shares of the issuer's \$0.0001 par

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value common stock issued and outstanding.

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## PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Tungsten Corp.  
(An Exploration Stage Company)  
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	October 31, 2013 ----- (Unaudited)
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash	\$ 54,212
Prepayments and other current assets	4,000
	-----
Total Current Assets	58,212
	-----

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OTHER ASSETS	
Mineral properties	924,013
	-----
Total Other Assets	924,013
	-----
Total Assets	\$ 982,225
	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 40,036
Advances from stockholders	99,951
	-----
Total Current Liabilities	139,987
	-----
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT):	
Preferred stock par value \$0.0001: 25,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	--
Common stock par value \$0.0001: 300,000,000 shares authorized; 68,750,000 and 3,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	6,875
Additional paid-in capital	1,298,284
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(462,921)
	-----
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	842,238
	-----
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$ 982,225
	=====

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Tungsten Corp.  
(An Exploration Stage Company)  
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the three months Ended October 31, 2013 ----- (Unaudited)	For the nine months Ended October 31, 2013 ----- (Unaudited)	For the Period from October 30, 2012 (inception) through October 31, 2012 ----- (Unaudited)
Revenue earned during the exploration stage	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Cost of exploration			
Exploration costs	52,814	73,565	--
	-----	-----	-----
Total cost of exploration	52,814	73,565	--
	-----	-----	-----
Gross margin	(52,814)	(73,565)	--

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Operating expenses			
Director's fees	50,625	101,250	
Officers' compensation	27,000	72,067	
Professional fees	11,595	99,085	
General and administrative expenses	17,197	93,563	
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	106,417	365,965	
	-----	-----	-----
Loss before income tax provision	(159,231)	(439,530)	
	-----	-----	-----
Income tax provision	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (159,231)	\$ (439,530)	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====
Net loss per common share			
- basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
- basic and diluted	68,750,000	52,573,700	3,000,000
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Tungsten Corp.  
(An Exploration Stage Company)  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the nine months Ended October 31, 2013	October 30, 2012 (inception) through October 31, 2012	Oc
	-----	-----	
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (439,530)	\$ --	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities			
Stock-based compensation	101,250	--	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepayments and other current assets	(4,000)	--	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11,192	--	
	-----	-----	
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(331,088)	--	
	-----	-----	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash used in acquisition	(46,092)	--	
Acquisition of mineral property claims	(152,722)	--	
	-----	-----	
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(198,814)	--	

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CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Amounts received from (paid to) stockholders	76,951	--
Proceeds from sale of common stock	500,000	--
	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	576,951	--
	-----	-----
NET CHANGE IN CASH	47,049	--
Cash at beginning of period	7,163	--
	-----	-----
Cash at end of period	\$ 54,212	\$ --
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====
Income tax paid	\$	\$ --
	=====	=====
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Common stock issued for mineral property claims	\$ 607,500	\$ --
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Tungsten Corp.  
 (An Exploration Stage Company)  
 October 31, 2013 and 2012  
 Notes to the Financial Statements  
 (Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

ONLINE TELE-SOLUTIONS, INC.

Online Tele-Solutions, Inc. ("Online Tele-Solutions") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on June 5, 2008. Initial operations have included organization and incorporation, target market identification, marketing plans, and capital formation. A substantial portion of the Company's activities had involved developing a business plan and establishing contacts and visibility in the marketplace. The Company has generated no revenues since inception.

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

On March 9, 2012, the Board of Directors and the consenting stockholders adopted and approved a resolution to (i) amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation to (a) increase the number of shares of authorized common stock from 50,000,000 to 300,000,000; (b) create 25,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share; (c) change the par value of the common stock from \$0.001 per share to \$0.0001 per share; and (ii) effectuate a forward split of all issued and outstanding shares of common stock, at a ratio of thirty-for-one (30:1) (the "Stock Split").

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

On November 14, 2012, the Board of Directors of Online Tele-Solutions and two (2) stockholders holding an aggregate of 45,600,000 shares of common stock

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issued and outstanding as of November 6, 2012, approved and consented, in writing, to effectuate an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to change the name of Online Tele-Solutions to "Tungsten Corp." the "Company").

NEVADA TUNGSTEN HOLDINGS LTD.

Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. ("Tungsten") was incorporated on October 30, 2012 under the laws of the State of Nevada. Tungsten intends to engage in the exploration of certain tungsten interests in the State of Nevada.

### REVERSE ACQUISITION AND CHANGE IN SCOPE OF BUSINESS

On April 8, 2013, the Company closed a voluntary share exchange transaction pursuant to a stock exchange agreement ("SEA") with Guy Martin and Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. Pursuant to the terms of the SEA, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd.'s common stock from Guy Martin. The sole asset of Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. is an option to acquire all tungsten rights in regards to 32 patented and unpatented mining claims situated in White Pine Country, Nevada pursuant to an option agreement by and between Viscount Nevada Holdings Ltd. (the "Optionor") and Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. (the "Option Agreement").

Immediately prior to the Share Exchange Transaction on April 8, 2013, the Company had 66,000,000 common shares issued and outstanding. Simultaneously with the Closing of the Share Exchange Agreement, on the Closing Date, the Company's then majority stockholder surrendered 3,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the Company for cancellation.

As a result of the Share Exchange Agreement, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares for the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Tungsten. Even though the shares issued only represented approximately 4.3% of the issued and outstanding common stock immediately after the consummation of the Share Exchange Agreement the stockholder of Tungsten completely took over and controlled the board of directors and management of the Company upon acquisition.

As a result of the change in control to the then Tungsten Stockholder, for financial statement reporting purposes, the merger between the Company and Tungsten has been treated as a reverse acquisition with Tungsten deemed the accounting acquirer and the Company deemed the accounting acquiree under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with section 805-10-55 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. The reverse acquisition is deemed a capital transaction and the net assets of Tungsten (the accounting acquirer) are carried forward to the Company (the legal acquirer and the reporting entity) at their carrying value before the acquisition. The acquisition process utilizes the capital structure of the Company and the assets and liabilities of Tungsten

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which are recorded at their historical cost. The equity of the Company is the historical equity of Tungsten retroactively restated to reflect the number of shares issued by the Company in the transaction.

### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Management of the Company is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies and the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. Critical accounting policies and practices are those that are both most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company's significant and critical

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accounting policies and practices are disclosed below as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information, and with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The unaudited interim financial statements furnished reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. for the period from October 30, 2012 (inception) through January 31, 2013 and notes thereto contained in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 10, 2013.

### EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY

The Company is an exploration stage company as defined by section 915-10-20 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification. The Company is devoting substantially all of its efforts to establishing the business and its planned principal operations have not commenced. All losses accumulated since inception, have been considered as part of the Company's exploration stage activities.

### FISCAL YEAR-END

The Company elected January 31st as its fiscal year ending date.

### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The Company applies the guidance of Topic 810 "CONSOLIDATION" of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to determine whether and how to consolidate another entity. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 810-10-15-10 all majority-owned subsidiaries--all entities in which a parent has a controlling financial interest--shall be consolidated except (1) when control does not rest with the parent, the majority owner; (2) if the parent is a broker-dealer within the scope of Topic 940 and control is likely to be temporary; (3) consolidation by an investment company within the scope of Topic 946 of a non-investment-company investee. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 810-10-15-8 the usual condition for a controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority voting interest, and, therefore, as a general rule ownership by one reporting entity, directly or indirectly, of more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting shares of another entity is a condition pointing toward consolidation. The power to control may also exist with a lesser percentage of ownership, for example, by contract, lease, agreement with other stockholders, or by court decree. The Company consolidates all less-than-majority-owned subsidiaries, if any, in which the parent's power to control exists.

The Company's consolidated subsidiary and/or entity is as follows:

Name of consolidated subsidiary or entity	State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	Date of incorporation or formation (date of acquisition, if applicable)	Attr
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Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd.

The State of Nevada

October 30, 2012  
(April 8, 2013)

The consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the Company as of October 31, 2013 and for the period from April 8, 2013 (date of acquisition) through October 31, 2013; and Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. as of October 31, 2013 and 2012, for the interim period ended October 31, 2013, for the period from October 30, 2012 (inception) through October 31, 2012; and for the period from October 30, 2012 (inception) through October 31, 2013.

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All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

### USE OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date(s) of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period(s).

Critical accounting estimates are estimates for which (a) the nature of the estimate is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and (b) the impact of the estimate on financial condition or operating performance is material. The Company's critical accounting estimates and assumptions affecting the financial statements were:

- (i) ASSUMPTION AS A GOING CONCERN: Management assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business;
- (ii) VALUATION ALLOWANCE FOR DEFERRED TAX ASSETS: Management assumes that the realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets resulting from its net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes that may be offset against future taxable income was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are offset by a full valuation allowance. Management made this assumption based on (a) the Company has incurred recurring losses, (b) general economic conditions, and (c) its ability to raise additional funds to support its daily operations by way of a public or private offering, among other factors.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop



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the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company follows paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

- Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
- Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
- Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

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The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

### CARRYING VALUE, RECOVERABILITY AND IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include mineral properties, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

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The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner or use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; and (v) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

Management periodically reviews the recoverability of the capitalized mineral properties. Management will take into consideration various information including, but not limited to, historical production records taken from previous mine operations, results of exploration activities conducted to date, estimated future prices and reports and opinions of outside consultants. When a determination has been made that a project or property will be abandoned, or its carrying value has been impaired, a provision is made for any expected loss on the project or property.

### CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

### MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company follows Section 930 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its mineral properties. Mineral properties and related mineral rights acquisition costs are capitalized pending determination of whether the drilling has found proved reserves. If a mineral ore body is discovered, capitalized costs will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis following the commencement of production. Otherwise, capitalized acquisition costs are expensed when it is determined that the mineral property has no future economic value. General exploration costs and costs to maintain rights and leases, including rights of access to lands for geophysical work and salaries, equipment, and supplies for geologists and geophysical crews are expensed as incurred. When it is determined that a mining deposit can be economically and legally extracted or produced based on established proven and probable reserves, further exploration costs and development costs as well as interest costs relating to exploration and development projects that require greater than six (6) months to be readied for their intended use incurred after such determination will be capitalized. The establishment of proven and probable reserves is based on results of final feasibility studies which indicate whether a property is economically feasible. Upon commencement of commercial production, capitalized costs will be transferred to the appropriate asset categories and amortized on a unit-of-production basis. Capitalized costs, net of salvage values, relating to a deposit which is abandoned or considered uneconomic for the foreseeable future will be written off. The sale of a partial interest in a proved property is accounted for as a cost recovery and no gain or loss is recognized as long as

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this treatment does not significantly affect the unit-of-production amortization rate. A gain or loss will be recognized for all other sales of proved properties

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and will be classified in other operating revenues. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense, and renewals and betterments are capitalized to the appropriate property and equipment accounts.

The provision for depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A") of mineral properties will be calculated on a property-by-property basis using the unit-of-production method. Taken into consideration in the calculation of DD&A are estimated future dismantlement, restoration and abandonment costs, which are net of estimated salvage values. Upon becoming fully amortized, the related cost and accumulated amortization are removed from the accounts.

To date, the Company has not established the commercial feasibility of any exploration prospects; therefore, all general exploration costs, if any, are being expensed.

### MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINE DEVELOPMENT COSTS

All mineral exploration and pre-extraction expenditures are expensed as incurred until such time the Company exits the Exploration Stage by establishing proven or probable reserves. Mine development costs incurred to develop mineral deposits, to expand the capacity of mines or to develop mine areas substantially in advance of production are capitalized once proven and probable reserves exist, and the property is determined to be a commercially mineable property. Costs incurred to maintain current production or to maintain assets on a standby basis are charged to operations. If the Company does not continue with exploration after the completion of the feasibility study, the cost of mineral rights will be expensed at that time. Costs of abandoned projects, including related property and equipment costs, are charged to mining costs.

### RESTORATION COSTS (ASSET RETIREMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS)

Various federal and state mining laws and regulations require the Company to reclaim the surface areas and restore underground water quality for its mine projects to the pre-existing mine area average quality after the completion of mining.

In accordance with ASC 410, Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations, the Company capitalizes the measured fair value of asset retirement and environmental obligations to mineral rights and properties. ASC 410 requires the Company to record a liability for the present value of the estimated future site restoration and environmental remediation costs with corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related mineral rights and properties. The asset retirement and environmental obligations are accreted to an undiscounted value until the time at which they are expected to be settled. The accretion expense is charged to earnings and the actual retirement costs are recorded against the asset retirement obligations when incurred. Any difference between the recorded asset retirement obligations and the actual retirement costs incurred will be recorded as a gain or loss in the period of settlement.

Environmental expenditures that relate to ongoing environmental and reclamation programs will be charged against statements of operations as incurred or capitalized and amortized depending upon their future economic benefits. Future site restoration and environmental remediation costs, which include extraction equipment removal, site restoration and environmental remediation, are accrued at the end of each reporting period based on management's best estimate of the costs expected to be incurred for each project. Such estimates are determined by the Company's engineering studies which consider the costs of future surface and

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groundwater activities, current regulations, actual expenses incurred, and technology and industry standards.

On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews the assumptions used to estimate the expected cash flows required to settle the asset retirement obligations, including changes in estimated probabilities, amounts and timing of the settlement of the asset retirement and environmental obligations, as well as changes in the legal obligation requirements at each of its mineral projects. Changes in any one or more of these assumptions may cause revision of asset retirement obligations for the corresponding assets.

The Company does not currently anticipate any material capital expenditures for site restoration costs and considers the estimated future site restoration costs to be minimal and so the present value of the same at October 31, 2013 as all of its mineral properties are at early stages of exploration.

### RELATED PARTIES

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the Related parties include a. affiliates of the Company; b. Entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of

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management; d. principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. Other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

### COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may

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exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

### REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

### STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION FOR OBTAINING EMPLOYEE SERVICES

The Company accounts for its stock based compensation in which the Company obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions under the recognition and measurement principles of the fair value recognition provisions of section 718-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Pursuant to paragraph 718-10-30-6 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company's most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

The fair value of share options and similar instruments is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of

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assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- \* Expected term of share options and similar instruments: The expected life of options and similar instruments represents the period of time the option and/or warrant are expected to be outstanding. Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(i) of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and employees' expected exercise and post-vesting employment termination behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. Pursuant to paragraph 718-10-S99-1, it may be appropriate to use the SIMPLIFIED METHOD, I.E.,  $EXPECTED\ TERM = ((VESTING\ TERM + ORIGINAL\ CONTRACTUAL\ TERM) / 2)$ , if (i) A company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term due to the limited period of time its equity shares have been publicly traded; (ii) A company significantly changes the terms of its share option grants or the types of employees that receive share option grants such that its historical exercise data may no longer provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term; or (iii) A company has or expects to have significant structural changes in its business such that its historical exercise data may no longer provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term. The Company uses the simplified method to calculate expected term of share options and similar instruments as the company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.
- \* Expected volatility of the entity's shares and the method used to estimate it. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(ii) a thinly-traded or nonpublic entity that uses the calculated value method shall disclose the reasons why it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the expected volatility of its share price, the appropriate industry sector index that it has selected, the reasons for selecting that particular index, and how it has calculated historical volatility using that index. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected contractual life of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility. If shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.
- \* Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends. An entity that uses a method that employs different dividend rates during the contractual term shall disclose the range of expected dividends used and the weighted-average expected dividends. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.
- \* Risk-free rate(s). An entity that uses a method that employs different risk-free rates shall disclose the range of risk-free rates used. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

The Company's policy is to recognize compensation cost for awards with only service conditions and a graded vesting schedule on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

EQUITY INSTRUMENTS ISSUED TO PARTIES OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES FOR ACQUIRING GOODS OR

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### SERVICES

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under guidance of Sub-topic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Sub-topic 505-50").

Pursuant to ASC Section 505-50-30, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur. If shares of the Company are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company's most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

The fair value of share options and similar instruments is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- \* Expected term of share options and similar instruments: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(i) of the FASB Accounting Standards

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Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.

- \* Expected volatility of the entity's shares and the method used to estimate it. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(ii) a thinly-traded or nonpublic entity that uses the calculated value method shall disclose the reasons why it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the expected volatility of its share price, the appropriate industry sector index that it has selected, the reasons for selecting that particular index, and how it has calculated historical volatility using that index. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected contractual life of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility. If shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.
- \* Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends. An entity that uses a method that employs different dividend rates during the contractual term shall disclose the range of expected dividends used and the weighted-average expected dividends. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for

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periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

- \* Risk-free rate(s). An entity that uses a method that employs different risk-free rates shall disclose the range of risk-free rates used. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services. Section 505-50-30 provides guidance on the determination of the measurement date for transactions that are within the scope of this Subtopic.

Pursuant to Paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a stock option that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-30-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

### INCOME TAX PROVISION

The Company accounts for income taxes under Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted

tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to



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reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its consolidated balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

### UNCERTAIN TAX POSITIONS

The Company did not take any uncertain tax positions and had no adjustments to unrecognized income tax liabilities or benefits pursuant to the provisions of Section 740-10-25 for the interim period ended October 31, 2013 or 2012.

### LIMITATION ON UTILIZATION OF NOLS DUE TO CHANGE IN CONTROL

Pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code Section 382 ("Section 382"), certain ownership changes may subject the NOL's to annual limitations which could reduce or defer the NOL. Section 382 imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to utilize NOLs if it experiences an "ownership change." In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50 percentage points over a three-year period. In the event of an ownership change, utilization of the NOLs would be subject to an annual limitation under Section 382 determined by multiplying the value of its stock at the time of the ownership change by the applicable long-term tax-exempt rate. Any unused annual limitation may be carried over to later years. The imposition of this limitation on its ability to use the NOLs to offset future taxable income could cause the Company to pay U.S. federal income taxes earlier than if such limitation were not in effect and could cause such NOLs to expire unused, reducing or eliminating the benefit of such NOLs.

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### NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through stock options and warrants.

There were no potentially outstanding dilutive common shares for the interim period ended October 31, 2013 or 2012.

### CASH FLOWS REPORTING

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past

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operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

### SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, "BALANCE SHEET (TOPIC 210): CLARIFYING THE SCOPE OF DISCLOSURES ABOUT OFFSETTING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES". This ASU clarifies that the scope of ASU No. 2011-11, "BALANCE SHEET (TOPIC 210): DISCLOSURES ABOUT OFFSETTING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES." applies only to derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse purchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with specific criteria contained in FASB Accounting Standards Codification or subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, "COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (TOPIC

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220): REPORTING OF AMOUNTS RECLASSIFIED OUT OF ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME." The ASU adds new disclosure requirements for items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component and their corresponding effect on net income. The ASU is effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013.

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued ASU No. 2013-04, "LIABILITIES (TOPIC 405): OBLIGATIONS RESULTING FROM JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR WHICH THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE OBLIGATION IS FIXED AT THE REPORTING DATE." This ASU addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of certain obligations resulting from joint and several arrangements including debt arrangements, other contractual obligations, and settled litigation and judicial rulings. The ASU is effective for public entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, "FOREIGN CURRENCY MATTERS (TOPIC 830): PARENT'S ACCOUNTING FOR THE CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT UPON DERECOGNITION OF CERTAIN SUBSIDIARIES OR GROUPS OF ASSETS WITHIN A FOREIGN ENTITY OR OF AN INVESTMENT IN A FOREIGN ENTITY." This ASU addresses the accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. The guidance outlines the events when cumulative translation adjustments should be released into net income and is intended by FASB to eliminate some disparity in current accounting practice. This ASU is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-07, "PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (TOPIC 205): LIQUIDATION BASIS OF ACCOUNTING." The amendments require an entity to prepare its financial statements using the liquidation basis of accounting when liquidation is imminent. Liquidation is imminent when the likelihood is remote that the entity will return from liquidation and either (a) a plan for liquidation is approved by the person or persons with the authority to make such a plan effective and the likelihood is remote that the execution of the plan will be blocked by other parties or (b) a plan for liquidation is being imposed by other forces (for example, involuntary bankruptcy). If a plan for liquidation was specified in the entity's governing documents from the entity's inception (for example, limited-life entities), the entity should apply the liquidation basis of accounting only if the approved plan for liquidation differs from the plan for liquidation that was specified at the entity's inception. The amendments require financial statements prepared using the liquidation basis of accounting to present relevant information about an entity's expected resources in liquidation by measuring and presenting assets at the amount of the expected cash proceeds from liquidation. The entity should include in its presentation of assets any items it had not previously recognized under U.S. GAAP but that it expects to either sell in liquidation or use in settling liabilities (for example, trademarks). The amendments are effective for entities that determine liquidation is imminent during annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013, and interim reporting periods therein. Entities should apply the requirements prospectively from the day that liquidation becomes imminent. Early adoption is permitted.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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The financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the financial statements, the Company had a deficit accumulated during the exploration stage at October 31, 2013, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the interim period then ended, respectively. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is attempting to commence exploration and generate revenue, however the Company's cash position may not be sufficient to support the Company's daily operations. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to commence operations and generate sufficient revenue and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue and its ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

### NOTE 4 - MINERAL PROPERTIES

#### CHERRY CREEK CLAIM

Effective January 31, 2013, Tungsten signed an Option Agreement with Viscount Nevada Holdings Ltd. ("Viscount") to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to all Tungsten located in certain mining claims ("Cherry Creek claim") in the State of Nevada. The Option shall be in good standing and exercisable by Tungsten by paying the following amounts on or before: (i) \$150,000 to Viscount on or before April 15, 2013; (ii) \$100,000 to Viscount on or before February 15, 2014; (iii) \$50,000 to Viscount on or before February 15, 2015; and (iv) paying all such property tax payments as may be required to maintain the mineral claims in good standing.

In addition, Tungsten shall use commercially reasonable efforts to incur the following annual work commitments as currently recommended and agreed to by the parties: (i) exploration expenditures on the property of \$250,000 on or before the first anniversary of the execution of this Agreement; (ii) exploration expenditures on the property of \$250,000 on or before the second anniversary of the execution of this Agreement; and (iii) exploration expenditures on the property of \$1,000,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution of the Agreement.

On April 11, 2013, the Company made the first payment of \$150,000.

#### IDAHO CLAIM

On April 19, 2013, the Company entered into a purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with Monfort Ventures Ltd. ("Monfort"), pursuant to which the Company acquired title to certain unpatented placer mining claims located in Custer County, Idaho (the "Property") upon issuance by the Company of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock to Monfort (the "Shares") valued at \$0.25 per share, the most recent PPM price, or \$750,000.

Mineral properties consisted of the following:

October 31, 2013

January 31, 2013

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Cherry Creek Claim	\$174,013	\$ 21,291
Idaho Claim	750,000	--
	-----	-----
Total	\$924,013	\$ 21,291
	=====	=====

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### NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### FREE OFFICE SPACE

The Company has been provided office space by its Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

#### ADVANCES FROM STOCKHOLDER

From time to time, stockholders of the Company advance funds to the Company for working capital purpose. Those advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Advances from stockholder consisted of the following:

	October 31, 2013	January 31, 2013
	-----	-----
Advances from stockholders	\$ 99,951	\$ 23,000
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 99,951	\$ 23,000
	=====	=====

### NOTE 6 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

#### SHARES AUTHORIZED

Upon formation the total number of shares of common stock which the Company is authorized to issue is Fifty Million (50,000,000) shares, par value \$0.001 per share.

On March 9, 2012 the Board of Directors and the consenting stockholders adopted and approved a resolution to effectuate an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to (i) increase the number of shares of authorized common stock from 50,000,000 to 300,000,000; (ii) create 25,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share and (iii) decrease the par value of common stock from \$0.001 per share to \$0.0001 per share.

#### COMMON STOCK

On April 8, 2013, concurrent with the closing of the reverse merger, the Company closed a private placement of 2,000,000 shares at \$0.25 per share for an aggregate of \$500,000 in subscription receivable, \$250,000 of which was received upon closing of the private placement while the remaining \$250,000 was received on May 24, 2013 and May 28, 2013.

Immediately after the reverse merger and the private placement the Company had 71,000,000 issued and outstanding common shares.

The Company has entered into lock up agreements with each of Messrs. Martin and Oliver in regards to the aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of the common stock that

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each hold (the "Lock Up Agreements"). Pursuant to the terms of the Lock Up Agreements, in regards to their respective 3,000,000 shares of common stock, 1,000,000 shares have been released concurrent with the closing of the Transaction, and 1,000,000 shares shall be released on each anniversary thereafter.

On April 19, 2013, the Company cancelled 6,000,000 shares, in the aggregate, of the Company's common stock that was held by two shareholders.

On April 19, 2013, the Company entered into a purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with Monfort Ventures Ltd. ("Monfort"), pursuant to which the Company acquired title to certain unpatented pacer mining claims located in Custer County, Idaho (the "Property") upon issuance by the Company of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock to Monfort (the "Shares").

On May 13, 2013, the Company entered into a Restricted Stock Award Agreement (the "Agreement") with Joseph P. Galda, pursuant to which Mr. Galda was granted 750,000 shares of restricted common stock of the Company (the "Restricted Shares") in consideration for services to be rendered to the Company by Mr. Galda as a director of the Company. The Restricted Shares will vest over a three (3) year period at the rate of 62,500 shares of common stock per quarter, with the first portion of the Restricted Shares vesting on June 30, 2013 and all the Restricted Shares vesting by March 31, 2016. Under the Agreement, all unvested Restricted Shares shall vest upon a "change in control," as defined in the Agreement. According to the Agreement, the vesting of the Restricted Shares is subject to Mr. Galda's continuous service to the Company as a director. In the

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event that the Board of Directors of the Company determines that Mr. Galda has committed certain acts of misconduct, Mr. Galda will not be entitled to the Restricted Shares. Mr. Galda also made certain representations to the Company in connection with the restricted stock award, including representations relating to this ability to bear economic risk, the sufficiency of information received, his level of sophistication in financial and business matters, and his purpose for acquiring the Restricted Shares. These shares were valued at \$0.81 per share, the close price on the date of grant, or \$607,500 and were amortized over the vesting period, or \$50,625 per quarter which was included in Officer/Directors' compensation. For the reporting period ended October 31, 2013 the Company recognized \$101,250 in equity based compensation under this Agreement.

### NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

On July 9, 2013, Tungsten Corp. (the "Company") entered into employment agreements with Guy Martin and Douglas Oliver (the "Employment Agreements"), effective as of July 1, 2013, which replace the previously existing Consulting Agreements between Messrs. Martin and Oliver and the Company, which became effective on April 8, 2013 (the "Consulting Agreements").

The Employment Agreements provide for Mr. Martin's continued employment as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company for a term of two years, subject to certain termination rights, during which time he will receive a monthly base salary at the rate of \$5,000; and Mr. Oliver's continued employment as Vice President of Exploration of the Company for a term of two years, subject to certain termination rights, during which time he will receive a monthly base salary at the rate of \$4,000. The Employment Agreements shall be automatically extended for additional one year terms unless either the Company or Messrs. Martin and Oliver provide written notice of their intent not to renew the agreement at least sixty days prior to the expiration of a term.

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In addition, Messrs. Martin and Oliver are entitled, at the sole and absolute discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, to receive performance bonuses, which may be based upon a variety of factors. Messrs. Martin and Oliver will also be entitled to participate in all employee benefit plans or programs of the Company to the extent that their positions, title, tenure, salary, age, health and other qualifications make them eligible to participate in accordance with the terms of the applicable plans or programs. The Company intends to implement an employee stock option plan, and Messrs. Martin and Oliver shall be eligible to receive awards of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance units and performance shares or other equity awards pursuant to the employee stock option plan or any other arrangements the Company may have in effect from time to time. The Board or the Committee will determine in its discretion the amount of any such award to Messrs. Martin and Oliver in accordance with the terms of the employee stock option plan in effect at the time of grant.

The Employment Agreements contain a non-competition covenant and non-interference (relating to the Company's customers) and non-solicitation (relating to the Company's employees) provisions effective during the term of their employment and for a period of six months after termination with respect to the non-competition covenant and for a period of twenty four months after termination with respect to the non-interference and non-solicitation provisions of the Employment Agreements.

### NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.

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### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This following information specifies certain forward-looking statements of management of the Company. Forward-looking statements are statements that estimate the happening of future events and are not based on historical fact. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "may," "shall," "could," "expect," "estimate," "anticipate," "predict," "probable," "possible," "should," "continue," or similar terms, variations of those terms or the negative of those terms. The forward-looking statements specified in the following information have been compiled by our management on the basis of assumptions made by management and considered by management to be reasonable. Our future operating results, however, are impossible to predict and no representation, guaranty, or warranty is to be inferred from those forward-looking statements.

The assumptions used for purposes of the forward-looking statements specified in the following information represent estimates of future events and are subject to uncertainty as to possible changes in economic, legislative, industry, and other circumstances. As a result, the identification and interpretation of data and other information and their use in developing and selecting assumptions from and among reasonable alternatives require the exercise of judgment. To the extent that the assumed events do not occur, the outcome may vary substantially from anticipated or projected results, and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed on the achievability of those forward-looking statements. We cannot guaranty that any of the assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements specified in the following information are accurate, and, except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

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### OVERVIEW

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on June 5, 2008. On April 8, 2013, we entered into and closed a stock exchange agreement (the "SEA") with Guy Martin and Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. Pursuant to the terms of the SEA, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd.'s common stock from Mr. Martin in exchange for the issuance by our company of 3,000,000 shares of our common stock to Guy Martin (the "Transaction"). As a result of the Transaction, Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. became our wholly-owned subsidiary and we acquired an option to acquire a 100% interest in all tungsten on the Cherry Creek Tungsten Project.

Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. was incorporated in the State of Nevada on October 30, 2012, with the goal of investigating for promising tungsten opportunities in the United States. Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd.'s operations since incorporation focused on the investigation and identification of promising tungsten opportunities, and as a result, it entered into the Option Agreement in regards to Cherry Creek Tungsten Project and the Monfort Agreement in regards to the Idaho Property, both as further described in Note 4 to the Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Financial Statements for the period ended October 31, 2013, together with notes thereto, which are included in this report. Our subsidiary's results are being shown in the financial statements in accordance with the rules for a reverse acquisition. However, there is no comparative period for the Results of Operations since our subsidiary was incorporated on October 30, 2012.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2013

REVENUES. We had no revenues for the three months ended October 31, 2013.

COST OF EXPLORATION: For the three months ended October 31, 2013, our total cost of exploration was \$52,814. Our exploration costs represent the staking of open ground around our original claim block, as well as the sampling of targeted

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areas and the assaying of those samples. From the results of this work we have developed an exploration plan that will be executed over the next several quarters, with the objectives being to expand our claim block and develop a targeted drilling program that will begin the process of validating prospective reserves.

OPERATING EXPENSES. For the three months ended October 31, 2013, our total operating expenses were \$106,417. For the three months ended October 31, 2013, our total operating expenses consisted of legal and professional fees of \$11,595, directors' fees of \$50,625 for a non-cash charge for deferred compensation due to the vesting of stock issued for director services, officer compensation of \$27,000, and general and administrative expenses of \$17,197. We also expect that we will continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenses related to being a public company.

OTHER EXPENSES. We had no other expenses to report in this period.

NET LOSS. For the three months ended October 31, 2013, our net loss was \$159,231. We expect to continue to incur net losses for the foreseeable future.



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FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2013

REVENUES. We had no revenues for the nine months ended October 31, 2013.

COST OF EXPLORATION: For the nine months ended October 31, 2013, our total cost of exploration was \$73,565. OPERATING EXPENSES. For the nine months ended October 31, 2013, our total operating expenses were \$365,965. For the nine months ended October 31, 2013, our total operating expenses consisted of legal and professional fees of \$99,085, director fees of \$101,250 for a non-cash charge for deferred compensation due to the vesting of stock issued for director services, officer compensation of \$72,067, and general and administrative expenses of \$93,563. We also expect that we will continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenses related to being a public company.

OTHER EXPENSES. We had no other expenses to report in this period.

NET LOSS. For the nine months ended October 31, 2013, our net loss was \$439,530. We expect to continue to incur net losses for the foreseeable future.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of October 31, 2013, we had cash of \$54,212, and unproven mineral properties of \$924,013. Our total assets equaled \$982,225 as of October 31, 2013.

Our unproven mineral properties of \$924,013 as of October 31, 2013 consist of our rights to the Cherry Creek Property in Nevada and the Wildhorse Mine Property in Idaho.

Our total current liabilities were \$139,987 as of October 31, 2013, which was represented by accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$40,036, and advances from stockholders of \$99,951.

Other than those liabilities discussed above, we had no other liabilities and no other long term commitments or contingencies as of October 31, 2013.

On April 8, 2013 the Company closed a voluntary share exchange transaction pursuant to a stock exchange agreement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd.'s common stock. The sole asset of Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd. is an option to acquire all tungsten rights in regards to 32 patented and unpatented mining claims situated in White Pine Country, Nevada pursuant to an option agreement by and between Viscount Nevada Holdings Ltd. and Nevada Tungsten Holdings Ltd.

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On April 8, 2013, concurrent with the closing of the share exchange transaction, the Company closed a private placement of 2,000,000 shares at \$0.25 per share for an aggregate total of \$500,000.

On April 19, 2013, our subsidiary entered into a purchase agreement with Monfort Ventures Ltd. ("Monfort"), to acquire title to certain unpatented pacer mining claims located in Custer County, Idaho upon issuance by the Company of 3,000,000 shares of its common stock to Monfort. This common stock was issued on May 2, 2013 and was recorded at the date of the agreement, April 19, 2013, at \$0.25 per share for an aggregate total of \$750,000. The price for the private placement dated April 8, 2013 was used to value this transaction as there was no significant trading of the Company's stock up to the date of this purchase agreement.

During 2013, we expect that the following will continue to impact our liquidity: (i) expenses to maintain our mineral claims, including payments under the option agreements which define our mineral rights, payments to the Bureau of Land

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Management to maintain our claims, and insurance payments;; (ii) exploration costs to support the development of our mineral property assets; (iii) anticipated increases in overhead and the use of independent contractors for services to be provided to us; and (iv) legal and accounting costs of being a public company. Our current cash requirements are significant due to planned exploration and development of current projects, and we anticipate generating losses. In order to execute on our business strategy, including the exploration and development of our current mining properties, we will require additional working capital, commensurate with the operational needs of our planned drilling projects and obligations. Accordingly, we expect to continue to use debt and equity financing to fund operations for the next twelve months, as we look to expand our asset base and fund exploration and development of our projects. We will need to obtain additional funds to pay those expenses and fund our needed investment program. Other than those items specified above, we are not aware of any other known trends, events or uncertainties, which may affect our future liquidity.

At present, our cash requirements for the next twelve months outweigh the funds available to maintain or develop our properties. As a result of the private placement on April 8, 2013, we received proceeds of \$500,000, which have been depleted by the ongoing activities over the past eight months. In order to improve our liquidity, we are in discussions with potential funding sources and with the Optionor for the Cherry Creek Claim regarding rescheduling our option payments and exploration expenditure commitments. The financing environment for junior mining companies such as the Company is extremely challenging. We currently do not have any arrangements in place for the completion of any further private placement financings and there is no assurance that we will be successful in completing any further private placement financings. There are no assurances that we will be able to raise the required working capital on terms favorable to us, or that such working capital will be available on any terms when needed. Any failure to secure additional financing may force us to cease our operations.

We are not currently conducting any research and development activities. We do not anticipate conducting such activities in the near future. We intend to use independent contractors for certain services related to the Cherry Creek Property in Nevada and the Wildhorse Mine Property in Idaho. We anticipate that we may need to purchase or lease additional equipment in order to conduct certain of our operations. However, as of the date of this report, we do not have any specific plans to purchase or lease additional equipment.

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### OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section discusses our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, accrued expenses, financing operations, and contingencies and litigation. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent

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from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The most significant accounting estimates inherent in the preparation of our financial statements include estimates as to the appropriate carrying value of certain assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. In addition, these accounting policies are described at relevant sections in this discussion and analysis and in the notes to the financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended October 31, 2013.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (who is our Principal Executive Officer) and our Chief Financial Officer (who is our Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer), of the effectiveness of the design of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e)) as of October 31, 2013 pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of October 31, 2013 in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "SEC") rules and forms. This conclusion is based on findings that constituted material weaknesses. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In performing the above-referenced assessment, our management identified the following material weaknesses:

- i) We have insufficient quantity of dedicated resources and experienced personnel involved in reviewing and designing internal controls. As a result, a material misstatement of the interim and annual financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.
  - ii) We did not perform an entity level risk assessment to evaluate the implication of relevant risks on financial reporting, including the impact of potential fraud-related risks and the risks related to non-routine transactions, if any, on our internal control over financial reporting. Lack of an entity-level risk assessment constituted an internal control design deficiency which resulted in more than a remote likelihood that a material error would not have been prevented or detected, and constituted a material weakness.
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- iii) We have not achieved the optimal level of segregation of duties relative to key financial reporting functions.

Our management feels the weaknesses identified above have not had any material effect on our financial results. However, we are currently reviewing our disclosure controls and procedures related to these material weaknesses and expect to implement changes in the near term, including identifying specific

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areas within our governance, accounting and financial reporting processes to add adequate resources to potentially mitigate these material weaknesses.

Our management team will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and is committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements, as necessary and as funds allow.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

### CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II -- OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Not applicable.

### ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

### ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

### ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 3.1(a) Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on October 29, 2009).
- 3.1(b) Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 15, 2012).
- 3.2 Bylaws (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on October 29, 2009).

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31 Certification of Principal Executive and Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

32 Certification of Principal Executive and Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

101.ins Instant Document

101.sch XBRL Taxonomy Schema Document

101.cal XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document

101.def XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document

101.lab XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document

101.pre XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

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### SIGNATURES

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

TUNGSTEN CORP.,  
a Nevada corporation

Date: December 13, 2013

By: /s/ Guy Martin

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Guy Martin  
President, Secretary and Treasurer  
(Principal Executive, Financial and  
Accounting Officer)

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