Silver Spruce Receives First Assays from Kay Mine VMS Samples

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BRIDGEWATER, NOVA SCOTIA--(Marketwired - Dec 7, 2017) - Silver Spruce Resources Inc. (TSX VENTURE:SSE)(FRANKFURT:S6Q) ("Silver Spruce" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has received its of mineralized rock samples taken from the development/production dumps at the Kay Mine in Arizona. These first twe samples were taken for data verification purposes to confirm the tenor of mineralization reported by Exxon Minerals an developers of the mine. Eighteen of the samples consisted of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and sulphide-bear Assay values from these samples are listed in the table below with their respective over-limit values.

KAY MINE DUMP SAMPLE ASSAYS						ASSAY OVER-LIMIT VALUES				
SAMPLE NUMBER	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
108001	2.2	92.8	>10000	2670	8810			4.915		
108002	0.086	6.97	>10000	87.2	1690			1.449		
108003	7.59	94.3	5110	>10000	>10000				6.83	21.8
108004	7.34	>100	>10000	2890	>10000		102	5.193		1.26
108005	1.135	28.6	>10000	4110	>10000			1.622		2.24
108006	1.255	2.55	2220	387	>10000					3.4
108007	1.815	23.1	1400	7260	>10000					3.77
108008	0.284	3.12	3930	133.5	5660					
108009	1.625	66.6	181.5	>10000	>10000				1.885	3
108010	0.151	5.24	>10000	278	8090			1.299		
108011	>10.0	>100	1640	>10000	>10000	13.9	553		1.325	5.94
108012	0.271	10.45	>10000	675	8160			1.577		
108013	1.44	71.6	202	>10000	>10000				2.28	3.62
108014	0.222	3.38	2070	1050	8910					
108015	0.213	7.09	>10000	71	1870			0.988		
108016	0.657	4.52	>10000	84.9	1000			1.967		
108017	1.195	58.2	236	>10000	>10000				1.845	2.72
108023	0.095	16.85	>10000	56.4	81			9.338		

"We are very encouraged by the assay values produced from samples taken during several Company- hosted, third-pa the Kay Mine project in September and October," stated Karl Boltz, CEO of Silver Spruce. "These assays are a good in metal values in the development rock which was taken from the underground levels of the mine during its initial constru production preparation phase, prior to 1957, when the mine was flooded. Assay results from an additional fourteen sam pending."

The majority of the sulphide-bearing samples were collected from the historic development/production dumps at Shaft # be noted that the grab samples are selective by nature and values reported may not be representative of mineralized z Examination of the mineralized material indicated disseminated to semi-massive to massive sulphides, consisting of py sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena in banded, lenticular and breccia to replacement textures. Compositional layering fr 2cm in thickness were comprised of pyrite-dominant and base metal-bearing units. Coarse-grained pods and veinlets o chalcopyrite and sphalerite from 1-3cm also infill silicified rhyolite breccias.

Kay Mine Background

The Kay VMS deposits were developed for production on eleven levels and accessed via four shafts prior to 1957, whe pumping station was damaged and the mine was flooded. Records obtained by Silver Spruce indicate that approximate tons of ore grading 5.6% Cu, with individual bulk samples from 2.95-9.47% Cu, with Pb, Zn, Au and Ag credits, was mi

250 foot and 500 foot levels from 1949 to 1953, and shipped to various smelters in Arizona and Texas. An estimated 15
low grade material was reported on the surface dumps in 1956. The last production of 70 tons grading 5.7% Cu selecte
surface dumps was shipped by a private owner in 1966.

In 1972, Exxon acquired the project with the goal of commencing production of the known high-grade Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au
Exxon's internal geological reports referred to the mineralization defined by drilling and historical underground explorati
the then existing mining standards, as "proven and probable ore" of 6.4 million tons with a potential of over 20 million to
resource estimates and terminology are to be considered historical and not compliant with current NI 43-101 guidelines

The Company believes that the previous work conducted by Exxon was completed to a high standard of competency a
credibility. Silver Spruce is developing exploration programs to document the tonnage and grade of the Kay mineralizat
develop a resource estimate to conform to the present National Instrument 43-101 standards.

Silver Spruce also is investigating the cost, logistics and permitting requirements to de-water the mine workings for dire
the mineralization.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Samples were collected by the Company's QP, packaged and shipped in sealed pails by commercial carrier to northern
Washington, and delivered by the QP to British Columbia for sample description and preparation of the assay splits. Th
samples were sawn, or split as required, with a representative cross section or portion bagged and sealed in packages
and delivered by commercial carrier to ALS Global's sample preparation facility in North Vancouver. The sample pulps
transferred internally to ALS Global's analytical facility, also located in North Vancouver, for analysis. ALS Global in Nor
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is a facility certified as ISO 9001:2008 and accredited to ISO / IEC 17025:2005 f
Standards Council of Canada. Photographs of the individual rock samples, as -received and sawn faces, were collected
sample prior to shipment, and will be made available on the Company web site in due course.

No independent or in-house quality control samples (blanks, standards, duplicates) were inserted into the batch of 25 g
samples. ALS Global conducts its own internal Q/QC program of blanks, standards and duplicates, and the results are
with the Company sample certificates. The results of the ALS control samples were reviewed by the Company's QP an
within acceptable tolerances. All sample and pulp rejects are stored at ALS Global pending full review of the analytical
future selection of pulps for independent third-party check analyses.

The samples were crushed to 70% passing 6mm (-10 mesh) and a split of up to 250 grams was pulverized to 85% pass
micrometres (-200 mesh). Each pulp was then submitted for analysis by 4 Acid Digestion followed by Inductively Coupl
Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) multi-element analyses (ALS Code ME-MS61, 48 elements). All base metal analyses tha
over-limits of ME-ICP61 are re-analyzed with an Ore Grade method. Over-limit Cu (>1%), Pb (>1%), Zn (>1%) and Ag
samples are analyzed by Ore Grade 4 Acid Digestion followed by Ore Grade Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emiss
Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for Pb (ALS Code Pb-OG62) and Ag (ALS Code Ag-OG62), and by Atomic Absorption Spectr
(AAS) for Cu (ALS Code Cu-AA62) and Zn (ALS Code Zn- AA62). Gold was analyzed using 30gram fire assay with Ato
Absorption Spectroscopy (ALS Code Au-AA23). Over-limit Au (>10ppm) were conducted by 30gram fire assay with Gra
finish (ALS Code Au-GRA21).

Qualified Person

Mr. Greg Davison, MSc, PGeo, professional geologist and the Company's internal Qualified Person is responsible for th
content of this press release within the meaning of National Instrument 43- 101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Pro
43-101"), under TSX guidelines.

About Silver Spruce Resources Inc.

Silver Spruce Resources Inc. is a well-positioned Canadian junior exploration company pursuing exploration and develo
the past-producing Kay Mine volcanogenic massive sulfide ("VMS") project in Arizona, USA, and the exploration of the
Plata and the Encino De Oro epithermal silver/ base metal/ gold projects located in the prolific Sierra Madre Occidental
western Chihuahua State in Mexico.

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Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release. The company seeks Safe Harbour.

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