

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Notice to Readers

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 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 for the period ending October 31, 2011 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 for Interim Financial Reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's independent auditors have not performed an audit or review of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

As at:	October 31, 2011	April 30, 2011
		(note 13)
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 83,951	\$ 507,807
Short term investment (note 4)	500,000	800,000
Amounts receivable	62,168	32,346
Prepaid expenses	78,297	-
	724,416	1,340,153
Non-current		
Property, plant and equipment (note 5)	174,333	51,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)	2,204,121	1,470,479
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,102,870	\$ 2,861,632
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 64,206	\$ 32,945
	64,206	32,945
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Share capital (note 7)	5,430,060	4,077,278
Reserves (note 7)	795,982	836,478
Accumulated deficit	(3,183,020)	(2,085,069)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,358)	-
	3,038,664	2,828,687
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	\$ 3,102,870	\$ 2,861,632

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 4, 2012. They are signed on the Company's behalf by:

"Mark McLeary"

Mark A. McLeary, CEO, President, and Director

"Tom Kordyback"

Tom Kordyback, CFO, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	October 31, 2011	October 31, 2010	October 31, 2011	October 31, 2010
		(note 13)		(note 13)
EXPENSES				
Bank charges	\$ 871	\$ 502	\$ 1,562	\$ 649
Depreciation (note 5)	14,645	-	21,751	-
Exploration and evaluation costs (note 6)	245,521	11,637	584,500	15,812
Insurance	4,269	-	21,500	-
Investor relations	11,500	-	21,500	-
Management and consulting fees	27,103	36,700	174,860	112,150
Office, administrative and travel expenses	33,416	11,987	64,036	39,175
Professional fees	36,712	30,957	59,593	34,856
Salaries and benefits	3,372	-	4,141	-
Share-based compensation (note 7 (e))	41,879	-	152,194	-
Transfer agent, listing and filing fees	12,286	1,580	18,590	2,695
	431,574	93,363	1,124,227	205,337
Loss before other items	(431,574)	(93,363)	(1,124,227)	(205,337)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Finance (costs) income	(423)	528	7,324	662
Foreign exchange gain	24,526	-	801	-
Write-off of mineral property	-	(160,000)	-	(160,000)
	24,103	(159,472)	8,125	(159,338)
NET LOSS	\$ (407,471)	\$ (252,835)	\$ (1,116,102)	\$ (364,675)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(7,835)	-	(4,358)	-
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	\$ (415,306)	\$ (252,835)	\$ (1,120,460)	\$ (364,675)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	46,194,783	25,500,000	45,216,658	25,478,261

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (Deficiency)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

	Number of Common Shares	Reserves				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Total Shareholders' Equity
		Share Capital	Equity settled share based payment reserve	Reserve for warrants	Total	Cumulative Translation Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	
Balance, April 30, 2011 (note 13)	43,235,000	\$ 4,077,278	\$ 836,478	\$ -	\$ 836,478	\$ -	\$(2,085,069)	\$ 2,828,687
Shares issued for mineral property (note 6(a))	1,450,000	676,500	-	121,993	121,993	-	-	798,493
Exercise warrants for cash	75,000	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	11,250
Exercise options for cash	1,500,000	368,500	-	-	-	-	-	368,500
Share-based compensation	-	-	152,194	-	152,194	-	-	152,194
Fair value of options exercised	-	296,532	(296,532)	-	(296,532)	-	-	-
Fair value of options cancelled	-	-	(18,151)	-	(18,151)	-	18,151	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(4,358)	(1,116,102)	(1,120,460)
Balance, October 31, 2011	46,260,000	\$ 5,430,060	\$ 673,989	\$ 121,993	\$ 795,982	\$ (4,358)	\$(3,183,020)	\$ 3,038,664
Balance, May 1, 2010 (note 13)	23,500,000	\$ 1,433,950	\$ 64,511	\$ 35,464	\$ 99,975	\$ -	\$(648,345)	\$ 885,580
Shares issued for mineral property (note 6(c))	2,000,000	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	160,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(364,675)	(364,675)
Balance, October 31, 2010 (note 13)	25,500,000	\$ 1,593,950	\$ 64,511	\$ 35,464	\$ 99,975	\$ -	\$(1,013,020)	\$ 680,905

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

	For the six months ended	
	October 31, 2011	October 31, 2010
	(note 13)	
Cash provided by (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	\$ (1,116,102)	\$ (364,675)
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:		
Accrued finance income	(6,938)	-
Depreciation	21,650	-
Share-based compensation	152,194	-
Foreign exchange loss	(801)	-
Write-off of mineral properties	-	160,000
	(949,997)	(204,675)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(100,660)	65,175
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	31,189	(4,607)
	(1,019,468)	(144,107)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Exercise of stock options	368,500	-
Exercise of warrants	11,250	-
	379,750	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(72,211)	-
Redemption of short-term investment	300,000	-
	227,789	-
Decrease in cash	(411,929)	(144,107)
Cash, beginning of the period	507,807	627,853
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	(11,927)	-
Cash, end of the period	\$ 83,951	\$ 483,746
SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets, and mine and mill equipment	\$ 676,500	\$ 160,000
Fair value of warrants issued for exploration and evaluation assets, and mine and mill equipment	\$ 121,993	\$ -
Fair value of options exercised, transferred to share capital	\$ 296,532	\$ -
Fair value of options cancelled, transferred to deficit	\$ 18,151	\$ -

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Silver Sun Resource Corp. (the "Company"), a public company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on March 14, 2007. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX") under the trading symbol "SSU", on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "SS6" and on the OCTBB under the symbol SSUXF. The Company is in the business of exploring mineral properties, including: the Cherry Hill Gold mining claims in Siskiyou County, northern California; and, the Yoreme mineral claim located in the Municipality of Alamos, state of Sonora, Mexico.

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its exploration and evaluation assets. Based on the information available to date, the Company has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete their development and upon future profitable production.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to raise adequate financing to develop its exploration and evaluation assets, and to commence profitable operations in the future. To date the Company has not generated any revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. Further discussion of liquidity risk has been disclosed in Note 11(b).

Management is also aware that material uncertainties exist, related to current economic conditions, which could adversely affect the Company's ability to continue to finance its activities. Management's plan includes continuing to pursue additional sources of financing through equity offerings, seeking joint venture partners to fund exploration, monitoring exploration activity and reducing overhead costs. Management expects that the Company will have sufficient capital to fund operations and keep its exploration and evaluation assets in good standing for the upcoming fiscal year.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance and conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These are the Company's second IFRS condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period covered by the Company's first IFRS annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending April 30, 2012. Previously, the Company prepared its consolidated annual and condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP"). Canadian GAAP differs in some areas from IFRS. In preparing these financial statements, management has amended certain accounting and measurement methods previously applied in the Canadian GAAP financial statements to comply with IFRS. Note 13 contains reconciliations and description of the effect of the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS on equity, operations and comprehensive loss along with reconciliations of the statements of financial position as at May 1, 2010, October 31, 2010 and April 30, 2011 and summary reconciliations of the statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three and six months ended October 31, 2010 and statements of cash flows for the six months ended October 31, 2010.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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(Unaudited)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

b) Basis of presentation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual consolidated financial statements.

As these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are for part of the period covered by the Company's first IFRS annual financial statements, the Company's disclosure exceeds the minimum requirements under IAS 34. The Company has elected to exceed the minimum requirements in order to present the Company's accounting policies in accordance with IFRS and some additional disclosures required under IFRS, which also highlight the changes from the Company's 2011 annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. In 2012 and beyond, the Company may not provide the same amount of disclosure in the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements under IFRS as the reader will be able to rely on the annual financial statements, which will be prepared in accordance with IFRS.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with IFRS as is expected to be effective on April 30, 2012, the Company's first IFRS annual reporting date.

The standards that will be effective for the annual financial statements for the year ending April 30, 2012 are subject to change and may be affected by additional interpretations. Accordingly, the accounting policies for the annual period that are relevant to these condensed consolidated interim financial statements will be determined only when the first IFRS financial statements are prepared for the year ending April 30, 2012.

The preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared with the most recent annual financial statements prepared under Canadian GAAP. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. They also have been applied in preparing an opening IFRS statement of financial position at May 1, 2010 for the purpose of the transition to IFRS, as required by IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRS 1). The impact of the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS is explained in Note 13.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

c) Foreign Currencies

i) *Presentation and functional currency*

The presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian Dollar.

The functional currency of the Company and its Mexican subsidiary is the Canadian Dollar while the functional currency of the Company's American subsidiaries is the US Dollar.

ii) *Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

iii) *Foreign operations*

Subsidiaries that have functional currencies other than Canadian dollars translate their statement of operations items to Canadian dollars at the average rate during the period. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange variations resulting from the retranslation at closing rate of the net investment in such subsidiaries, together with differences between their statement of operations items translated at actual and average rates, are recognized in the Cumulative Translation Reserve account.

For the purpose of foreign currency translation, the net investment in a foreign operation is determined inclusive of foreign currency intercompany balances for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. The balance of the foreign currency translation reserve relating to a foreign operation that is disposed of, or partially disposed of, is recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss at the time of disposal.

d) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements using accounting policies consistent with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies.

Critical accounting estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. The following are the key estimate and assumption uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year:

Impairment of assets

When there are indications that an asset may be impaired, the Company is required to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Determining the value in use requires the Company to estimate expected future cash flows associated with the assets and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. No impairments of non-financial assets have been recorded for the six months ended October 31, 2011 (October 31, 2010 – 160,000).

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

d) Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets. Changes in the estimated useful lives could significantly increase or decrease the amount of depreciation recorded during the year and the carrying value of equipment. Total carrying value of property, plant and equipment at October 31, 2011 was \$174,333 (April 30, 2011 - \$51,000).

Share-based compensation

Management is required to make certain estimates when determining the fair value of stock options awards, and the number of awards that are expected to vest. These estimates affect the amount recognized as share-based compensation in the Company's condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive loss. For the six months ended October 31, 2011 the Company recognized share-based compensation expense of \$152,194 (October 31, 2010 - \$nil).

Critical judgements used in applying accounting policies

In the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements management has made judgments, aside from those that involve estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. These judgments can have an effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Management is required to apply judgment in determining whether technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated for its exploration and evaluation assets. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of a property can be demonstrated, it is reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets and subject to different accounting treatment. As at October 31, 2011 and April 30, 2011 management had determined that no reclassification of exploration and evaluation assets was required.

Income taxes

The measurement of income taxes payable and deferred income tax assets and liabilities requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. The actual amount of income taxes only becomes final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**a) Basis of Consolidation**

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its Mexican and American subsidiaries.

	Ownership Interest	Jurisdiction	Nature of Operations
Minera Plata Del Sol S.A. de C.V	100%	Mexico	Exploration Company
Golden Sun, LLC.	100%	California; USA	Holding Company
Cherry Hill Holdings, LLC	100%	California; USA	Holding Company
Lucky Boy Resources, LLC	100%	California; USA	Exploration Company

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

b) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, at initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Financial Instruments (continued)

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income or loss, ("OCI"). Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from OCI and recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Transaction costs associated with fair value through profit or loss financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss: This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes accounts payables and accrued liabilities, which are recognized at amortized cost.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise of cash at banks and on hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

Acquisition costs for exploration and evaluation assets, net of recoveries, are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. Acquisition costs include cash consideration and the value of common shares, based on recent issue prices, issued for exploration and evaluation assets pursuant to the terms of the agreement. Exploration expenditures, net of recoveries, are charged to operations as incurred. After a property is determined by management to be commercially feasible, exploration and development expenditures on the property will be transferred to property, plant and equipment as mine and mill costs. Prior to transfer the assets will be tested for impairment. The costs related to a property from which there is production, will be depleted and amortized using the unit-of-production method.

An exploration and evaluation asset acquired under an option agreement where payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company, is capitalized at the time of payment. Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related acquisition cost for the exploration and evaluation asset until the payments are in excess of acquisition costs, at which time they are then credited to operations. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee and, accordingly, are accounted for when receipt is reasonably assured.

Capitalized acquisition costs are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a property is abandoned, or when the capitalized costs are no longer considered recoverable, the related property costs are written down to management's estimate of their net recoverable amount.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, the sale of the respective areas of interest.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of PPE consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

PPE is depreciated annually at the following rates, when the asset becomes available for use:

Mine and mill equipment	-	30% straight line
Office and computer equipment	-	30% straight line
Vehicles	-	30% straight line

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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(Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income or loss.

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

f) Impairment

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

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

g) Share capital

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Equity Units

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, comprised of common shares and warrants, are allocated on the residual value method; proceeds are allocated to the common shares up to their fair value, as determined by the current quoted trading price on the announcement date, and the balance, if any, to the reserve for warrants.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Share capital (continued)

Non-monetary consideration

Where share capital is issued, or received, as non-monetary consideration and the fair value of the asset received, or given up is not readily determinable, the fair market value of the shares is used to record the transaction. The fair market value of the shares is based on the trading price of those shares on the appropriate stock exchange on the date of the agreement to issue or receive shares as determined by the board of directors.

h) Share-based payment transactions

The share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense 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.

The fair value of employee options is measured at grant date, and the fair value of non-employee options is at the date or over the period such services are received. Each tranche of employee and non-employee options granted is recognized using the graded vesting method 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.

Share-based payments granted to non-employees that are related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. All other share-based payments are reflected in equity reserves, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in the equity reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

i) Equity reserves

Where share options or warrants expire or are cancelled, the fair value previously recognized is transferred from the appropriate equity reserve to accumulated deficit.

j) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Decommissioning liability

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an exploration and evaluation asset interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. Subsequent to initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost and increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows to decommission the asset are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the site restoration obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

l) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized as equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affect neither accounting or taxable profit; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against that excess.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following accounting pronouncements have been released but have not yet been adopted by the Company.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the IASB issued, and subsequently revised in October 2010, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) as a first phase in its ongoing project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9, which is to be applied retrospectively, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The standard also adds guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. Management has not yet determined the potential impact the adoption of IFRS 9 will have on the Company's financial statements

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS 10). IFRS 10, which is to be applied retrospectively, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 10 replaces Standing Interpretations Committee 12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities (SIC 12) and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27). IFRS 10 eliminates the current risk and rewards approach and establishes control as the single basis for determining the consolidation of an entity. The standard provides guidance on how to apply the control principles in a number of situations, including agency relationships and holding potential voting rights. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 13 will have on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (IFRS 12). IFRS 12, which is to be applied retrospectively, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 12 outlines the required disclosures for interests in subsidiaries and joint arrangements. The new disclosures require information that will assist financial statement users to evaluate the nature, risks and financial effects associated with an entity's interests in subsidiaries and joint arrangements. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 13 will have on the Company's financial statements.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

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

IFRS 13 defines fair value, provides a framework for measuring fair value and includes disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. IFRS 13 will be applied in most cases when another IFRS requires (or permits) fair value measurement. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 13 will have on the Company's financial statements.

Other

In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from these amendments are relevant to its financial statements.

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, in addition to IFRS 10 and IFRS 12 as discussed above. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from this new standard are relevant to its financial statements.

In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from these amendments are relevant to its financial statements.

4. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

Balance at April 30, 2011	800,000
Redemption during the period	(300,000)
Balance at October 31, 2011	\$ 500,000

During the year ended April 30, 2011 the Company purchased a guaranteed investment certificate which bears interest at 1.85% and which matures on February 1, 2012. Accrued interest income of \$6,938 is included in amounts receivable at October 31, 2011.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Mine and mill equipment	Office and computer equipment	Vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
COST				
Balance at May 1, 2010	-	-	-	-
Additions	51,000	-	-	51,000
Balance at April 30, 2011	51,000	-	-	51,000
Additions	98,883	1,596	43,226	143,705
Effect of movement in exchange rates	1,313	-	105	1,418
Balance at October 31, 2011	151,196	1,596	43,331	196,123

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

Balance at May 1, 2010 and April 30, 2011	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	16,205	230	5,315	21,751
Effect of movement in exchange rates	32	-	8	39
Balance at at October 31, 2011	16,237	230	5,323	21,790

CARRYING AMOUNTS

At May 1, 2010	-	-	-	-
At April 30, 2011	51,000	-	-	51,000
At October 31, 2011	134,959	1,365	38,008	174,333

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company has accumulated the following acquisition expenditures:

ACQUISITION COSTS:	Zacatecas (Mexico)	Yoreme (Mexico)	Cherry Hill (California)	Cariboo (British Columbia)	TOTAL
Balance at May 1, 2010	\$ 87,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,500
Acquisition costs - cash	-	-	518,979	-	518,979
Acquisition costs - shares	-	864,000	-	160,000	1,024,000
Costs written-off	-	-	-	(160,000)	(160,000)
Balance at April 30, 2011	87,500	864,000	518,979	-	1,470,479
Acquisition costs - shares	-	-	727,047	-	727,047
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	6,595	-	6,595
Balance at October 31, 2011	\$ 87,500	\$ 864,000	\$ 1,252,621	\$ -	\$ 2,204,121

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The Company incurred the following exploration expenditures, which were recognized in the statement of operations for the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010:

	October, 2011				October 31, 2010			
	Cherry Hill (California)	Zacatecas (Mexico)	Yoreme (Mexico)	TOTAL	Zacatecas (Mexico)	Yoreme (Mexico)	Cariboo (British Columbia)	TOTAL
Administrative	\$ 17,517	\$ 1,336	\$ 455	\$ 19,308	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Assay	1,055	-	-	1,055	-	-	-	-
Consulting	88,766	1,450	798	91,014	-	-	4,176	4,176
Geology	1,784	-	35,536	37,320	-	4,461	-	4,461
Geophysics	-	-	41,811	41,811	-	-	-	-
Legal	33,245	-	-	33,245	-	-	-	-
Metallurgy	-	-	-	-	7,175	-	-	7,175
Salaries and benefits	185,035	7,999	-	193,034	-	-	-	-
Site preparation	27,124	-	-	27,124	-	-	-	-
Rentals	17,993	-	-	17,993	-	-	-	-
Travel and site costs	122,596	-	-	122,596	-	-	-	-
	\$ 495,115	\$ 10,785	\$ 78,600	\$ 584,500	\$ 7,175	\$ 4,461	\$ 4,176	\$ 15,812

a) Yreka, California

On April 14, 2011, the Company closed the Definitive Agreement for the purchase of a 51% interest in the Cherry Hill Mining claims, located in Siskiyou County, northern California, whose key asset is the past producing Cherry Hill Gold Mine. In consideration for the 51% interest in the project, the Company agreed to pay US\$555,000 (paid). The Cherry Hill purchase includes one mill site claim including a 750 ton-per-month gravity circuit mill with all machinery and equipment (note 5). The Property is approximately 125 acres located in the Klamath National Forest in Siskiyou County, California, approximately 8 miles from Yreka. Cherry Hill has completed a substantial amount of exploration work in the mine.

On May 20, 2011 the Company concluded the purchase agreement to acquire a further 17.15% interest in the Cherry Hill Mining claims. In consideration, the Company agreed to issue 500,000 common shares (note 7(b)), at a fair value of \$230,000. \$209,420 has been recognized as exploration and evaluation asset acquisition costs and the remaining \$20,570 as equipment (note 5).

On July 29, 2011 the Company concluded the purchase agreement to acquire the remaining 31.85% interest in the Cherry Hill Mining claims, to acquire a 100% interest therein. In consideration the Company agreed to issue 950,000 common shares (note 7(b)), at a fair value of \$446,500 and 475,000 share purchase warrants, at a fair value of \$121,993 (note 7(c)). A total of \$517,627 has been recognized as exploration and evaluation asset acquisition costs and the remaining \$50,866 as equipment (note 5).

To date, the Company has incurred mineral property exploration and evaluation costs of \$495,115.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

b) Mexico

(i) Zacatecas

On August 14, 2008, the Company entered into an Option Agreement with Yale Resources Ltd. ("Yale") whereby the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of Yale's 65% vested participating interest in a Joint Venture Agreement dated August 8, 2008, between Yale and IMPACT Silver Corp., with respect to certain mining concessions located in Zacatecas, Mexico.

In order to exercise the option, the following consideration is required by the Company:

- Pay a \$25,000 (paid) non-refundable deposit upon execution of the Option Agreement;
- Pay \$25,000 (paid), issue 200,000 common shares of the Company (issued at a fair value of \$10,500) and incur \$100,000 (incurred) on exploration expenditures by December 24, 2008;
- Pay \$100,000 (waived), issue an additional 300,000 common shares of the Company (issued at a fair value of \$27,000) and incur an additional \$100,000 (incurred) in mineral property exploration and evaluation costs by January 24, 2010.

To date, the Company has incurred mineral property exploration and evaluation costs of \$249,024 (April 30, 2011 - \$238,241).

On January 14, 2010, Yale waived the payment of the final \$100,000 due under the agreement. The Company exercised its option to acquire 100% of Yale's 65% vested participating interest in the Joint Venture Agreement by issuing the final 300,000 shares due under the agreement.

The Company also agreed to pay US\$250,000 to Yale if the property is included in a positive feasibility study or is part of a production on the property greater than 500 tonnes per day.

(ii) Yoreme

On December 20, 2010, the Company entered into a exploration and evaluation purchase agreement with Maggiore Capital Limited, pursuant to which the Company has acquired one hundred percent (100%) right, title and interest in the Yoreme mineral claim (the "Property"). The Property is 400 hectares in size and is located in the Municipality of Alamos, state of Sonora, Mexico. The consideration paid for this exploration and evaluation is 2,500,000 common shares of the Company, at a fair value of \$0.32 per share. The Company agreed to pay an additional 200,000 shares as a finders' fee on this purchase (note 7(b)).

To date, the Company has incurred mineral property exploration and evaluation costs of \$96,568 (April 30, 2011 - \$18,221).

c) British Columbia

On May 3, 2010, the Company acquired an option to purchase a one hundred percent (100%) interest in five contiguous mineral claims covering a combined area of approximately 2431.79 hectares located in the Cariboo mining district in British Columbia. In consideration for this option, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares valued at \$160,000. On November 25, 2010 the Company announced that it has terminated the option to purchase these claims, and wrote off the cost of this option.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

7. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value

b) Issued

On May 20, 2011 the Company issued 500,000 common shares at a price of \$0.46 per share (total value of \$230,000) as consideration for the acquisition of a 17.15% interest in the Cherry Hill Mining claims (note 6(a)).

On July 29, 2011 the Company issued 950,000 common shares at a price of \$0.47 per share (total value of \$446,500) as consideration for the acquisition of the remaining 31.85% interest in the Cherry Hill Mining claims (note 6(a)).

During the six months ended October 31, 2011, 1,575,000 common shares were issued on the exercise of 1,500,000 options and 75,000 warrants, for total proceeds of \$368,500 and \$11,250 respectively.

On May 3, 2010 the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.08 per share (total value of \$160,000) as consideration for the acquisition of mineral claims in the Cariboo mining district of British Columbia (note 6(c)).

On December 20, 2010 the Company issued 2,700,000 common shares at a price of \$0.32 per share (total value of \$864,000) for consideration for the Yoreme mineral claim (note 6(b)(ii)).

During the year ended April 30, 2011, 15,035,000 common shares were issued on the exercise of 14,085,000 warrants and 950,000 options, for total proceeds of \$1,413,500 and \$104,000 respectively.

Of the issued and outstanding common shares at October 31, 2011, 394,800 (April 30, 2010 – 789,600) are held in escrow and deposited with a trustee under an escrow agreement. Under the escrow agreement 394,800 common shares were released from escrow during the six months ended October 31, 2011 and the remaining 394,800 will be released in December 2011. These escrow shares may not be transferred, assigned or otherwise dealt with without the consent of the regulatory authorities.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**c) Warrants**

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding share purchase warrants for the six months ended October 31, 2011 and the year ended April 30, 2011 is as follows:

	October 31, 2011		April 30, 2011	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of the year	583,000	\$ 0.15	14,668,000	\$ 0.10
Issued *	475,000	\$ 0.56	-	\$ -
Exercised	(75,000)	\$ 0.15	(14,085,000)	\$ 0.10
Outstanding, end of the period/year	983,000	\$ 0.35	583,000	\$ 0.15

*On July 29, 2011 the Company issued 475,000 share purchase warrants in connection with the acquisition of the remaining 31.85% interest in the Cherry Hill Mining claims (note 6(a)).

As at October 31, 2011, the Company had warrants outstanding to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Warrants Outstanding	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
February 8, 2015 **	508,000	0.15	3.28
July 29, 2012	475,000	0.30	0.75
	983,000		2.05

As at April 30, 2011, the Company had warrants outstanding to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Warrants Outstanding	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
February 8, 2015 **	583,000	0.15	3.78

** On February 8, 2010, the Company issued 14,000,000 warrants in connection with a non-brokered financing. The warrants have a five year term and are exercisable at \$0.10 in year one, \$0.15 in year two, \$0.25 in year three, \$0.50 in year four, and \$1.00 in year five.

On February 8, 2010, the Company issued 668,000 Finder's warrants in connection with a non-brokered financing. The warrants have a two year term and are exercisable at \$0.10 in year one, \$0.15 in year two.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**d) Share Purchase Options**

On April 27, 2007, the Company adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the board of directors of the Company may from time to time, on its discretion and in accordance with the Exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the common shares outstanding at Closing. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Options may be exercised no later than 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Company, provided that if the cessation of office, directorship, or technical consulting arrangement was by reason of death, the options may be exercised within a maximum period of one year after such death, subject to the expiry date of such options.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding options for the six months ended October 31, 2011 and the year ended April 30, 2011 is as follows:

	<u>October 31, 2011</u>		<u>April 30, 2011</u>	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding; beginning of the year	3,900,000	\$ 0.29	900,000	\$ 0.11
Granted	600,000	\$ 0.49	4,100,000	\$ 0.28
Exercised	(1,500,000)	\$ 0.25	(950,000)	\$ 0.11
Cancelled	(100,000)	\$ 0.36	(150,000)	\$ 0.10
Outstanding; end of the period/year	2,900,000	\$ 0.32	3,900,000	\$ 0.29

As at October 31, 2011, the Company had options outstanding and exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
March 1, 2012	400,000	400,000	\$ 0.245	0.33
March 16, 2012	400,000	500,000	\$ 0.325	0.38
December 21, 2015	1,500,000	1,500,000	\$ 0.28	4.14
July 19, 2012	250,000	250,000	\$ 0.55	0.72
September 15, 2012	350,000	87,500	\$ 0.45	0.88
	2,900,000	2,737,500	\$ 0.33	2.41

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**d) Share Purchase Options (continued)**

As at April 30, 2011, the Company had stock options outstanding and exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
December 21, 2011	750,000	750,000	\$ 0.21	0.64
March 1, 2012	500,000	500,000	\$ 0.245	0.84
March 14, 2012	100,000	100,000	\$ 0.36	0.87
March 16, 2012	500,000	500,000	\$ 0.325	0.88
December 21, 2015	2,050,000	2,050,000	\$ 0.28	4.65
	3,900,000	3,900,000	\$ 0.29	0.37

e) Share-based compensation

The fair value of share based compensation is measured at the date of grant and recognized over the vesting period. The fair value of stock options granted to directors, employees, and consultants and vested during the six months ended October 31, 2011 was \$152,194 (October 31, 2010 – \$nil) which has been expensed as share-based compensation in the Company's condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive loss during the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010.

For the six months ended October 31, 2011, share based compensation expense consists of the following:

	October 31, 2011
Expense category:	
Management and consulting fees	\$ 82,791
Investor relations	69,403
	\$ 152,194

The Company estimated the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	October 31, 2011
Risk-free interest rate	1.21%
Expected annual volatility	170.97%
Expected life	1.15
Expected dividend yield	0%
Fair value per option	\$ 0.31

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**e) Share-based compensation (continued)**

The expected volatility is based on daily share price history, to the option's grant date, for a period consistent with the assumed option life. The risk free interest rate is the yield on a zero-coupon Canadian Treasury Bill of a term consistent with the assumed option life. The expected life is the average expected period to exercise, based on the historical activity patterns for each individually vesting tranche.

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

8. LOSS PER SHARE*Basic and diluted loss per share*

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the six months ended October 31, 2011 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$1,116,102 (October 31, 2010 – \$364,675) and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 45,216,68 (October 31, 2010 – 25,478,261).

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the three months ended October 31, 2011 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$399,784 (October 31, 2010 – \$252,835) and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 46,194,783 (October 31, 2010 – 25,500,000).

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**a) Management transactions**

The Company has identified its directors and certain senior officers as its key management personnel. The compensation costs for key management personnel for the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

For the six months ended October 31, 2011:

	Short-term employee benefits \$	Other benefits \$	Total \$
McLeary Capital Management, Inc. (i)	60,000	-	60,000

For the six months ended October 31, 2010:

	Short-term employee benefits \$	Other benefits \$	Total \$
Mark McLeary; President and CEO	31,675	-	31,675

(i) A private company controlled by the President and CEO, Mark McLeary.

Total expenses of \$7,423 were reimbursed to the Company's CEO and president during the six months ended October 31, 2011 (October 31, 2010 - \$252).

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)**b) Director transactions**

During the six months ended October 31, 2011 the Company paid or accrued the following to private companies associated with a director of the Company, Ian Foreman:

- \$35,536 to Yale Resources Ltd. for geological consulting services (October 31, 2010 - \$1,950), and \$3,911 (October 31, 2010 - \$3,296) for office rent and administrative costs.
- \$5,400 to Foremost Geological Consulting Ltd for consulting services (October 31, 2010 - \$nil).
- \$1,923 to Foremost Management Services Ltd for employee health benefits (October 31, 2010 - \$nil).

Total expenses of \$1,044 were reimbursed to Ian Foreman during the six months ended October 31, 2011 (October 31, 2010 - \$210).

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

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

The Company's non-current assets are located in its geographic segments of Canada, Mexico and the United States as follows:

	As at October 31, 2011	As at April 30, 2011
Canada	\$ 30,508	\$ -
Mexico	951,500	951,500
United States	1,396,446	569,979
	\$ 2,378,454	\$ 1,521,479

No revenues from external customers were earned during the six months ended October 31, 2011 or 2010 in any of the geographic locations.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of the Company's amounts receivable, and accounts payables and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and the short-term investment. The Company deposits the majority of its cash with high credit quality financial institutions in Canada, the United States and Mexico, and as a result, the Company considers its credit risk to be minimal.

Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash and short-term investment as the majority of the amounts are held each in a single Canadian, United States and Mexican financial institution.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

For the six months ended October 31, 2011 and 2010

(Unaudited)

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**a) Credit Risk (continued)**

The Company's concentration of credit risk, and maximum exposure thereto, is as follows:

	October 31, 2011	April 30, 2011
Cash held at major financial institutions:		
Canada	\$ 66,411	\$ 500,054
Mexico	1,074	7,753
United States	16,466	-
	<u>83,951</u>	<u>507,807</u>
Short-term investments:		
Canada	500,000	800,000
	<u>\$ 583,951</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,807</u>

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments and with property exploration and development. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and short-term investment balances.

The Company's expected source of cash flow in the upcoming year will be through equity financing. Cash on hand at October 31, 2011 and expected cash flows for the next 12 months are not sufficient to fund the Company's ongoing operational needs. Therefore, the Company will need funding through equity or debt financing, entering into joint venture agreements, or a combination thereof.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within twelve months of the statement of financial position date.

c) Market Risk

Market risk consists of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk. These are discussed further below.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

- (i) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.
- (ii) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

Current financial assets and financial liabilities are generally not exposed to interest rate risk because of their short-term nature and maturity.

The Company is exposed to interest rate price risk with respect to the short-term investment as it bears interest at a fixed annual rate. However, as the investment's maturity is less than one year, the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate price risk as at October 31, 2011 and April 30, 2011.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**c) Market Risk (continued)**Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in a foreign currency.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties, as a portion of these amounts are denominated in Mexican Pesos and US dollars as follows:

	October 31, 2011		April 30, 2011	
	MXN	USD	MXN	
Cash	\$ 14,050	\$ 16,593	\$ 94,256	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ (9,257)	\$ -	
	14,050	7,336	94,256	
Rate to convert to \$1.00 CDN	\$ 0.0764	\$ 0.9923	\$ 0.0839	

Based on the net Canadian Dollar denominated asset and liability exposures as at October 31, 2011, an average fluctuation, based on fluctuations over the period, of 7%, (April 30, 2011 – 2.4%) in the Canadian/MXN and CAD/US Dollar exchange rates will impact the Company's earnings by approximately \$585 (April 30, 2011 -\$191).

The Company manages foreign currency risk by minimizing the value of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

Other Price Risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund mineral resource exploration is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in mineral resource prices. Management closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

d) Classification of Financial instruments

IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – 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

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's cash and short-term investment are both classified at level one of the fair value hierarchy. As the carrying values of the Company's remaining financial instruments approximate their fair values, disclosure is not made of their level in the fair value hierarchy.

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12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital structure to be share capital, cash and short term investments. The Company manages its capital structure based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support acquisition, maintenance, exploration, and development of mineral properties.

The Board of Directors has not established any quantitative return on capital criteria for management, instead relying on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest in are in the exploration stage so the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out activities and administration, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital restrictions.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the six months ended October 31, 2011.

13. TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

As disclosed in Note 2, these are the Company's second condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period covered by the first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The accounting policies in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended October 31, 2011, the comparative information for the six months ended October 31, 2010, the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2011 and the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position on the transition date, May 1, 2010.

a) First time adoption

The guidance for the first time adoption of IFRS is set out in IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*. Under IFRS 1 changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS are applied retrospectively at the transition date with all adjustments taken to retained earnings unless certain optional exemptions are applied. The Company has applied the following optional exemptions to its opening statement of financial position dated May 1, 2010:

Business Combinations

IFRS1 indicates that a first-time adopter may elect not to apply IFRS 3 *'Business Combinations'* retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has taken advantage of this election and will apply IFRS 3 to business combinations that occur on or after May 1, 2010.

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13. TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

a) First time adoption (continued)

Share-based payments

IFRS 1 does not require first-time adopters to apply IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002, or equity instruments that were granted subsequent to November 7, 2002 and vested before the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 to awards that vested prior to May 1, 2010.

Borrowing Costs

IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters to apply IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* prospectively from the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has elected to apply IAS 23 prospectively from May 1, 2010. IAS 23 requires the capitalization of borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, production or construction of certain assets.

IFRS 1 also outlines specific guidelines that a first-time adopter must adhere to under certain circumstances. The Company has applied the following guideline to its opening statement of financial position dated May 1, 2010:

Estimates

In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates under IFRS for the comparative periods must be consistent with estimates made for the same date under previous Canadian GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. The Company's IFRS estimates for the comparative periods are consistent with its Canadian GAAP estimates for the same date.

b) Changes in accounting policies

The Company has changed certain accounting policies to be consistent with IFRS as is expected to be effective April 30, 2012, the Company's first annual IFRS reporting date. However, these changes to its accounting policies have not resulted in any significant change to the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses within its financial statements.

The following summarizes the significant changes to the Company's accounting policies on adoption of IFRS:

Impairment of (Non-financial) Assets

IFRS requires a write down of assets if the higher of the fair market value and the value in use of a group of assets is less than its carrying value. Value in use is determined using discounted estimated future cash flows. Canadian GAAP required a write down to estimated fair value only if the undiscounted estimated future cash flows of a group of assets are less than its carrying value.

IFRS also requires the reversal of any previous impairment losses, with the exception of goodwill, where circumstances have changed such that the level of impairment in the value of the assets has been reduced. Canadian GAAP prohibits the reversal of impairment losses.

The Company has changed its accounting policies related to impairment of assets to be consistent with the requirements under IFRS. The changes in accounting policies related to impairment did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.

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13. TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

b) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Decommissioning Liability (Asset Retirement Obligations)

IFRS requires the recognition of a decommissioning liability for legal or constructive obligations, while Canadian GAAP only required the recognition of such liabilities for legal obligations. A constructive obligation exists when an entity has created reasonable expectations that it will take certain actions.

The Company's accounting policies related to decommissioning liabilities have been changed to reflect these differences. There is no impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Share-based Payments

In certain circumstances, IFRS requires a different measurement of share-based compensation than Canadian GAAP. In particular, IFRS requires that each tranche, that vests separately, must be treated as a separate grant and that an estimate of forfeitures be included in the determination of the expense associated with stock option grants.

Due to the nature of the Company's stock options, these changes in accounting policy did not have a significant impact on the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Functional currency

IFRS requires that the functional currency of each company within the consolidated group be assessed individually, while under Canadian GAAP the functional currency of an integrated operation was the same as the reporting company. Under IFRS, where a company's functional currency differs from the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements, all assets and liabilities are translated into the presentation currency at the rate of exchange at the period end, and foreign exchange gains and losses arising on translation are recognised in the statement of operations and comprehensive income as other comprehensive income.

c) Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP to IFRS

The following provides reconciliations and discussions of the statement financial position at the transition date of May 1, 2010 and at October 31, 2010 and April 30, 2011, and summary reconciliations of the statements of comprehensive income for the three and six months ended October 31, 2010, and statement of cash flows for the six months ended October 31, 2010. The changes in accounting policies resulting from the Company's adoption of IFRS had no significant impact on financial statements for these comparative periods, other than a transfer within equity in respect of the fair value of options and warrants no longer outstanding (refer to note (d(i)) below).

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13. TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Reconciliation of the Statements of Financial Position:

	Note	May 01, 2010			October 31, 2010			April 30, 2011		
		Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS										
Current										
Cash		\$ 627,853	\$ -	\$ 627,853	\$ 483,746	\$ -	\$ 483,746	\$ 507,807	\$ -	\$ 507,807
Short-term investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000	-	800,000
Receivables		26,538	-	26,538	34,963	-	34,963	32,346	-	32,346
Prepaid expense		165,600	-	165,600	92,000	-	92,000	-	-	-
		819,991	-	819,991	610,709	-	610,709	1,340,153	-	1,340,153
Non-current										
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	51,000	-	51,000
Exploration and evaluation assets		87,500	-	87,500	87,500	-	87,500	1,470,479	-	1,470,479
		87,500	-	87,500	87,500	-	87,500	1,521,479	-	1,521,479
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 907,491	\$ -	\$ 907,491	\$ 698,209	\$ -	\$ 698,209	\$ 2,861,632	\$ -	\$ 2,861,632
LIABILITIES										
Current										
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 21,911	\$ -	\$ 21,911	\$ 17,304	\$ -	\$ 17,304	\$ 32,945	\$ -	\$ 32,945
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY										
Share capital		1,433,950	-	1,433,950	1,593,950	-	1,593,950	4,077,278	-	4,077,278
Contributed surplus	(i)	140,068	(40,093)	99,975	140,068	(40,093)	99,975	882,132	(45,654)	836,478
Accumulated deficit	(i)	(688,438)	40,093	(648,345)	(1,053,113)	40,093	(1,013,020)	(2,130,723)	45,654	(2,085,069)
		885,580	-	885,580	680,905	-	680,905	2,828,687	-	2,828,687
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		\$ 907,491	\$ -	\$ 907,491	\$ 698,209	\$ -	\$ 698,209	\$ 2,861,632	\$ -	\$ 2,861,632

SILVER SUN RESOURCE CORP.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**

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13. TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)**Summary reconciliation of the Statements of Comprehensive Loss:**

	Three months ended October 31, 2010	Six months ended October 31, 2010
Net loss and total comprehensive loss per Canadian GAAP	\$ (252,835)	\$ (364,675)
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS	-	-
Net loss and total comprehensive loss per IFRS	\$ (252,835)	\$ (364,675)

Summary reconciliation of the Statements of Cash Flows

	Six months ended October 31, 2010
Operating activities per Canadian GAAP	\$ (144,107)
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS	-
Operating activities per IFRS	\$ (144,107)
Investing activities per Canadian GAAP	\$ -
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS	-
Investing activities per IFRS	\$ -
Financing activities per Canadian GAAP	\$ -
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS	-
Financing activities per IFRS	\$ -

d) Notes on Canadian GAAP – IFRS Reconciliations

(i) IFRS permits a transfer of reserves arising from share-based transactions, within equity. Therefore, at May 1, 2010 the fair value attributable to options and warrants outstanding at that date was transferred from contributed surplus to an "Equity settled share-based payment reserve" and the fair value attributable to outstanding warrants was transferred to a "Reserve for warrants and compensation options". The remaining balance of contributed surplus, which reflected the fair value of options and warrants no longer outstanding, was transferred to Accumulated Deficit.

During the year ended April 30, 2011, some options expired and therefore a further transfer, of the fair value attributable to these option, was made from the Equity settled share-based payment reserve to Accumulated Deficit.

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14.COMMITMENTS

As at October 31, 2011 the Company had the following obligations:

- The Company has a rental and administrative services agreement with a company that shares directors and officers, and requires the payment of \$800 per month plus taxes. The agreement is in effect on a month to month basis and may be terminated with thirty days written notice in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.
- On December 22, 2010, the Company entered in a 12 month consulting agreement with an unrelated third party which required a payment of \$15,000 per month plus 750,000 stock options. The agreement may be terminated with thirty days written notice in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.
- On May 1, 2011 the Company entered into an indefinite term contract with McLeary Capital Management, Inc. (the "consultant"), a private company controlled by the President and CEO of the Company, for the consultant to continue to act as President and Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company. A monthly consulting fee of \$10,000 is payable to the consultant. The contract may be cancelled by either party on 30 days written notice and, if cancelled by the Company, by payment of an amount equivalent to two years annual salary. On termination of the contract the consultant will be immediately retained by the Company as a non-paid advisor/consultant to the Company until May 1, 2016 or for such time as the consultant still holds unexercised stock options in the Company. On exercise of the consultant's options, the relationship between the consultant and the Company will cease.
- Effective June 9, 2011, the Company entered into a fifteen month investor relations agreement with Launch IR Inc. An agreement was concluded with the investor relations consultant for a term of 15 months commencing June 15, 2011. The Consultant will be paid a total of \$20,000 plus HST over the term of four months, payable in installments of \$5,000 monthly, commencing June 15, 2011 and the sum of \$5,500 plus HST over the term of eleven months, payable in installments of \$500 per month for a period of eleven months commencing October 15, 2011. The consultant was also the granted options to purchase 350,000 common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.45 for a term of fifteen months.
- Effective July 5, 2011, the Company entered into a 12 month license and service agreement for the consideration of \$10,000 per month. The terms of the agreement requires the licensor to provide mining and permit development services to the Company, and provides the Company the rights to use certain licenses and permits registered in the name of the licensor relating to the Company's Cherry Hill claims located in Siskiyou County, California.
- Effective September 1, 2011, the Company entered into a 3 year storage rental agreement for an annual fee of \$8,400, payable at the start of each year. At the end of the initial rental period, the agreement shall renew annually and continue on a year-to-year basis, subject to termination of sixty days written notice by either party.

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15.SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following events occurred subsequent to October 31, 2011:

- 500,000 shares were issued on the exercise of options at \$0.28.