



**2014 ANNUAL REPORT
TO STOCKHOLDERS**

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2013

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Stockholders:

2013 has been a watershed year for Texas Rare Earth. Last year at this time, we were in the initial stages of the metallurgical research that was to determine the fate of our Round Top project. We knew that the viability of this project depended on being able to develop a process that could economically process the Round Top ore at a scale and capital cost that the market could realistically accept.

We are extremely pleased to report that this program has reached a successful conclusion. This work has resulted in a revised Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) authored by Gustavson Engineering that demonstrated that the Round Top project can be profitably produced as a heap leach operation at the desired scale and capital cost. We are confident that the ease of processing, simplicity of operation and modest capital requirements in combination with other collateral benefits such as, logistics, climate, and political jurisdiction will likely lead the Round Top project to be one of the world's leading rare earth mines.

Research has been carried out at The University of Texas at El Paso, Mountain States Research and Development, Hazen Research, Resource Development Inc., Intellimet LLC, and Tusaar Corp. Additional critical guidance has come from Lyntek and from Jim Reynolds, who together have given us great insight into the hydrometallurgy of the Round Top ore.

Additionally, we successfully eliminated one of the potential problems regarding restrictions to mining that existed in the existing surface lease that covered the Round Top ore body. We negotiated a settlement of an impending lawsuit between the Texas General Land Office and the surface lessee, the Southwest Range & Wildlife Foundation by purchasing the lease and eliminating the restrictions on the mineral lease. Texas Rare Earth now owns a 17-year fully paid up surface lease of approximately 55,000 acres covering the project area.

Texas Rare Earth has negotiated terms for an option to purchase the surface necessary to site the mine, leach fields and processing facility with the General Land Office and the agreement was submitted for approval by the Texas School Land Board. We also have negotiated and submitted the terms for an agreement to develop the water necessary for the operation. Because of the expected relatively modest water requirements of the heap leach operation we are confident that the necessary water can be developed nearby.

The recently turbulent rare earth markets are showing signs of stabilizing and resuming normal growth driven by supply and demand. Continued restriction of exports by the Chinese and the underlying truth that their heavy rare earth production is declining bode well for the long term outlook for this class of rare earth elements. Demand for the heavy rare earth elements is expected to continue to outrun supply.

The importance to defense technology of the heavy rare earth metals that make up the majority of those present at Round Top is becoming a widely discussed topic. Developments in laser weapons systems and hybrid electric drive systems for ships and combat vehicles punctuate the necessity of developing a secure domestic source of these strategic materials.

Our plans for 2014 are to continue to optimize the cost and percentage recovery of the rare earth elements from the Round Top ore. Studies to date also demonstrate that significant amounts of other potentially valuable metals such as lithium, beryllium, potassium and uranium are present in the leach solutions. We intend to continue to explore the economics and operational considerations of these potential bi-product elements. Finally, we have engaged an investment banking firm that specializes in the natural resource sector and are in the beginning stages of securing the necessary capital to bring the project to the completion of a bankable feasibility study. All options are on the table including but not limited to, partnerships, joint ventures, off-take agreements or an outright sale of the company. Given the significant insider ownership of the company by management and the board, rest assured that we have enormous motivation to maximize shareholder value.

Sincerely,

/s/ Daniel E. Gorski

Daniel E. Gorski
President and Chief Executive Officer
January 9, 2014

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The president's letter contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this letter that address activities, events or developments that Texas Rare Earth Resources expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as the potential development of the Round Top rare earth project, estimates of mineralized material, possible low costs of production, advancement of exploration and resource definition, future mineralogical and metallurgical analysis, potential profitable production, the Round Top project becoming a leading rare earth mine in the world, the Company securing the surface rights to locate the mine, the Company obtaining sufficient water rights for mining operations, the Company's plans for 2014, including optimizing cost and recoveries, determining the economics of bi-product elements, raising capital to complete a bankable feasibility study, entering into potential joint ventures, off-takes, partnerships or selling the company and other such similar matters are forward-looking statements. When used in this letter, the words "potential", "indicate", "expect", "intend", "hopes," "believe," "may," "will," "if, "anticipate" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Texas Rare Earth Resources to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such factors include, among others, uncertainty of mineralized material estimates, risks relating to completing metallurgical testing at the Round Top project, risks related to project development determinations, risks related to fluctuations in the price of rare earth minerals, the inherently hazardous nature of mining related activities, potential effects on Texas Rare Earth Resource's operations of environmental regulations, risks related to uncertainty of being able to raise capital on favorable terms or at all, as well as those factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in Texas Rare Earth Resource's latest annual report on Form 10-K as filed on November 26, 2013 and other documents filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Although Texas Rare Earth Resources has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Except as required by law, Texas Rare Earth Resources assumes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 000-53482



TEXAS RARE EARTH RESOURCES CORP.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State of other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

87-0294969
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

539 El Paso Street
Sierra Blanca, Texas
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

79851
(Zip Code)

(915) 369-2133

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT: **None**

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: **Common Stock, par value \$0.01**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes 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 (§ 229.405 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 checkmark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to the Form 10-K.

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 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

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: As of February 28, 2013 the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$5,985,043 based upon the closing sale price of the common stock as reported by the OTCQX.US. For purposes of this calculation, shares of common stock held by executive officers, directors and holders of greater than 10% of the registrant's outstanding common stock are assumed to be affiliates of the registrant. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes

The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding as of November 25, 2013 was 37,036,916.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the 2013 Annual General Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference to Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.



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PRELIMINARY NOTES

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Annual Report”), references to “Texas Rare Earth”, “the Company,” “we,” “our,” “us” or “TRER” mean Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp. and its predecessors, as the context requires.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alteration	Any physical or chemical change in a rock or mineral subsequent to its formation.
Breccia	A rock in which angular fragments are surrounded by a mass of fine-grained minerals.
Concession	A grant of a tract of land made by a government or other controlling authority in return for stipulated services or a promise that the land will be used for a specific purpose.
Core	The long cylindrical piece of a rock, about an inch in diameter, brought to the surface by diamond drilling.
Diamond drilling	A drilling method in which the cutting is done by abrasion using diamonds embedded in a matrix rather than by percussion. The drill cuts a core of rock, which is recovered in long cylindrical sections.
Drift	A horizontal underground opening that follows along the length of a vein or rock formation as opposed to a cross-cut which crosses the rock formation.
Exploration	Work involved in searching for ore, usually by drilling or driving a drift.
Exploration expenditures	Costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects that may contain mineral deposit reserves.
Grade	The average assay of a ton of ore, reflecting metal content.
Host rock	The rock surrounding an ore deposit.
Intrusive	A body of igneous rock formed by the consolidation of magma intruded into other rocks, in contrast to lavas, which are extruded upon the surface.
Lode	A mineral deposit in solid rock.
Ore	The naturally occurring material from which a mineral or minerals of economic value can be extracted profitably or to satisfy social or political objectives. The term is generally but not always used to refer to metalliferous material, and is often modified by the names of the valuable constituent; e.g., iron ore.
Ore body	A continuous, well-defined mass of material of sufficient ore content to make extraction economically feasible.
Mine development	The work carried out for the purpose of opening up a mineral deposit and making the actual ore extraction possible.
Mineral	A naturally occurring homogeneous substance having definite physical properties and chemical composition, and if formed under favorable conditions, a definite crystal forms.
Mineralization	The presence of minerals in a specific area or geological formation.
Mineral Reserve	That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves are customarily stated in terms of “Ore” when dealing with metalliferous minerals.
Probable (Indicated) Reserves	Reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven (measured) reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.
Prospect	A mining property, the value of which has not been determined by exploration.
Proven (Measured) Reserves	Reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established.
Tonne	A metric ton which is equivalent to 2,200 pounds.
Trend	A general term for the direction or bearing of the outcrop of a geological feature of any dimension, such as a layer, vein, ore body, or fold.
Unpatented mining claim	A parcel of property located on federal lands pursuant to the General Mining Law and the requirements of the state in which the unpatented claim is located, the paramount title of which remains with the federal government. The holder of a valid, unpatented lode-mining claim is granted certain rights including the right to explore and mine such claim.
Vein	A mineralized zone having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth, which clearly separates it from neighboring rock.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). Such forward-looking statements concern our anticipated results and developments in our operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of our properties, plans related to our business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, “plans”, “estimates” or “intends”, or stating that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this Annual Report include, but are not limited to:

- the progress, potential and uncertainties of our 2013-2014 rare-earth exploration program at our Round Top Project, located near Sierra Blanca, Texas (the “Round Top Project”);
- timing for an updated Preliminary Economic Assessment for our Round Top Project
- the success of getting the necessary permits for future drill programs and future project exploration;
- expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continue our exploration plans on its properties; and
- plans regarding anticipated expenditures at the Round Top Project.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- risks associated with our history of losses and need for additional financing;
- risks associated with our limited operating history;
- risks associated with our properties all being in the exploration stage;
- risks associated with our lack of history in producing metals from our properties;
- risks associated with our need for additional financing to develop a producing mine, if warranted;
- risks associated with our exploration activities not being commercially successful;
- risks associated with increased costs affecting our financial condition;
- risks associated with a shortage of equipment and supplies adversely affecting our ability to operate;
- risks associated with mining and mineral exploration being inherently dangerous;
- risks associated with mineralization estimates;
- risks associated with changes in mineralization estimates affecting the economic viability of our properties;
- risks associated with uninsured risks;
- risks associated with mineral operations being subject to market forces beyond our control;
- risks associated with fluctuations in commodity prices;
- risks associated with permitting, licenses and approval processes;
- risks associated with the governmental and environmental regulations;
- risks associated with future legislation regarding the mining industry and climate change;
- risks associated with potential environmental lawsuits;
- risks associated with our land reclamation requirements;
- risks associated with rare earth and beryllium mining presenting potential health risks;
- risks related to title in our properties
- risks related to competition in the mining and rare earth elements industries;
- risks related to economic conditions;
- risks related to our ability to manage growth;
- risks related to the potential difficulty of attracting and retaining qualified personnel;
- risks related to our dependence on key personnel;
- risks related to our United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) filing history; and
- risks related to our securities.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further under the section headings “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this Annual Report. Although we have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Except as required by law, we disclaim any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events. **We qualify all the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report by the foregoing cautionary statements.**

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Corporate Organization and History

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada in 1970 as Standard Silver Corporation. In July 2004, our Articles of Incorporation were amended and restated to increase the number of shares of common stock to 25,000,000, and in March 2007, we effected a 1 for 2 reverse stock split. In September 2008, we amended and restated our Articles of Incorporation to: (i) increase of the number of shares of common stock from 25,000,000 to 100,000,000; and to (ii) authorize an additional 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, to be issued at management's discretion. In September 2010, we amended our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to change our name from Standard Silver Corporation to Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp.

On August 24, 2012, we changed our state of incorporation from the State of Nevada to the State of Delaware (the "Reincorporation") pursuant to a plan of conversion dated August 24, 2012. The Reincorporation was previously submitted to a vote of, and approved by, our stockholders at a special meeting of the stockholders held on April 25, 2012.

Our common stock is traded on the OTCQX U.S. operated by OTC Markets Group Inc. under the symbol "TRER." The market for our common stock on the OTCQX U.S. is extremely limited, sporadic and highly volatile.

Our fiscal year-end is August 31.

Narrative Description of Business

We are a mining company engaged in the business of the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. We currently hold two nineteen year leases, executed in September 2011 and November 2011 respectively, to explore and develop a 950 acre rare earths project located in Hudspeth County, Texas known as the Round Top Project. We also have prospecting permits covering 9,345 acres adjacent to the Round Top Project. Our principal focus is on developing a metallurgical process to concentrate or otherwise extract the metals from the Round Top Project's rhyolite, although we will continue to examine other opportunities in the region as they develop. We currently have limited operations and have not established that any of our projects or properties contain any Proven or Probable Reserves under SEC Industry Guide 7 ("Guide 7").

On November 8, 2011, we announced that our supplementary operating plan to expand exploration activities at our Round Top Project had been approved by the Texas General Land Office (GLO); the expanded development and exploration drill plan called for an additional 40 drill holes and 4 diamond core holes for an estimated planned drilled footage of 20,000 feet. The program included 4,000 feet of Core drilling to establish a high level of confidence in the mineralization, provide physical engineering data and additional metallurgical sample. During 2011-2012 the permits were amended and there were 41,765 feet of reverse circulation drilling and 1,294.5 feet of core drilling done on Round Top.

On March 20, 2012, we submitted for approval an updated plan of operations. The updated plan of operations consisted of the reclassification of the drilling program through to a feasibility study into three phases. Phase 1 consists of 25 drill locations, phase 2 consists of 41 drill locations and phase 3 consists of 27 drill locations all located on the Round Top Project. The plan of operations also included two locations for 100 ton bulk sample collection for additional metallurgical tests. We have suspended this phase of physical exploration and development at the Round Top Project pending development of a metallurgical process to extract the potentially marketable metals.

On June 22, 2012, we filed our Preliminary Economic Assessment for our Round Top Project, entitled "NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment Round Top Project, Sierra Blanca, Texas," dated June 22, 2012, effective as of May 15, 2012 (the "Report"), with securities regulatory authorities in Canada. On June 26, 2012, the Report was furnished to, not filed with, the SEC on a current report on Form 8-K to satisfy our "public disclosure" obligations under Regulation FD of the Exchange Act. The Report is referenced here for informational purposes only, does not form a part of this Annual Report and is not incorporated herein by reference.

Cautionary Note to Investors: The mineral estimates in the Preliminary Economic Assessment have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of the securities laws of the United States. The terms “mineral reserve”, “proven mineral reserve” and “probable mineral reserve” are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the “CIM”) - *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves*, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended. These definitions differ from the definitions in SEC Industry Guide 7 under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Under Guide 7 standards, a “final” or “bankable” feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority. In addition, the terms “mineral resource”, “measured mineral resource”, “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource” are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. “Inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC Industry Guide 7 standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. Accordingly, information in the Preliminary Economic Assessment contains descriptions of our mineral deposits that may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Our Round Top Project as described in the Preliminary Economic Assessment currently does not contain any known Proven or Probable Reserves under SEC Industry Guide 7 reporting standards. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the Registrant’s latest reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. You can review and obtain copies of these filings at <http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>. **U.S. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any defined resources in these categories will ever be converted into SEC Guide 7 compliant reserves.**

On October 3, 2012, our management released updated economic projections related to various revisions to the proposed mine plan presented in the Preliminary Economic Assessment.

Throughout 2013, management has been focused on developing metallurgical processes and refining the mine plan in anticipation of releasing an updated Preliminary Economic Assessment.

On March 14, 2013, we purchased the surface lease at the Round Top Project, known as the West Lease, from the Southwest Wildlife and Range Foundation (the “Foundation”) for \$500,000 cash and 1,063,830 shares of our common stock. We also agreed to support the Foundation through an annual payment of \$45,000 for ten years to support conservation efforts within the Rio Grande Basin and in particular engaging in stewardship of Lake Amistad, a large and well-known fishing lake near Del Rio, Texas. The West Lease comprises approximately 54,990 acres and is fully paid until 2028, thereby having a lease value of approximately \$293,000. Most importantly, purchase of the surface lease gave us unrestricted surface access for the potential development and mining of our Round Top Project.

On May 8, 2013, we released testing results by an independent laboratory of the leaching characteristic of the rhyolite at our Round Top Project, which demonstrates characteristics that may be favorable to heap leach mining at the Round Top project. These leaching characteristics are described in greater detail below under the section heading “Item 2. Properties – Round Top Project – Metallurgy”.

On September 30, 2013 we released the results on column leach testing by an independent laboratory and announced our intention to issue a revised Preliminary Economic Assessment based on a heap leach operation designed to produce approximately 2,500 tons per year of heavy rare earth elements plus yttrium. The column leach testing results are described in greater detail below under the section heading “Item 2. Properties – Round Top Project – Metallurgy”.

Current and Planned Exploration Activities

On March 20, 2012, we submitted to the Texas General Land Office (the “GLO”) for approval an updated plan of operations. The updated plan of operations consisted of the reclassification of the drilling program through the Feasibility Study into three phases. Phase 1 consists of 25 drill locations, phase 2 consists of 41 drill locations and phase 3 consists of 27 drill locations all located on the Round Top Project. The plan of operations also included two locations for 100 ton bulk sample collection for additional metallurgical tests. Drilling on the Round Top Project was planned to twin certain of the historic drill holes, infill drill between existing holes and step out drill beyond the known area to better define the margins of the deposit. Coverage is planned to be adequate to begin block modeling of the deposit. As of March 2012, a geologic model of the Round Top Project was developed by TREER and Gustavson and provided the basis for the PEA that was issued in Q2 2012. We have designated the sites for several holes on the adjacent Little Round Top Mountain, and several additional holes are planned to test the deeper potential. This drilling was expected to produce at least 150 tonnes of sample, all of which were to be stored and used for metallurgical testing.

We have suspended this phase of physical exploration and development at the Round Top Project pending development of a metallurgical process to extract the potentially marketable metals.

As announced on October 3, 2012, we engaged our independent experts to prepare twin updated studies on the Round Top Project, including refinements to the Preliminary Economic Assessment 80,000 tonnes per day mine plan and a smaller “enhanced vat acid leach” at a staged ramp-up from 10,000 tonnes per day. However, as the leaching characteristics of the rhyolite at the Round Top Project have become clearer through our ongoing efforts in coordination with our independent experts, we have determined instead to focus on an updated Preliminary Economic Assessment based on a heap leach operation designed to produce approximately 2,500 tons per year of heavy rare earth elements plus yttrium. We currently anticipate that the updated Preliminary Economic Assessment will be completed before the end of calendar year 2013.

Trends – Rare-Earth Market

Rare earth elements (or “REEs”) are a group of chemically similar elements that usually are found together in nature; they are referred to as the “lanthanide series.” These individual elements have a variety of characteristics that are important in a wide range of technologies, products, and applications and are critical inputs in existing and emerging applications including: computer hard drives, cell phones, clean energy technologies, such as hybrid and electric vehicles and wind power turbines; multiple high-tech uses, including fiber optics, lasers and hard disk drives; numerous defense applications, such as guidance and control systems and global positioning systems; and advanced water treatment technology for use in industrial, military and outdoor recreation applications. As a result, global demand for REE is projected to steadily increase due to continuing growth in existing applications and increased innovation and development of new end uses. Interest in developing resources domestically has become a strategic necessity as there is limited production of these elements outside of China. Our ability to raise additional funds in order to complete our plan of exploration and, if warranted, development at the Round Top Project may be impacted by future prices for REEs.

Pricing for REEs has experienced significant volatility over the past several years, but current prices for all REEs remain significantly higher than pre-2010 levels, although they have fallen from the peak levels seen in 2011. According to www.metal-pages.com (“Metal-Pages”) REE prices increased from mid-2010 to mid-2011 approximately 2,000 to 3,000 percent, depending on the element, and then REE prices began decreasing through the end of 2011. REO prices of individual oxides increased considerably during the first two quarters of 2011 but declined thereafter through to the end of the year. Beginning in the second quarter of 2012, REE prices have decreased significantly for all REEs.

Pricing is affected by a number of factors, including the general health of the global economy, efforts to institute greater environmental reforms in China, industry consolidation, stockpile build-ups in China and by consumers and governments, lack of certainty regarding future REE production, development and continued use of REE technologies, potential oversupply, potential substitution of other metals, and potential for recycling REEs.

REE supply markets continue to be dominated by China, which produced an estimated 86% of the global REE production in 2012. IMCOA forecasts that global rare earth supply will increase to 180,000 mt in 2016, with China producing approximately 65% of that total. In relation to global REE demand, based on the IMCOA Report, REE total demand is forecasted to increase from 115,000 tonnes in 2012 to 162,500 tonnes in 2016. It is forecasted that the demand for REE will increase at a rate of eight to 10 percent per year for the next five to 10 years, but this is dependent on continued development and use of REEs in new technologies.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

We are currently in the exploration stage and as such we do not require any significant raw materials in order to carry out our primary operating activities. Our primary operating objective is to explore and develop the Round Top Project. For at least the next year, we expect to continue to require the use of contract drilling services in order to obtain additional geological information. In the past year we have been able to secure contract drilling services without excessive delay and costs. We expect the contract drilling services will continue to be available over the next year.

The raw materials that our current operations rely on are gasoline and diesel fuel for the exploration vehicles and for the heavy equipment required to build roads and conduct drilling operations. Water is provided per service contract by Eagle Mountain Gang which is used for the drilling operations.

Seasonality

Seasonality in the State of Texas is not a material factor to our operations for our project.

Competition

The mining industry is highly competitive. We compete with numerous companies, substantially all with greater financial resources available to them. We therefore are operating at a significant disadvantage in the course of acquiring mining properties and obtaining materials, supplies, labor, and equipment. Additionally, we are and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of exploration and mineral property development. A large number of established and well-financed companies are active in the mining industry and will have an advantage over us if they are competing for the same properties. Nearly all such entities have greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than ourselves and, consequently, we will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible mining properties and procuring the same.

China accounts for the vast majority of rare earth element production. While rare earth element projects exist outside of China, very few are in actual production. Further, given the timeline for current exploration projects to come into production, if at all, it is likely that the Chinese will be able to dominate the market for rare earth elements into the future. This gives the Chinese a competitive advantage in controlling the supply of rare earth elements and engaging in competitive price reductions to discourage competition. Any increase in the amount of rare earth elements exported from other nations, and increased competition, may result in price reductions, reduced margins and loss of potential market share, any of which could materially adversely affect our profitability. As a result of these factors, we may not be able to compete effectively against current and future competitors.

Government Approvals

The exploration, drilling and mining industries operate in a legal environment that requires permits to conduct virtually all operations. Thus permits are required by local, state and federal government agencies. Local authorities, usually counties, also have control over mining activity. The various permits address such issues as prospecting, development, production, labor standards, taxes, occupational health and safety, toxic substances, air quality, water use, water discharge, water quality, noise, dust, wildlife impacts, as well as other environmental and socioeconomic issues.

Prior to receiving the necessary permits to explore or mine, the operator must comply with all regulatory requirements imposed by all governmental authorities having jurisdiction over the project area. Very often, in order to obtain the requisite permits, the operator must have its land reclamation, restoration or replacement plans pre-approved. Specifically, the operator must present its plan as to how it intends to restore or replace the affected area. Often all or any of these requirements can cause delays or involve costly studies or alterations of the proposed activity or time frame of operations, in order to mitigate impacts. All of these factors make it more difficult and costly to operate and have a negative and sometimes fatal impact on the viability of the exploration or mining operation. Finally, it is possible that future changes in these laws or regulations could have a significant impact on our business, causing those activities to be economically reevaluated at that time.

Effect of Existing or Probable Government and Environmental Regulations

Mineral exploration, including mining operations are subject to governmental regulation. Our operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulation such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, environmental and pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be marketed. An excess supply of certain minerals may exist from time to time due to lack of markets, restrictions on exports, and numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include market fluctuations and government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting minerals. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined, and we are not aware of any probable government regulations that would impact the Company. This section is intended as a brief overview of the laws and regulations described herein and is not intended to be a comprehensive treatment of the subject matter.

Overview. Like all other mining companies doing business in the United States, we are subject to a variety of federal, state and local statutes, rules and regulations designed to protect the quality of the air and water, and threatened or endangered species, in the vicinity of its operations. These include “permitting” or pre-operating approval requirements designed to ensure the environmental integrity of a proposed mining facility, operating requirements designed to mitigate the effects of discharges into the environment during exploration, mining operations, and reclamation or post-operation requirements designed to remediate the lands affected by a mining facility once commercial mining operations have ceased.

Federal legislation in the United States and implementing regulations adopted and administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies—in particular, legislation such as the federal Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Forest Management Act, the Wilderness Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act—have a direct bearing on domestic mining operations. These federal initiatives are often administered and enforced through state agencies operating under parallel state statutes and regulations.

The Clean Water Act. The federal Clean Water Act is the principal federal environmental protection law regulating mining operations in the United States as it pertains to water quality.

At the state level, water quality is regulated by the Environment Department, Water and Waste Management Division under the Water Quality Act (state). If our exploration or any future development activities might affect a ground water aquifer, it will have to apply for a Ground Water Discharge Permit from the Ground Water Quality Bureau in compliance with the Groundwater Regulations. If exploration affects surface water, then compliance with the Surface Water Regulations is required.

The Clean Air Act. The federal Clean Air Act establishes ambient air quality standards, limits the discharges of new sources and hazardous air pollutants and establishes a federal air quality permitting program for such discharges. Hazardous materials are defined in the federal Clean Air Act and enabling regulations adopted under the federal Clean Air Act to include various metals. The federal Clean Air Act also imposes limitations on the level of particulate matter generated from mining operations.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires all governmental agencies to consider the impact on the human environment of major federal actions as therein defined.

Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA requires federal agencies to ensure that any action authorized, funded or carried out by such agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat. In order to facilitate the conservation of imperiled species, the ESA establishes an interagency consultation process. When a federal agency proposes an action that “may affect” a listed species, it must consult with the USFWS and must prepare a “biological assessment” of the effects of a major construction activity if the USFWS advises that a threatened species may be present in the area of the activity.

National Forest Management Act. The National Forest Management Act, as implemented through title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, provides a planning framework for lands and resource management of the National Forests. The planning framework seeks to manage the National Forest System resources in a combination that best serves the public interest without impairment of the productivity of the land, consistent with the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

Wilderness Act. The Wilderness Act of 1964 created a National Wilderness Preservation System composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as “wilderness areas” to be preserved for future use and enjoyment.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA imposes clean-up and reclamation responsibilities with respect to discharges into the environment, and establishes significant criminal and civil penalties against those persons who are primarily responsible for such discharges.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). RCRA was designed and implemented to regulate the disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. It restricts solid waste disposal practices and the management, reuse or recovery of solid wastes and imposes substantial additional requirements on the subcategory of solid wastes that are determined to be hazardous. Like the Clean Water Act, RCRA provides for citizens’ suits to enforce the provisions of the law.

National Historic Preservation Act. The National Historic Preservation Act was designed and implemented to protect historic and cultural properties. Compliance with the Act is necessary where federal properties or federal actions are undertaken, such as mineral exploration on federal land, which may impact historic or traditional cultural properties, including native or Indian cultural sites.

In the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013, we incurred minimal costs in complying with environmental laws and regulations in relation to our operating activities. Costs in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2014 will be substantially similar, but slightly lower due to our anticipated decreased drilling activities at our Round Top Project.

Employees

Including our executive officers, we currently have four fulltime employees. We also retain qualified technical contractors through a third party administrator and utilize the services of qualified consultants with geological and mineralogical expertise.

Recent Corporate Developments

The following significant corporate developments occurred during our fiscal year ended August 31, 2013 and the subsequent period through the filing of this Annual Report:

Resignation of Vice President of Project Development and Engineering

On September 14, 2012, we and Mr. Anthony Garcia mutually agreed upon the resignation of Mr. Garcia as our Senior Vice President of Project Development and Engineering effective retroactively to August 31, 2012. In connection with Mr. Garcia’s resignation as our Senior Vice President of Project Development, we entered into a Confidential Severance, Waiver and Release Agreement with Mr. Garcia, dated September 14, 2012, to be retroactively effective August 31, 2012, whereby in exchange for a full general release and waiver of any obligations owed by us to Mr. Garcia, Mr. Garcia is entitled to receive: (i) continuation of his current salary of \$200,000, as of the time of termination, for a period of twelve months (minus applicable withholding), paid through our payroll practices; and (2) continuation of health benefits through our payment of his COBRA premiums, if elected within the time period required by law, during the period from September 1, 2012 through February 28, 2013 (or such shorter period as Mr. Garcia is entitled to COBRA continuation coverage under the terms of our insurance policies or plans). As of August 31, 2013 we have fulfilled our obligation in full to Mr. Garcia.

Supplemental Agreement with former CFO

Effective September 26, 2012, we and Mr. Wm. Christopher Mathers, our former CFO, entered into a supplemental agreement (the “Supplemental Agreement”) to Mr. Mathers’s February 15, 2011 Employment Agreement (the “Employment Agreement”), pursuant to which we and Mr. Mathers agreed upon the terms and conditions of Mr. Mathers’s departure at the end of the calendar year 2012. Pursuant to the material terms of the Supplemental Agreement, Mr. Mathers remained employed as our Chief Financial Officer until his resignation on January 1, 2013. The Employment Agreement remained in full force and effect and was unamended, except as set forth below, and Mr. Mathers continued to perform services for us in accordance with the standards set forth in the Employment Agreement through December 31, 2012.

Upon satisfaction of the terms of his employment pursuant to the standards of the Employment Agreement, pursuant to the Supplemental Agreement, we and Mr. Mathers agreed to terminate the Employment Agreement on January 1, 2013 and pay Mr. Mathers a cash severance of \$240,000 under the terms of the Supplemental Agreement. By executing the Supplemental Agreement, Mr. Mathers agreed not to terminate his Employment Agreement for “Good Reason” thereunder as a result of the recent changes to our Board. Mr. Mathers remains as a consultant to us.

OTCQX Listing Matters

The 180 calendar day grace period for the Corporation to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement of \$1.00 under the rules of the OTCQX U.S. Premier expired on November 13, 2012. Starting on November 14, 2012, the quotations for our shares of common stock moved from the OTCQX U.S. Premier to the OTCQX U.S. for continued quotations.

Foundation Litigation with the Texas GLO and Lease Assignment with Foundation

On November 23, 2012, we announced that we had learned that the GLO had filed a lawsuit against the Foundation seeking a declaratory judgment that the restrictions on mining in Section 5.06(1) (no mining during hunting season), Section 5.06(2) (no mining after dark or before dawn), and Section 5.06(4) (no lights) of the grazing and agricultural lease (Surface Lease SL 20040002, known as the "West Lease") are legally void and unenforceable in violation of the public policy of the State of Texas.

On March 6, 2013, we entered into a lease assignment (the "Lease Assignment Agreement") with the Foundation, pursuant to which the Foundation agreed to assign to us the West Lease. In exchange for the West Lease, we agreed to: (i) pay the Foundation \$500,000 in cash; (ii) issue 1,063,830 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.01; and (iii) make ten (10) payments to the Foundation of \$45,000 each, in which the first such payment was paid in June, 2013, and the nine (9) subsequent payments due on or before June 1 of each of the following years, such payments to be used by the Foundation to support conservation efforts within the Rio Grande Basin. The closing of the transaction contemplated by the Lease Assignment Agreement was completed on March 8, 2013. The lease assignment has rendered the lawsuit between the Foundation and the GLO moot. See "Part I – Item 3. Legal Proceedings" below for more details.

Stock Option Repricing and Stock Repurchase

On December 12, 2012, our Board authorized, on recommendation of the Compensation Committee, that all of our issued and outstanding stock options, issued to our directors be exercisable on a cashless basis by permitting us to withhold shares of common stock with a fair market value equal to the exercise price as determined on the date of exercise.

On December 19, 2012, our Board re-priced Director Cecil Wall's five year options to purchase up to 90,000 shares at a price of \$4.70 such that all such options are now exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share. The other terms and conditions of these options remain the same. On December 19, 2012, our Board also re-priced Director Anthony Marchese's five year options to purchase up to 45,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.60, five year option to purchase up to 175,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.15, five year option to purchase up to 150,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share, and ten year option to purchase up to 100,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.51 per share, such that all such options are now exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share. The other terms and conditions of these options remain the same.

On December 27, 2012, we repurchased 576,923 shares of our common stock from a private investor, representing approximately 1.58% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, at a price of \$0.23 per share for an aggregate purchase amount of \$132,692. Following the repurchase, we intend to cancel the entire amount of shares from treasury, resulting in us having 35,973,086 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The repurchase was made pursuant to a privately negotiated stock repurchase agreement. The per share repurchase price for the shares repurchased was determined through arms-length negotiations with the private investor. The stock repurchase agreement and the related transactions were approved by our Board. The repurchase price was paid through cash on hand from our available surplus. Other than this private transaction as described in this report, our Board has not authorized any stock repurchase program or plan, and we have no current plans to effect any open-market purchases of our common stock or other repurchases of our common stock.

Consulting Agreements

On January 22, 2013, we engaged a representative to assist in locating possible strategic investment alternatives for our Round Top project from investors in Asia. We agreed to compensate the representative in relation to any non-securities related transactions as follows:

1. For any transactions in which the net aggregate consideration received by us is equal to or greater than \$100 million, the representative shall receive (a) one million options, issued at closing and exercisable for one year, to purchase shares of common stock of the Corporation at \$1.00 per share and (b) a cash fee equal to 2% of the net aggregate consideration received by us.
2. For any transactions in which the net aggregate consideration received by us is equal to or greater than \$200 million, the representative shall receive (a) two million options, issued at closing and exercisable for one year, to purchase shares of common stock of the Corporation at \$1.00 per share and (b) a cash fee equal to 2% of the net aggregate consideration received by us.
3. For any transactions in which the net aggregate consideration received by us is less than \$100 million, the representative shall receive (a) 500,000 options, issued at closing and exercisable for one year, to purchase shares of common stock of the Corporation at \$1.00 per share and (b) a cash fee equal to 2% of the net aggregate consideration received by us.

On June 5, 2013, we entered into a consulting agreement, effective May 1, 2013 (the "Consulting Agreement"), with G.W. "Mike" McDonald, our Chief Financial Officer. The Consulting Agreement provides for a monthly retainer in the amount of \$2,000 (the "Retainer"). In addition to the Retainer, we agreed to reimburse Mr. McDonald for reasonable expenses incurred by Mr. McDonald in performance of his duties under the Consulting Agreement. The Consulting Agreement is for an initial term of one year but may be extended by written agreement of us and Mr. McDonald.

Annual Meeting

On February 15, 2013, we held our annual general meeting of stockholders at the Wyndham El Paso Airport Hotel, 2027 Airway Boulevard, El Paso, Texas 79925 at 10:00 a.m. local time. Stockholders representing 29,550,506 shares or 80.85% of the shares of common stock authorized to vote (36,550,009) were present in person or by proxy, representing a quorum for the purposes of the annual general meeting. The complete results of our annual meeting were filed on Form 8-K on February 25, 2013.

Metallurgy Results

On March 20, 2013, we announced that testing done at an independent lab had identified Yttrifluorite as the primary rare earth element bearing mineral in samples provided by us from our Round Top project. More significantly, this mineral also carries the majority of the potential high commercial value Heavy Rare Earth Elements ("HREE"). Yttrifluorite, due to its relative ease of dissolution in sulfuric acid as demonstrated in laboratory tests at the independent lab, offers a distinct, possible economic advantage over other less reactive HREE-bearing minerals.

On March 27, 2013, we announced that in-house research on the mineralogy, geochemistry, and kinetics of direct acid leaching indicated that a simple leaching process is effective in removing target heavy rare earth elements from coarse grains of Round Top project rock. We believe that these continuing studies are defining the conditions under which approximately 150 grams per liter (15%) strength sulfuric acid successfully penetrates the grains and dissolves the valuable rare earth-containing minerals that are disseminated throughout the rhyolite host rock.

Resignations and Appointments to the Board

On May 27, 2013, Mr. John Tumazos resigned as a director and non-executive chairman of our Board.

On June 4, 2013, we appointed Ms. Laura Lynch to serve as a member of our Board. Ms. Lynch has not been appointed to serve on any committees of the Board.

On October 1, 2013, we appointed Mr. Jack Lifton to serve as a member of our Board. Mr. Lifton has not been appointed to serve on any committees of the Board.

S-8 Registration Statement

On September 23, 2013, we filed a registration statement on Form S-8 to register 7 million common shares, \$0.01 par value, with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for issuance upon exercise of stock options granted under the Company's Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Option Plan.

Available Information

We make available, free of charge, on or through our Internet website, at www.trer.com our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and our current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Our Internet website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be, and are not incorporated into this Annual Report.

Our filings can also be viewed at our corporate offices, located at 539 El Paso Street, Sierra Blanca, Texas 79851. Our reports, registration statements and other information can be inspected on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and such information can also be inspected and copies ordered at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at the following location: Judiciary Plaza, 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549.

Executive Officers of the Company

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers as of October 31, 2013.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Daniel E. Gorski	74	Chief Executive Officer and Director
G.W. "Mike" McDonald	78	Chief Financial Officer
Laura Lynch	55	Vice President of External Affairs

Daniel E. Gorski - Mr. Gorski has served as a director of the Company since January 2006 and as the Company's chief operating officer since May 2011. Prior thereto, Mr. Gorski served as the Company's president and chief executive officer from January 2007 to May 2011. From July 2004 to January 2006, Mr. Gorski was the co-founder and vice president of operations for High Plains Uranium Inc., a uranium exploration and development company that went public on the Toronto Stock Exchange in December 2005. Between June 1996 to May 2004, Mr. Gorski served as an officer and director of Metalline Mining Co., a publicly traded mining and development company with holdings in the Sierra Mojada Mining District, Coahuila, Mexico. From January 1992 to June 1996, Mr. Gorski was the exploration geologist under contract to USMX Inc. and worked exclusively in Latin America. Mr. Gorski earned a BS in 1960 from Sul Ross State College, in Alpine, Texas and an MA in 1970 from the University of Texas in Austin, Texas. Mr. Gorski has over forty-three years of experience in the mining industry.

G.W. "Mike" McDonald - Mr. McDonald received a BS in geology from Sul Ross State College in 1959. He has over 40 years of experience in all phases of oil and gas exploration, development, and production. Mr. McDonald worked for Shell Oil Company in their East Texas, Rocky Mountain and West Coast Divisions from 1960 until 1975. Mr. McDonald handled public relations and governmental affairs for Shell. He was also responsible for Shell's field operations, including pipeline rights-of-way, well locations, Indian affairs, lease and production purchases. From 1975 until 1980, Mr. McDonald worked for Exxon Corporation in their East Texas Division where, among other duties, he negotiated lease and production purchases. In 1980, Mr. McDonald founded Roseland Oil & Gas Inc., a publicly traded oil and gas exploration and production company, with operations in Texas, Wyoming, Utah and Washington. In 1987, Mr. McDonald sold his interest in Roseland and since has been engaged in exploration and production of oil and gas for his own account and through joint ventures. In addition to Mr. McDonald's oil and gas business, in 1991, he was President of Ferex Corporation, a publicly traded company, engaged in the business of recycling scrap metals, both ferrous and non-ferrous. Mr. McDonald previously served as the Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of the TRER from January 2004 to December 1, 2010, and on the board of directors from January 2004 to March 2011.

Laura Lynch - Ms. Lynch is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin. Ms. Lynch is currently a Partner at the CL Ranch, a ranching/farming/mining operation in Hudspeth County. CL ranch is active in the mining and distribution of gypsum. Ms. Lynch has deep ties to the El Paso, Ft. Worth and Austin business communities and currently works as a consultant to the Registrant pursuant to a consulting agreement in which Ms. Lynch assists the Registrant in community relations and land acquisition.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following sets forth certain risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or results of operations, and the trading price of our common stock which may decline and investors may lose all or part of their investment. These risk factors should be considered along with the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K because these factors could cause our actual results or financial condition to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not presently know or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations. We cannot assure you that we will successfully address these risks or that other unknown risks exist that may affect our business.

Risk Related to Our Business

We have a history of losses and will require additional financing to fund exploration and, if warranted, development and production of our properties. Failure to obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation and could cast uncertainty on our ability to continue as a going concern.

We had no revenues during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013, our net loss was approximately \$3,700,000. Our accumulated deficit at August 31, 2013 was approximately \$26,500,000. At August 31, 2013, our cash position was approximately \$2,400,000 and our working capital was approximately \$2,200,000. We have not commenced commercial production on any of our mineral properties. We have no revenues from operations and anticipate we will have no operating revenues until we place one or more of our properties into production. All of our properties are in the exploration stage.

We will need to raise additional funding to implement our business strategy. Our management believes that based on our current working capital, we will be able to continue operations through the end of calendar year 2014 without raising additional capital. During our fiscal year ending August 31, 2014, we plan to spend approximately \$682,000 for metallurgical testing and flow sheet development, additional geologic and resource modeling and compliance costs associated with state governmental agencies and appropriate staff and consulting expenses. The timing of these expenditures is dependent upon a number of factors, including the availability of third party contractors. We estimate that general and administrative expenses during fiscal year ending August 31, 2014 will be approximately \$1,500,000 to include payroll, investor relations, professional services, travel, and other expenses necessary to conduct our operations. We have reduced our staff, closed the Denver office and plan to reduce all other costs possible in order to accomplish our objectives without the necessity of raising additional capital.

We currently do not have sufficient funds to fully complete exploration and development work on any of our properties, which means that we will be required to raise additional capital, enter into joint venture relationships or find alternative means to finance placing one or more of our properties into commercial production, if warranted. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration and development or production on one or more of our properties and any properties we may acquire in the future or even a loss of property interests. This includes our leases over claims covering the principal deposits on our properties, which may expire unless we expend minimum levels of expenditures over the terms of such leases. We cannot be certain that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favorable or acceptable to us. Our ability to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions as well as our business performance.

The most likely source of future financing presently available to us is through the sale of our securities. Any sale of our shares of common stock will result in dilution of equity ownership to existing stockholders. This means that if we sell shares of common stock, more shares will be outstanding and each existing stockholder will own a smaller percentage of the shares than outstanding. Alternatively, we may rely on debt financing and assume debt obligations that require us to make substantial interest and capital payments. Also, we may issue or grant warrants or options in the future pursuant to which additional shares of common stock may be issued. Exercise of such warrants or options will result in dilution of equity ownership to our existing stockholders.

We have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and properties.

Any investment in the Company should be considered a high-risk investment because investors will be placing funds at risk in an early stage business with unforeseen costs, expenses, competition, a history of operating losses and other problems to which start-up ventures are often subject. Investors should not invest in the Company unless they can afford to lose their entire investment. Your investment must be considered in light of the risks, expenses, and difficulties encountered in establishing a new business in a highly competitive and mature industry. Our operating history has been restricted to the acquisition and sampling of our Round Top Project and this does not provide a meaningful basis for an evaluation of our Round Top Project. Other than through conventional and typical exploration methods and procedures, we have no additional way to evaluate the likelihood of whether our Round Top Project or our other mineral properties contain commercial quantities of mineral reserves or, if they do, that they will be operated successfully. We anticipate that we will continue to incur operating costs without realizing any revenues during the period when we are exploring our properties.

All of our properties are in the exploration stage. There is no assurance that we can establish the existence of any mineral reserve on any of our properties in commercially exploitable quantities. Until we can do so, we cannot earn any revenues from these properties, and our business could fail.

We have not established that any of our properties contain any mineral reserve, nor can there be any assurance that we will be able to do so. The probability of an individual prospect ever having a mineral reserve that meets the requirements of the SEC is extremely remote. Even if we do eventually discover a mineral reserve on one or more of our properties, there can be no assurance that they can be developed into producing mines and extract those minerals. Both mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The commercial viability of an established mineral deposit will depend on a number of factors including, by way of example, the size, grade and other attributes of the mineral deposit, the proximity of the deposit to infrastructure such as a smelter, roads and a point for shipping, government regulation and market prices. Most of these factors will be beyond our control, and any of them could increase costs and make extraction of any identified mineral deposit unprofitable.

Even if commercial viability of a mineral deposit is established, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling and bulk sampling, to determine the optimal metallurgical process to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that our exploration programs will result in the establishment or expansion of a mineral deposit or reserves.

We have no history of producing metals from our mineral properties.

We have no history of producing metals from any of our properties. Our properties are all exploration stage properties in various stages of exploration and evaluation. Our Round Top Project is an early exploration stage project. Advancing properties from exploration into the development stage requires significant capital and time, and successful commercial production from a property, if any, will be subject to completing feasibility studies, permitting and construction of the mine, processing plants, roads, and other related works and infrastructure. As a result, we are subject to all of the risks associated with developing and establishing new mining operations and business enterprises including:

- completion of feasibility studies to verify reserves and commercial viability, including the ability to find sufficient REE or gold reserves to support a commercial mining operation;
- the timing and cost, which can be considerable, of further exploration, preparing feasibility studies, permitting and construction of infrastructure, mining and processing facilities;
- the availability and costs of drill equipment, exploration personnel, skilled labor and mining and processing equipment, if required;
- the availability and cost of appropriate smelting and/or refining arrangements, if required, and securing a commercially viable sales outlet for our products;
- compliance with environmental and other governmental approval and permit requirements;
- the availability of funds to finance exploration, development and construction activities, as warranted;
- potential opposition from non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, local groups or local inhabitants which may delay or prevent development activities;
- potential increases in exploration, construction and operating costs due to changes in the cost of fuel, power, materials and supplies; and
- potential shortages of mineral processing, construction and other facilities related supplies.

The costs, timing and complexities of exploration, development and construction activities may be increased by the location of our properties and demand by other mineral exploration and mining companies. It is common in exploration programs to experience unexpected problems and delays during drill programs and, if warranted, development, construction and mine start-up. Accordingly, our activities may not result in profitable mining operations and we may not succeed in establishing mining operations or profitably producing metals at any of our properties.

If we establish the existence of a mineral reserve on any of our properties in a commercially exploitable quantity, we will require additional capital in order to develop the property into a producing mine. If we cannot raise this additional capital, we will not be able to exploit the reserve, and our business could fail.

If we do discover mineral reserves in commercially exploitable quantities on any of our properties, we will be required to expend substantial sums of money to establish the extent of the reserve, develop processes to extract it and develop extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure. We do not have adequate capital to develop necessary facilities and infrastructure and will need to raise additional funds. Although we may derive substantial benefits from the discovery of a major mineral deposit, there can be no assurance that such a deposit will be large enough to justify commercial operations, nor can there be any assurance that we will be able to raise the funds required for development on a timely basis. If we cannot raise the necessary capital or complete the necessary facilities and infrastructure, our business may fail.

Our exploration activities may not be commercially successful.

Our long-term success depends on our ability to identify mineral deposits on our existing properties and other properties we may acquire, if any, that we can then develop into commercially viable mining operations. Our belief that our properties contain commercially exploitable minerals has been based solely on preliminary tests that we have conducted and data provided by third parties, including the data published in various third party reports, including but not limited to the GSA, Geological Society of America, Special Paper 246, 1990. There can be no assurance that the tests and data upon which we have relied is correct or accurate. Moreover, mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and is frequently non-productive. Unusual or unexpected geologic formations and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labor are risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs. The success of mineral exploration and development is determined in part by the following factors:

- the identification of potential mineralization based on analysis;
- the availability of exploration permits;
- the quality of our management and our geological and technical expertise; and
- the capital available for exploration.

Substantial expenditures and time are required to establish existing proven and probable reserves through drilling and analysis, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, which include, without limitation, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which fluctuate widely; and government regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Any one or a combination of these factors may result in us not receiving an adequate return on our investment capital. The decision to abandon a project may have an adverse effect on the market value of our securities and our ability to raise future financing.

Increased costs could affect our financial condition.

We anticipate that costs at our projects that we may explore or develop, will frequently be subject to variation from one year to the next due to a number of factors, such as changing ore grade, metallurgy and revisions to mine plans, if any, in response to the physical shape and location of the ore body. In addition, costs are affected by the price of commodities such as fuel, rubber, and electricity. Such commodities are at times subject to volatile price movements, including increases that could make production at certain operations less profitable. A material increase in costs at any significant location could have a significant effect on our profitability.

A shortage of equipment and supplies could adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

We are dependent on various supplies and equipment to carry out our mining exploration and, if warranted, development operations. The shortage of such supplies, equipment and parts could have a material adverse effect on our ability to carry out our operations and therefore limit or increase the cost of production.

Mining and mineral exploration is inherently dangerous and subject to conditions or events beyond our control, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and plans.

Mining and mineral exploration involves various types of risks and hazards, including:

- environmental hazards;
- power outages;
- metallurgical and other processing problems;
- unusual or unexpected geological formations;
- personal injury, flooding, fire, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and rock-bursts;
- inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment, or labor;
- metals losses;
- fluctuations in exploration, development and production costs;
- labor disputes;
- unanticipated variations in grade;
- mechanical equipment failure; and
- periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions.

These risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, production facilities or other properties, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in mining, increased production costs, monetary losses and possible legal liability. We may not be able to obtain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance against certain environmental risks, including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from production, may be prohibitively expensive. We may suffer a material adverse effect on our business if we incur losses related to any significant events that are not covered by our insurance policies.

The figures for our mineralization are estimates based on interpretation and assumptions and may yield less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated.

Unless otherwise indicated, mineralization figures presented in this Annual Report and in our filings with securities regulatory authorities, press releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time are based upon estimates made by independent geologists and our internal geologists. When making determinations about whether to advance any of our projects to development, we must rely upon such estimated calculations as to the mineral reserves and grades of mineralization on our properties. Until ore is actually mined and processed, mineral reserves and grades of mineralization must be considered as estimates only.

Estimates can be imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. We cannot assure you that:

- these interpretations and inferences will be accurate;
- mineralization estimates will be accurate; or
- this mineralization can be mined or processed profitably.

Any material changes in mineralization estimates and grades of mineralization will affect the economic viability of placing a property into production and a property's return on capital.

Because we have not completed feasibility studies on any of our properties and have not commenced actual production, mineralization estimates for our properties may require adjustments or downward revisions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined, if any, may differ from that indicated by our feasibility studies and drill results. Minerals recovered in small scale tests may not be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale.

The mineralization estimates contained in this Annual Report have been determined and valued based on assumed future prices, cut-off grades and operating costs that may prove to be inaccurate. Extended declines in market prices for rare earth minerals may render portions of our mineralization estimates uneconomic and result in reduced reported mineralization or adversely affect the commercial viability determinations we reach. Any material reductions in estimates of mineralization, or of our ability to extract this mineralization, could have a material adverse effect on our share price and the value of our properties.

Our operations contain significant uninsured risks which could negatively impact future profitability as we maintain no insurance against our operations.

Our exploration of our mineral properties contains certain risks, including unexpected or unusual operating conditions including rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding, fire and earthquakes. It is not always possible to insure against these risks. Should events such as these arise, they could reduce or eliminate our assets and shareholder equity as well as result in increased costs and a decline in the value of our securities. We expect to maintain only general liability and director and officer insurance but no insurance against our properties or operations. We may decide to take out this insurance in the future if it is available at economically viable rates.

Mineral operations are subject to market forces outside of our control which could negatively impact our operations.

The marketability of minerals is affected by numerous factors beyond our control including market fluctuations, government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, allowable production, imports, exports and supply and demand. One or more of these risk elements could have an impact on the costs of our operations and if significant enough, reduce the profitability of our operations.

We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in demand for, and prices of, rare earth products.

We expect to derive revenues, if any, from sale of rare earth and related minerals. Changes in demand for, and the market price of, these minerals could significantly affect our profitability. The value and price of our common stock and our financial results may be significantly adversely affected by declines in the prices of rare earth minerals and products. Rare earth minerals and product prices may fluctuate and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the relative value of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies on the world market, global and regional supply and demand for rare earth minerals and products, and the political and economic conditions of countries that produce rare earth minerals and products.

A prolonged or significant economic contraction in the United States or worldwide could put further downward pressure on market prices of rare earth minerals and products. Protracted periods of low prices for rare earth minerals and products could significantly reduce revenues and the availability of required development funds in the future. This could cause substantial reductions to, or a suspension of, REO production operations, impair asset values and if reserves are established on our prospects, reduce our proven and probable rare earth ore reserves.

In contrast, extended periods of high commodity prices may create economic dislocations that may be destabilizing to rare earth minerals supply and demand and ultimately to the broader markets. Periods of high rare earth mineral market prices generally are beneficial to our financial performance. However, strong rare earth mineral prices also create economic pressure to identify or create alternate technologies that ultimately could depress future long-term demand for rare earth minerals and products, and at the same time may incentivize development of otherwise marginal mining properties.

Conditions in the rare earth industry have been, and may continue to be, extremely volatile, which could have a material impact on our company.

Conditions in our industry have been extremely volatile. Prices and supply and demand for REEs, have been impacted by numerous factors, including changes in economic conditions and demand for REEs and changes, or perceived changes, in Chinese quotas for export of REEs. According to www.metal-pages.com ("Metal-Pages") REE prices increased from mid-2010 to mid-2011 approximately 2,000 to 3,000 percent, depending on the element, and then REE prices began decreasing through the end of 2011. REO prices of individual oxides increased considerably during the first two quarters of 2011 but declined thereafter through to the end of the year. Beginning in the second quarter of 2012, REE prices have decreased significantly for all REEs. If conditions in our industry remain volatile, our share price may continue to exhibit volatility as well. In particular, if prices or demand for REEs were to decline, our share price would likely decline.

Permitting, licensing and approval processes are required for our operations and obtaining and maintaining these permits and licenses is subject to conditions which we may be unable to achieve.

Both mineral exploration and extraction require permits from various federal, state, provincial and local governmental authorities and are governed by laws and regulations, including those with respect to prospecting, mine development, mineral production, transport, export, taxation, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Permits known to be required are (i) an operating plan for the conduct of exploration and development approved by the Texas General Land Office, (ii) an operating plan for production approved by the Texas General Land Office, (iii) various reporting to and approval by the Texas Railroad Commission regarding drilling and plugging of drill holes, and (v) reporting to and compliance with regulations of the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality. If we recover uranium from our mineral prospects, we will be required to obtain a source material license from the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. We may also be subject to the reporting requirements and regulations of the Texas Department of Health.

Such licenses and permits are subject to changes in regulations and changes in various operating circumstances. Companies such as ours that engage in exploration activities often experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Issuance of permits for our activities is subject to the discretion of government authorities, and we may be unable to obtain or maintain such permits. Permits required for future exploration or development may not be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain any of the permits required for the continued exploration or development of our mineral properties or for the construction and operation of a mine on our properties at economically viable costs. If we cannot accomplish these objectives, our business could face difficulty and/or fail.

We are subject to significant governmental regulations, which affect our operations and costs of conducting our business.

Our current and future operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations, including:

- laws and regulations governing mineral concession acquisition, prospecting, development, mining and production;
- laws and regulations related to exports, taxes and fees;
- labor standards and regulations related to occupational health and mine safety;
- environmental standards and regulations related to waste disposal, toxic substances, land use and environmental protection; and
- other matters.

Companies engaged in exploration activities often experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits may result in enforcement actions, including the forfeiture of claims, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or costly remedial actions. We may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of our mineral exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of such laws, regulations and permits.

Existing and possible future laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of exploration companies, or more stringent implementation, could have a material adverse impact on our business and cause increases in capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in exploration.

Legislation has been proposed that would significantly affect the mining industry.

Members of the U.S. Congress have repeatedly introduced bills which would supplant or alter the provisions of the Mining Law of 1872. If enacted, such legislation could change the cost of holding unpatented mining claims and could significantly impact our ability to develop mineralized material on unpatented mining claims. Such bills have proposed, among other things, to either eliminate or greatly limit the right to a mineral patent and to impose a federal royalty on production from unpatented mining claims. Although we cannot predict what legislated royalties might be, the enactment of these proposed bills could adversely affect the potential for development of unpatented mining claims and the economics of existing operating mines on federal unpatented mining claims. Passage of such legislation could adversely affect our financial performance.

Regulations and pending legislation governing issues involving climate change could result in increased operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to various climate change interest groups and the potential impact of climate change. Legislation and increased regulation regarding climate change could impose significant costs on us, our venture partners and our suppliers, including costs related to increased energy requirements, capital equipment, environmental monitoring and reporting and other costs to comply with such regulations. Any adopted future climate change regulations could also negatively impact our ability to compete with companies situated in areas not subject to such limitations. Given the emotion, political significance and uncertainty around the impact of climate change and how it should be dealt with, we cannot predict how legislation and regulation will affect our financial condition, operating performance and ability to compete. Furthermore, even without such regulation, increased awareness and any adverse publicity in the global marketplace about potential impacts on climate change by us or other companies in our industry could harm our reputation. The potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations are highly uncertain, and would be particular to the geographic circumstances in areas in which we operate. These may include changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and changing temperatures. These impacts may adversely impact the cost, production and financial performance of our operations.

Our exploration and development activities are subject to environmental risks, which could expose us to significant liability and delay, suspension or termination of our operations.

The exploration, possible future development and production phases of our business will be subject to federal, state and local environmental regulation. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set out limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Future changes in environmental regulations, if any, may adversely affect our operations. If we fail to comply with any of the applicable environmental laws, regulations or permit requirements, we could face regulatory or judicial sanctions. Penalties imposed by either the courts or administrative bodies could delay or stop our operations or require a considerable capital expenditure. Although we intend to comply with all environmental laws and permitting obligations in conducting our business, there is a possibility that those opposed to exploration and mining will attempt to interfere with our operations, whether by legal process, regulatory process or otherwise.

Environmental hazards unknown to us, which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties, may exist on the properties in which we hold an interest. It is possible that our properties could be located on or near the site of a Federal Superfund cleanup project. Although we will endeavor to avoid such sites, it is possible that environmental cleanup or other environmental restoration procedures could remain to be completed or mandated by law, causing unpredictable and unexpected liabilities to arise.

U.S. Federal Laws

The Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and comparable state statutes, impose strict, joint and several liability on current and former owners and operators of sites and on persons who disposed of or arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances found at such sites. It is not uncommon for the government to file claims requiring cleanup actions, demands for reimbursement for government-incurred cleanup costs, or natural resource damages, or for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by hazardous substances released into the environment. The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and comparable state statutes, govern the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste and authorize the imposition of substantial fines and penalties for noncompliance, as well as requirements for corrective actions. CERCLA, RCRA and comparable state statutes can impose liability for clean-up of sites and disposal of substances found on exploration, mining and processing sites long after activities on such sites have been completed.

The Clean Air Act, as amended, restricts the emission of air pollutants from many sources, including mining and processing activities. Our mining operations may produce air emissions, including fugitive dust and other air pollutants from stationary equipment, storage facilities and the use of mobile sources such as trucks and heavy construction equipment, which are subject to review, monitoring and/or control requirements under the Clean Air Act and state air quality laws. New facilities may be required to obtain permits before work can begin, and existing facilities may be required to incur capital costs in order to remain in compliance. In addition, permitting rules may impose limitations on our production levels or result in additional capital expenditures in order to comply with the rules.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental considerations into their decision-making processes by evaluating the environmental impacts of their proposed actions, including issuance of permits to mining facilities, and assessing alternatives to those actions. If a proposed action could significantly affect the environment, the agency must prepare a detailed statement known as an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, other federal agencies, and any interested third parties will review and comment on the scoping of the EIS and the adequacy of and findings set forth in the draft and final EIS. This process can cause delays in issuance of required permits or result in changes to a project to mitigate its potential environmental impacts, which can in turn impact the economic feasibility of a proposed project.

The Clean Water Act (CWA), and comparable state statutes, imposes restrictions and controls on the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or an analogous state agency. The CWA regulates storm water mining facilities and requires a storm water discharge permit for certain activities. Such a permit requires the regulated facility to monitor and sample storm water run-off from its operations. The CWA and regulations implemented thereunder also prohibit discharges of dredged and fill material in wetlands and other waters of the United States unless authorized by an appropriately issued permit. The CWA and comparable state statutes provide for civil, criminal and administrative penalties for unauthorized discharges of pollutants and impose liability on parties responsible for those discharges for the costs of cleaning up any environmental damage caused by the release and for natural resource damages resulting from the release.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program promulgated thereunder, regulate the drilling and operation of subsurface injection wells. EPA directly administers the UIC program in some states and in others the responsibility for the program has been delegated to the state. The program requires that a permit be obtained before drilling a disposal or injection well. Violation of these regulations and/or contamination of groundwater by mining related activities may result in fines, penalties, and remediation costs, among other sanctions and liabilities under the SWDA and state laws. In addition, third party claims may be filed by landowners and other parties claiming damages for alternative water supplies, property damages, and bodily injury.

We could be subject to environmental lawsuits.

Neighboring landowners and other third parties could file claims based on environmental statutes and common law for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the release of hazardous substances or other waste material into the environment on or around our properties. There can be no assurance that our defense of such claims will be successful. A successful claim against us could have an adverse effect on our business prospects, financial condition and results of operation.

Land reclamation requirements for our properties may be burdensome and expensive.

Although variable depending on location and the governing authority, land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on mineral exploration companies (as well as companies with mining operations) in order to minimize long term effects of land disturbance.

Reclamation may include requirements to:

- control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents;
- treat ground and surface water to drinking water standards; and
- reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance land forms and vegetation.

In order to carry out reclamation obligations imposed on us in connection with our potential development activities, we must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration and development programs. We plan to set up a provision for our reclamation obligations on our properties, as appropriate, but this provision may not be adequate. If we are required to carry out unanticipated reclamation work, our financial position could be adversely affected. In accordance with our GLO lease/prospecting permits all the areas impacted by the surface operations shall be reclaimed upon completion of the activity such that: (a) Remove all trash, debris, plastic and contaminated soil by off-site disposal; and (b) Upon completion of surface grading, the soil surface shall be left in a roughened condition to negate wind and enhance water infiltration.

Rare earth and beryllium mining presents potential health risks. Payment of any liabilities that arise from these health risks may adversely impact our Company.

Complying with health and safety standards will require additional expenditure on testing and the installation of safety equipment. Moreover, inhalation of certain minerals, such as beryllium can result in specific potential health risks ranging from acute pneumonitis, tracheobronchitis, and chronic beryllium disease to an increased risk of cancer. Symptoms of these diseases may take years to manifest. Failure to comply with health and safety standards could result in statutory penalties and civil liability. We do not currently maintain any insurance coverage against these health risks. The payment of any liabilities that arise from any such occurrences would have a material, adverse impact on our Company.

There may be challenges to the title of our mineral properties.

We will acquire most of its properties by unpatented claims or by lease from those owning the property. The lease of our Round Top property was issued by the State of Texas. The validity of title to many types of natural resource property depends upon numerous circumstances and factual matters (many of which are not discoverable of record or by other readily available means) and is subject to many uncertainties of existing law and its application. We cannot assure you that the validity of our titles to our properties will be upheld or that third parties will not otherwise invalidate those rights. In the event the validity of our titles are not upheld, such an event would have a material adverse effect on us.

Increased competition could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

The mining industry is intensely competitive. Significant competition exists for the acquisition of properties producing or capable of producing, REE, gold or other metals. We may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring additional mining properties because we must compete with other individuals and companies, many of which have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than us. We may also encounter increasing competition from other mining companies in our efforts to hire experienced mining professionals. Competition for exploration resources at all levels is currently very intense, particularly affecting the availability of manpower, drill rigs, mining equipment and production equipment. Increased competition could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

We compete with larger, better capitalized competitors in the mining industry.

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases, including financing, technical resources, personnel and property acquisition. We will require significant capital, technical resources, personnel and operational experience to effectively compete in the mining industry. Because of the high costs associated with exploration, the expertise required to analyze a project's potential and the capital required to develop a mine, larger companies with significant resources may have a competitive advantage over us. We face strong competition from other mining companies, some with greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than us. As a result of this competition, we may be unable to maintain or acquire financing, personnel, technical resources or attractive mining properties on terms we consider acceptable or at all.

Current economic conditions and capital markets are in a period of disruption and instability which could adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets, and thus adversely affect our business and liquidity.

The current economic conditions and financial crisis have had, and will continue to have, a negative impact on our ability to access the capital markets, and thus have a negative impact on our business and liquidity. The shortage of liquidity and credit combined with substantial losses in worldwide equity markets could lead to an extended worldwide recession. We may face significant challenges if conditions in the capital markets do not improve. Our ability to access the capital markets has been and continues to be severely restricted at a time when we need to access such markets, which could have a negative impact on our business plans. Even if we are able to raise capital, it may not be at a price or on terms that are favorable to us. We cannot predict the occurrence of future financial disruptions or how long the current market conditions may continue.

Our resources may not be sufficient to manage our expected growth; failure to properly manage our potential growth would be detrimental to our business.

We may fail to adequately manage our anticipated future growth. Any growth in our operations will place a significant strain on our administrative, financial and operational resources, and increase demands on our management and on our operational and administrative systems, controls and other resources. We cannot assure you that our existing personnel, systems, procedures or controls will be adequate to support our operations in the future or that we will be able to successfully implement appropriate measures consistent with our growth strategy. As part of this growth, we may have to implement new operational and financial systems, procedures and controls to expand, train and manage our employee base, and maintain close coordination among our staff. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so, or that if we are able to do so, we will be able to effectively integrate them into our existing staff and systems.

If we are unable to manage growth effectively, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. As with all expanding businesses, the potential exists that growth will occur rapidly. If we are unable to effectively manage this growth, our business and operating results could suffer. Anticipated growth in future operations may place a significant strain on management systems and resources. In addition, the integration of new personnel will continue to result in some disruption to ongoing operations. The ability to effectively manage growth in a rapidly evolving market requires effective planning and management processes. We will need to continue to improve operational, financial and managerial controls, reporting systems and procedures, and will need to continue to expand, train and manage our work force.

We may experience difficulty attracting and retaining qualified management to meet the needs of our anticipated growth, and the failure to manage our growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Competition for additional qualified management is intense, and we may be unable to attract and retain additional key personnel, or to attract and retain personnel on terms acceptable to us. Management personnel are currently limited and they may be unable to manage our expansion successfully and the failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We have not entered into non-competition agreements. As our business is substantially dependent upon the directors, executive officers and consultants, the lack of non-competition agreements poses a significant risk to us in the event such persons were to resign or be terminated from such positions. Under such circumstances, such persons may provide confidential information and key contacts to our competitors and we may have difficulties in preventing the disclosure of such information. Such disclosure would have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

Our operations are dependent upon key personnel, the loss of which would be detrimental to our business.

The nature of our business, including our ability to continue our exploration and development activities, depends, in large part, on the efforts of key personnel such as Daniel Gorski, our Chief Executive Officer. The loss of Mr. Gorski could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not maintain “key man” life insurance policies on any of our officers or employees.

There are risks and uncertainties regarding the outcome of the matters which we self-reported to the SEC on June 8, 2012.

On June 12, 2012, we announced that since March of 2012, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee (the “Committee”) of our board of directors, which is composed entirely of independent directors, with the assistance of independent special counsel to the Committee, has been conducting an internal review and investigation of certain matters of corporate governance and compliance with federal securities laws (the “Internal Review”). As a result of the recent report of the independent counsel on such counsel’s findings of the Internal Review and a further review of the recommendations of independent counsel by the Committee and our Board, at the direction of the Board, we contacted the SEC on June 8, 2012, to report our findings. It is uncertain what actions, if any, the SEC will take in relation to the matters self-reported to the SEC and there is risk as to whether such actions, if any, would include reprimanding, fining or otherwise sanctioning us, which could negatively affect us.

Risks Relating to Our Securities

Our stock price is highly volatile.

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate. These fluctuations may be exaggerated since the trading volume of its common stock is volatile, limited, and sporadic. These fluctuations may or may not be based upon any business or operating results. Our common stock may experience similar or even more dramatic price and volume fluctuations in the future.

The market for the common stock is limited, sporadic and volatile. Any failure to develop or maintain an active trading market could negatively affect the value of our shares and make it difficult or impossible for you to sell your shares.

Our common stock is currently traded on the OTCQX U.S., a centralized quotation service maintained by OTC Markets Group Inc. that collects and publishes market maker quotes for over-the-counter securities. Although our common stock is traded on the OTCQX U.S., a regular trading market for our securities may not be sustained in the future. Quotes for stocks traded on the OTCQX U.S. generally are not listed in the financial sections of newspapers and newspapers often devote very little coverage to stocks quoted solely on the OTCQX U.S. Accordingly, prices for, and coverage of, securities quoted solely on the OTCQX U.S. may be difficult to obtain. In addition, stocks quoted solely on the OTCQX U.S. tend to have a limited number of market makers and a larger spread between the bid and ask prices than those listed on an exchange. All of these factors may cause holders of our common stock to be unable to resell their securities at any price. This limited trading also could decrease or eliminate our ability to raise additional funds through issuances of our securities. There is no market for the Warrants.

Failure to develop or maintain an active trading market could negatively affect the value of our shares and make it difficult for you to sell your shares or recover any part of your investment in us. Even if an active market for our common stock does develop, the market price of our common stock may be highly volatile. In addition to the uncertainties relating to our future operating performance and the profitability of our operations, factors such as variations in our interim financial results, or various, as yet unpredictable factors, many of which are beyond our control, may have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of any active markets that may develop for our common stock, the ability of holders of our common stock to sell our common stock, or the prices at which holders may be able to sell our common stock.

The sale of substantial shares of our common stock or the issuance of shares upon exercise of our warrants will cause immediate and substantial dilution to our existing stockholders and may depress the market price of our common stock.

In order to provide capital for the operation of our business, we may enter into additional financing arrangements. These arrangements may involve the issuance of new common stock, preferred stock that is convertible into common stock, debt securities that are convertible into common stock or warrants for the purchase of common stock. Any of these items could result in a material increase in the number of shares of common stock outstanding which would in turn result in a dilution of the ownership interest of existing common stockholders. In addition, these new securities could contain provisions, such as priorities on distributions and voting rights, which could affect the value of our existing common stock.

We have approximately 37 million shares of common stock outstanding. In addition to our common stock, we have (i) warrants that may be exercised into 7,840,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$2.50 per share, (ii) warrants that may be exercised into 1,497,000 shares of common stock at \$2.50 per share, (iii) warrants that may be exercised into 250,000 of common stock at \$5.00 per share, (iv) warrants that may be exercised into 33,334 shares of common stock at \$3.75 per share, and (v) options that may be exercised into 3,875,000 shares of common stock at \$0.50 to \$4.00 issued to Directors and Officers. The issuance of shares upon exercise of these options and warrants may result in substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

A low market price may severely limit the potential market for our common stock.

An equity security that trades below a certain price per share is subject to SEC rules requiring additional disclosures by broker-dealers. These rules generally apply to any non-Nasdaq equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions (a "penny stock"). Such rules require the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith and impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and institutional or wealthy investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the sale. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to the broker-dealer, current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealer's presumed control over the market. Such information must be provided to the customer orally or in writing before or with the written confirmation of trade sent to the customer.

Monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Since our common stock trades at a price of less than \$5.00 per share, the additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by such requirements could discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our common stock.

We do not currently intend to pay cash dividends.

We have not declared any dividends since incorporation and do not anticipate that we will do so in the foreseeable future. Our present policy is to retain all available funds for use in our operations and the expansion of our business. Payment of future cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects and other factors that our board of directors considers relevant. Accordingly, investors will only see a return on their investment if the value of our securities appreciates.

Control by current stockholders.

The current stockholders have elected the directors and the directors have appointed current executive officers to serve our Company. The voting power of these stockholders could also discourage others from seeking to acquire control of us through the purchase of our common stock which might depress the price of our common stock.

Investment in our Company has a high degree of risk. Before you invest you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed and the value of our stock could go down.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Executive and Field Offices

Our headquarters are located at 539 El Paso Street, Sierra Blanca, Texas 79851. The El Paso warehouse located at 11459 Pellicano Dr., El Paso, Texas was terminated in June 2013. We have moved our accounting functions to our former office in Tyler, Texas under the supervision of our largest current stockholder and former CFO, G. W. McDonald.

Overview of the Round Top Rare Earth-Uranium-Beryllium Project

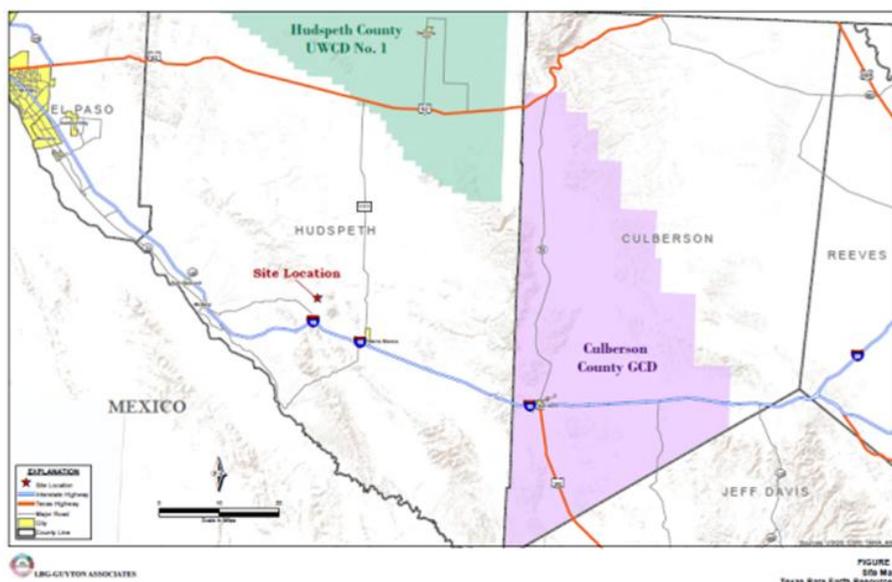
We are currently in the exploration stage and have not established that our Round Top Project contains Proven or Probable Reserves as defined under SEC Guide 7.

Description and Access

Round Top is a small mountain, one of a group of five that comprises the Sierra Blanca, located in Hudspeth County approximately eight miles northwest of the town of Sierra Blanca. The property is reached by truck on a private dirt road that turns north off Interstate 10 access road approximately one mile west of the town of Sierra Blanca. A railroad line is located approximately one to three miles from the Round Top Project and a spur line stops at a stone quarry within three miles of the Round Top Project.

On March 14, 2013, we purchased the surface lease at the Round Top Project, known as the West Lease, from the Foundation for \$500,000 cash and 1,063,830 shares of our common stock. We also agreed to support the Foundation through an annual payment of \$45,000 for ten years to support conservation efforts within the Rio Grande Basin and in particular engaging in stewardship of Lake Amistad, a large and well-known fishing lake near Del Rio, Texas. The West Lease comprises approximately 54,990 acres and is fully paid until 2028, thereby having a lease value of approximately \$293,000. Most importantly, purchase of the surface lease gave us unrestricted surface access for the potential development and mining of our Round Top Project.

Figure 1 - Round Top Location Map



Acquisition and Ownership

Prospecting Permits

TRER currently holds prospecting permits covering land in Hudspeth County. The prospecting permits allow for exploration activities on approximately 9,345 acres. Currently, TRER has yet to complete drilling on lands identified within the permits due to the requirement of completing archeological studies. TRER intends to complete archeological studies in all areas for future exploration. To date, all exploration work has occurred on areas with approved archeological assessments. A summary of the prospecting permits is listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1 TRER Permit Numbers and Associated Acres

Permit #	Acres
HM-114639	640
HM-114640	640
HM-114641	250
HM-114642	640
HM-114643	400
HM-114644	360
HM-114645	340
HM-110374	640
HM-110375	640
HM-110378	640
HM-110377	640
Pending	640
Pending	640

TRER has approximately 9,345 acres under annual prospecting permits with the State of Texas. TRER entered into the prospecting permits on September 24, 2011 and all are renewable on or before the anniversary date at a cost \$1.00 per acre

September 2011 Lease

On September 2, 2011, we entered into a new mining lease with the Texas General Land Office covering Sections 7 and 18 of Township 7, Block 71 and Section 12 of Block 72, covering approximately 860 acres at Round Top Mountain in Hudspeth County, Texas. The mining lease issued by the Texas General Land Office gives us the right to explore, produce, develop, mine, extract, mill, remove, and market beryllium, uranium, rare earth elements, all other base and precious metals, industrial minerals and construction materials and all other minerals excluding oil, gas, coal, lignite, sulfur, salt, and potash. The term of the lease is nineteen years so long as minerals are produced in paying quantities.

Under the lease, we will pay the State of Texas a lease bonus of \$142,518; \$44,718 of which was paid upon the execution of the lease, and \$97,800 which will be due when we submit a supplemental plan of operations to conduct mining. Upon the sale of minerals removed from Round Top, we will pay the State of Texas a \$500,000 minimum advance royalty.

Thereafter, we will pay the State of Texas a production royalty equal to eight percent (8%) of the market value of uranium and other fissionable materials removed and sold from Round Top and six and one quarter percent (6 1/4%) of the market value of all other minerals removed and sold from Round Top.

Thereafter, assuming production of paying quantities has not been obtained, we may pay additional delay rental fees to extend the term of the lease for successive one (1) year periods pursuant to the following schedule:

	Per Acre Amount		Total Amount	
September 2, 2013 – 2014	\$	50	\$	44,718
September 2, 2015 – 2019	\$	75	\$	67,077
September 2, 2020 – 2024	\$	150	\$	134,155
September 2, 2025 – 2029	\$	200	\$	178,873

In August 2013, we paid the State of Texas a delay rental of \$44,718.

November 2011 Lease

On November 1, 2011, we entered into a mining lease with the State of Texas covering 90 acres, more or less, of land that we purchased in September 2011 near our Round Top site. The deed was recorded with Hudspeth County on September 16, 2011. Under the lease, we paid the State of Texas a lease bonus of \$20,700 which was paid upon the execution of the lease. Upon the sale of minerals removed from Round Top, we will pay the State of Texas a \$50,000 minimum advance royalty. Thereafter, we will pay the State of Texas a production royalty equal to eight percent (8%) of the market value of uranium and other fissionable materials removed and sold from Round Top and six and one quarter percent (6 1/4%) of the market value of all other minerals sold from Round Top.

Thereafter, assuming production of paying quantities has not been obtained, we may pay additional delay rental fees to extend the term of the lease for successive one (1) year periods pursuant to the following schedule:

	Per Acre Amount		Total Amount	
November 1, 2013 – 2014	\$	50	\$	4,500
November 1, 2015 – 2019	\$	75	\$	6,750
November 1, 2020 – 2024	\$	150	\$	13,500
November 1, 2025 – 2029	\$	200	\$	18,000

In August 2013, we paid the State of Texas a delay rental to extend the term of the lease in an amount equal to \$4,500.

Geology

The Round Top Project area lies within the Texas Lineament Zone or Trans-Pecos Trend. The lineament is a northwest trending structural zone where Laramide thrust faulting followed by basin and range normal faulting were active. Tertiary igneous activity is also associated with the lineament zone, both intrusive and extrusive.

Locally the project area is characterized by five Tertiary microgranite bodies that intruded Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. The microgranites occur as laccoliths, mushroom-shaped bodies emplaced at relatively shallow depths. At the current erosional levels, laccoliths form resistant peaks with relief up to 2,000 feet. The microgranites, which are called rhyolites in the literature, are enriched with various metals which may or not be economical to recover. The rare earth elements are located with-in the intrusive rhyolite body.

Tertiary Diorite which predate the microgranites are intruded the cretaceous section. The diorites occur as sills, five to 100 feet thick and less frequently as dikes and plugs. Sedimentary rocks exposed in the area are middle to upper Cretaceous limestones shales and sandstones. The limestone, where it is in contact with the microgranites, is the host for Beryllium and uranium mineralization.

The Round Top Project was initially developed in the late 1980's as a beryllium resource. During the course of the beryllium exploration, approximately 200 drill holes penetrated varying thicknesses of the rhyolite volcanic rock that makes up the mass of Round Top Mountain and caps the beryllium-uranium deposits which occur in the underlying limestone; some 50 more holes were drilled on Little Round Top, Sierra Blanca and Little Blanca Mountains.

The Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, working with the project geologists, conducted an investigation of the rhyolite to better understand its rare metal content. This research shows that the rhyolite laccoliths at Sierra Blanca are enriched in a variety of REEs and other rare elements such as tantalum, niobium, thorium and lithium. They analyzed a series of samples from outcrop and drill holes and studied the geochemistry and mineralogy of the rhyolite. The results of their research were published in the GSA, Geological Society of America, Special Paper 246, 1990.

Mineralization

Round Top rhyolite is enriched in Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREEs). Statistical review of the current data shows that an estimated 70% of the total REE's grade being HREEs. REE mineralization occurs primarily as disseminated microcrystals of varieties of fluorite (such as yttrium-rich yttrifluorite) where HREEs have substituted for calcium, and as other REE-bearing accessory minerals. REE minerals occur mainly in vugs and as crystal coatings, suggesting late-stage crystallization from an incompatible element-rich fluid.

The Round Top rhyolite was divided into five different alteration phases based on the intensity of hematitic and hydrothermal alteration: red rhyolite, pink rhyolite, tan rhyolite; brown rhyolite and gray rhyolite. Hematitic alteration is a replacement of the magnetite by hematite and gives the rhyolite a red to pink color. Hydrothermal alteration was late and gives the rhyolite a tan to brown color. Mostly unaltered, gray rhyolite was also documented.

Initial geochemical testwork, presented in Section 13, suggests that the gray and pink rhyolite units have the highest REE content, averaging between 554 and 615 parts per million (ppm) total REE + Yttrium (Y). Red and tan rhyolites, which may be strongly vapor-phase altered, contain about 8% lower abundance of REE and the brown rhyolite, which may be altered hydrothermally or by groundwater, contains about 23% less REE than the gray and pink varieties.

Metallurgy

The Round Top Project rhyolite requires further evaluation of its mineralogical makeup and economic modeling to determine the appropriate course for potential future commercial development. However, the size of this rhyolite deposit, the high percentage (68-72%) of heavy rare earth elements to the total rare earth elements and the leaching characteristics of the host rock could make a heap leach mine a viable option at lower capital costs than the mine plan described in our current PEA released June 22 2012. The Preliminary Economic Assessment is mentioned here for informational purposes only and is not incorporated herein by reference.

On October 27, 2011, we announced that we had completed Phase I of its metallurgical testing and characterization. This mineralogical study reconfirmed that the rare earth minerals are finely disseminated throughout the rhyolite host rock. Based on the initial ore characterization, this testing reconfirms the simplistic rare earth element mineral associations, which suggests favorable metallurgical processing options. Phase II was focused on pre-concentration evaluation and other diagnostic testing including acid leaching of the rare earth minerals. The results of this testing is described in the PEA..

On May 8, 2013, we announced independent confirmation of potential favorable heap leach characteristics, based on coarse leach testing at an independent lab. The results are summarized below:

	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm
Ore Grade	31	98	12.2	34.8	11.1	0.6	11.5	3.77	30.7	7.98
Recovery 1	21	65	8.4	25.3	8.6	<0.4	9.5	3.20	25.3	6.37
Recovery 2	16	55	7.7	22.8	8.3	0.4	9.3	3.11	24.7	6.20
Average Recovery	18.5	60	8.05	24.05	8.45		9.4	3.155	25.0	6.285
% Recovery	60%	61%	66%	69%	76%	67%	82%	84%	81%	79%

	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Lu ppm	Yb ppm	Y ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	Be ppm	Li ppm
Ore Grade	33.8	7.37	9.12	57	218	183.5	40.7	32.2	410
Recovery 1	25.8	5.09	5.32	36.4	185	146.5	20.0	6.50	270
Recovery 2	25.1	5.04	5.33	36.5	184	143.9	21.5	4.80	270
Average Recovery	25.45	5.065	5.325	36.45	184.5	145.2	20.75	5.65	270
% Recovery	75%	69%	58%	64%	85%	79%	51%	18%	66%

*La=Lanthanum, Ce= Cerium, Pr= Praseodymium, Nd= Neodymium, Sm= Samarium, Eu= Europium, Gd= Gadolinium, Tb= Terbium, Dy=Dysprosium, Ho= Holmium, Er= Erbium, Tm= Thulium, Lu= Lutetium, Yb= Ytterbium, Y= Yttrium, Th=Thorium, U= Uranium, Be= Beryllium, Li= Lithium

A sieved 2 to 4 mm (~1/8th to 1/4 inch) fraction of the composite rhyolite sample being used for all metallurgical testing was submitted. This sample was leached in 14.7 gm/l (14.7% by wt) sulfuric acid at room temperature for two weeks.

On July 16, 2013, we announced the results of an independent heap leach scoping study static leach test which confirmed recoveries up to 79.9%. The test results indicated the following:

1. Comparison of the calculated heads and the assayed heads for the elements of interest are similar. Hence, it is reasonable to conclude that the minerals are fairly uniformly distributed in the deposit.
2. Extractions for Yttrium varied from 20.8 to 61.1% for the different sizes with a combined extraction of 48.6%. Extractions for Dysprosium varied from 23.8% to 57.7% with a combined extraction of 44.5%.
3. The highest extractions for all minerals of interest were in the ½ in X ¼ in size fractions. The extractions dropped significantly in the minus ¼ in size fraction.
4. The acid consumption was reasonable for the coarse size fractions (>1/2 inch) and more than doubled for the minus ¼ inch material.

On September 30, 2013, we announced the results of preliminary column leach testing. Preliminary column leach testing of Round Top rhyolite crushed to 1/2 inch has yielded the following recoveries of the heavy rare earth elements (terbium and heavier) plus yttrium. These tests were run for 60 days with 7.5 wt. percent sulfuric acid. Recoveries of the heavy rare earth elements plus Yttrium were as follows:

Yttrium (Y):	91%
Dysprosium (Dy):	87%
Lutetium (Lu):	67%
Holmium (Ho):	86%
Erbium (Er):	83%
Thulium (Tm):	77%
Ytterbium (Yb):	74%
Terbium (Tb):	87%

While concurrent work on the froth floatation and agitated leaching of the concentrates yielded acceptable recoveries, the whole rock column leach testing indicates better overall recoveries at potentially lower capital and operating costs. This rock also shows other very favorable heap leach characteristics with ore slump of 0.18%, ore wt. loss of 2.25% and retained moisture of 6.4%.

Work will continue to optimize the recoveries of the heavy rare earth elements (HREE) and yttrium as well as potentially valuable by-products such as uranium, beryllium and lithium and the light rare earth elements (LREE).

Project Exploration History

The Round Top rare earths and uranium-beryllium prospects were initially drilled in 1984 and 1985, during which time the ore body known as the "West End Ore Zone" was discovered by Cabot Corporation. In subsequent years, Cyprus Minerals Corporation took over the exploration activities. Cyprus drilled additional exploration holes and also put an adit into the ore zone where 1,115 feet of underground workings were driven. Cyprus developed the underground workings in order to obtain bulk samples for pilot plant testing and beryllium oxide concentrate generation. Cyprus ultimately put the project on hold as a result of poor beryllium market conditions. Cyprus eventually allowed the lease with the state of Texas to lapse.

In March 2011, the Company completed an analysis of 1,103 drill samples from the 1984-88 drilling program initially conducted on the Round Top Project by third party operators. All or a portion of forty-six out of an estimated two hundred fifty existing drill holes have been re-logged and re-analyzed. The rare earth element and other metals are consistent with the original study by the Texas Bureau of Geology that was published in the Geological Society of America, Special Paper 246 in 1990. This study first described the rare metal content of the large mass of intrusive igneous rock that makes up the body of Round Top Mountain, and is the basis for our interest in this deposit. The nine drill holes cited below were selected because they are widely distributed and roughly define an area approximately six thousand feet by four thousand feet within the approximate seven thousand foot known diameter of the intrusive rhyolite body. They intersected the entire body of the rhyolite.

On October 27, 2011, we announced favorable results of our Phase I metallurgical testing and characterization that reconfirmed that the rare earth minerals are finely disseminated throughout the rhyolite host rock at our Round Top Project.

On November 8, 2011, we announced that our supplementary operating plan to expand exploration activities at our Round Top Project had been approved by the Texas General Land Office (GLO); the expanded development and exploration drill plan now calls for an additional 40 drill holes and 4 diamond core holes for an estimated planned drilled footage of 20,000 feet.

On November 10, 2011, we announced that Gustavson Associates, LLC, a subsidiary of Walsh Environmental Scientists and Engineers and its parent company, Ecology and Environment, Inc. (NASDAQ: EEL) had been contracted to perform the scoping study at the Round Top Project. On June 15, 2012, we issued a press release regarding the results of our Preliminary Economic Assessment.

On June 22, 2012, we filed our PEA for our Round Top Project, entitled "NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment Round Top Project, Sierra Blanca, Texas," dated June 22, 2012, effective as of May 15, 2012, with securities regulatory authorities in Canada. On June 26, 2012, the PEA was furnished to, not filed with, the Commission on Form 8-K to satisfy our "public disclosure" obligations under Regulation FD of the Exchange Act. The PEA is mentioned here for informational purposes only and is not incorporated herein reference.

Cautionary Note to Investors: The mineral estimates in the PEA have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws. The terms “mineral reserve”, “proven mineral reserve” and “probable mineral reserve” are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the “CIM”) - *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves*, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended. These definitions differ from the definitions in SEC Industry Guide 7 under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Under SEC Industry Guide 7 standards, a “final” or “bankable” feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority. In addition, the terms “mineral resource”, “measured mineral resource”, “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource” are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. “Inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC Industry Guide 7 standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. Accordingly, information in the Preliminary Economic Assessment contains descriptions of our mineral deposits that may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Our project as described in the PEA currently does not contain any known proven or probable ore reserves under SEC Guide 7 reporting standards. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the Registrant’s latest reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. You can review and obtain copies of these filings at <http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>. **U.S. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any defined resources in these categories will ever be converted into SEC Guide 7 compliant reserves.**

Exploration and Engineering Costs

To date we have incurred exploration costs at the Round Top Project of approximately \$10.5 million. In the fiscal year ending August 31, 2013 our total exploration costs were approximately \$1.28 million. We anticipate that our exploration costs for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2014 will be approximately \$682,000, which will consist primarily of metallurgical expenses. We expect that our current cash balance will be enough to meet our exploration costs for the next fiscal year.

Improvements, Equipment, Power and Water

The Round Top rare earth prospect was initially developed in the late 1980s as a beryllium resource. As a result, several pieces of equipment were present at the property when we acquired the lease, some of which we have repaired as described below. The previous operators had also built out several roads at the prospect site, which we believe are suitable for our current exploration plans.

There exists on the Round Top site a 1,115 foot, 10 foot by 10 foot decline from the surface into the Round Top prospect. There are steel sets every five feet, in some cases less, and the entire working is lagged with timber. There are “escape holes” at intervals to allow personnel to avoid equipment. The escape holes are all in good operating condition. There is also a 36 foot steel ventilation line in place that runs for approximately 75 feet into the prospect. There is a 125 hp axial plane ventilation fan in place. We have leveled the fan and rehabilitated the control panel, and have operated this ventilation system during the evaluation of the historic Cabot-Cyprus work. We intend to install a “soft start” motor starter switch for the vent fan in the future in order to be able to use a 100kw generator.

A bag house is also located on the property that will need its electronic controls rehabilitated and modernized and filters installed. There is a 6" Victaulic compressed air line extending from the compressor station outside to the faces. There are numerous valves at strategic locations underground. There is one 2' steel Victaulic water line for drill water and an additional partly plastic Victaulic water line for dust suppression sprayers, which also has sprayers in place.

There is electric cable from the portal to the face and a switch box underground. Some additional switching gear will need to be installed at the portal. The mine portal has a sturdy locking steel door in place that we have reconditioned.

There is a 500 barrel (23,000 gal) water tank below the mine dump for water to be hauled in and stored. This tank appears to be in good shape. The water line from the tank to the mine portal is missing and will have to be replaced. The water system will need a submersible pump, switching gear and approximately 1000 ft of 2" poly line to render the water system serviceable.

The nearest population center to the Round Top Project is Sierra Blanca, Texas. The town of Sierra Blanca is approximately six miles to the southeast of the Round Top Project site. The population was 533 in 2000 and 510 during the 2007 census. Skilled mining labor and support could be found in El Paso, approximately 85 miles to the northeast.

A major rail line parallels Interstate 10 approximately three to four miles west and south of the mine site. Approximately three miles from the Project site is a commercial rock quarry in operation which produces ballast for the railroad. The rock quarry operation has a rail road spur which is approximately two to three miles from the Project.

Power is currently supplied to Sierra Blanca through El Paso Electric Services. El Paso Electric Services has approximately 1,643 megawatts of generating capacity. The existing 69 kV line will have to be upgraded from either Caliente or Sparks stations near El Paso. Approximately 75 to 90 miles of line will have to be upgraded for operation of the plant. It is likely that power during construction will be provided by a temporary 69 kV line from the Sierra Blanca transmission line and on-site generators. An actual source of power has not been determined but all potential power suppliers will be evaluated. Upgrading of the El Paso Electric Services transmission lines will be required no matter which power option is selected.

Water for the project may be obtained from four potential groundwater sources: Red Light Draw/Eagle Flats, Wild Horse/Michigan Flats, the Diablo Plateau aquifer, and the Bone Springs-Victoria Peak aquifer near Dell city in Hudspeth County. The Wild Horse/Michigan Flats and the Bone Spring-Victoria Peak aquifers are all located within groundwater conservation districts and would provide potential permitting hurdles as compared to either Red Light Draw or Eagle Flats. TRER currently is pursuing an agreement with the GLO for exploration into the Red Light Draw area. A report produced by LGB-Guyton Associates a specialty groundwater and environmental engineering consultant has identified Red Light draw as the primary target for water supply for TRER. LGB-Guyton Associates evaluated the groundwater potential simplistically with a ground water model to confirm the source was able to provide 6,000 to 12,000 acre feet/year pumping rates. The quality of the water is expected to be adequate for process water needs and the water will require treatment to be potable.

Located approximately 28 miles to the north of the Round Top Project area is a transcontinental natural gas pipeline. The pipeline, with an eight-inch diameter pipe, is owned and operated by El Paso Natural Gas. The pipeline allows for the Project to consider utilizing an off take from the pipeline to the plant site for heating of the processing and management buildings. The use of the natural gas versus a propane system on site will need to be evaluated further. Expected uses of the propane/natural gas would be for heating the administration and process mine facilities, as well as for potentially increasing the temperature of the leach acid to a specified temperature. No large demand propane or natural gas fuel requirements are foreseen. Capital assessment assumes propane fuel basis.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On November 23, 2012, we announced that we had learned that the Texas General Land Office (the "GLO") had filed a lawsuit (the "Lawsuit") against the Southwest Range & Wildlife Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation") seeking a declaratory judgment that the restrictions on mining in Section 5.06(1) (no mining during hunting season), Section 5.06(2) (no mining after dark or before dawn), and Section 5.06(4) (no lights) of the grazing and agricultural lease (Surface Lease SL 20040002, known as the "West Lease") are legally void and unenforceable in violation of the public policy of the State of Texas. *State of Texas v. Southwest Range & Wildlife Foundation, Inc.*; Cause No. 4273 in the 205th District Court of Hudspeth County, Texas.

One of our two mining leases with the GLO at our Round Top project (Lease M-113117, the "Mining Lease") covers land subject to the West Lease. By letter dated March 27, 2012, the GLO had previously advised the Foundation that, effective immediately, the State of Texas declared the restrictions on mining void and unenforceable. Immediately thereafter, the GLO had provided us with an amendment to the Mining Lease, signed by the GLO on March 29, 2012, which removed all mining restrictions which are the subject of the Lawsuit. The GLO is now seeking declaratory relief to enjoin the Foundation from challenging the removal of the mining restrictions from the Mining Lease.

On March 6, 2013, we entered into a lease assignment with the Foundation, pursuant to which the Foundation agreed to assign to us the West Lease. In exchange for the West Lease, we agreed to: (i) pay the Foundation \$500,000 in cash; (ii) issue 1,063,830 of our common shares, par value \$0.01; and (iii) make ten (10) payments to the Foundation of \$45,000 each, with the first such payment due on or before June 1, 2013, and the nine (9) subsequent payments due on or before June 1 of each of the following years, such payments to be used by the Foundation to support conservation efforts within the Rio Grande Basin. Future payments due on the lease assignment have been recorded as a note payable with an imputed interest rate of 5%.

The lease assignment closed on March 8, 2013. This lease assignment has rendered the lawsuit between the Foundation and the GLO moot.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (The "Dodd-Frank Act"), issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013, our U.S. exploration properties were not subject to regulation by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") under the *Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977* (the "Mine Act").

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Our common stock is listed for quotation on the OTCQX U.S. operated by OTC Markets Group Inc. under the symbol "TRER." The market for our common stock on the OTCQX U.S. is limited, sporadic and highly volatile. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions. The following table sets forth the range of high and low bid prices during the periods indicated.

Fiscal Year 2014	High	Low
Quarter ended November 30, 2013 (through October 30, 2013)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.24

Fiscal Year 2013	High	Low
Quarter ended August 31, 2013	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.21
Quarter ended May 31, 2013	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.34
Quarter ended February 28, 2013	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.15
Quarter ended November 30, 2012	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.14

Fiscal Year 2012	High	Low
Quarter ended August 31, 2012	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.30
Quarter ended May 31, 2012	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.27
Quarter ended February 29, 2012	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.11
Quarter ended November 30, 2011	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.50

The last bid price of our common stock on October 30, 2013 was \$0.45 per share.

Holders

The approximate number of holders of record of our common stock as of October 30, 2013 was 509.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends on our equity security and our board of directors has no present intention of declaring any cash dividends. We are not prohibited from paying any dividends pursuant to any agreement or contract.

Repurchase of Securities

We did not repurchase any of our securities during our fourth quarter ended August 31, 2013.

Amended 2008 Stock Option Plan

In September 2008, the Board adopted our 2008 Stock Option Plan (the "2008 Plan"), which was also approved by our shareholders in September 2008. In May 2011, the board of directors adopted an amendment to our 2008 Plan (the "Amended 2008 Plan"), which was also approved by our shareholders in August 2011. The Amended 2008 Plan increased the number of shares available for grant from 2,000,000 to up to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock for awards to our officers, directors, employees and consultants. On February 15, 2012, our stockholders approved an increase of 2,000,000 of shares of common stock available for issuance under the amended 2008 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). As amended, the Plan provides for 7,000,000 shares of common stock for all awards. Other provisions of the Amended 2008 Plan remain the same as under our 2008 Plan. As of August 31, 2013, a total of 3,125,000 shares of our common stock remained available for future grants under the Amended 2008 Plan. The following table sets forth certain information as of August 31, 2013 concerning our common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options or warrants or pursuant to purchases of stock under the Amended 2008 Plan:

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon the Exercise of Outstanding Options and Warrants	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options and Warrants	(c) Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	3,875,000	\$1.14	3,125,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	--	N/A	--
Total	3,875,000	\$1.14	3,125,000

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities During Fiscal 2012

All unregistered sales of equity securities during the period covered by the Annual Report were previously disclosed in our current reports on Form 8-K.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. See "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including, but not limited to, those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Annual Report

Overview

We are a mining company engaged in the business of the acquisition, exploration and, if warranted, development of mineral properties. We currently hold two nineteen year leases, executed in September 2011 and November 2011, to explore and develop a 950 acre rare earths project located in Hudspeth County, Texas known as the Round Top Project and prospecting permits covering an adjacent 9,345 acres. Our principal focus will be on developing a metallurgical process to concentrate or otherwise extract the metals from the Round Top rhyolite, although we will continue to examine other opportunities in the region as they develop. We currently have limited operations and have not established that any of our projects or properties contain any Proven or Probable Reserves under SEC Industry Guide 7. Our operations are exploratory in nature.

We currently do not have any producing properties and consequently, we have no current operating income or cash flow and have not generated any revenues. Further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and practical feasibility of any of our properties is determined.

As announced on October 3, 2012, we intend to commission an expanded version of the June 2012 Preliminary Economic Analysis to include scaled down operations beginning at 15,000 tonnes per day, and to include other potentially valuable elements such as uranium and thorium which are present in the rock. We believe a "scaled down" model is a much better fit with the present rare earth market. The expanded PEA will also model a variety of processes as we develop them during the course of our ongoing metallurgical research, which is our primary focus at this time.

In addition to the Round Top Project, we also own title to 12 unpatented mining claims, the Macho group, comprising 240 acres covering the Old Dude Mine, located in Sierra County, New Mexico. The Old Dude Mine has a production history of silver, lead, zinc and gold dating from the 1890s. We also own another 18 unpatented mining claims and fractional claims, the HA group, comprising 274 acres covering an andesite hosted vein system similar to and 10 miles to the southwest of the Macho District. These claims surround another historic producer, the Graphic Mine. The geologic setting at the HA property is the same as the Macho. We do not intend to schedule any physical exploration such as drilling or geophysics at these properties but will actively seek joint development or sale of them. We do not consider these properties to be material to our operations at this time.

Our current management and Board are stockholder-centric, and receive either no cash compensation or much less than previous management. See our most recent proxy statement on Schedule 14A as filed with the SEC on December 28, 2012, for more information regarding the compensation of officers and directors. We will require definitive scientific documentation, rigorous economic studies, consideration of a wide range of alternatives and meticulous oversight of any cash outlays of stockholder funds.

Current Plan of Operations

Metallurgical Studies

We intend to reevaluate the economics in our PEA issued in fiscal year 2012. Our re-optimization goals include but are not limited to the following metallurgical considerations:

#1 Conducting metallurgical testing to establish the actual recoveries of REO.

#2 Evaluating potential recovery of non-REE minerals as referenced in the May 16, 2011 press release in the second 3rd party mineralization calculation that we requested on August 23, 2012.

#3 Reducing unit capital costs by modifying or eliminating components from the mine and plant as described in the PEA.

#4 Reducing the absolute capital costs by evaluating smaller scale operations.

#5 Minimizing process risks that have caused startup delays to other mines. For example, high pressure grinding rolls and hydromet processes that have not met design standards in initial years at some other mines. We believe that a simplified process that bypasses such stages reduces risks to stockholders.

#6 Examining the feasibility of producing a concentrate either by physical or chemical methods to produce a marketable bulk product.

#7 Minimizing environmental impacts in multiple ways, including (a) minimum water use, (b) maximum recovery rates to simplify tailings disposal, (c) minimum plant footprint, and (d) a low startup processing rate to reduce environmental impacts.

#8 Analyzing the risk-adjusted rates of return of each process phase.

We believe the Round Top Project offers the highest rates of return from extraction and concentration, and potentially much less return from final refining if overseas traders or local partners offer reasonable terms to buy concentrates.

These considerations incorporate the twin goals of minimizing risk and improving returns. We believe that the highest standards of environmental protection minimize risks, most importantly as lengthy environmental permit delays prevent job creation, delay royalty and tax revenues to the benefit of the State of Texas and delay other benefits.

No future economic analysis will be reliable unless metallurgical recovery rates and the process flow chart have been documented to rigorous standards. For this reason our greatest efforts in the past year and the next year will be toward metallurgical process development. Our process design considerations involve many factors, and we will not rush any evaluation until we develop a high level of confidence that our scientists have unlocked the full values.

The "time line" slide #21 of our June 15, 2012 PEA presentation has become out of date. We contemplate a longer period of up front research, comparisons and "validation testing" of metallurgical processes prior to any final decisions in plant design or "plan of operations" that may be submitted to environmental regulatory agencies. We are optimistic that a smaller scale of operation, potential higher process recovery rates and better design will shorten and simplify permitting. We have no specific timetable and have no plans to communicate such until definitive metallurgical testing and flow chart design have been completed.

Opportunities For Joint Development Of Exploration Potential Of The Round Top Property

Although we have no plans in the next 24 months to conduct more physical exploration, we do believe, as stated in our 2010 presentations, that there are untested exploration targets present. They are:

1. Uranium-beryllium mineralization at the lower contact of the rhyolite and the underlying sedimentary rock. This class of mineralization was the target of the successful exploration program conducted in the late 1980's by Cabot Corporation and Cyprus Exploration. It appears to be structurally controlled and associated with a later phase of hydrothermal or gas phase deposition that occurred sometime after the emplacement of the rhyolite. This fluorite-beryllium replacement mineralization in what is termed the West Side Fault under the north side of Round Top was the topic of a 1988 in-house feasibility study by Cyprus Minerals to historical standards (not NI 43-101 compliant under today's Canadian regulations, not a Guide 7 compliant feasibility study) to produce beryllium. This zone is the location of the intact decline and lateral mine workings developed by Cyprus Minerals in 1988-89. Sampling and analysis by TRER indicates the presence of uranium mineralization occurring adjacent to and likely associated with these beryllium bearing structures. This "Contact Zone" mineralization is not restricted to Round Top and is present under the Sierra Blanca rhyolite and there is some evidence in drill holes on Little Blanca that this style of mineralization may also be present there.

2. Uranium-beryllium-rare earth and other rare metals hosted as structurally controlled fluorite replacements in the limestones at depth below the known deposits. Geologic and geochemical conditions are thought to be conducive for the emplacement of replacement type deposits within the same fault zones that hosted the known beryllium-uranium deposits at depth where favorable host limestones are present. We believe that careful compilation and analysis of existing surface geologic mapping and of the drill data may better define these targets.

3. Additional tonnage of rhyolite containing rare earth and other rare metals. Round Top is one of four principal rhyolite bodies making up the group of mountains known as The Sierra Blanca. Two of them, Round Top and the smaller Little Round Top we believe are similar in rare metal content. Based on sparse data seen to date, Little Blanca appears to be similar but slightly lower in total metal content and is less enriched in the "heavy" rare earths. Little Blanca is thought to have a mass similar to Round Top. The large Sierra Blanca rhyolite intrusion, again based on sparse data, is thought to contain some thirty percent less rare earth and other metals and at a considerably lower "heavy" content. It should be noted that data points on these other rhyolite masses are few and any conclusions are highly speculative as to their size and content. However, should we be successful in developing a method to process the Round Top rhyolite, it is likely that this process would be applicable to the other mineralogically similar rhyolites masses. In addition, magnetic and gravity surveys indicate that there may be other rhyolite bodies in the subsurface that would have to be tested by later drilling.

We believe that using the existing data we can improve our understanding of the exploration potential of the area without resorting to such expensive techniques as drilling.

Our Board of Directors may invite and consider proposals from other companies to evaluate those additional zones.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of August 31, 2013, we had a working capital surplus of approximately \$2.2 million. We will need to raise additional funding to implement our business strategy. Our management believes that based on our current working capital, we will be able to continue operations through the end of calendar year 2014 without raising additional capital. During our fiscal year ending August 31, 2014, we plan to spend approximately \$682,000 for metallurgical testing and flow sheer development, additional geologic and resource modeling and compliance costs associated with state governmental agencies and appropriate staff and consulting expenses. The timing of these expenditures is dependent upon a number of factors, including the availability of third party contractors.

We estimate that general and administrative expenses during fiscal year ending August 31, 2014 will be approximately \$1.5 million to include payroll, severance payments to ex-employees, investor relations, professional services, travel, and other expenses necessary to conduct our operations.

We have reduced our staff, closed the Denver office and plan to reduce all other costs possible in order to accomplish our objectives without the necessity of raising additional capital. During our fiscal 2013 year-end we entered into an agreement with our Denver landlord to terminate our lease early. The plan called for two payments of \$15,201. Our first payment was made on August 31, 2013 and the second payment will be made on December 31, 2013. The early termination of this lease resulted in a total savings to us of \$18,350.

We currently do not have sufficient funds to fully complete exploration and development work on any of our properties, which means that we will be required to raise additional capital, enter into joint venture relationships, or find alternative means to finance our properties in order to place them into commercial production, or evaluate the possibility of selling one or more of our projects or the Corporation in its entirety. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration and, if warranted, development or production on one or more of our properties and any properties we may acquire in the future or even a loss of property interests. This includes our leases over claims covering the principal deposits on our properties, which may expire unless we expend minimum levels of expenditures over the terms of such leases. We cannot be certain that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favorable or acceptable to us. Our ability to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions as well as our business performance.

If we cannot attract investment capital on favorable terms, we will evaluate other potential sources of financing that may include:

- (1) Early exercise of warrants by stockholders;
- (2) Sales of royalties on our Macho Silver property, rare earth elements or non-rare earth elements as may be subsequently documented;
- (3) Sale of our Macho Silver property;
- (4) Joint Venture or sale of the "Contact Zone" enriched in beryllium and uranium that was the earlier subject of Cyprus Minerals 1988 historical definitive feasibility study; and
- (5) Based on our experience in operating "narrow vein" deposits, possible participation in other mining ventures as operators for or partners with other investors or companies.

During the twelve month period ended August 31, 2013, we invested approximately \$10,000 for the purchase of land in the surrounding area of Round Top and \$1,364,852 for a lease assignment with Southwest Range & Wildlife Foundation, Inc., a Texas non-profit corporation covering 54,990.11 acres in Hudspeth County, Texas. In exchange for the West Lease, we agreed to: (i) pay the Foundation \$500,000 in cash; (ii) issue 1,063,830 of our common shares, par value \$0.01 (the "Common Shares"); and (iii) make ten (10) payments to the Foundation of \$45,000 each. The first payment was made in June 2013, with nine (9) subsequent payments due on or before June 1 of each of the following years. We sold furniture and equipment from our Denver office a net book value totaling approximately \$16,000 and recognized a loss on the disposal of these assets of approximately \$12,000. We donated equipment with a net book value totaling approximately \$8,500 of which approximately \$7,350 was expensed as a charitable contribution, and \$1,000 recognized as a loss on the disposal of the asset.

Results of Operations

Fiscal Years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012

Revenue

We had no operating revenues during the fiscal years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012. We are not currently profitable. As a result of ongoing operating losses, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$26.5 million as of August 31, 2013.

Operating expenses and resulting losses from Operations.

We incurred exploration costs for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, in the amount of approximately \$1.3 million and \$7.6 million, respectively. The decrease in expenditures for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013 over the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, was primarily due to the completion of our drilling operations in fiscal 2012 and related geological consulting fees necessary for the publishing of our PEA of our Round Top Project. Expenditures during fiscal year 2013 were primarily for metallurgical testing.

Our general and administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013 were approximately \$2.4 million. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013, this amount included approximately \$354,000 in non-cash stock-based compensation to directors, approximately \$22,500 in non-cash compensation to outside consultants and a cash severance fee of approximately \$240,000 paid to our ex-chief financial officer. The remaining expenditures totaling approximately \$1.77 million were primarily for payroll and related taxes and benefits, professional fees and other general and administrative expenses necessary for our operations. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, our general and administrative expenses totaled approximately \$6,755,000. This amount included non-cash expenses of approximately \$2,103,000 of stock compensation amortization for two of our executive officers and one employee and a one-time charge of approximately \$604,000 for 400,000 options granted to four of our Directors as continuing compensation for their service on the board, and a one-time charge of approximately \$152,000 to four of our Directors as initial compensation for the acceptance of Board positions. The remaining expenditures totaling approximately \$3,896,000 were primarily for legal, accounting & professional fees, investor relations, payroll and related taxes and benefits, occupancy costs, information technology, travel and other general and administrative expenses necessary for our operations.

We had losses from operations for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012 totaling approximately \$3,685,000 and \$14,400,000 million, respectively and net losses for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012 totaling approximately \$3,690,000 and \$14,375,000. We earned interest and other income netting approximately \$13,000 for the fiscal year ended August 2012.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flow.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. Preparation of financial statements requires management to make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses, and the related disclosures of contingencies. Management bases its estimates on various assumptions and historical experience, which are believed to be reasonable; however, due to the inherent nature of estimates, actual results may differ significantly due to changed conditions or assumptions. On a regular basis, management reviews the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that our financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with GAAP. However, because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material. Management believes that the following critical accounting estimates and judgments have a significant impact on our financial statements; Valuation of options granted to Directors and Officers using the Black-Scholes model, and fair value of mineral properties. The accounting policies are described in greater detail in Note 2 to our audited annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp
Sierra Blanca, Texas

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp (the "Company") as of August 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits include consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp as of August 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/S/ LBB & ASSOCIATES LTD., LLP
LBB & Associates Ltd., LLP

Houston, Texas
November 25, 2013

Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp
BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>August 31, 2013</u>	<u>August 31, 2012</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 2,374,017	\$ 6,517,935
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	61,828	74,149
Total current assets	<u>2,435,845</u>	<u>6,592,084</u>
Property and equipment, net	148,217	250,909
Mineral properties	1,718,286	343,434
Deposits	111,250	102,840
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 4,413,598</u>	<u>\$ 7,289,267</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 228,834	\$ 478,430
Current portion of note payable	29,007	-
Total current liabilities	<u>257,841</u>	<u>478,430</u>
Note payable - net of current portion and discount	290,845	-
Total liabilities	<u>548,686</u>	<u>478,430</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001; 10,000,000 shares authorized, noshares issued and outstanding as of August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.01; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 37,036,916 and 36,550,009 shares issued and outstanding as of August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, respectively	370,370	365,501
Additional paid-in capital	30,001,752	29,262,684
Accumulated deficit	(26,507,210)	(22,817,348)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>3,864,912</u>	<u>6,810,837</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 4,413,598</u>	<u>\$ 7,289,267</u>

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

TEXAS RARE EARTH RESOURCES CORP
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	<u>Year Ended August 31,</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Exploration costs	\$ 1,281,998	\$ 7,633,368
General & administrative expenses	2,403,226	6,754,706
Total operating expenses	<u>3,685,224</u>	<u>14,388,074</u>
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(3,685,224)</u>	<u>(14,388,074)</u>
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Loss on asset disposal	(12,835)	(14,498)
Interest and other income	24,388	28,306
Interest expense	(16,191)	(334)
Total other income (expense)	<u>(4,638)</u>	<u>13,474</u>
NET LOSS	<u>\$ (3,689,862)</u>	<u>\$ (14,374,600)</u>
Net loss per share:		
Basic and diluted net loss per share	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.40)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	<u>36,670,297</u>	<u>35,964,877</u>

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

TEXAS RARE EARTH RESOURCES CORP
STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Period Ended August 31, 2013 and 2012

	<u>Preferred Stock</u>		<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance at August 31, 2011	-	-	34,596,260	345,964	24,818,022	(8,442,748)	16,721,238
Shares issued for services	-	-	10,000	100	19,100	-	19,200
Shares issued for cash	-	-	1,943,749	19,437	1,083,687	-	1,103,124
Options issued to Officers	-	-	-	-	3,341,875	-	3,341,875
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(14,374,600)	(14,374,600)
Balance at August 31, 2012	-	\$ -	36,550,009	\$ 365,501	\$ 29,262,684	\$ (22,817,348)	\$ 6,810,837
Options issued to Officers and Directors	-	-	-	-	376,629	-	376,629
Repurchase of common stock outstanding	-	-	(576,923)	(5,769)	(126,923)	-	(132,692)
Common Stock issued for assumption of West Lease	-	-	1,063,830	10,638	489,362	-	500,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(3,689,862)	(3,689,862)
Balance at August 31, 2013	-	-	<u>37,036,916</u>	<u>\$ 370,370</u>	<u>\$ 30,001,752</u>	<u>\$ (26,507,210)</u>	<u>\$ 3,864,912</u>

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

TEXAS RARE EARTH RESOURCES CORP
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended August 31	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (3,689,862)	\$ (14,374,600)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	86,272	84,838
Loss on disposition of fixed assets	12,835	14,498
Stock-based compensation	376,629	3,361,075
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,912	(122,885)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(249,596)	(101,377)
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,459,810)	(11,138,451)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in mineral properties	(510,000)	(200,078)
Purchase of fixed assets	(696)	(158,226)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	4,280	25,500
Net cash used in investing activities	(506,416)	(332,804)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from exercise of common stock warrants	-	1,103,124
Payment on note payable	(45,000)	-
Repurchase of treasury stock	(132,692)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(177,692)	1,103,124
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(4,143,918)	(10,368,131)
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	6,517,935	16,886,066
CASH, END OF PERIOD	\$ 2,374,017	\$ 6,517,935
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
Interest paid	\$ 191	\$ 334
Taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -
Issuance of common stock for lease assignment.	\$ 500,000	-
Note payable for lease assignment	\$ 364,852	-

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

TEXAS RARE EARTH RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AUGUST 31, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp (the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Nevada in 1970. In July 2004, our articles of incorporation were amended and restated to increase the authorized capital to 25,000,000 common shares and, in April 2007, we effected a 1 for 2 reverse stock split. In September 2008, our articles of incorporation were further amended and restated to increase the authorized capital to 100,000,000 common shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share and to authorize 10,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of \$0.001 per share. Our fiscal year-end is August 31.

Effective September 1, 2010, we changed our name from “Standard Silver Corporation” to “Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp.” We are now a mining company engaged in the business of the acquisition and development of mineral properties. As of the date of this filing, we hold two nineteen year leases, executed in September and November of 2011, to explore and develop a 950 acre rare earths project located in Hudspeth County, Texas known as the Round Top Project and prospecting permits covering an adjacent 9,345 acres. We also own unpatented mining claims in New Mexico. We are currently not evaluating any additional prospects, and intend to focus primarily on the development of our Round Top rare earth prospect.

On August 24, 2012, we changed our state of incorporation from the State of Nevada to the State of Delaware (the “Reincorporation”) pursuant to a plan of conversion dated August 24, 2012. The Reincorporation was previously submitted to a vote of, and approved by, our stockholders at a special meeting of the stockholders held on April 25, 2012.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

Our financial records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) – United States.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits at commercial banks. We currently have cash deposits at financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits.

Property and Equipment

Our property and equipment consists primarily of vehicles, furniture and equipment, and are recorded at cost. Expenditures related to acquiring or extending the useful life of our property and equipment are capitalized. Expenditures for repair and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 3-20 years.

Lease Deposits

From time to time, the Company makes deposits in anticipation of executing leases. The deposits are capitalized upon execution of the applicable agreements.

Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable through operations. To determine if these costs are in excess of their recoverable amount, periodic evaluation of carrying value of capitalized costs and any related property and equipment costs are based upon expected future cash flows and/or estimated salvage value in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC 360”), *Property, Plant and Equipment*. We have not incurred any impairment losses and, therefore, no impairment is reflected in these financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been performed, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable. We have yet to generate any revenue.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Mineral Exploration and Development Costs

All exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred. Costs of acquisition and option costs of mineral rights are capitalized upon acquisition. Mine development costs incurred to develop new ore deposits, to expand the capacity of mines, or to develop mine areas substantially in advance of current production are also 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 mineral rights will be expensed at that time. Costs of abandoned projects are charged to mining costs including related property and equipment costs. To determine if these costs are in excess of their recoverable amount, periodic evaluation of carrying value of capitalized costs and any related property and equipment costs are based upon expected future cash flows and/or estimated salvage value in accordance with ASC 360-10-35-15, *Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. Exploration costs were approximately \$1,282,000 and \$7,633,000 for the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Share-based Payments

The Company estimates the fair value of share-based compensation using the Black-Scholes valuation model, in accordance with the provisions of ASC 718, *Stock Compensation and ASC 505, Share-Based Payments*. Key inputs and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options include the grant price of the award, the expected option term, volatility of our stock, the risk-free rate, and dividend yield. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by the option holders, and subsequent events are not indicative of the reasonableness of the original estimates of fair value made by the Company.

Amended 2008 Stock Option Plan

In September 2008, the Board adopted our 2008 Stock Option Plan (the “2008 Plan”), which was also approved by our shareholders in September 2008. In May 2011, the board of directors adopted an amendment to our 2008 Plan (the “Amended 2008 Plan”), which was also approved by our shareholders in August 2011. The Amended 2008 Plan increased the number of shares available for grant from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock for awards to our officers, directors, employees and consultants. On February 15, 2012, our stockholders approved an increase of 2,000,000 of shares of common stock available for issuance under the amended 2008 Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”). As amended, the Plan provides for 7,000,000 shares of common stock for all awards. Other provisions of the Amended 2008 Plan remain the same as under our 2008 Plan. As of August 31, 2013, a total of 3,125,000 shares of our common stock remained available for future grants under the Amended 2008 Plan.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method, in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws. A valuation allowance is provided for the amount of deferred tax assets that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

The Company computes loss per share in accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*, which requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the Statements of Operations. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the period. Diluted loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period, including stock options and warrants using the treasury method. Dilutive loss per share excludes all potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

Use of Estimates

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 at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that these financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

We account for assets and liabilities measured at fair value in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. ASC 820 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified with Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy). The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs that are generally unobservable. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value.

Our financial instruments consist principally of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and note payable. The carrying amounts of such financial instruments in the accompanying financial statements approximate their fair values due to their relatively short-term nature. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to any significant currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Pronouncements between August 31, 2013 and the date of this filing are not expected to have a significant impact on our operations, financial position, or cash flow, nor does the Company expect the adoption of recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

NOTE 3 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment consist of office furniture, equipment and vehicles. The property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 3-20 years. Our fixed assets consist of the following:

	August 31, 2013	August 31, 2012
Furniture & office equipment	\$ 85,889	\$ 111,582
Vehicles	105,299	105,299
Computers & software	48,071	56,176
Field equipment	71,396	73,953
Total cost basis	310,655	347,010
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(162,438)	(96,101)
Property & equipment, net	\$ 148,217	\$ 250,909

Depreciation expense for the years ending August 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$86,272 and \$84,838, respectively.

NOTE 4 – MINERAL PROPERTIES

September 2011 Lease

On September 2, 2011, we entered into a new mining lease with the Texas General Land Office covering Sections 7 and 18 of Township 7, Block 71 and Section 12 of Block 72, covering approximately 860 acres at Round Top Mountain in Hudspeth County, Texas. The mining lease issued by the Texas General Land Office gives us the right to explore, produce, develop, mine, extract, mill, remove, and market beryllium, uranium, rare earth elements, all other base and precious metals, industrial minerals and construction materials and all other minerals excluding oil, gas, coal, lignite, sulfur, salt, and potash. The term of the lease is nineteen years so long as minerals are produced in paying quantities.

Under the lease, we will pay the State of Texas a lease bonus of \$142,518; \$44,718 of which was paid upon the execution of the lease, and \$97,800 which will be due when we submit a supplemental plan of operations to conduct mining. Upon the sale of minerals removed from Round Top, we will pay the State of Texas a \$500,000 minimum advance royalty.

Thereafter, we will pay the State of Texas a production royalty equal to eight percent (8%) of the market value of uranium and other fissionable materials removed and sold from Round Top and six and one quarter percent (6 1/4%) of the market value of all other minerals removed and sold from Round Top.

Thereafter, assuming production of paying quantities has not been obtained, we may pay additional delay rental fees to extend the term of the lease for successive one (1) year periods pursuant to the following schedule:

	Per Acre Amount	Total Amount
September 2, 2013 – 2014	\$ 50	\$ 44,718
September 2, 2015 – 2019	\$ 75	\$ 67,077
September 2, 2020 – 2024	\$ 150	\$ 134,155
September 2, 2025 – 2029	\$ 200	\$ 178,873

In August 2013, we paid a delay rental to the State of Texas upon execution of the lease in the amount of \$44,718.

November 2011 Lease

On November 1, 2011, we entered into a mining lease with the State of Texas covering 90 acres, more or less, of land that we purchased in September 2011 near our Round Top site. The deed was recorded with Hudspeth County on September 16, 2011. Under the lease, we paid the State of Texas a lease bonus of \$20,700 which was paid upon the execution of the lease. Upon the sale of minerals removed from Round Top, we will pay the State of Texas a \$50,000 minimum advance royalty. Thereafter, we will pay the State of Texas a production royalty equal to eight percent (8%) of the market value of uranium and other fissionable materials removed and sold from Round Top and six and one quarter percent (6 1/4%) of the market value of all other minerals sold from Round Top.

If production of paying quantities of minerals has not been obtained on or before November 1, 2012, we may pay the State of Texas a delay rental to extend the term of the lease in an amount equal to \$4,500. Thereafter, assuming production of paying quantities has not been obtained, we may pay additional delay rental fees to extend the term of the lease for successive one (1) year periods pursuant to the following schedule:

	Per Acre Amount	Total Amount
November 1, 2013-2014	\$ 50	\$ 4,500
November 1, 2015 – 2019	\$ 75	\$ 6,750
November 1, 2020 – 2024	\$ 150	\$ 13,500
November 1, 2025 – 2029	\$ 200	\$ 18,000

In August 2013, we paid a delay rental to the State of Texas of \$4,500.

On March 6, 2013, we entered into a lease assignment (the "Lease Assignment Agreement") with Southwest Range & Wildlife Foundation, Inc., a Texas non-profit corporation (the "Foundation"), pursuant to which the Foundation agreed to assign to us a surface lease identified with the State of Texas as Surface Lease SL20040002 (the "West Lease"), which covers 54,990.11 acres in Hudspeth County, Texas. In exchange for the West Lease, we agreed to: (i) pay the Foundation \$500,000 in cash; (ii) issue 1,063,830 of our common shares, par value \$0.01 (the "Common Shares"); and (iii) make ten (10) payments to the Foundation of \$45,000 each. The first payment was made in June 2013, and the nine (9) subsequent payments due on or before June 1 of each of the following years, such payments to be used by the Foundation to support conservation efforts within the Rio Grande Basin. The Lease Assignment Agreement contains standard representations, warranties and covenants. The closing of the transaction contemplated by the Lease Assignment Agreement was completed on March 8, 2013.

NOTE 5 – NOTE PAYABLE

In relation to the Foundation lease discussed in Note 4 the Company recorded a note payable for an amount for the initial \$45,000 due upon signing of lease and the nine (9) future payments due of \$45,000 which has been recorded at its present value discounted with an imputed interest rate of 5% for a total note payable of \$364,852. At August 31, 2013 the current portion due is \$29,007 and long-term portion due is \$290,845. The total note payable due at August 31, 2013 is \$319,852. The Company has also accrued interest expense of \$16,000 as of period end which is included in accrued liabilities.

Future maturities

Year	Principle amount due
2014	\$29,007
2015	30,458
2016	31,981
2017	33,580
2018	35,259
2019 thereafter	159,567
Total	<u>\$319,852</u>

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the federal income tax for the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012:

	2013	2012
Loss before income taxes	<u>\$(3,689,862)</u>	<u>\$(14,374,600)</u>
Income tax benefit computed at statutory rates	\$(1,254,553)	\$ (4,887,364)
Increase in valuation allowance	1,282,989	3,701,883
Non-deductible stock compensation	128,054	1,136,237
Permanent differences, nondeductible expenses	1,379	4,771
Other	(157,869)	44,473
Tax benefit	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The tax effects of the temporary differences between reportable financial statement income and taxable income are recognized as a deferred tax asset and liability. Significant components of the deferred tax assets are set out below along with a valuation allowance to reduce the net deferred tax asset to zero.

In order to comply with generally accepted accounting principles, management has decided to establish a valuation allowance because of the potential that the tax benefits underlying deferred tax asset may not be realized. Significant components of our deferred tax asset at August 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets (liability)	2013	2012
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 2,948,178	\$ 2,248,448
Stock compensation	1,264,291	1,136,237
Assets, exploration cost, depreciation and amortization	3,299,156	2,843,950
Less: valuation allowance	<u>(7,511,624)</u>	<u>(6,228,635)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

As a result of a change in control effective in April 2007, our net operating losses prior to that date may be partially or entirely unavailable, by law, to offset future income and, accordingly, are excluded from the associated deferred tax asset.

The net operating loss carryforward in the approximate amount of \$8,671,000 will begin to expire in 2033. We file income tax returns in the United States and in one state jurisdiction. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to United States federal income tax examinations for fiscal years ending before 2009, and is no longer subject to state tax examinations for years before 2008.

NOTE 7– SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Our authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$0.01 per share, and 10,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

All shares of common stock have equal voting rights and, when validly issued and outstanding, are entitled to one non-cumulative vote per share in all matters to be voted upon by shareholders. The shares of common stock have no pre-emptive, subscription, conversion or redemption rights and may be issued only as fully paid and non-assessable shares. Holders of the common stock are entitled to equal ratable rights to dividends and distributions with respect to the common stock, as may be declared by our Board of Directors (our “Board”) out of funds legally available. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining available for distribution to them after payment or provision for all liabilities and any preferential liquidation rights of any preferred stock then outstanding.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, we expensed approximately \$354,100 in non-cash stock-based compensation to directors and approximately \$22,500 in non-cash compensation to outside consultants.

On December 12, 2012, our Board authorized, on recommendation of the Compensation Committee, that all of our issued and outstanding stock options issued to our directors be exercisable on a cashless basis by permitting the Corporation to withhold shares of common stock with a fair market value equal to the exercise price as determined on the date of exercise.

On December 19, 2012, our Board re-priced Mr. Cecil Wall’s five year options to purchase up to 90,000 shares at a price of \$4.70 such that all such options are now exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share. The other terms and conditions of these options remain the same. On December 19, 2012, our Board also re-priced Mr. Anthony Marchese’s five year options to purchase up to 45,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.60, five year option to purchase up to 175,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.15, five year option to purchase up to 150,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share, and ten year option to purchase up to 100,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.51 per share, such that all such options are now exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share. The other terms and conditions of these options remain the same. With respect to the options held by Mr. Wall and Mr. Marchese, the Black-Scholes pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the 560,000 options issued during the period to these directors, using the assumptions of a risk free interest rate of 1.1%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 324%, and an expected life ranging from 3.5 to 10 years. We have determined that the expense associated with the repricing of these options to be immaterial.

On June 4, 2013, the Board of Directors approved and granted options to Ms. Lynch for her service to the Board. Ms. Lynch received 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.50 per share for a period of ten years, vesting immediately, for service as a director of the corporation. With respect to these options, the Black-Scholes pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the 100,000 options issued during the period to these directors, using the assumptions of a risk free interest rate of 2.14%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 311%, and an expected life of ten years. Total value of options expensed is about \$27,000.

On June 17, 2013, the Board of Directors approved and granted options to Mr. Marchese, Mr. Pingitore and Mr. Wolfe for their service to the Board. Each of these three members received 250,000 options exercisable at \$0.50 per share for a period of five years, vesting 1/36 at the end of each month of service as a director of the corporation and 225,000 options exercisable at \$1.00 per share for a period of five years, vesting 1/36 at the end of each month of service as a director of the corporation. With respect to these options, the Black-Scholes pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the 1,425,000 options issued during the period to these directors, using the assumptions of a risk free interest rate of 1.1%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 310%, and an expected life of 5 years. These options are being expensed over the vesting period of 36 months. Total value to be expensed is about \$427,000.

On June 17, 2013, the Board of Directors approved and granted a total of 300,000 options to consultants. The options are exercisable at \$0.40 per share for a period of five years. All options vest 1/12 at the end of each month of consulting services. With respect to these options, the Black-Scholes pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the 300,000 options issued during the period to these consultants, using the assumptions of a risk free interest rate of 1.1%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 310%, and an expected life of 5 years. These options are being expensed over the vesting period of 12 months. Total value to be expensed is about \$89,900.

Other Equity Items

On December 27, 2012, we repurchased 576,923 shares of our common stock from a private investor, representing approximately 1.58% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, at a price of \$0.23 per share for an aggregate purchase amount of \$132,692. Following the repurchase, we canceled the entire amount of shares from treasury, resulting in the Corporation having 35,973,086 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The repurchase was made pursuant to a privately negotiated stock repurchase agreement. The per share repurchase price for the shares repurchased was determined through arms-length negotiations with the private investor. The stock repurchase agreement and the related transactions were approved by our Board. The repurchase price was paid through cash on hand from our available surplus. Other than this private transaction as described in this report, our Board has not authorized any stock repurchase program or plan, and we have no current plans to effect any open-market purchases of our common stock or other repurchases of our common stock.

NOTE 7– SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY (Continued)

On March 6, 2013, we entered into a lease assignment (the “Lease Assignment Agreement”) with Southwest Range & Wildlife Foundation, Inc., a Texas non-profit corporation (the “Foundation”), pursuant to which the Foundation agreed to assign to us a surface lease identified with the State of Texas as Surface Lease SL20040002 (the “West Lease”), which covers 54,990.11 acres in Hudspeth County, Texas. In exchange for the West Lease, we agreed to: (i) pay the Foundation \$500,000 in cash; (ii) issue 1,063,830 of our common shares, par value \$0.01 (the “Common Shares”); and (iii) make ten (10) payments to the Foundation of \$45,000 each, with the first such payment due on or before June 1, 2013, and the nine (9) subsequent payments due on or before June 1 of each of the following years, such payments to be used by the Foundation to support conservation efforts within the Rio Grande Basin. The common shares were valued at \$500,000 based on the market price on March 6, 2013. The Lease Assignment Agreement contains standard representations, warranties and covenants. The closing of the transaction contemplated by the Lease Assignment Agreement was completed on March 8, 2013. Future payments due on the lease assignment have been recorded as a note payable with an imputed interest rate of 5%.

Amended 2008 Stock Option Plan Issuances

In September 2008, the Board adopted our 2008 Stock Option Plan (the “2008 Plan”), which was also approved by our shareholders in September 2008. In May 2011, the board of directors adopted an amendment to our 2008 Plan (the “Amended 2008 Plan”), which was also approved by our shareholders in August 2011. The Amended 2008 Plan increased the number of shares available for grant from 2,000,000 to up to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock for awards to our officers, directors, employees and consultants. On February 15, 2012, our stockholders approved an increase of 2,000,000 of shares of common stock available for issuance under the amended 2008 Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”). As amended, the Plan provides for 7,000,000 shares of common stock for all awards. Other provisions of the Amended 2008 Plan remain the same as under our 2008 Plan. As of August 31, 2013, a total of 3,125,000 shares of our common stock remained available for future grants under the Amended 2008 Plan. The following table sets forth certain information as of August 31, 2013 concerning our common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options or warrants or pursuant to purchases of stock under the Amended 2008 Plan:

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon the Exercise of Outstanding Options and Warrants	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options and Warrants	(c) Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	3,875,000	\$1.14	3,125,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	--	N/A	--
Total	3,875,000	\$1.14	3,125,000

As of August 31, 2013, the Company had 3,875,000 common stock options outstanding.

Warrants

The fair value of the 1,600,000 warrants issued in January 2011 with our 2011 Private Placement was estimated at the date of issue using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The Company included the relative fair value of the warrants of \$944,000 as APIC.

The assumptions used are as follows:

	August 31, 2013
Expected dividend yield	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.1%
Expected volatility	404%
Expected warrant life (in years)	5.00

The following January 2011 Warrants are outstanding as of August 31, 2013:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	August 31, 2013
January 31, 2016	\$ 2.50	1,600,000

NOTE 7– SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY (Continued)

The fair value of the 6,240,000 Option Warrants issued in May and June with our 2011 Private Placement was estimated at the date of issue using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The Company recorded the relative fair value of the warrants of \$2,236,000 as Additional Paid In Capital.

The assumptions used are as follows:

	August 31, 2013
Expected dividend yield	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.1%
Expected volatility	380%
Expected warrant life (in years)	5.00

The following January 2011 Option Warrants are outstanding as of August 31, 2013:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	August 31, 2013
June 30, 2016	\$ 2.50	6,240,000

As of August 31, 2013, the Company had 7,840,000 common stock warrants outstanding.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 1, 2013, we appointed Mr. Jack Lifton to serve as a member of the our Board of Directors (the “**Board**”). As of the date of the Current Report on Form 8-K, Mr. Lifton has not been appointed to serve on any committees of the Board. In connection with the appointment of Mr. Jack Lifton to our Board of Directors on October 1, 2013, Mr. Lifton was granted 100,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock, vesting immediately with a term of 5 years and at an exercise price of \$0.50. The options were issued pursuant to our amended and restated 2008 Stock Option Plan, a general description of which is contained in our definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A as filed with the SEC on December 28, 2011, which description is incorporated herein by reference. In addition, Mr. Lifton, as a non-executive director, will receive \$10,000 annually, \$1,000 for in person board meetings, \$500 for telephonic board meetings and \$500 for committee meetings (both in person and telephonic) pursuant to our director compensation program.

On August 31, 2013, we entered into a 6 month consulting agreement, effective September 1, 2013 (the “Consulting Agreement”), with Carmot Strategic Group, Inc to provide issue advocacy and industry outreach services. The Consulting Agreement provides for a monthly retainer in the amount of \$7,000 (the “Retainer”). In addition to the Retainer, the Board of Directors approved a grant of 10,000 common stock purchase options each month during the term of the agreement at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share. One-sixth of the total grant of the common stock purchase options vest at the end of each month. The Black-Scholes pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the 60,000 options issued, using the assumptions of a risk free interest rate of 1.1%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 304%, and an expected life of 5 years. The Company has determined these options to have a total approximate fair value of \$16,000. Since the award vests in equal monthly increments over a 6 month period, the Company is expensing approximately \$2,700 monthly for this award over the 6 month vesting period in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC 505.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

At the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2013, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), of the effectiveness of the design and operations of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation the CEO and the CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that: (i) information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit to the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) material information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow for accurate and timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and Rule 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detections of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2013. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment, we have concluded that, as of August 31, 2013, our internal controls over financial reporting were effective based on those criteria.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to Section 404(c) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, which provides that issuers that are not an “accelerated filer” or “large accelerated filer” are exempt from the requirement to provide an auditor attestation report.

Changes to Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have not been changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended August 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item will be included under the section entitled "Information on the Board of Directors and Executive Officers" in our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the 2013 annual meeting of shareholders (the "Proxy Statement"), which information is incorporated by reference to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

For disclosure regarding our Executive Officers, see the section headed: "ITEM 1. - Executive Officers of the Company" above.

Our Code of Business and Ethical Conduct can be found on our internet website located at www.trer.com under the heading "Corporate". Any stockholder may request a printed copy of such materials by submitting a written request to our Corporate Secretary. If the Company amends the Code of Business and Ethical Conduct or grants a waiver, including an implicit waiver, from the Code of Business and Ethical Conduct, the Company will disclose the information on its internet website. The waiver information will remain on the website for at least twelve months after the initial disclosure of such waiver.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item will be included under the section entitled "Executive Compensation" in the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated by reference to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item will be included under the section entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated by reference to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item will be included under the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Corporate Governance Matters" in the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated by reference to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item will be included under the section entitled "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated by reference to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

Documents filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or incorporated by reference:

- (1) The consolidated financial statements are listed on the “Index to Financial Statements” in Item 8.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedules (omitted because the Company is a smaller reporting issuer).

The following exhibits are attached hereto or are incorporated by reference:

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Plan of Conversion, dated August 24, 2012, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 29, 2012.
3.1	Delaware Certificate of Conversion, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 29, 2012.
3.2	Delaware Certificate of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 29, 2012.
3.3	Delaware Bylaws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 of our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 29, 2012.
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.1	Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 10-Q for the period ended May 31, 2011 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2011.
10.2	Lease, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.3	Form of Class A Warrant, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.4	Form of Class B Warrant, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.5	Form of Registration Rights Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.6	Director’s Agreement by and between the Company and Anthony Marchese, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.7	Form of Subscription Agreement for January 2011 Investment, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.8	Form of Warrant for January 2011 Investment, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.9	Form of Registration Rights Agreement for January 2011 Investment, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.10	Shareholders’ Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of our Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on February 8, 2011.
10.11	Director’s Agreement by and between the Company and General Gregory Martin, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 23, 2011.
10.12	Director’s Agreement by and between the Company and Graham A. Karklin incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011.
10.13	Investment Banking Agreement by and between the Company and Sunrise Securities Corp. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011.
10.14	Finders Agreement by and between the Company and Aspenwood Capital incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011.
10.15	Institutional Public Relations Retainer Agreement by and between the Company and Sunrise Financial Group, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011.

10.16	Summary of Dan Gorski Employment Arrangement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011
10.17	Summary of Wm. Chris Mathers Employment Arrangement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011
10.18	Summary of Stanley Korzeb Employment Arrangement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011
10.19	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Marc LeVier, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 9, 2011.
10.20	Director's Agreement by and between the Company and Jim Graham, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 9, 2011.
10.21	Option Agreement for Wm. Chris Mathers incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011.
10.22	Form of Directors Option Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 of our Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-172116) filed with the SEC on May 25, 2011.
10.23	Form of Registration Rights Agreement for May/June option exercises, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of our Form 10-Q for the period ended May 31, 2011 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2011.
10.24	Denver Colorado Facilities Lease, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of our Form 10-Q for the period ended May 31, 2011 filed with the SEC on July 15, 2011.
10.25	Employment Agreement between the Company and Anthony Garcia dated August 11, 2011, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 of the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on November 15, 2012
10.26	Director Appointment Agreement dated February 2, 2012, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 6, 2012
10.27	Separation Agreement and Release between the Company and Marc LeVier incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 24, 2012
10.28	Severance, Waiver and Release Agreement between the Company and Anthony Garcia dated September 14, 2012, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on November 15, 2012
10.29	Supplemental Agreement between the Company and Christopher Mathers dated September 26, 2012, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on November 15, 2012
10.30	Consulting Agreement between the Company and Chemetals, Inc., dated January 22, 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 28, 2013
10.31	Lease Agreement between the Company and Southwest Range & Wildlife Foundation, Inc., dated March 6, 2012, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 12, 2013
31.1(1)	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act.
31.2(1)	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act.
32.1(1)	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2(1)	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS(2) (3)	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH(2) (3)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension — Schema
101.CAL(2) (3)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension — Calculations
101.DEF(2) (3)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension — Definitions
101.LAB(2) (3)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension — Labels
101.PRE(2) (3)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension — Presentations

(1) Filed herewith

(2) Submitted Electronically Herewith. Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Statements of Operations for the year ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, (ii) Balance Sheets at August 31, 2013 and 2012, (iii) Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, and (iv) Notes to Financial Statements

(3) Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

TEXAS RARE EARTH RESOURCES CORP.

/s/ Daniel E Gorski
Daniel E Gorski, duly authorized officer
and Principal Executive Officer

DATED: November 25, 2013

/s/ Mike McDonald
Mike McDonald, Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

DATED: November 25, 2013

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Daniel E Gorski</u> Daniel E Gorski	Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer and Director	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ Mike McDonald</u> Mike McDonald	Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ Anthony Marchese</u> Anthony Marchese	Chairman of the Board	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ Cecil C Wall</u> Cecil C Wall	Director	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ Philip Goodell</u> Philip Goodell	Director	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ Nicholas Pingitore</u> Nicholas Pingitore	Director	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ James R Wolfe</u> James R Wolfe	Director	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ Laura Lynch</u> Laura Lynch	Director	November 25, 2013
<u>/s/ Jack Lifton</u> Jack Lifton	Director	November 25, 2013

Exhibit 31.1. Certification by Chief Executive Officer

I, Daniel E Gorski, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 25, 2013

/s/ Daniel E Gorski

Daniel E Gorski, Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2. Certification by Chief Financial Officer

I, Mike McDonald, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 25, 2013

/s/ Mike McDonald

Mike McDonald, Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1. Section 1350 Certification by Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2013, as filed with the SEC on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Daniel E. Gorski, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief: (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Daniel E Gorski

Daniel E Gorski, Chief Executive Officer

November 25, 2013

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code) and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

Exhibit 32.2. Section 1350 Certification by Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Texas Rare Earth Resources Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended August 31, 2013, as filed with the SEC on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mike McDonald, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief: (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Mike McDonald

Mike McDonald, Chief Financial Officer

November 25, 2013

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code) and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.
