SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nine Months Ended January 31, 2021

(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 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
President and Chief Executive Officer

April 1, 2021

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Financial Position

	Notes	As at January 31 2021	As at April 30 2020
		$	$
Assets			
Current			
Cash		2,008,208	-
HST and other receivables	3	145,077	92,896
Note receivable	4	-	500,000
Security deposit	6	70,176	70,176
Marketable securities - short term	5	9,184,988	4,673,712
Prepaid expenses	6	6,440	15,004
		11,414,889	5,351,788
Marketable securities - long term	5	11,340,000	5,100,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	1,276,592	1,306,297
Property and equipment, net	9	101,816	87,077
Total Assets		24,133,297	11,845,162
Liabilities			
Current			
Bank indebtedness		-	45
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	123,095	353,811
Due to director	11, 13	-	32,746
		123,095	386,602
Long term liabilities			
Bank Loan	15	60,000	-
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	12(b)	14,225,415	10,747,522
Warrants	11(c)	1,037,221	1,634,707
Contributed surplus	11(d)(e)	3,327,778	3,287,709
Retained earnings (deficit)		5,359,788	(4,211,378)
Total Shareholders' Equity		23,950,202	11,458,560
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		24,133,297	11,845,162

Nature of operations and going concern 1

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Approved by the Board on April 1, 2021

Signed: "John A. Ryan"

Signed: "Marc Askenasi"

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Changes in Equity
January 31, 2021 and January 31, 2020

	Shares Issued	Share Capital $	Warrants $	Contributed Surplus $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance, April 30, 2020	113,158,622	10,747,522	1,634,707	3,287,709	(4,211,378)	11,458,560
Shares issued - warrants exercised	21,710,000	1,257,500	-	-	-	1,257,500
Black scholes on warrants exercised	-	644,361	(644,361)	-	-	-
Broker warrants exercised	50,000	2,500				2,500
Black scholes on warrants exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants expired	-	-	(5,225)	5,225	-	-
Stock options exercised	1,900,000	95,000	-	-	-	95,000
Stock dividend Canada Nickel shares	-	-	-	-	(5,992,793)	(5,992,793)
Flow through private placement	11,546,142	1,616,460				1,616,460
Share issue costs	-	(85,828)				(85,828)
Black scholes on broker warrants issyed		(52,100)	52,100			
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	34,843	-	34,843
Income and comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	15,563,959	15,563,959
Balance, January 31, 2021	148,364,764	14,225,415	1,037,221	3,327,777	5,359,788	23,950,202
Balance, April 30, 2019	95,708,622	9,718,872	1,228,025	3,252,866	(12,825,242)	1,374,521
Shares issued property acquisition	3,000,000	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Black scholes warrants property acquisition	-	-	111,581	-	-	111,581
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	34,843	-	34,843
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(284,315)	(284,315)
Balance, January 31, 2020	98,708,622	9,838,872	1,339,606	3,287,709	(13,109,558)	1,356,630

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 31 2021	**January 31 2020**	**January 31 2021**	**January 31 2020**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Expenses				
Management fee	35,000	30,000	95,000	65,000
Amortization	1,420	1,735	4,260	5,204
Exploration expenses	399,325	-	589,577	77,700
Professional fees	11,318	73,860	33,041	85,860
Filing fees	250	-	9,482	11,323
Office and general	728	366	1,059	1,951
Investor and shareholder relations	46,236	1,754	90,283	6,033
Stock based compensation	-	-	34,843	34,843
Property expenses	566	2,320	5,885	7,901
	494,843	110,035	863,430	295,815
Net operating loss before other income	(494,843)	(110,035)	(863,430)	(295,815)
Gain on sale of marketable securities	-	-	49,099	-
Rental income	2,700	3,950	12,300	11,500
Marketable securities - fair value adjustment	3,213,802	-	16,365,990	-
Net income (loss) before income tax	2,721,659	(106,085)	15,563,959	(284,315)
			-	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	2,721,659	(106,085)	15,563,959	(284,315)
Net income (loss) per share	0.020	(0.001)	0.119	(0.003)
Weighted average outstanding shares	137,449,443	98,708,622	130,351,649	98,056,448

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

SPRUCE RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.
Statements of Cash Flow

For the nine months ended January 31,	2021	2020
	$	$
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the year	15,563,959	(284,315)
Add back / Deduct non cash expenses		
Amortization	4,260	5,204
Marketable securities - fair value adjusyment	(16,365,990)	-
Stock based compensation	34,843	34,843
Gain on sale of marketable securities	49,099	-
Total Non Cash (Income) Expenses	(16,277,788)	40,047
Changes in non-cash balances		
GST/HST and other receivables	(52,180)	54,311
Note receivable	-	-
Prepaid expenses	8,564	3,813
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(230,741)	205,369
Changes in Operating Activities	(274,357)	263,493
Total cash used in operating activities	(988,186)	19,225
Investing activities		
Net proceeds on sale of marketable securities	82,000	-
Fixed asset purchased	(19,000)	-
Purchase of mining property	29,705	(8,400)
Total cash provided (used) in investing activities	92,705	(8,400)
Financing activities		
Long term loan - CEBA	60,000	-
Cash from warrants exercised	1,355,000	-
Private placement - Flow through	1,616,460	-
Share issue costs	(85,827)	-
Advance from director	(32,746)	(34,257)
Total cash provided by financing activities	2,912,887	(34,257)
(Decrease) increase in cash	2,017,406	(23,432)
Cash (Indebtedness) at the beginning of period	(9,198)	24,157
Cash (Indebtedness) at the end of the period	2,008,208	725

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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 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, 2020. At January 31, 2021, the Company has not generated any revenues from operations, has retained earnings of $5,359,788 (April 30, 2020 - $4,211,378) and has working capital of $11,291,794 (April 30, 2020 - working capital $4,695,231). 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.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation and statement of compliance

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financials, including IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies followed in these unaudited interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2020.

The policies applied in these unaudited interim financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of April 1, 2021, the date the Audit Committee approved the statements.

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 financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 1, 2021

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value.

(c) Presentation and functional currency

The Company's presentation currency and functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

(d) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at statement of financial position date and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange in effect when the assets were acquired or obligations incurred.

Revenues and expenses are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss, except for differences arising on the translation of available for sale equity instruments that are recorded in other accumulated comprehensive income.

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

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Classification of Financial Assets

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and classified into one of the following specified categories: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortized cost using an effective interest rate method. Financial assets measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Financial assets recognized in the statements of financial position include cash, note receivable, marketable securities, security deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and investments in money market instruments in Canada with maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are measured at fair value.

Security deposit and other receivable is initially recognized at fair value and is subsequently measured at amortized cost using an effective interest rate method.

Investments reported at fair-value-through-profit-and-loss (FVTPL) are recorded at fair value with the difference between fair value and cost being recorded as unrealized gain or loss in value of investments on the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) *Classification of Financial Liabilities*

Financial liabilities are classified as either FVTPL or amortized cost. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) unless the change in fair value is attributable to changes in credit risk in which case the change is reported in other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities reported at amortized cost, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to director. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to director are initially recognized at fair value and classified as amortized cost, and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Measurement of Fair Value

All financial instruments that are measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, as described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities.

Level 1 - inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the comparable asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - one or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair values of the instruments

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss for the period are recognized immediately in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and reported on the Statements of Financial Position only if there is an enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts, and an intention to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Issuance of Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

A comparison of the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities before and after implementation of IFRS 9 is shown in the table below:

Financial assets	IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Other receivables	Amortized cost
Note receivable	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Security deposit	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities	IFRS 9
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Bank loan	Amortized cost
Due to director	Amortized cost

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

On initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price which includes the cash consideration and the fair market value of the shares issued for the acquisition of mineral properties and those directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within the provisions.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization based on the estimated useful life of the asset is calculated as follows:

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

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate.

(g) Leased assets

Effective May 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 - Leases (IFRS 16). IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 - Leases. The new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for a lessee. Instead, all leases are capitalized by recognizing the present value of lease payments and recognizing an asset and a financial liability representing an obligation to make future lease payments. The Company does not have any lease obligations.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration assets

Exploration expenditures relating to resource properties in which a legal right to explore has been obtained and an interest is retained are deferred and are carried as an asset until the results of the projects are known. If a project is unsuccessful or if exploration has ceased because continuation is not economically feasible, the cost of the property is written off. The fair value of resource properties acquired in exchange for the issuance of the Company's shares is determined by the trading price of the Company's shares on the date the shares are issued.

Option payments paid by the Company are capitalized against resource property costs when paid. Option payments received by the Company are deducted from resource property costs when received. No gain or loss on disposition of a partial interest is recorded until all carrying costs of the interest have been offset by proceeds of sale or option payments received or paid.

Evaluation assets

Evaluation expenditures relating to the evaluation of resource properties are capitalized until properties brought into production, at which time costs are amortized on a unit-of production basis over economically recoverable reserves, or abandoned or the interest is sold.

If a project is successful and production has occurred, the exploration expenditures and related deferred evaluation expenditures are first tested for impairment and reclassified to mine property and development, and then amortized by charges against income from future mining operations.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures, which are general in nature and cannot be associated with a specific group of mining claims, and general administrative expenses, are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

(i) General

Administrative, prospecting and general expenses are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

(j) 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 presented as a non-current item and 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 the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities resulting from a change in enacted or substantially enacted tax rates is included in income in the period in which the change is enacted or substantively enacted.

(k) 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. When the related expenditures are incurred, and the tax deductions renounced to the unit holders, the Company reverses the related premium liability on the Statements of Financial Position, and reduces the deferred tax expense on the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(l) Provisions

Rehabilitation provision

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities includes restoration, reclamation and revegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks. Additional environmental disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the year in which they occur.

The Company did not have a rehabilitation provision as at January 31, 2021 or April 30, 2020.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the Company is virtually certain that some or all of a provision will be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, such reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset. Provisions may be discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(m) Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are defined as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares and warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, stock options or warrants are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(n) Use of Estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

Rehabilitation provisions

Rehabilitation provisions are based on internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, are made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the recognized provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for

As at January 31, 2021 there were no rehabilitation provisions.

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 future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Title to mineral property interests

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

Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to value stock options. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Notes 8(c) and 8(e).

(o) Stock Based Payments

Where equity-settled stock options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the stock options at the date of grant is charged to the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)over the remaining vesting period. Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

When equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the stock based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management`s best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations. All equity-settled stock based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

The Company values stock options using the Black-Scholes model.

(p) Income Recognition

IFRS 15 introduced a single model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. This standard applies to all contracts with customers, with only some exceptions, including certain contracts accounted for under other IFRSs. The standard requires revenue to be recognized in a manner that depicts the provision of goods (or the completion of services) to a customer and at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring those goods or services. This is achieved by applying the following five steps: i) identify the contract with the customer; ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; iii) determine the transaction price; iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Income from the sale of mineral products, when they occur, are generally recorded on a gross basis when title passes to an external party. The Company recognizes income when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured. Title and risk of loss generally pass to the customer at the time of control of the product passes to the customer.

Interest income is accrued as earned.

(q) 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 period 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 in net earnings.

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

Loss per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The computation of diluted earnings per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. The dilutive effect of convertible securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the “if converted” method. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants and their equivalents is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method. The assumed conversion of outstanding common share options and warrants has an anti-dilutive impact in 2021 and 2020.

(r) Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset`s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed, to the extent of previously recorded losses, if the asset subsequently recovers.

Non-financial assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Indications of impairment such as significant decrease in its market price, evidence of obsolescence and physical damage, carrying amount of the net assets is more than its market capitalization, or significant adverse change in use.

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the greater of value in use and fair value less disposal costs, the asset is written down accordingly. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down and the impairment loss is recognized in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the smallest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount and is recognized in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognized for the asset.

3. Accounts Receivable

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

	31-Jan-21 $	30-Apr-20 $
HST	145,077	76,693
Other receivable	-	16,203
Total	145,077	92,896

4. Note Receivable

The Company's note receivable due from Noble Mineral Exploration Ltd. is from the sale of the Crawford nickel property to Canada Nickel Company. Subsequent to year end the note receivable has been received.

	31-Jul-20 $	30-Apr-20 $
Note Receivable	-	500,000

5. Marketable securities

At January 31, 2021 and April 30, 2020, the Company held marketable securities as follows:

31-Jan-21	**Number of Shares**	**Cost**	**Short Term FV Adjustment**	**Long Term FV Adjustment**	**Fair Value**
Cash					$154
Canada Nickel Company	3,000,000	750,000	6,060,000		6,810,000
Canada Nickel Company	4,500,000	1,125,000	-	10,215,000	11,340,000
Canada Nickel Company	600,000	264,000	1,098,000	-	1,362,000
Noble Mineral Exploration	10,000,000	800,000	200,000	-	1,000,000
Magna Terra Minerals Inc.	76,126	25,000	(12.820)	-	12,180
Cerro Grande Mining Corp.	26,150	20,593	(19,939)	-	654
		2,984,593	7,325,241	10,215,000	**$20,524,988**

30-Apr-20	Number of Shares	Cost	FV Adjustment	FV Adjustment	Fair Value
Cash	-	-		-	$23
Canada Nickel Company	4,000,000	1,000,000	2,400,000		3,400,000
Canada Nickel Company	6,000,000	1,500,000	-	3,600,000	5,100,000
Canada Nickel Company	674,774	296,901	276,657	-	573,558
Noble Mineral Exploration	10,000,000	800,000	(100,000)	-	700,000
Cerro Grande Mining Corp.	26,150	20,593		-	131
		3,617,494	2,576,657	3,600,000	**9,773,712**

5. Marketable securities (Continued)

On September 10, 2020 Spruce Ridge distributed a dividend-in-kind (the "**Dividend**") of 2,500,000 common shares of Canada Nickel Company Inc. (TSXV: CNC) ("**CNC Shares**") held by Spruce Ridge. Spruce Ridge now owns 8,100,000 shares of CNC.

6. Prepaid expenses and security deposits

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

	31-Jan-21 $	30-Apr-20 $
Security deposit	70,176	70,176
Prepaid expenses	6,440	15,004

7. Exploration and evaluation assets

As at January 31, 2021		Acquisition costs		
	Opening May 1, 2020 $	Additions (Write downs) $	Adjustment $	Closing January 31, 2021 $
Nora Lake	7,500	-	-	7,500
Viking/Kramer	922,500	-	(50,000)	872,500
Great Burnt Copper / Gold	376,297	20,295	-	396,592
	1,306,297	20,295	(50,000)	1,276,592

As at April 30, 2019		Acquisition costs		
	Opening May 1, 2019 $	Additions (Write downs) $	Adjustment $	Closing April 30, 2020 $
Nora Lake	7,500	-	-	7,500
Viking/Kramer	922,500	-	*	922,500
Great Burnt Copper / Gold	367,897	8,400	-	376,297
Crawford property	332,709	318,745	(651,454)	-
	1,630,606	302,744	(651,454)	1,306,297

(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, 2021, 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) Viking/Kramer Gold Property, Western Newfoundland

On September 8, 2020 the company entered into an Amended Option Agreements (the "Agreements") with Magna Terra Minerals Inc. ("Magna Terra") for both the Viking and Kramer Properties ("Viking", "Kramer" or the "Properties") situated near the communities of Pollard's Point and Sop's Arm in White Bay, Newfoundland. The original Option Agreements for the Properties

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

were entered into on February 5, 2016 between Spruce Ridge and Anaconda Mining Inc. ("Anaconda") (See Spruce Ridge News Release dated February 10, 2016). On December 5, 2019 Anaconda assigned its interest in and to the Agreements to a wholly owned subsidiary company – 2647102 Ontario Inc. On August 12, 2020, Magna Terra completed the acquisition of 2647102 Ontario Inc. from Anaconda, and thus took over ownership of the Agreements.

Option Details

Magna Terra can earn a 100% interest in the Viking and Kramer Projects by paying Spruce Ridge a total of $300,000 over 4 payment periods ending February 15, 2023. At Magna Terra's election up to half (50%) of the payments can be made via the issuance of Common Share Units (the "Units"). Pricing of the units will be calculated using the 20 day volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of Magna Terra's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange immediately prior to the payment date. Each Unit will consist of one Common Share and ½ Common Share Purchase Warrant. Each whole warrant will be exercisable at a 50% premium to the Common Share VWAP, for a period of 2 years from the payment date. The warrant exercise price will not be less than the market price of the common shares at the time of issuance. The maximum number of Units issuable by Magna Terra is 740,742. Further, Spruce Ridge is entitled to a 0.5% uncapped NSR on all minerals sales from the Viking Property, and a 2.0% NSR on all mineral sales from the Kramer Property, which is capped at $2,500,000, after which the NSR will be reduced to 1.0%. The TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing the documentation relating to the amended option agreement September 25, 2020.

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

On September 4, 2015 the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100%-undivided interest in the Great Burnt Copper/Gold Property in Central Newfoundland from Pavey Ark Minerals Inc. for $390,000 and 200,000 common shares and 300,000 warrants. To acquire the 100%-undivided interest the Company is required to,

i) Make cash payments of $25,000 (paid);
ii) Issue 200,000 common shares (issued);
iii) Issue 300,000 purchase warrants (issued);
i)
   a. 13 monthly principal and interest (8% annual interest) payments of $11,437.77 (13 payments made);
   b. 23 monthly principal and interest (8% annual interest) payments of $8,663.68 (23 payments made);
   - During the 2017 fiscal year, the Company allocated refundable government deposits in the amount of $58,971 to Pavey Ark. These amounts were refunded directly to Pavey Ark during the 2017 fiscal year;
   - As a result of these amounts refunded, the terms of the commitment were revised from the originally agreed to 36 monthly payments of $11,437.77. The terms of the agreement were revised reducing the monthly payment amount to $8,663.68, with no changes to the number of payments.

The Company now owns 100% of the property as all payments have been made.

(e) Crawford VMS, Nickel property, Northern Ontario

On February 19, 2020 the Company entered into an agreement (the "Termination Agreement") with Noble Mineral Exploration Inc. ("Noble") and Canada Nickel Company Inc. ("Canada Nickel") to terminate the option and joint venture agreement dated May 4, 2018 (the "Crawford JV Agreement") between the Company and Noble. The Crawford JV Agreement is subject to an amendment between the Company and certain private investors (the "Investors") dated September 9, 2018 (the "Investor Agreement").

In conjunction with the entering of the Termination Agreement, the Company has also entered into an agreement with Investors to terminate the Investor Agreement (the "Investors Termination Agreement").

<u>The Crawford JV Agreement</u>
Under the Crawford JV Agreement, as amended by the Investor Agreement, Spruce has the right, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, to earn up to a 75% undivided interest in the Crawford project and the Investors have the right to earn up to a 37.5% undivided interest in the Crawford project (with Spruce retaining a 37.5% undivided interest therein).

<u>The Termination Agreement and Investors Termination Agreement</u>
Pursuant to the Termination Agreement, Noble, Canada Nickel and the Company have agreed to terminate the Crawford JV Agreement on the following terms (the "Termination Agreement Terms"):

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

- Noble issued $1,000,000 promissory note to Spruce Ridge and 10,000,000 units of Noble to Spruce Ridge. Each Noble unit is comprised of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable for three years from the date of issuance at a price of $0.15 per common share of Noble;
- Canada Nickel issued 20,000,000 common shares of Canada Nickel to Spruce Ridge for a deemed aggregate value of $5,000,000;
- Spruce Ridge issued 2,000,000 common shares of Spruce Ridge to Noble for a deemed aggregate value of $130,000; and
- Noble entered into an agreement with Spruce Ridge regarding the transfer of the ownership of the mineral claims and the various patented properties (the "Crawford VMS Assets") on an as-is where-is basis pursuant to an agreement providing that Noble has the right to acquire up to a 25% interest in the Crawford VMS Assets, exercisable at any time by making a payment to Spruce Ridge in the amount of the *pro rata* costs of exploration expenditures incurred by Spruce Ridge on the Crawford VMS Assets and, for greater certainty, also providing Spruce Ridge with the right to exchange and substitute other potential VMS properties (being patented properties or mineral claims) held by Noble within Crawford Township with properties of the same size from the Crawford VMS Assets on the same terms as provided in the Crawford JV Agreement.

Pursuant to the Investors Termination Agreement, the Company and the Investors have terrminated the Investor Agreement on the following terms (the "Investors Termination Agreement Terms"):

- Spruce Ridge transferred 10,000,000 common shares in the capital of Canada Nickel received under the Termination Agreement to the Investors for a deemed aggregate value of $2,500,000; and
- Spruce Ridge issued 10,000,000 Spruce Ridge Units to the Investors for a deemed aggregate value of $650,000. Each Spruce Ridge unit is comprised of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable for three years from the date of issuance at a price of $0.10 per common share of Spruce Ridge.

The Company has recorded a gain on sale of the Crawford Nickel property of $2,566,676.

8. Exploration expenses

A summary of exploration expenditures incurred for the period ended January 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Great Burnt
	$
Field Expenses	122,635
Geo's	37,572
Drilling	385,810
Wages	39,888
Assays	3,672
	589,577

9. Property and equipment

Cost	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Equipment**	**Office Equipment**	**Trucks**	**Total**
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, April 30, 2020	**40,000**	**159,000**	**216,756**	**9,200**	**10,000**	**434,956**
Addition	**-**	**19,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19.000**
Balance, January 31, 2021	**40,000**	**178,000**	**216,756**	**9,200**	**10,000**	**453,956**
Accumulated amortization						
Balance, April 30, 2020	-	121,296	208,295	8,631	9,657	347,879
Balance, January 31, 2021	**-**	**124,124**	**209,565**	**8,716**	**9,734**	**352,139**
Net book value						
As at April 30, 2020	40,000	37,704	8,461	569	343	87,077
Balance, January 31, 2021	**40,000**	**53,876**	**7,191**	**484**	**266**	**101,816**

10. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Payables and accrued liabilities for the Company are as follows:

	31-Jan-21	30-Apr-20
	$	$
Trade payables	76,753	213,452
Accrued liabilities	46,342	140,359
Payroll tax	-	-
Total	**123,095**	**351,811**

11. Due to Director

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

	31-Jan-21	30-Apr-20
	$	$
Due to Director	-	32,746

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, 2020	113,158,622	10,747,522
Warrants exercised	21,760,000	1,260,000
Black Scholes of warrants exercised	-	644,361
Flow through shares issued	11,546,142	1,616,460
Share issue costs	-	(85,828)
Stock options exercised	1,900,000	95,000
Balance, as at January 31, 2021	**148,364,760**	**14,277,515**

On December 31, 2020, the Company completed a private placement for total proceeds of $610,000 consisting of 4,357,142 flow-through shares at a price of $0.14 per share. The Company issued 263,000 broker warrants exercisable at $0.14 for 24 months from the date of issue

On January 19, 2021, the Company completed a private placement for total proceeds of $1,006,460 consisting of 7,189,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.14 per share. The Company issued 286,960 broker warrants exercisable at $0.14 for 24 months from the date of issue.

12. Equity Capital and Reserve (Continued)

(c) **Warrants**

Details of warrants outstanding are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		$
Balance, as at April 30, 2020	**50,967,500**	0.07
Broker warrants issued – flow through private placement	549,960	0.14
Warrants exercised	(3,500,000)	0.10
Warrants exercised	(18,260,000)	0.05
Warrants expired	(300,000)	0.05
Balance, as at January 31, 2021	**29,457,460**	0.07

Number of warrants	**Fair value at grant date**	**Exercise Price**	**Expiry Date**
6,500,000	$84,890	0.10	25-May-21
4,000,000	165,800	0.05	31-May-21
280,000	11,585	0.05	31-May-21
2,537,500	74,088	0.05	03-Aug-21
482,500	19,989	0.05	26-Oct-21
107,500	6,528	0.05	26-Oct-21
5,000,000	149,409	0.05	30-May-23
5,000,000	198,745	0.05	10-Jun-24
5,000,000	274,087	0.10	19-Feb-23
263,000	25,250	0.14	31-Dec-23
286,960	26,850	0.14	19-Jan-23
29,457,460	**$1,037,221**		

(d) Stock Options

A summary of the status of outstanding stock options as of January 31, 2021 is presented below.

	Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, April 30, 2020	3,500,000	Nil
Stock options exercised	(1,900,000)	$0.05
Balance, as at January 31, 2021	1,600,000	$0.05

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	95 to 209%
Risk-free interest rate	0.94 to 1.29%
Expected average life	3 and 5 years

12. Equity Capital and Reserve (Continued)

(e) Contributed Surplus

Balance, April 30, 2020	**$3,287,709**
Stock options vested	**34,843**
Warrants expired	**5,225**
Balance, as at January 31, 2021	**$3,327,777**

13. Related Party Transactions

No director fees have been paid to directors.

As at January 31, 2021, $35,000 (April 30, 2020 - $60,000) was paid to a company controlled by the President of the Company for management and accounting services. Balance in accounts payable is $Nil (April 30, 2020 – $Nil).

As at January 31, 2021, $30,405 (April 30, 2020 - $10,518) was paid to the Vice President of Exploration for geological services, with $Nil (April 30, 2020 - Nil) remaining in accounts payable.

14. Capital and Financial Risk Management

The amount due to director as at January 31, 2021 is Nil (April 30, 2020 - $32,746). The loan is non-interest bearing and has no set terms of repayment.

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, 2021.

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.

<u>Fair Value</u>
The carrying values for primary financial instruments, including cash, note receivable, security deposit, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to director 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.

14. Capital and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

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 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.

Cash and equivalents are held with Canadian financial institutions with "AA" credit rating.

Property risk

The Company's significant projects are the Great Burnt Copper Gold property in Newfoundland, Crawford property in Northern Ontario, Nora Lake in Ontario, and 50% joint venture with Americas Silver Corp. 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:

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. Bank Loan

The Company received a $60,000 interest free loan due December 2022 supported by the Government of Canada through the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) program. Payment of $40,000 by the due date will result in $20,000 forgiveness.

16. Covid

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that a strain of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") is a pandemic which has resulted in a series of public health and emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. The duration and impact of COVID19 is unknown at this time and it is not possible to estimate the impact that the length and severity of these developments will have on the financial results and conditions of the Company in future periods.