SQI Diagnostics Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Notice to Reader

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared by management and the Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these financial statements.

SQI Diagnostics Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)
(Amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	**As at June 30, 2013**	As at September 30, 2012
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		**$ 2,934**	$ 3,818
Prepaids, deposits and amounts receivable	5	**112**	135
Inventory	6	**132**	54
Investment tax credit recoverable		**-**	201
		3,178	4,208
Property and equipment	7	**2,367**	2,637
Patents and trademarks	8	**757**	685
		$ 6,302	$ 7,530
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	**$ 480**	$ 1,018
Shareholders' Equity			
Capital stock	13	**45,558**	43,503
Warrant capital	14	**5,189**	3,692
Contributed surplus		**10,383**	9,971
Deficit		**(55,308)**	(50,654)
		5,822	6,512
		$ 6,302	$ 7,530

Contingencies (Note 17)

Approved by the Board **"Peter Winkley"** Director **(Signed)** **"Claude Ricks"** Director **(Signed)**

See accompanying notes

SQI Diagnostics Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)
(Amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share amounts)

	Note	Three Months Ended		Nine Month Ended	
		June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	**June 30, 2013**	June 30, 2012
Revenue					
Product sales		**$ -**	$ -	**$ 3**	$ 12
		-	-	**3**	12
Expenses					
Corporate and general	10	**564**	671	**1,505**	1,610
Sales and marketing	11	**90**	61	**305**	185
Research and development costs	12	**1,094**	854	**2,866**	2,805
		1,748	1,586	**4,676**	4,600
Operating loss		**(1,748)**	(1,586)	**(4,673)**	(4,588)
Interest Income		**8**	2	**19**	4
Net loss		**$ (1,740)**	$ (1,584)	**$ (4,654)**	$ (4,584)
Loss per share					
Basic and diluted		**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.04)	**$ (0.11)**	$ (0.13)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousands of shares)					
Weighted average number of shares		**43,206**	37,877	**40,953**	36,595

See accompanying notes

SQI Diagnostics Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited)
(Amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except for number of shares, which are in thousands)

	Note	Issued Capital Stock										
		Number of Shares		Amount	Warrant Capital		Contributed Surplus		Deficit		Total Equity	
Balance as at September 30, 2011		33,946	$	35,387	$	1,614	$	9,488	$	(44,343)	$	2,146
Issued in connection with a private placement	13(b)	5,784		10,691								10,691
Allocated to warrants	13(b)			(1,857)		1,857						-
Share issuance costs	13(b)			(880)		162						(718)
Options exercised	15	88		147				(38)				109
Warrants expired	14					(127)		127				-
Revalue extended warrants	14					87		(87)				-
Stock-based compensation	16							418				418
Net loss										(4,584)		(4,584)
Balance as at June 30, 2012		39,818	$	43,488	$	3,593	$	9,908	$	(48,927)	$	8,062
Balance as at September 30, 2012		**39,826**	**$**	**43,503**	**$**	**3,692**	**$**	**9,971**	**$**	**(50,654)**	**$**	**6,512**
Issued in connection with a private placement	13(c)	**5,126**		**3,845**								**3,845**
Allocated to warrants	13(c)			**(1,162)**		**1,162**						**-**
Share issuance costs	13(c)			**(628)**		**331**						**(297)**
Revalue extended warrants	14					**4**		**(4)**				**-**
Stock-based compensation	16							**416**				**416**
Net loss										**(4,654)**		**(4,654)**
Balance as at June 30, 2013		**44,952**	**$**	**45,558**	**$**	**5,189**	**$**	**10,383**	**$**	**(55,308)**	**$**	**5,822**

See accompanying notes

SQI Diagnostics Inc.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)
(Amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Month Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	**June 30, 2013**	June 30, 2012
Cash flow used in operating activities				
Loss for the period	**$ (1,740)**	$ (1,584)	**$ (4,654)**	$ (4,584)
Add items not affecting cash				
Amortization - patents and trademarks	**26**	21	**75**	76
- property and equipment	**141**	129	**424**	388
Stock-based compensation	**145**	179	**416**	418
	(1,428)	(1,255)	**(3,739)**	(3,702)
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Prepaids, deposits and amounts receivable	**117**	142	**23**	167
Investment tax credit recoverable	**300**	96	**201**	(204)
Inventory	**(79)**	(1)	**(78)**	3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(29)**	24	**(538)**	(1,479)
	(1,119)	(994)	**(4,131)**	(5,215)
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Purchase of property and equipment	**(18)**	(10)	**(154)**	(72)
Additions to patents and trademarks	**(50)**	(43)	**(147)**	(111)
	(68)	(53)	**(301)**	(183)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from private placement and exercise of warrants and options, net of share issuance costs	**3,548**	**5,769**	**3,548**	10,082
	3,548	5,769	**3,548**	10,082
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	**2,361**	4,722	**(884)**	4,684
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**573**	813	**3,818**	851
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 2,934**	$ 5,535	**$ 2,934**	$ 5,535
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:				
Cash on deposit	**2,934**	5,390	**2,934**	5,390
Short-term deposits	**-**	145	**-**	145
	$ 2,934	$ 5,535	**$ 2,934**	$ 5,535

See accompanying notes

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

SQI Diagnostics Inc., (the "Company"), is incorporated in Canada and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SQD. It has its head office and development centre at 36 Meteor Drive Toronto, Ontario. The Company is a life sciences company that develops and commercializes proprietary technologies and products for advanced microarray diagnostics. The Company's goal is to become a leader in the development and commercialization of microarray and multiplexed blood tests to enable simultaneous measurement of important molecules like proteins, antibodies and inflammatory markers. We do this by offering customers comprehensive "turnkey" solutions that allow them to replace current multiple tests that are very labour intensive with our multiplex tests and diagnostic platforms.

The Company has obtained Health Canada licenses and self authorization to sell in the EU and United States Food & Drug Administration ("FDA") clearance of its SQiDworks™ and IgX PLEX Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) system. In addition, the Company has obtained a Health Canada license and self authorization to sell in the EU for its second generation fully quantitative IgX PLEX Celiac™ microarray test kits that run on the Company's automated SQiDworks™ platform and FDA clearance for its first generation IgX PLEX Celiac™ qualitative assay.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and using the same accounting policies and methods as were used for the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto for the years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

The significant accounting policies are discussed below.

Basis of Presentation and Going Concern

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") accounting principles applicable to a going concern using the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Since inception, the Company has focused on product research, development and more recently on commercialization activities. To date, the Company has earned limited revenues from its IgX PLEX RA™ and IgX PLEX Celiac™ test kits run on installed SQiDworks™ platforms. The Company has a history of net losses and negative cash flows from operations, which are expected to continue in at least the near term.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern and execute on its research, development and commercialization activities is dependent upon the Company's ability to successfully generate product or service revenues, or to finance its cash requirements through further equity and/or debt financings. The Company has a pipeline Custom PLEX™ and autoimmune diagnostic products in various stages of development and commercialization. The Company expects to generate revenues from its pipeline of Diagnostic Tools and Services customers and the proof-of concept assays currently in development as well as its IgX PLEX RA™ and IgX PLEX Celiac™ products as it grows its installed base of customers. The Diagnostic Tools and Services business is intended to enable new segments of customers to expand the use of the Company's SQiDworks and SQiDlite platforms by converting their single-plex immunoassay and other protein-based content to multiplexed microarrays.

Based on the foregoing, the Company will continue to pursue commercial sales, strategic partnering activities and funding opportunities, however, no assurances can be given that it will be successful in generating revenues, or raising additional investment capital to generate sufficient cash flows to continue as a going concern. As a result, significant risk remains regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments that might be necessary to the carrying amount of reported assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses and the statement of financial position classification used if the Company was unable to continue operations in accordance with this assumption. Such adjustments could be material.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary. All amounts are reported in thousands of dollars except for per share data.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on August 21, 2013.

Basis of Consolidation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary.

Earnings and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of operations from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal as appropriate. The Company owns 100% of its subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

Inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits and highly liquid money market investments such as banker's acceptance notes, treasury bills, cashable money market funds, and cashable guaranteed investment certificates.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost based on the fair value of the consideration paid or payable. Subsequent to the acquisition date, an impairment assessment is made in accordance with the Company's impairment review policy described herein. Accordingly, the carrying value of property and equipment at a reporting date subsequent to the date of their acquisition may include a provision for accumulated impairment losses. Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. Amortization is provided on the straight-line basis over the items' estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer hardware	-	3 years
Computer software	-	3 years
Laboratory fixtures and equipment	-	3 and 10 years
Office equipment	-	10 years
Leasehold improvements	-	10 years

Intangible Assets

Patents and trademarks comprise costs, including professional fees, incurred in connection with the creation and filing of patents and registration of trademarks related to the Company's core technology and trademarks. The costs relating to initial patent and trademark fees are deferred and amortized over 10 years on a straight-line basis. Patents and trademarks are recorded net of impairment losses, if any. Research costs are charged to operations in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are expensed as incurred or deferred if they meet the criteria for deferral under International Financial Reporting Standards and are expected to provide future benefits with reasonable certainty.

At June 30, 2013, the Company was developing two customer-targeted proof-of-concept multiplexed immunogenicity assays, a multiplexed assay targeted at immunogenicity testing of heparin and heparin-based low molecular weight biosimilar compounds (HIT Assay), Ig_PLEX diagnostic assays for celiac, vasculitis and an 8-plex cytokine assay. While not in active development, other assays in the development pipeline include lupus (SLE), Crohn's (IBD), antiphospholipid syndrome, the second generation, fully quantitative Ig_PLEX RA assay, and a diagnostic assay to detect and measure infliximab (also referred to as anti-TNF) in the blood of autoimmune patients. Deferral criteria have not been met, and accordingly, all development costs have been expensed in the period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets comprise property and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives (patents and trademarks). The Company reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets with finite lives annually to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment. If any such indication exists the asset is tested for impairment. The recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

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

Revenue Recognition

Product sales are recognized upon the shipment of products to customers, if a signed contract exists, the sales price is fixed and determinable, collection of the resulting receivables is reasonably assured and any uncertainties with regard to customer acceptance are insignificant. Sales are recorded net of discounts and sales returns.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis over the remaining term of the respective asset.

The Company also provides consulting services from time to time. Consulting fee revenue is recognized when services are completed, amounts are invoiced to customers and collectability is reasonably assured.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments

The Company offers a share option plan for its directors, officers, and employees. The fair value of stock-based payment awards granted is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. The Company grants stock options with multiple vesting periods, with each vesting period being treated as a separate tranche and considered a separate grant for the calculation of fair value. Fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the resulting fair value is amortized over the vesting period of the respective tranches. In addition, stock-based compensation expense recognized reflects estimates of award forfeitures with any change in estimate there of reflected in the period of the change. Consideration received upon the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock at which time the related contributed surplus is transferred to capital stock.

In situations where non-employee stock-based compensation is issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at the fair value of the stock-based payment.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary are maintained in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For purposes of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position are expressed in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange in effect at each transaction date. Revenue and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange at each transaction date. Gains or losses on translation are included in operations.

Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as for the benefit of losses available to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, investment tax credits (ITCs) and deductible temporary differences are recorded in the financial statements, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment Tax Credits

ITCs are accrued when qualifying expenditures are incurred and there is reasonable assurance that the credits will be realized. Investment tax credits earned with respect to current expenditures for qualified research and development activities are included in the statements of operation as a reduction of research and development costs. Investment tax credits associated with capital expenditures are reflected as reductions in the carrying amounts of property and equipment.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company's financial instruments are measured initially at fair value and thereafter based on their classification. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired or issued, their characteristics, and the Company's designation of such instruments. At initial recognition financial instruments are classified in the following categories depending on the nature and purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

(i) Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term.

Financial instruments in this category are initially and subsequently stated at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the statement of operations. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the statement of operations in the period in which they arise.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are classified in this category.

(ii) Available-for-Sale Investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.

Available-for-sale investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive loss. When an available-for-sale investment is sold or impaired, the accumulated gains or losses are transferred from other comprehensive loss to the statement of operations.

The Company does not have any instruments classified in this category.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(iii) Held to Maturity

Financial instruments held-to-maturity are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization. Transaction costs are expensed when incurred.

The Company does not have any instruments classified in this category.

(iv) Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans receivable.

Loans and receivables are initially measured at the fair value of the amount expected to be received and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial. Any gains or losses on the realization of loans and receivables are included in net loss.

The Company's amounts receivable are classified in this category.

(v) Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payable to fair value. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any gains or losses in the realization of other liabilities are included in operations. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time. Increases in the liability due to the passage of time are recognized as finance expense. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the obligations are charged against the liability with any differences charged to income.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company categorizes its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs used in the measurement.

Level 1: This level includes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date.

Level 2: This level includes valuations determined using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1. Derivative instruments in this category are valued using models or other standard valuation techniques derived from observable market inputs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Level 3: This level includes valuations based on inputs which are less observable, unavailable or where the observable data does not support a significant portion of the instruments' fair value.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are categorized as level 1.

Impairment of Financial Assets

All financial assets except those at fair value through profit and loss are subject to review for impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired. The loss is determined as the difference between the amortized cost of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying value of the asset is reduced by this amount indirectly through the use of an allowance account. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company has not presented a statement of comprehensive income (loss) as it has no items of other comprehensive income (loss).

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income or loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and potential common shares outstanding during the period. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants on earnings per share is calculated by determining the proceeds for the exercise of such securities which are then assumed to be used to purchase common shares of the Company.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting its obligations under the contract.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the determination of the useful lives of property and equipment and patents and trademarks for amortization purposes and impairment of same, valuation of ITCs recoverable, valuation of stock options and warrants and recognition of deferred tax assets.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In October 2010, the IASB issued IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9). IFRS 9, which replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, establishes principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial. This new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with earlier application permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

In May, 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS 10) and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27). IFRS 10 and the amended IAS 27 together replace IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. IFRS 10 establishes the principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IAS 27 prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. These standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

In May, 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (IFRS 13). IFRS 13, which is to be applied prospectively, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 13 defines fair value, provides a framework for measuring fair value and includes disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. IFRS 13 will be applied in most cases when another IFRS requires (or permits) fair value measurement. The Company is assessing the impact of this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

5. PREPAIDS, DEPOSITS AND AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	June 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Accounts receivable	$ -	$ -
Prepaids and deposits	75	90
Sales tax recoverable	37	45
	$ 112	$ 135

6. INVENTORY

Inventory consists of component parts that are to be used in the future production of SQiDworks™ Platform and Ig_PLEX consumable assays.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Computer Hardware	Computer Software	Laboratory Fixtures and Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
September 30, 2011	$ 266	$ 179	$ 4,326	$ 176	$ 265	$ 5,212
Additions	4	-	234	-	-	238
Transfers from inventory	-	-	82	-	-	82
September 30, 2012	$ 270	$ 179	$ 4,642	$ 176	$ 265	$ 5,532
Additions	**1**		**153**			**154**
June 30, 2013	**$ 271**	**$ 179**	**$ 4,795**	**$ 176**	**$ 265**	**$ 5,686**

Accumulated Amortization	Computer Hardware	Computer Software	Laboratory Fixtures and Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
September 30, 2011	$ 186	$ 147	$ 1,713	$ 137	$ 176	$ 2,359
Amortization expense	44	18	454	6	14	536
September 30, 2012	$ 230	$ 165	$ 2,167	$ 143	$ 190	$ 2,895
Amortization expense	**28**	**11**	**370**	**4**	**11**	**424**
June 30, 2013	**$ 258**	**$ 176**	**$ 2,537**	**$ 147**	**$ 201**	**$ 3,319**

Net Book Value	Computer Hardware	Computer Software	Laboratory Fixtures and Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
September 30, 2012	$ 40	$ 14	$ 2,475	$ 33	$ 75	$ 2,637
June 30, 2013	**$ 13**	**$ 3**	**$ 2,258**	**$ 29**	**$ 64**	**$ 2,367**

8. PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

Cost		
September 30, 2011	$	1,364
Additions		194
Write down of trademarks		(33)
September 30, 2012	$	1,525
Additions		**147**
June 30, 2013	**$**	**1,672**

Accumulated Amortization		
September 30, 2011	$	749
Amortization expense		99
Write down of trademarks		(8)
September 30, 2012	$	840
Amortization expense		**75**
June 30, 2013	**$**	**915**

Net Book Value		
September 30, 2012	$	685
June 30, 2013	**$**	**757**

As at September 30, 2012 the Company decided to discontinue three trademarks accordingly trademarks with a net book value of $25,000 were written off.

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		June 30, 2013		September 30, 2012
Trade payables	**$**	**319**	$	796
Accrued liabilities		**114**		213
Payroll taxes		**47**		9
	$	**480**	$	1,018

10. CORPORATE AND GENERAL EXPENSE

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	**June 30, 2013**	June 30, 2012
Salaries and wages	**$ 181**	$ 296	**$ 541**	$ 643
General and administrative	**127**	146	**421**	412
Professional and consulting	**145**	86	**272**	245
Stock based compensation	**111**	143	**271**	310
Corporate and general expense by nature	**$ 564**	$ 671	**$ 1,505**	$ 1,610

11. SALES AND MARKETING EXPENSE

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	**June 30, 2013**	June 30, 2012
Contractor fees	**$ 59**	$ 48	**$ 209**	$ 162
Travel and marketing	**29**	9	**90**	19
Stock based compensation	**2**	4	**6**	4
Sales and marketing expense by nature	**$ 90**	$ 61	**$ 305**	$ 185

12. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSE

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	**June 30, 2013**	June 30, 2012
Salaries and wages	**$ 687**	$ 575	**$ 1,981**	$ 1,865
Laboratory costs and supplies	**200**	234	**535**	700
Professional fees	**8**	67	**12**	176
Investment tax credit	**-**	(204)	**(300)**	(504)
Amortization – patents and trademarks	**26**	21	**75**	76
Amortization – property and equipment	**141**	129	**424**	388
Stock based compensation	**32**	32	**139**	104
Research and development expense by nature	**$ 1,094**	$ 854	**$ 2,866**	$ 2,805

13. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares.

(b) On October 26, 2011, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 2,276,000 units of the Company at $2.00 per unit for gross proceeds of $4,552,000.

Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $2.50 for a period of two years from the date of issuance, provided that if, on any day that is 12 months following the date of issuance, the 20-day volume weighted average trading price of the Company's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange equals or exceeds $3.25, then, upon the Company sending subscribers written notice of such date and issuing a news release announcing such date, the common share purchase warrants will only be exercisable for a period of 30 days following the date on which such written notice is sent to the subscribers. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between capital stock and warrant capital based on their relative fair values, with $794,000 being allocated to warrant capital. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $1.65; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 1.10%; volatility 61%; and an expected life of 2 years. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility.

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a finder's fee of $258,000 and issued 86,040 compensation warrants exercisable for 24 months from the closing of the private placement. Each compensation warrant is exercisable into one common share and one warrant at a price of $2.00. Each underlying warrant included in the compensation warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $2.50 for a two year period from the date of the private placement. The fair value of the compensation warrants was estimated at $53,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $1.91; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 1.10%; volatility 61%; and an expected life of 2 years. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility. Broker warrants and related financings were not measured at the fair value of the services received as the fair value of such services was not reliably measurable. The total share issuance costs were $362,000.

Pursuant to a non-brokered private placement the Company issued 3,508,171 units at a price of $1.75 per unit for gross proceeds of $6,139,000. The private placement was completed in four tranches which closed on May 11, 2012, May 17, 2012, June 14, 2012 and June 20, 2012, respectively.

Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $2.50 for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between capital stock and warrant capital based on their relative fair values, with $1,063,000 being allocated to warrant capital. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $1.45; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 1.20%; volatility 67%; and an expected life of 2 years. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a finder's fee of $368,000 and issued 210,491 compensation warrants expiring 24 months after issuance. Each compensation warrant is exercisable into one common share and one warrant at a price of $1.75. Each underlying warrant included in the compensation warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $2.50 expiring 24 months following the respective closing dates of the private placement. The fair value of the compensation warrants was estimated at $109,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following average assumptions: share price $1.55; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 1.22%; volatility 67%; and an expected life of 2 years. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility. Broker warrants and related financings were not measured at the fair value of the services received as the fair value of such services was not reliably measurable. Total share issuance costs were $518,000.

(c) On May 2, 2013 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 5,126,044 units of the Company at $0.75 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,845,000.

Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $1.10 for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between capital stock and warrant capital based on their relative fair values, with $1,162,000 being allocated to warrant capital. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $0.53; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 0.95%; volatility 115%; and an expected life of 2 years. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility.

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a finder's fee of $269,000 and issued 512,604 compensation warrants exercisable for 24 months from the closing of the private placement. Each compensation warrant is exercisable into one common share and one warrant at a price of $0.75. Each underlying warrant included in the compensation warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $1.10 for a two year period from the date of the private placement. The fair value of the compensation warrants was estimated at $331,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $1.00; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 0.95%; volatility 115%; and an expected life of 2 years. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility. Broker warrants and related financings were not measured at the fair value of the services received as the fair value of such services was not reliably measurable. The total share issuance costs were $628,000.

14. WARRANT CAPITAL

The Company had the following warrants outstanding at June 30, 2013:

Number of Warrants	Purchase Price	Weighted average time to maturity
1,140	$5.00	0.12 years
1,199	$4.00	0.43 years
5,784	$2.50	0.66 years
86	$2.00	0.32 years
311	$1.75	0.61 years
5,126	$1.10	1.84 years
513	$0.75	1.84 years
14,159		

On December 4, 2011 the Company extended the expiry of 1,199,052 warrants by 12 months to December 4, 2012. The warrants were issued in December 2009 in connection with a private placement. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $4.00 per share. The fair value of the extension was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $1.80; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 0.91%; volatility 61%; and an expected life of 1 years. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility. As a result of the extension $87,000 was recorded in warrant capital with a corresponding reduction in contributed surplus. On December 4, 2012 the Company received approval to extend the expiry of these warrants for an additional 12 months to December 4, 2013. All other terms of the warrants remained unchanged. The fair value of the extension was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $0.34; dividend yield 0%; risk free interest 1.07%; volatility 103%; and an expected life of 1 year. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility. As a result of the extension $4,000 was recorded in warrant capital with a corresponding reduction in contributed surplus.

On December 23, 2011, 236,800 warrants with an expiry of December 23, 2011 expired unexercised, and $127,000 was transferred to contributed surplus upon expiry.

Subsequent to quarter-end 100,000 warrants with an expiry of July 15, 2013 expired unexercised. Also subsequent to quarter-end the Company extended the expiry of 1,140,000 warrants with an expiry date of August 12, 2013. The warrants were extended to August 12, 2015. All other terms of the warrants remained unchanged.

15. STOCK OPTIONS

The Company maintains a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") for the benefit of employees, officers and directors. The maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance under the Plan, together with any other employee stock option plans, options for services and employee share purchase plans, will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares at the time of the option grant. Options granted pursuant to the Plan will have terms not to exceed five years, and are granted at an option price which will not be less than the fair market price at the time the options are granted. All options granted to individual optionees, other than consultants, generally vest in three equal installments over a period of 18 to 36 months.

The following summarizes the stock option activities under the Plan:

	Nine Months Ended			
	June 30, 2013		June 30, 2012	
	Number of Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Beginning Balance	**1,775**	**$ 1.93**	1,541	$ 1.92
Granted	**1,170**	**$ 0.61**	597	$ 1.82
Exercised (i)	**-**	**$ -**	(88)	$ 1.23
Cancelled/Expired	**(546)**	**$ 1.60**	(111)	$ 2.00
Forfeited	**(112)**	**$ 1.79**	(141)	$ 2.00
Ending Balance	**2,287**	**$ 1.30**	1,798	$ 1.91
Exercisable	**1,323**	**$ 1.74**	1,300	$ 1.91

(i) On exercise of stock options $38,000 was transferred from contributed surplus to capital stock for the nine months ended June 30 2012, the average market price on date of exercise for these option was $2.24. No options were exercised during the nine months ended June 30, 2013.

The Company had the following stock options outstanding under the Plan at June 30, 2013:

Number of Options	**Range of Exercise Prices**	**Weighted average time to maturity**
1,188	$0.35 - 1.31	4.24 years
772	$1.32 - 2.28	3.08 years
327	$2.29 - 3.26	2.15 years
2,287		

On June 6, 2013 in conjunction with the private placement disclosed in Note 13 above, 595,000 options with an exercise price of $0.45 were amended to increase the exercise price to $0.75. The increase in the exercise price resulted in a decrease in the fair market value of the options accordingly no adjustment has been made to the fair market value and the related options expense for these options.

16. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The fair value of the options granted during the nine months ended June 30, 2013 was $337,000 (nine months ended June 30, 2012 - $670,000), which will be recognized over the vesting periods of 12 - 36 months. The total compensation expense for nine months ended June 30, 2013 was $416,000 (nine months ended June 30, 2012 - $418,000). The total amount credited to contributed surplus for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 was $416,000 (nine months ended June 30, 2012- $418,000).

The fair value of each option granted has been estimated at the date of grant or the date when it became measurable using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions at the measurement date:

	Nine Month Period Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Dividend Yield	**0%**	0%
Expected Volatility (historical data basis)	**89%**	76%
Risk-free Interest Rate	**1.2%**	1.21%
Share price	**$ 0.61**	$ 1.82
Expected Life (years)	**5.00**	5.00
Weighted average grant date fair value	**$ 0.29**	$ 1.12

The Company estimates forfeiture rates based on historic experience with any change in estimate thereof reflected in the year they occur.

17. CONTINGENCIES

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may be contingently liable for litigation and claims with customers, suppliers, former employees or competitors. Management believes that adequate provisions have been recorded in the accounts where required.

18. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company’s objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern so that it can complete its lead assay commercialization efforts and receive the required regulatory approvals to sell and market its products and provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The capital structure of the Company consists of shareholders' equity. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are exposed to credit risk. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is small because the counterparties are highly rated Canadian banks. The Company's objective is to minimize credit risk by investing in highly liquid instruments with highly rated counterparties.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk as the Company invests cash and cash equivalents at floating rates of interest in highly liquid instruments. Fluctuations in interest rates would not significantly impact interest income due to the short term nature of the Company's investments.

c) Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risk due to its purchases in US dollars. A 1% change in the foreign exchange rate would result in a change of approximately $4,000 in the reported profit and loss.

d) Fair Value Risk

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivables, due from related party, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. At June 30, 2013 the Company had a working capital surplus of $2,698,000 and at September 30, 2012 the Company had a working capital surplus of $3,190,000. The Company's liabilities consist of accounts payables and accrued liabilities which are due within one year of the balance sheet date. The Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its current obligations as they come due. The continuation of the Company's research, development and commercialization activities is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate product or service revenues or to finance its operations through further equity and or debt financings.