



SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nine Months Ended January 31, 2016

(Unaudited and Prepared by Management)

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

NOTICE OF NO AUDIT REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

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

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

"John Ryan"

John Ryan
President and Chief Executive Officer

March 31, 2016

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Financial Position

	<i>Notes</i>	As at January 31 2016	As at April 30 2015
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current			
Cash		546	586
HST receivable	3	5,213	4,235
Other receivable	3	1,017	3,051
Security deposit	5	17,718	32,718
Marketable securities	4	8,221	10,795
Prepaid expenses	5	7,196	2,404
		39,911	53,789
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	1,534,775	1,129,550
Property and equipment, net	8	136,122	147,633
Total Assets		1,710,808	1,330,972
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	263,023	171,848
Short-term note payable	10	112,105	-
Due to director	11, 13	252,937	374,429
		628,065	546,277
Long-term note payable	10	207,268	-
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	12(b)	9,316,377	9,106,377
Warrants	12(c)	5,225	6,028
Contributed surplus	12(d)(e)	3,218,023	3,211,995
Deficit		(11,664,150)	(11,539,705)
Total Shareholders' Equity		875,475	784,695
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		1,710,808	1,330,972
Nature of operations and going concern	1		

Approved by the Board on March 31, 2016

Signed: "John A. Ryan"

Signed: "Marc Askenasi"

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital \$	Warrants \$	Contributed Surplus \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance, April 30, 2015	9,106,377	6,028	3,211,995	(11,539,704)	784,696
Shares issued for mining property	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Fair value of warrants issued for mining	-	5,225	-	-	5,225
Shares issued for debt	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Warrants expired	-	(6,028)	6,028	-	-
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(124,446)	(124,446)
Balance, January 31, 2016	9,316,377	5,225	3,218,023	(11,664,150)	875,475
Balance, April 30, 2014	9,106,377	298,011	2,920,012	(11,444,464)	879,936
Warrants expired	-	(206,848)	206,848	-	-
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(65,563)	(65,563)
Balance, January 31, 2015	9,106,377	91,163	3,126,860	(11,510,027)	814,373

The Company did not have any Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/Loss during the year.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 31 2016	January 31 2015	January 31 2016	January 31 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
Management fee	9,000	4,500	27,000	18,000
Amortization	3,837	4,602	11,511	13,806
Exploration expenses (Note 7)	9,010	-	44,106	1,575
Professional fees	5,250	9,000	15,750	22,500
Filing fees	750	117	5,349	2,760
Office and general	827	51	934	1,694
Investor and shareholder relations	1,075	2,981	2,566	4,611
Interest expense	6,756	-	11,562	-
Property expenses	1,400	1,130	4,555	3,453
Travel	110	1,303	154	1,367
	38,015	23,684	123,487	69,766
Net operating loss before other income	38,015	23,684	123,487	69,766
Rental income	(850)	(1,900)	(5,175)	(10,125)
Marketable securities - fair value adjustment	3,490	382	6,134	5,922
Net loss and comprehensive loss	40,655	22,166	124,446	65,563
Net loss per share	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001
Weighted average outstanding shares	53,733,513	49,716,122	51,069,021	49,716,122

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Cash Flow

	Nine Months Ended	
	January 31	January 31
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(124,446)	(65,563)
Add back / Deduct non cash expenses		
Amortization	11,511	13,806
Marketable securities - fair value adjustment	6,134	5,922
Total Non Cash Expenses	17,645	19,728
Changes in non-cash balances		
GST/HST receivable and other receivable	1,056	34,534
Security deposit	15,000	-
Prepaid expenses	(4,792)	1,487
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	97,616	46,278
Changes in Operating Activities	108,880	82,299
Total cash generated from (used in) used in Operating Activities	2,079	36,464
Investing activities		
Purchase of mining property	(400,000)	-
Total cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(400,000)	-
Financing activities		
Issuance of a note payable	365,000	-
Repayment of a note payable	(45,627)	-
Shares for debt	200,000	-
Advance from director	(121,492)	(38,500)
Total cash (used in) provided by financing activities	397,881	(38,500)
(Decrease) increase in cash	(40)	(2,036)
Cash at the beginning of the year	586	2,399
Cash at the end of the year	546	363

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Spruce Ridge Resources Ltd. (“**Spruce**” or the “**Company**”) is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV-SHL) and operating under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company is an exploration-stage company that is in the process of exploring its mineral properties located in Canada and has not yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company’s registered head office is located at 7735 Leslie Road West, Puslinch, Ontario, N0B 2J0.

These interim financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future, which is at least, but not limited to, one year from April 30, 2015. At January 31, 2016, the Company has not generated any revenues from operations, has an accumulated deficit of \$11,664,150 (April 30, 2015 - \$11,539,705) and has working capital deficiency of \$588,154 (April 30, 2015 - working capital deficiency \$492,488). The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient funds and continue to obtain sufficient capital from investors to meet its current and future obligations. The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of exploration and development. As a result of these risks, there is significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the going concern assumption. There is no assurance that the Company’s funding initiatives will continue to be successful and these interim financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statements of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material. The Company will have to raise additional funds to advance its exploration and development efforts and, while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the IASB (“International Accounting Standards Board”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 - Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies followed in these interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the audited annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2015 (“Fiscal 2015”).

The policies applied in these interim financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2016, the date the Audit Committee approved the statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS after this date could result in changes to the financial statements for the period ended January 31, 2015.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and contingent 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. Significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include exploration and evaluation assets, share-based payments, allocation of financing proceeds, and income taxes. Differences may be material.

The Company operates in one segment defined as the cash generating unit (“CGU”) which is North America. These interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2016.

Basis of presentation

The interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. The comparative figures presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

Basis of measurement

These interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments to fair value.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency, as determined by management, of Spruce Ridge is the Canadian dollar. For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position are reported in Canadian dollars.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end exchange rates are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Financial instruments

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

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

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

- a) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"): A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also included in this category unless they are designated as hedges. Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss within other gains and losses in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the reporting date, which is classified as non-current.

- b) 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 recognized initially 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. Available-for-sale investments are classified as non-current, unless the investment matures within twelve months, or management expects to dispose of them within twelve months. When an available-for-sale investment is sold or impaired, the accumulated gains or losses are moved from accumulated other comprehensive loss to the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss and are included in other gains and losses.
- c) Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.
- d) Other financial liabilities: Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest and any transaction costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

<u>Financial assets:</u>	<u>Classification:</u>
Cash	FVTPL
GST/HST receivable, other receivable	Loans and receivables
Investment in securities	FVTPL
Security deposit	Loans and receivables

<u>Financial liabilities</u>	<u>Classification:</u>
Bank overdraft	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Notes payable	Other financial liabilities
Due to director	Other financial liabilities

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, cash held in a financial institution or investments having a maturity of ninety days or less at acquisition, that are readily convertible to the contracted amounts of cash. Cash and equivalents are classified as FVTPL and measured at fair value.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss, as follows:

- Financial assets carried at amortized cost: The loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.
- Available-for-sale financial assets: The impairment loss is the difference between the original cost of the asset and its fair value at the measurement date, less any impairment losses previously recognized in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss. This amount represents the cumulative loss in accumulated other comprehensive loss that is reclassified to net loss.
- Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity instruments are not reversed.

Property and Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is provided using the declining balance method using the following rate:

Buildings	10%
Exploration equipment	20%
Office equipment	20%
Trucks	30%

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property and equipment and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Notes to the Interim Financial Statements
As at January 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets

Acquisition costs related to exploration properties are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets at fair value at the time the legal right to explore the property has been acquired. The acquisition costs are written off when an exploration and evaluation asset is disposed of through sale or abandonment.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred on exploration properties are expensed until such time that a future economic benefit is more likely to be realized than not by the establishment of ore resources. Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred subsequent to the establishment of commercially viable and technically feasible gold resources on a property are capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset. Exploration and evaluation assets are not depreciated until the properties are in commercial production.

Farm-out

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral property interest, as consideration, for an agreement by transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral property interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. 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.

The Company has no material provisions at January 31, 2016 and April 30, 2015.

Decommissioning or restoration provision

The Company records the fair value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation, and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The estimated fair value of a liability, and corresponding increase in the related property, is reported in the year in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The fair value is the amount at which that liability could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation transaction and, in the absence of observable market transactions, is determined as the present value of expected cash flows. The Company subsequently allocates the cost to expense using a systematic and rational method over its useful life, and records the accretion of the liability as a charge to the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

As the Company has not commenced construction and development of any mining operations, it does not have any provisions for decommissioning or restoration costs.

Impairment of non-financial asset

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

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

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

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

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Flow-through shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of flow-through share agreements, the Company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the tax deductions associated with these qualifying expenditures to the flow-through subscribers at an agreed upon date.

Flow-through shares are reported at issue price. If the flow-through shares are issued at a premium to the market price of non-flow through or hard dollar shares at the date of announcement, such premium or excess proceeds is reported as a liability on the Statements of financial position. The subsequent renunciation of such qualifying expenditures incurred by the Company in favor of the flow-through subscribers is reported as a reduction in the 'deferred premium on flow-through shares' liability on the Statements of Financial Position and a corresponding reduction in deferred tax expense on the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

Share based compensation transactions

Stock options

The fair value of stock options granted to directors, officers, and employees is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model using assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yields, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares, expected forfeitures and expected life of the options. The fair value of this share-based payment is recognized as a charge to the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity on the Statements of Financial Position.

The fair value of stock options, subject to a vesting schedule, is recognized using the accelerated method and is measured using Black Scholes and assumptions at the time of vesting. The applicable fair values of any stock options which are exercised are transferred from contributed surplus to capital stock. Management is required to estimate forfeitures, and revise its estimates of the number of stock options expected to vest each period. The impact of any revisions to management's estimate on forfeitures, if any, is recognized during the period.

Share-based payments to non-employees

Share-based payments granted to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received. In the event the Company cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of goods or services received, the transaction is recorded at the estimated value of the underlying equity instrument, measured at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. Management is required to estimate forfeitures, and revise its estimates of the number of stock options expected to vest each period. The impact of any revisions to management's estimate on forfeitures, if any, is recognized during the period.

Loss per common share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, including contingently issuable shares which are included when the conditions necessary for the issuance have been met. Diluted earnings per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable common shares from the assumed exercise of common share purchase options and warrants, if dilutive. In periods where the Company reports a loss, the effect of potential issuance of shares under options and warrants would be anti-dilutive and therefore basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

Segment disclosures

The Company operates in North America in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for timing differences between the tax and accounting basis of assets and liabilities, and for the recognition of accumulated capital and non-capital losses, which in the opinion of management, are more likely than not to be realized before expiry.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the period when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability is expected to be settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are disclosed as non-current. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities resulting from a change in enacted tax rates is included in income in the year in which the change is enacted or substantively enacted.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition

Rental income from property and/or equipment is allocated to income, when collection is reasonably assured, on the first date of rental and monthly thereafter until termination. Income from the option of exploration properties is recognized when received. Investment income from marketable securities is recognized when received.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in equity (net assets) of the Company during a reporting period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes to equity during a year except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Comprehensive income is comprised of net income for the period and other comprehensive income. This standard requires certain gains and losses that would otherwise be recorded as part of net earnings to be presented in "other comprehensive income" until it is considered appropriate to recognize into net earnings.

The Company had no comprehensive income or loss transactions, other than its net loss, presented in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss, nor has the Company accumulated other comprehensive income during the periods that have been presented.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity. Parties are also considered related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between said parties. Such transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Significant judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Many of the amounts included in the Interim Financial Statements require management to make judgments and/or estimates. These judgments and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances. Actual results may differ from the amounts included in the Audited Financial Statements. Areas of significant judgment and estimates affecting the amounts recognized in the unaudited condensed interim financial statements include:

a) Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that costs incurred will be recovered through successful exploration and development or sale of the asset under review. Furthermore, the assessment as to whether economically recoverable reserves exist is itself an estimation process. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the period when the new information becomes available. The carrying value of these assets is detailed in Note 6.

b) Valuation of share-based payments

The Company records all share based payments and warrants using the fair value method. The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of stock options, warrants and broker warrants. The main factor affecting the estimates of the fair value of stock options, warrants, broker warrants and compensation options is the stock price expected volatility used. The Company currently estimates the expected volatility of its common shares based on comparable information derived from the trading history of guideline public companies which are in a similar situation to the Company taking into consideration the expected life of the options.

c) The estimated useful lives and residual values of equipment and the measurement of depreciation expense

Management estimates the useful lives of equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for depreciation of equipment for any period are affected by these estimated useful lives. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's equipment in the future.

Leased assets

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset have been transferred to the Company (a "finance lease"), the asset is treated as if it had been purchased outright. The amount initially recognized as an asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding lease commitment is shown as a liability. Lease payments are analyzed between capital and interest.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

The interest element is charged to the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the lease liability. The capital element reduces the balance owed to the lessor.

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to the Company (an "operating lease"), the total rentals payable under the lease are charged to the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognized as a reduction of the rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Future Accounting Changes

The following has not yet been adopted and is being evaluated to determine its impact on the Company.

- (i) IFRS 9 – Financial instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this pronouncement.
- (ii) IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements ("IFRS 11") was amended in May 2014 to require business combination accounting to be applied to acquisitions of interests in a joint operation that constitute a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this pronouncement.
- (ii) IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

3. Accounts Receivable

The Company's receivables arise from two main sources: Harmonized Sales Tax ("HST") receivable due from Canadian government taxation authorities and trade accounts receivable. These are broken down as follows:

	January 31, 2016	April 30, 2015
	\$	\$
HST receivable	5,213	4,235
Accounts receivable	<u>1,017</u>	<u>3,051</u>
Total	<u>6,230</u>	<u>7,286</u>

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Notes to the Interim Financial Statements
As at January 31, 2016

4. Marketable securities

At January 31, 2016 and April 30, 2015, the Company held marketable securities as follows:

January 31, 2016	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value
Cash			\$79
Cerro Grande Mining Corp	26,150	\$20,593	261
Delta Uranium	400,000	19,000	-
Firstgold Corp	260,000	72,650	-
Poet	2,120	1,908	2,035
Sage Gold	91,520	3,559	3,661
Americas Silver Corporation	33,600	63,763	2,184
		\$181,473	\$8,221

April 30, 2015	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value
Cash	-	-	\$79
Cerro Grande Mining Corp	26,150	20,593	1,046
Delta Uranium	400,000	19,000	-
Firstgold Corp	260,000	72,650	-
Poet Technologies	2,120	1,908	3,286
Americas Silver Corporation	33,600	63,763	6,384
		\$177,914	\$10,795

5. Prepaid expenses and security deposits

The prepaid expenses and security deposit for the Company are as follows:

	January 31, 2016 \$	April 30, 2015 \$
Prepaid expenses	7,196	2,404
Security deposit	17,718	32,718

6. Exploration and evaluation assets

As at January 31, 2016	Acquisition costs			Closing January 31, 2016 \$
	Opening May 1, 2015 \$	Additions (Write downs) \$	Adjustment \$	
Nora Lake	7,500	-	-	7,500
Viking/Kramer	1,055,000	-	-	1,055,000
Great Burnt Copper/Gold	-	405,225	-	405,225
Metals Creek	67,050	-	-	67,050
	1,129,550	405,225	-	1,534,775

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6. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

As at April 30, 2015	Acquisition costs			Closing April 30, 2015 \$
	Opening May 1, 2014 \$	Additions (Write downs) \$	Adjustment \$	
	Nora Lake	7,500	-	
Viking/Kramer	705,000	-		1,055,000
Metals Creek	67,050	-		67,050
	1,129,550	-		1,129,550

(a) Crooked Green Property, Pifher Township, Ontario

1% net smelter - The company sold its interest in mining claim units in Pifher Township in 1999 but retained a royalty equal to 1% of the net smelter returns should the property commence commercial production. As at January 31, 2016, commercial production had not commenced.

(b) Nora Lake Property, Ontario

On May 18, 2005, the Company acquired an option to purchase an eighty nine percent (89%) interest in the Nora Lake area, Ontario for consideration of:

- i) 50,000 shares (issued)
- ii) 50,000 shares on the first anniversary (issued)

(c) Metals Creek Property, Western Newfoundland

On October 8, 2010 the Company acquired an option from Metals Creek Resources Corp. to acquire 100% interest in claim units which are contiguous with the Kramer property and which covers the southern strike extent of Northern Abitibi's Thor Zone. To earn 100% interest, the Company will issue 250,000 common shares with 125,000 shares (issued) to be issued on signing of the agreement and an additional 125,000 shares one year later (issued) and incur \$25,000 of exploration expenditures over five years. Metals Creek will retain a 2% NSR on any precious metals and a 100 % interest in the base metal potential.

(d) Viking Gold Property, Western Newfoundland

On October 17, 2012 the Company acquired an undivided 100% interest in the Viking Gold Project ("Viking") in Western Newfoundland from Northern Abitibi Mining Corp. ("Northern Abitibi").

The Company:

- (a) paid \$50,000 and issued 5,000,000 common shares (Shares issued at a value of \$0.12 per share) of the capital stock of the Company (with applicable resale restrictions);
- (b) paid \$50,000;
- (c) Issued 5,000,000 common shares of the capital stock of the Company at a value of \$0.05 per common share and paid \$50,000 and issued 1,000,000 common shares at a value of \$0.05 per share representing 50% of final cash payment.

(e) Great Burnt Copper/Gold Property, Central Newfoundland

On September 4, 2015 the Company acquired an undivided 100% interest in the Great Burnt Copper/Gold Property in Central Newfoundland from Pavey Ark Minerals Inc.

The Company:

- (a) paid \$25,000 and issued 200,000 common shares (Shares issued at a value of \$0.05 per share) of the capital stock of the Company (with applicable resale restrictions) and issued 300,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.10 per common share for a period of five years from the date of issue. The Warrants are subject to the right of the Company to accelerate the exercise period. If after four months and one day from the issuance of the Warrants, common shares of the Company trade at or above CDN \$0.15 for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, the

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
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7. Exploration expenses (Continued)

Company may notify the warrant holder to exercise the Warrants at a date no later than 30 calendar days after this notification date or forfeit any unexercised warrants at that time;

- (b) Balance of \$365,000 as a non-convertible loan with principal and interest at 8% (annually) amortized over 36 months.

A summary of exploration expenditures incurred for the period ended January 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Viking	Great Burnt	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Field Expenses	-	11,420	11,420
Geo's	2,500	7,009	9,509
Assays	-	5,941	5,941
Mining lease payment	-	17,235	17,235
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>41,605</u>	<u>44,105</u>

8. Property and equipment

Cost	Office					Total
	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Equipment	Trucks	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, April 30, 2015	40,000	159,000	224,956	9,200	10,000	443,156
Balance, January 31, 2016	40,000	159,000	224,956	9,200	10,000	443,156
Accumulated amortization						
Balance, April 30, 2015	-	95,141	184,959	7,463	7,961	295,524
Amortization	-	4,791	6,000	261	458	11,510
Balance, January 31, 2016	-	99,932	190,959	7,724	8,419	307,034
Net book value						
As at April 30, 2015	40,000	63,859	39,997	1,737	2,040	147,633
Balance, January 31, 2016	40,000	59,068	33,997	1,476	1,581	136,122

9. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Payables and accrued liabilities for the Company are as follows:

	January 31, 2016	April 30, 2015
	\$	\$
Trade payables	177,413	111,618
Due to related parties (Note 12)	252,937	374,429
Accrued liabilities	<u>85,745</u>	<u>60,230</u>
Total	<u>516,095</u>	<u>546,277</u>

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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

10. Note Payable

As part of the acquisition of the Great Burnt Copper/Gold property on September 4, 2015, the Company assumed a debt of \$365,000 as a non-convertible loan, with principal and interest at 8% (annually) amortized over 36 months. The loan requires monthly debt service payments of \$11,437.77, including interest, and matures on July 15, 2018.

	\$
Note payable	365,000
Payments to date	<u>45,627</u>
Balance owing	<u>319,373</u>
Current portion	112,105
Long term portion	<u>207,268</u>
	<u>319,373</u>

11. Due to Director

The amount due to director is non-interest bearing and has no set terms of repayment

12. Equity Capital and Reserve

(a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value

(b) Issued and outstanding – Common Shares

	Shares	\$ Value
Balance, as at April 30, 2015	49,716,122	9,106,377
Shares issued - Great Burnt property	200,000	10,000
Shares for debt	4,000,000	200,000
Balance, as at January 31, 2016	53,916,122	9,316,377

On October 28, 2015 the TSX Venture Exchange accepted the Company's proposal to issue 4,000,000 common shares to the President and CEO, at a deemed price of \$0.05 per share to settle outstanding debt of \$200,000.

(c) Warrants

Details of warrants outstanding are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, as at April 30, 2015	166,666	\$0.26
Expired	(166,666)	
Warrants issued - Great Burnt property	300,000	\$0.10
Balance, as at January 31, 2016	300,000	\$0.10

Number of warrants	Fair value at grant date	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
300,000	\$5,225	\$0.10	September 5, 2020
300,000	\$5,225		

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
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12. Equity Capital and Reserve (Continued)

(d) Stock Options

A summary of the status of outstanding stock options as of January 31, 2016 is presented below.

	Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, April 30, 2015	1,650,000	\$0.23
Expired	(350,000)	-
Balance, as at January 31, 2016	1,300,000	\$0.20

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as at January 31, 2016

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Black- Scholes Value	Expiry Date
1,300,000	\$0.20	1.6	\$216,256	November 16, 2017
1,300,000			\$216,256	

The fair values of the warrants and stock options were estimated on the issuance date using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions:

Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected annual volatility	82% to 108%
Risk-free interest rate	0.98% to 1.13%
Expected average life	2 and 5 years

(e) Contributed Surplus

Balance, April 30, 2015	\$3,211,995
Expired warrants	6,028
Balance, as at January 31, 2016	\$3,218,023

13. Related Party Transactions

No director fees have been paid to directors.

As at January 31, 2016, \$27,000 (2015 - \$18,000) was accrued and or charged to a company controlled by the President of the Company for management and accounting services, with \$33,900 (2014 - \$33,900) remaining in accounts payable and \$63,000 (2015 - \$36,000) remaining in accrued expenses as at January 31, 2016.

The amount due to director as at January 31, 2016 is \$252,937 (2015 - \$359,989). The loan is non-interest bearing and has no set terms of repayment.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

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As at January 31, 2016

14. Capital and Financial Risk Management

The Company manages capital, based on its cash and equivalents and ongoing working capital, with an objective of safeguarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, maximizing the funds invested into exploration and development activities, exploring and developing gold resources, and considering additional financings which minimize shareholder dilution. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended January 31, 2016.

The Company's capital structure reflects a company focused on mineral exploration and financing both internal and external growth opportunities. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risk which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not adequately mitigate.

The Company manages capital in proportion to risk and manages the exploration and evaluation assets and capital structure based on economic conditions and prevailing gold commodity pricing and trends. The Company relies on equity financings to maintain adequate liquidity to support its ongoing exploration and development activities and ongoing working capital commitments.

Fair Value

The carrying values for primary financial instruments, including cash, HST receivable, other receivables, marketable securities and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair values due to their short-term maturities. The Company's exposure to potential loss from financial instruments relates primarily to its cash held with Canadian financial institutions.

The fair value of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at their fair value, is measured within a 'fair value hierarchy' which has the following levels:

- i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ii) Level 2: valuation techniques using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- iii) Level 3: valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's cash and marketable securities are considered Level 1.

There have been no major or significant changes that have had an impact on the overall risk assessment of the Company during the year. The objectives and strategy for the exploration and evaluation asset portfolio remains unchanged.

The Company's exploration and development activities expose it to the following financial risks:

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 exposure to credit risk is concentrated in two specific areas: the credit risk on operating balances including receivables, primarily comprised of HST recoverable, and Cash and equivalents held with Canadian financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying values of these financial assets.

The aggregate gross credit risk exposure at January 31, 2016 was \$6,776 (April 30, 2015 - \$7,872), and was comprised of \$6,230 (April 30, 2015 - \$7,286) in receivables and \$546 (April 30, 2015 - \$586) in Cash and equivalents held with Canadian financial institutions with a "AA" credit rating.

Property risk

The Company's significant projects are the Kramer, Viking (acquired from Northern Abitibi Mining Corp.) and Deer Lake properties in Newfoundland, Nora Lake in Ontario, and 50% joint venture with US Silver and Gold Inc. in Montana. Unless the Company acquires or develops additional significant properties, the Company will be solely dependent upon these properties. If no additional mineral resource properties are acquired by the Company, any adverse development affecting these properties may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates and liquidity. A discussion of the Company's primary market risk exposures, and how those exposures are currently managed, follows:

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

As at January 31, 2016

14. Capital and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

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's financial assets and liabilities and operating costs are principally denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company has historically had insignificant operations in United States ("US") dollars. The Company has no US dollar hedging program due to its minimal exposure to financial gain or loss as a result of foreign exchange movements against the Canadian dollar.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity prices, and in particular gold spot prices, fluctuate and are affected by factors outside of the Company's control. The current and expected future spot prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mineral exploration companies and may impact the Company's ability to raise equity financing for its ongoing working capital requirements.

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 interest rate risk is minimal as there are no outstanding loans or interest-bearing debts. The Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other active interest rate management programs at this time.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure that there will be sufficient cash to meet all financial commitments and working capital obligations as they become due. To manage cash flow requirements, the Company maintains principally all its assets in cash and equivalents.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Company believes that movements of +10% / - 10% (FVTPL) in investments held for trading that are reasonably possible over the next twelve-month period will not have a significant impact on the Company. The Company believes that its cash position and short term investments provide adequate liquidity to meet all of the Company's near-term obligations.

15. Subsequent Event

On February 10, 2016 the Company announced it had entered into an option agreement with Anaconda Mining Inc., to sell the Viking and Kramer gold properties in Western Newfoundland.

Terms of the option and royalty agreements

The Viking Agreement: To earn 100% interest in Viking, Anaconda is required to make aggregate payments to Spruce Ridge of \$300,000 over a five-year term based on milestones to production including a final payment of \$175,000 upon commencement of commercial production. Anaconda can pay all fees at any time during the option period. In addition, the Company granted warrants to Spruce Ridge to purchase 350,000 common shares in the capital of Anaconda at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share, which expires in three years of the effective date of the agreement. Further, the Viking agreement provides for one-half of one percent (0.5%) Net Smelter Returns royalty ("NSR") to Spruce Ridge on the sale of gold from Viking.

The Kramer Agreement: To earn 100% interest in Kramer, Anaconda is required to make aggregate payments to Spruce Ridge of \$132,500 over a five-year term, beginning with an initial payment of \$12,500 on closing with increasing payments based on the anniversary of the effective date of the agreement. In addition, the Company issued 250,000 common shares in the capital of Anaconda with a four month plus a day holding period. Further, the Kramer agreement provides for a two percent (2%) NSR to Spruce Ridge on the sale of gold from Kramer. The NSR is capped at two and one-half million dollars (\$2,500,000), after which, the NSR will be reduced to one percent (1%). Anaconda is required to spend a total of \$750,000 in qualified exploration expenditures on Kramer during the option period.

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

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15. Subsequent Event (Continued)

On February 29, 2016 the Company announced a private placement of up to 20.0 million Units of common shares and warrants for gross proceeds of \$400,000. Each Unit consists of one common share at \$0.02 per common share and one full warrant to acquire one additional common share of the Company at \$0.10 per share for a period of five years from the date of closing.

The terms of the private placement are according to the TSX Venture Exchange discretionary waivers of five-cent minimum pricing requirement bulletin dated April 7, 2014, and are subject to exchange approval.