SILVER SHIELD RESOURCES CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the 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 consolidated 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 unaudited interim consolidated 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.

SILVER SHIELD RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

		September 30, 2015		December 31, 2014 (Audited)
ASSETS				
CURRENT				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	**383,558**	$	-
Accounts receivable (Note 5)		**5,880**		860
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**5,275**		-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**394,713**		860
MINERAL PROPERTIES (Note 6)				
Mineral claims		**239,500**		239,500
Deferred exploration costs		**1,964,675**		1,965,000
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Note 7)		**4,753**		5,615
TOTAL ASSETS	$	**2,603,641**	$	2,210,975
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT				
Bank overdraft	$	**-**	$	61
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**248,599**		241,348
Royalties payable (Note 6)		**272,701**		246,026
Due to related parties (Note 9)		**102,402**		399,806
Due to Northern Nickel Mining Inc. (Note 9(ii))		**-**		69,736
Loan (Note 10)		**300,731**		25,520
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**924,433**		982,497
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 8)				
Share capital		**5,679,807**		5,245,466
Contributed surplus		**1,203,760**		1,203,760
Warrant		**91,781**		-
Deficit		**(5,296,141)**		(5,220,748)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,679,208**		1,228,478
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$	**2,603,641**	$	2,210,975

Description of business (Note 1)
Going Concern (Note 2(c))

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Signed "Frank Kordy"
DIRECTOR AND INTERIM CEO

Signed "Stephen Mlot"
DIRECTOR

The accompanying notes are integral part to these consolidated interim financial statements.

SILVER SHIELD RESOURCES CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	2014
EXPENSES				
Consulting and management fees	**$ 35,645**	$ -	**$ 35,645**	$ -
Legal and audit fees	**13,622**	-	**16,856**	-
Marketing and investor relations	**2,143**	-	**2,454**	782
Transfer agent and filing fees	**9,500**	-	**32,487**	7,243
General, office and administrative	**1,845**	639	**10,185**	3,128
Loan interest	**5,000**	-	**15,195**	-
Royalty expenses	**-**	13,500	**27,000**	40,500
Bank service charges	**140**	21	**202**	220
NET LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	**(67,895)**	(14,160)	**(140,024)**	(51,873)
Debt forgiveness	**65,494**	-	**65,494**	-
Amortization	**(288)**	(355)	**(862)**	(1,063)
	65,206	(355)	**64,632**	(1,063)
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	**(2,689)**	(14,515)	**(75,392)**	(52,936)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**$ (2,689)**	**$** (14,515)	**$ (75,392)**	$ (52,936)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$ (.0003)**	**$** (.0002)	**$ (.0087)**	$ (.0006)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted (Note 8)	**8,763,915**	82,570,430	**8,648,908**	82,570,430

The accompanying notes are integral part to these consolidated interim financial statements.

SILVER SHIELD RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Warrants	Deficit	Total
		$	$		$	$
Balance, December 31, 2014	82,570,349	5,245,466	1,203,760	-	(5,220,748)	1,228,478
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(75,392)	(75,392)
Rollback of common shares	(74,313,314)	-	-	-	-	-
Common stock issued to extinguish debt	828,625	82,862	-	-	-	82,862
Common stock issued in Private placement	4,482,600	448,260	-	-	-	448,260
Costs of issue	-	(5,000)	-	-	-	(5,000)
Issuance of warrants	-	(91,781)	-	91,781	-	-
		$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance, September 30, 2015	**13,568,260**	**5,679,807**	**1,203,760**	**91,781**	**(5,296,140)**	**1,679,208**

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Warrants	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2013	82,570,349	5,245,466	1,203,760	-	(5,149,570)	1,299,659
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(52,936)	(52,936)
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance, September 30, 2014	82,570,349	5,245,466	1,203,760	-	(5,202,506)	1,246,723

The accompanying notes are integral part to these consolidated interim financial statements.

SILVER SHIELD RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	**$ (2,689)**	$ (14,515)	**$ (75,392)**	$ (52,936)
Items not involving cash:				
Accretion on notes payable	**10,187**	-	**10,187**	-
Write off of debt	**65,494**	-	**65,494**	-
Amortization	**288**	355	**862**	1,063
Changes in working capital items other than cash:				
Trade and other receivable	**(2,793)**	27	**(5,019)**	1,288
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**(25)**	-	**(5,275)**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**12,031**	613	**7,253**	10,525
Royalties payable	**-**	13,500	**27,000**	40,500
Due to / from related parties	**(305,948)**	-	**(268,953)**	-
Loan	**207,699**	-	**265,025**	-
	(15,756)	(20)	**21,182**	440
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issuing of common shares, net	**445,300**	-	**445,300**	-
Loan payment	**(82,863)**	-	**(82,863)**	-
	362,438	-	**362,438**	-
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**346,682**	(20)	**383,620**	440
Cash and cash equivalents (Deficiency), beginning of period	**36,877**	(79)	**(61)**	(539)
Cash and cash equivalents (Deficiency), end of period	**$ 383,559**	$ (99)	**$ 383,559**	$ (99)

The accompanying notes are integral part to these consolidated interim financial statements.

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Gemini Acquisitions Inc. ("the Company ") was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on June 1, 2006. The Company's principal business activity is the exploration of mineral resource properties primarily in Ontario and Mexico. On December 14, 2007, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Silver Shield Resources Inc. by issuing common shares of the Company. This business combination had been accounted for as a reverse takeover with Silver Shield Resources Inc. as the accounting parent. Silver Shield Resources Inc. was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on May 2, 2006. On March 4, 2008, the Company received Articles of Amendment to change the name of the Company to Silver Shield Resources Corp. ("SSRC"). The Company is a reporting issuer in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia and trades on the TSX Venture NEX Exchange under the symbol "SSR.H.

The Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 47 Colborne Toronto Street, Suite 307, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5E 1P8.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of Compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These consolidated interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. These consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited 2014 annual financial statements. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. These interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 28, 2015.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

(c) Going Concern of Operations

The Company has not generated revenue from operations. The Company incurred a net loss of $75,392 during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and, as of that date the Company's deficit was $5,296,141. As the Company is in the exploration stage, the recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Foreign Currencies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. 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 consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(b) *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdrafts.

(c) *Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures*

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures (“E&E”) are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss/income.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

If the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as ‘mines under construction’. Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs. Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Note Concerning Capitalizing vs. Expensing Exploration and Evaluation Costs:

Under IFRS 6, upon transition to IFRS, an entity may continue to follow their current accounting policies, whereby exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized or a Company may elect to expense all exploration and evaluation costs. Current industry practice on the capitalization vs. expensing of exploration and evaluation activities varies by company. Significant management judgment is required to determine appropriate accounting policies relating to the treatment of exploration and evaluation expenditures upon transition to IFRS. Silver Shield Resources Corp. has elected to continue to capitalize exploration and evaluation activities that are directly related to the discovery, acquisition or development of exploration and evaluation activities upon transition to IFRS.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Plant and Equipment

On initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost 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 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. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, using the straight line method at various useful lives:

Equipment 20% declining balance
Computers 55% declining balance

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.

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 profit or 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 net within other income in profit or loss.

(e) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial yearend. Other non-financial assets, including mineral exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

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 lowest 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. The Company has one cash generating unit for which impairment testing is performed. An impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income.

(f) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired or for which the liability was incurred:

- Cash and cash equivalents Fair value through profit or loss
- Accounts receivable Loans and receivables
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Other financial liabilities
- Royalties payable Other financial liabilities

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *((f) continued)*

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Fair value through profit or loss 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.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate 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 the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(g) Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(h) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified 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, share warrants and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

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

Flow-through Shares

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into I) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Lookback Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

(i) Share-Based Payments

The fair values of share options granted to employees are recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

(j) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2011 or later periods.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *((j) continued)*

The Company has early adopted the amendments to IFRS 1 which replaces references to a fixed date of ‘1 January 2004’ with ‘the date of transition to IFRSs’. This eliminates the need for the Company to restate de recognition transactions that occurred before the date of transition to IFRSs. The amendment is effective for year-ends beginning on or after July 1, 2011; however, the Company has early adopted the amendment. The impact of the amendment and early adoption is that the Company only applies IAS 39 de-recognition requirements to transactions that occurred after the date of transition.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these consolidated interim financial statements will not have an effect on the Company’s future results and financial position:

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard on the accounting for the available-for-sale investment.

IFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation (Effective for periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011).

IAS 12: Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets (Amendments to IAS 12 (Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012) Amendments to IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013). IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013) IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC 12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities and parts of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. The IFRS is to be applied by all entities that are a party to a joint arrangement. It provides a new definition of joint arrangement focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form. The IFRS defines joint control as the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (i.e. activities that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013) IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles. It enables users of financial statements to evaluate: (1) the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and (2) the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013) IAS 27, Separate Financial Statements, makes consequential amendments to IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, and together with IFRS 10, replaces IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. IAS 27 contains accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements and is issued concurrently with IFRS 10. IAS 28 Investments In Associates and Joint Ventures (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013)

IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, makes consequential amendments to IAS 28, Investments in Associates, to describe the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNT ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Silver Shield Resources Corp. 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 adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed interim financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures 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 expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

(b) 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. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. 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.

(c) 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. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the Black Scholes valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for stock-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 9.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The accounts receivable are input tax credits due from the Government of Canada.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore.

Title to resource properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveying history characteristics of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral property interests and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties are in good standing.

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral property interests, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

The Company enters into exploration agreements whereby they may earn an interest in certain mineral properties by issuing Common Shares, making cash option payments and/or incurring expenditures in varying amounts by specified dates. Failure by the Company to meet such requirements can result in a reduction of ownership interest.

The Company's mineral property interests consist of various early stage exploration projects as detailed below:

Mineral Claims		As at September 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014
Hislop	$	152,000	$	152,000
Welsh Silver Mine		87,500		87,500
	$	**239,500**	**$**	**239,500**

Deferred Exploration Costs		As at September 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014
Hislop	$	1,525,154	$	1,525,479
Welsh Silver Mine		439,521		439,521
	$	**1,964,675**	**$**	**1,965,000**

PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

(a) Welsh Silver Mine, Ontario

The Welsh Silver Mine Property, consisting of one mining lease and nine mining claims is located in Mickle Township near the Town of Elk Lake in Ontario. Under the terms of the Welsh Property Option Agreement dated July 17, 2006, the Company can earn a 100% interest in the property. The Company paid the vendor a cash payment of $20,000 upon signing the agreement plus an additional $20,000 in July 2007, and has issued to the vendor 400,000 common shares valued at $46,000. The Company was also required and has satisfied the $50,000 expenditure commitment. The Company has paid the vendor an additional $40,000 and 260,000 common shares July 17, 2008. A 2% Net Returns Royalty ("NSR") is on the property with advance royalties being due of $30,000 per year commencing in 2009.

(b) Ogden and Carscallen Property, Ontario

On August 19, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 2 mining claims in the West Timmins Area of Ontario. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has issued 500,000 common shares of the Company valued at $35,000. The Company is also required to expend $500,000 in exploration costs over a two year period. The vendors of the property will retain a 1.5% NSR which the Company has the right to purchase at any time for $1,250,000. A director of the Company is one of the vendors of the property with a 25% interest. The Company has taken an impairment charge in 2013 for the exploration and evaluation expenditures on the property.

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES *(continued)*

(d) Lost Dog Property, Ontario

On December 2, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 36 mining claims in Denton Township, 30 kilometres south-west of Timmins, Ontario. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the property by paying the vendors $10,000 and issuing to the vendors 250,000 common shares of the Company upon regulatory acceptance (paid cash and issued common shares subsequent to year-end on January 23, 2010), an additional $20,000 and 250,000 common shares have been paid and issued. An additional $20,000 and 250,000 common shares were to be paid prior to December 31, 2011. The vendors of the property will retain a 2% NSR which the Company has the right to purchase 1% NSR at any time for $1,000,000. The Company has paid with the acceptance of the vendors the shares and cash payments due. These payments were made in March 2012 and accepted by the vendors. The property will now be owned 100%.

(d) Timmins Joint Venture Agreement, Ontario

On March 5, 2010, the Company entered into a purchase and joint venture agreement, whereby the Company and Mhakari Gold Corp. ("Mhakari") can each acquire a 50% interest in a collection of 17 mining claim units in Ogden, Mountjoy, Denton and Carscallen Townships of Ontario. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company and Mhakari must each pay the vendors $21,250 and issue 355,000 common shares upon regulatory approval of the agreement (the Company paid its portion of cash and issued shares on March 18, 2010) and each an additional $21,250 and 355,000 common shares on the first anniversary of the agreement. As of December 31, 2013 the shares were issued but the cash payment had not been made and the extension has expired. The property costs were written off in 2013.

(e) La Cumbre Property, Mexico

On June 29, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 2 mining concessions in the State of Guerrero, Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the two concessions by paying the vendor $68,000 U.S. The Company paid the vendor scheduled payments totaling $40,000 U.S. plus taxes of $6,000 during 2007. A final payment of $28,000 U.S. plus taxes was paid in 2008 and the Company owes no further payments. The vendor of the property will retain a royalty of $1.00 U.S. for each tonne of ore extracted, milled and processed from the Mining Lots. The Company has not made the royalty payments and the property was written off in 2013.

(f) Jaripo Property, Mexico

On July 1, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the Jaripo concession in Michoacan State of Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the concession by paying the vendor $25,000 U.S. upon signing of the agreement (paid July 31, 2009), $25,000 U.S. prior to January 31, 2010 (Paid) $50,000 U.S. prior to July 31, 2010, (Paid) $75,000 U.S. prior to July 31, 2011 and a final payment of $1,825,000 U.S. prior to July 31, 2012. The Company has not paid the July 31, 2011 payment and the main property returned to vendor. As such the Company maintains its staked property Jaripo III and has written off the costs associated with the other Jaripo I and Jaripo II.The Mexican retained taxes and payables were written off in 2013.

(g) Temixco Property

Silver Shield Resources acquired the Temixco concession in the state of Guerrero, Mexico by denouncing (staking). The concession totals 1,058 ha in size. The concession hosts from 350,000 to 500,000 tonnes of Tailings along with 3 old mines. The tailings were produced by milling on site of mineralization that came from a massive sulfide deposit located ~5 km to the east and was last worked in 1943. Advancing to production by re-processing this tailing deposit is a priority project for Silver Shield. SSR has only performed preliminary work at this stage to evaluate the potential of the tailings. The old mines, hosted within Tertiary age rhyodacite and rhyodacite tuff, are located ~3 km. to the northwest of the tailings area. Mineralization is located in veins and consists of gold, silver and copper. No work has been performed by the Company at this time on the old mines. This property was written off in 2013.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES *(continued)*

(h) Hislop Property

The Hislop Property consists of 21 mining claims in Hislop Township Ontario. The agreement calls for a cash payment of $6,000 which was paid and the issue of 2,200,000 common shares which were issued May 23, 2012. The vendors retain a 2% NSR with buyout provision by SSR of 1% got $1,000,000. The Company did not perform the required assessment work and the property was written off in 2013.

7. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Cost		Accumulated Amortization		**Net Book Value**
Equipment	$	18,035	$	13,326	$	**4,709**
Computer equipment		6,225		6,182		**43**
Balance, September 30, 2015	**$**	**24,260**	**$**	**19,507**	**$**	**4,753**

		Cost		Accumulated Amortization		Net Book Value
Equipment	$	18,035	$	12,494	$	5,541
Computer equipment		6,225		6,151		74
Balance, December 31, 2014	**$**	**24,260**	**$**	**18,645**	**$**	5,615

		Period ended September 30, 2015		Amortization for the period		Period ended December 31, 2014
Equipment	$	**4,709**	$	831	$	5,541
Computer equipment		**44**		31		74
Net Book Value	**$**	**4,753**	**$**	**862**	**$**	5,615

8. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares.

The Company's share capital outstanding as at and for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 are as follows:

	Number of Shares		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2014	82,570,349	$	5,245,466
Share rollback (1:10) (i)	(74,313,314)		-
Common stock issued to extinguish debt (ii)	828,625		82,862
Common stock issued in Private placement (iii)	4,482,600		448,260
Issuance of warrants	-		(91,781)
Costs of issue	-		(5,000)
Balance, September 30, 2015	**13,568,260**	**$**	**5,679,807**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY *(continued)*

i. On June 3, 2015, the Company completed a one for ten share rollback transaction of its common shares which was approved on its Annual General Meeting at December 27, 2013. After the rollback, the Company had 8,257,035 common shares outstanding**.**

ii. On July 3, 2015, the Company proposed to settle $332,862 dollars of debt for 3,328,625 common shares at a price of $.10 per common share.

On September 17, 2015, the Company issued 828,625 shares to extinguish related party debt in the amount of $82,625.

iii. On June 4 2015 the Company initiated a funding process to raise a maximum of $500,000 at a common share price of $.10 per share with ½ warrant at $.15 for twelve months. Details of the financing was press-released June 4, 2015.

As at September 30, 2015, the Company completed a private placement of 4,482,600 shares of common stock to certain accredited investors at a price of $.10 per share unit pursuant to the terms of a Securities Purchase Agreement. In addition, the investors received warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,241,300 additional shares of common stock at an exercise price of $.15 per share (described below).

WARRANTS

The number of share purchase warrants represents the number of shares that may be acquired on the exercise of the outstanding warrants.

As at December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2015, the following broker warrants were outstanding:

	Number of Warrant Shares		Fair Value Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2014	NIL	$	NIL	$	NIL
Issued	2,241,300		91,781		0.15
Balance, September 30, 2015	**2,241,300**	**$**	**91,781**	**$**	**0.15**

The fair value at the issue date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the warrant, the impact of dilution, the share price at the issue date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the warrant. The Company issued all warrants an exercise price equal to or greater than the market value of the underlying common shares on the date of issue.

The warrants have an exercise price of $.15 and were assigned a fair value of $87,010 using the Black Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: 181% expected volatility; a risk-free interest rate of .98%; a dividend yield of Nil%: and 12 months expected term.

Each warrant will allow the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.10 per common share. The warrants will expire 24 months from the date of issuance.

This pricing model require the input of highly subjective assumptions noted above. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's warrants.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY *(continued)*

As at September 30, 2015, the following broker warrants were outstanding:

Number of Warrant Shares		Fair Value Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry Date
774,800	$	31,728	$	0.15	July 20, 2016.
1,466,500	$	60,053	$	0.15	September 22, 2016.
2,241,300	**$**	**91,781**	**$**	**0.15**	

STOCK OPTIONS

The Company's outstanding stock options as at and for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 are as follows:

	Number of Options Outstanding		Weighted Average Exercise Price		Fair Value Options
Balance, December 31, 2014	5,000,000	$	0.10	$	162,400
Expired	(5,000,000)		(0.10)		(162,400)
Balance, September 30, 2015	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

All outstanding options expired at expiration date August 23, 2015. There are not any stock options issued and outstanding as at September 30, 2015.

Options Issued to Employees

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. The Company grants all employee stock options with an exercise price equal to or greater than the market value of the underlying common shares on the date of grant. Compensation expense recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was $NIL. The fair value of these options calculated using Black Scholes model with the following assumptions: 60 month expected life; 150% expected volatility; risk-free interest rate of 1.45%; and a dividend yield of Nil%.

CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS AND RESERVES

On August 23, 2015, the Company's options reserve in aggregated amount of $162,400 has been allocated to contributed surplus totalling $1,203,760.

The reserves recorded in equity on the Company's balance sheet include 'Contributed Surplus' and 'Deficit'.

'Contributed Surplus' is used to recognize the value of stock option grants and share warrants prior to exercise.

'Deficit' is used to record the Company's change in deficit from earnings and losses from period to period.

BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE

Dilutive stock warrants have been determined using the Company's average share price for the period of three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. All warrants are excluded from the dilutive calculation as they would have been anti-dilutive due to the loss for the period.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key personnel is defined as those who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing, controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly. That includes all directors of the Company.

Transactions with related parties in the normal course of business measured and recorded at the exchange amount, as agreed between the parties.

i. On September 17, 2015, companies related to or controlled by officers and directors of the Company were paid $31,736 by BlackBirch Capital of Toronto, the amount owing under terms of the debt settlement agreements with the Company, and received an aggregate 3,173,600 of post consolidated common shares issued at $.10 per share in exchange to the agreement. An aggregate $317,347 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities with respect to consulting and management fees was settled and no further payments are required with respect to the agreement.

ii. On September 17, 2015, Northern Nickel Mining Inc. related to or controlled by directors of the Company were paid $1,127 by BlackBirch Capital of Toronto, the amount owing under terms of the debt settlement agreements with the Company, and received an aggregate 112,650 of post consolidated common shares issued at $.10 per share in exchange to the agreement. Total $11,265 of accrued liabilities with respect to corporate expenditures paid by Northern Nickel Mining Inc. on behalf of the Company was settled and no further payments are required with respect to the agreement.

iii. Prepaid expenses and deposits includes $5,250 due from the CEO with respect to the reorganization process and will be expensed given expense receipts are provided.

10. LOAN

On November 17, 2014 the Company entered into a loan agreement with BlackBirch Capital for $50,000 to be used exclusively for costs to remove the cease trade orders and to get the Company reinstated on the Toronto Venture Exchange. The loan bears interest at 24 % per annum. After the trading ban was lifted the Company has issued 50,000 common share purchase warrants. Each warrant will allow the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.10 per common share. The warrants will expire 24 months from the date of issuance.

In addition, an aggregate $295,749 of accrued and unpaid debts to companies related to or controlled by officers and directors of the Company has been transferred to multiple parties at the date of the debt settlement agreement was executed.

11. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense is recognized based on the current income tax rate.

A reconciliation of income taxes at the rates expected to apply when the asset is realized of approximately 26.3% (December 31, 2014 and 2013 – 26.3%) with the reported taxes was as follows:

		As at December 31, 2014		As at December 31, 2013
Loss before income taxes	$	(71,178)	$	(1,667,132)
Expected income tax recovery		(18,720)		(438,456)
Share issue costs		(3,148)		(3,148)
Write off of mineral property		-		403,785
Benefit of tax assets not previously recognized		21,868		37,819
Portion for current income taxes	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. INCOME TAXES *(continued)*

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

		As at December 31, 2014		As at December 31, 2013
Temporary differences	$	(394,000)	$	(393,220)
Operating losses carried forward		670,000		660,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	**$**	**276,000**	**$**	**266,780**

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. The amounts recognized above offset the tax liability created by the renunciation the tax benefits related to flow-through shares. The balance of the deferred tax asset has not been recognized in the financial statements.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operated in one reportable operating segment, being the exploration of mineral properties.

The Company's geographical information is as follows:

September 30, 2015		**Canada**		**Mexico**		**Total**
Mineral interest	$	2,204,175	$	-	$	2,204,175
Total assets	$	2,603,641	$	-	$	2,603,641
Loss for the period	$	(74,728)	$	(664)	$	(75,392)

December 31, 2014		**Canada**		**Mexico**		**Total**
Mineral interest	$	2,204,500	$	-	$	2,204,500
Total assets	$	2,210,975	$	-	$	2,210,975
Loss for the year	$	(46,879)	$	(24,299)	$	(71,178)

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company considers its capital to be shareholders' equity, which is comprised of capital stock, contributed surplus, and deficit. The Company's objective when managing capital is to obtain adequate levels of funding to support its exploration activities, to obtain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support organizational functioning and obtain sufficient funding to further the identification and development of precious metals deposits. The Company raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short term, liquid and highly rated financial instruments, such as cash, and short term guarantee deposits, all held with major Canadian financial institutions. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during 2014 and 2015.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and Mexico and a portion of its costs and expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars, United States dollars and Mexican pesos. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the United States dollar and the Mexican peso relative to the Canadian dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Commodity Price Risk

The ability of the Company to develop its mining properties and the future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of silver.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage. As at September 30, 2015 the Company's current liabilities totaled $924,433, and cash and equivalents totaled $383,558. As a result, the Company will require additional funding to maintain corporate and administrative functions and to fund its continuing exploration activities and commitments.

Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of silver and gold, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.