NEW RANGE
resources ltd.

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS
ENDED MARCH 31, 2010 AND 2009

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW

Pursuant to National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3), the accompanying Unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by management and the Corporation's independent auditors have not performed a review of these financial statements

NEW RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS

	MARCH 31, 2010	DECEMBER 31, 2009
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	$ -	$ 3,945
Accounts receivable	122,681	194,438
Prepaid expenses	133,449	68,361
	256,130	266,753
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES (note 6)	2,299,042	2,347,484
	$ 2,555,172	$ 2,614,237
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Bank indebtedness (note 7)	$ 546,204	$ 370,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	166,292	354,913
Loan payable (note 8)	610,000	610,000
Contingent liability (note 12)	20,000	20,000
	1,342,496	1,354,913
ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION (note 9)	573,576	573,576
	1,916,072	1,928,489
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
SHARE CAPITAL (note 10)	3,230,411	3,230,411
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (note 11)	410,179	410,179
DEFICIT	(3,001,490)	(2,954,842)
	639,100	685,748
	$ 2,555,172	$ 2,614,237

Going concern (note 2)

Approved on behalf of the Board

Director ____________________

Director ____________________

NEW RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND DEFICIT

PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31	2010	2009
REVENUE		
Revenue	$ 181,355	$ 227,084
Interest income	479	-
Royalties	(5,406)	(21,755)
	176,428	205,329
EXPENSES		
Amortization, depletion and accretion	49,615	112,384
Interest and bank charges	13,668	17,741
Operating expenses	60,879	147,065
Office and administration (note 5)	98,014	47,281
	223,076	324,471
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(46,648)	-
INCOME TAX RECOVERY		
Current	-	2,538
NET LOSS	(46,648)	(119,614)
DEFICIT, beginning of period	(2,954,842)	(2,524,029)
DEFICIT, end of period	$ (3,106,579)	$ (2,643,643)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE (note 13)	$ (0.002)	$ (0.005)

NEW RANGE RESOURCES LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$ (46,648)	$ (119,614)
Items not affecting cash		
Amortization, depletion and accretion	49,615	112,384
	2,967	7,230
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	71,757	-
Prepaid expenses	(65,088)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(188,621)	-
	(178,985)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of petroleum and natural gas properties	(1,173)	(37,488)
	(1,173)	(37,488)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Bank loan advance (payment)	176,204	(85,947)
	176,204	(85,947)
CHANGE IN CASH POSITION	(3,954)	-
CASH, beginning of period	3,954	-
CASH, end of period	$ -	$ -
OTHER INFORMATION		
Interest paid	$ 13,668	$ 17,741

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

New Range Resources Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on April 7, 2004 as Open Range Capital Corp. and became New Range Resources Ltd. on March 30, 2006 upon the amalgamation with Open Range Resources Ltd. ("OR Resources") a private company, related by way of common control. The Company began trading on October 14, 2004 and trades under the symbol of RGE on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Company's principal business activity is the participation in various producing oil and gas properties in Alberta and is also in the process of exploring and developing other oil and gas properties in Alberta.

2. GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

The Company has a working capital deficiency of $1,086,366 (2009 - $1,634,162) and incurred a net loss of $46,648 (2009 - $119,614). The continued operations of the Company are dependent on obtaining additional capital resources for the exploration and development of oil and gas properties and achieving and maintaining profitable operations. Management is currently investigating the Company's options however there is no certainty that management will be able to accomplish these matters.

Failure to achieve a favourable financial position as described above may result in financial difficulties which would make the use of the going concern assumption invalid. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and the balance sheet classifications used.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The CICA Accounting Standards Board has issued the following new or amended Handbook Sections:

(a)

Section 1582, Business Combinations will provide the Canadian equivalent to International Financial reporting standard IFRS 3, "Business Combinations" and replace the existing Section 1581, Business Combinations. The new section 1582 will apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1601, Consolidated Financial statements and Section 1602,

Non-Controlling Interests.

Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and will replace the existing Section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business Combinations and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests.

Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business combinations and Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within the framework of the accounting policies summarized as follows:

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect of changes in such estimates on the financial statements in future periods could be significant. Accounts specifically affected by estimates in these financial statements are accounts receivable, petroleum and natural gas properties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, asset retirement obligation and stock-based compensation.

Cash

Cash consists of balances with financial institutions.

Capitalized costs

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas operations whereby all costs of exploring for and developing oil and gas reserves are capitalized whether successful or not. Such costs include land acquisitions, geological and geophysical costs, carrying charges on non-producing properties, costs of drilling both productive and non-productive wells, production equipment, asset retirement costs and the portion of general and administrative expenses directly attributable to exploration and development activities.

Proceeds from the sale of petroleum and natural gas properties are applied against capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized unless such a sale would alter the rate of depletion by greater than twenty percent.

Amortization and depletion

Amortization and depletion of petroleum and natural gas properties and equipment is provided for

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proven petroleum and natural gas reserves before any royalty deductions as determined by independent engineers. For the purpose of this calculation, petroleum and natural gas reserves are converted to a common unit of measurement on the basis of their relative energy content where six thousand cubic feet of gas equates to one barrel of oil. Costs of acquiring and evaluating unproven properties are excluded from costs subject to amortization and depletion until it is determined whether proven reserves are attributable to the properties or impairment occurs.

Other property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and amortized at an annual rate of 20% using declining balance method.

Asset retirement obligation

The fair value of an asset retirement obligation is recognized in the period in which the obligation is incurred provided it can be reasonably measured, and is discounted to its present value using the Company's credit adjusted risk-free interest rate. The fair value of the estimated obligation is recorded as a long term liability, with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related asset. The costs capitalized to the related assets are amortized to earnings in a manner consistent with the depletion, depreciation and amortization of the underlying asset. The liability amount is increased in each reporting period due to passage of time and the amount of accretion is charged to earnings in the period. Revisions to the estimated timing of cash flows or to the original estimated undiscounted costs could also result in an increase or decrease to the obligation. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the retirement obligation are charged against the obligation to the extent of the liability recorded.

The following transactions occurred in 2010:

Ceiling test

The net amount at which petroleum and natural gas properties are carried is subject to a cost recovery test (the “ceiling test”). Under this test, an estimate is made of the total amount that is recoverable based on expected cash flows at undiscounted future prices. If the carrying amount exceeds the ultimate recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in net earnings. The impairment loss is limited to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds: (i) the sum of the fair value of proved and probable reserves; and (ii) the costs of unproved properties that have been subject to a separate impairment test and contain no probable reserves.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Joint ventures

A portion of the Company's exploration, development and production activities are conducted jointly with others and, accordingly, these financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities.

Revenue recognition

Revenues associated with sales of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids are recorded when the products are delivered. Delivery occurs when the customer has taken title and has assumed the risks and rewards of ownership, prices are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Royalty revenues are recognized when they become receivable. The Company does not enter into ongoing arrangements whereby it is required to repurchase its products, nor does the Company provide the customer with a right of return.

Interest income is recognized in the period it is earned.

Future income taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, the Company records future income taxes for the effect of any difference between the accounting and income tax basis of an asset or liability, using the substantively enacted income tax rates. Accumulated future income tax balances are adjusted to reflect changes in income tax rates that are substantively enacted with the adjustment being recognized in earnings in the period that the change occurs. Future tax assets are recognized to the extent that they are more likely than not to be realized.

Loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on net earnings divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

The treasury stock method of calculating diluted per share amounts is used whereby any proceeds from the exercise of stock options or other dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In addition, diluted common shares also include the effect of the potential exercise of any outstanding warrants.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

The Company has classified their financial instruments in the following categories:

Cash is classified as "held-for-trading". It is measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in earnings.

Accounts receivable is classified as "loans and receivables" and is measured at amortized cost, which is generally the amount on initial recognition less an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, bank indebtedness and loan payable are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at cost.

Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of financial instruments except for held-for-trading items, in which case they are expensed as incurred. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the classification of the financial instrument.

The Company has a stock based compensation plan, which is described in note 10. Awards of options under this plan are expensed based on the fair value of the options at the grant date and credited to contributed surplus. Fair values are determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. If the options are subject to a vesting period, the expense is recognized over this period. Any consideration paid by employees on exercise of stock options or purchase of stock is credited to share capital plus the amounts originally recorded as contributed surplus.

Flow-through shares

The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with tax legislation. A future tax liability is generated when the renouncements related to the corresponding exploration and development expenditures are filed with the tax authorities.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period, the Company paid $21,126 (2009 - $21,093) for office and administrative expenses, to a company related by a common control person and a common director. A total of $9,401 (2009 - $11,154) was paid to a Company controlled by a related party for interest on short-term loans. Legal fees totaling $25,048 (2009 - $2,727) were paid to a law firm who employs a director of the Company.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been valued in these financial statements at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

6. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES

			March 31, 2010
	Cost	Accumulated amortization and depletion	Net
Petroleum and natural gas properties	$ 7,372,658	$ 5,073,616	$ 2,299,042

			March 31, 2009
	Cost	Accumulated amortization and depletion	Net
Petroleum and natural gas properties	$ 7,836,883	$ 4,721,780	$ 3,115,103

7. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

The Company has a demand revolving operating loan facility with a Canadian chartered bank, to be used for development and acquisition of petroleum and natural gas properties and related assets. At March 31, 2010, the credit facility available was $900,000 (2009 -$880,000). The balance owing on the credit facility was $ 546,204 at March 31, 2010. This credit facility is secured by a fixed and floating charge debenture over all assets, a general security agreement and a general assignment of book debts.

8. LOAN PAYABLE

At March 31, 2010, the Company had a short term loan from a related party, related by a common shareholder, totaling $610,000 (2009 - $650,000). The loan bears interest payable monthly at prime plus 4% per annum. There is no collateral and the balance is due on demand.

9. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

The estimated cash flows of asset retirement obligations have been discounted at 5.00% (2009 - 5.00%). The total discounted amount of the estimated cash flows required to settle the obligations is $573,576 (2009 - $483,994). Payments to settle the obligation occur on an ongoing basis and will continue over the life of the operating assets, which is estimated to be an average of ten years.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited number of common voting shares, without nominal or par value.

Unlimited number of preferred shares, without nominal or par value, issuable in series. The directors are authorized to fix the number of shares in each series and to determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the shares of each series.

Common shares issued

	Number	Amount
Balance March 31, 2010	23,678,500	$ 3,230,411

During early 2007 the Company received all required regulatory approvals including approval by the TSX Venture Exchange in compliance with applicable securities laws, rules and regulations, to make a normal-course issuer bid to repurchase up to 2,053,350 of its common voting shares, being 10 percent of the Company's public float as defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

The bid commenced on January 17, 2007, and ended on January 16, 2008. In January and February 2007 the Company purchased 190,000 common shares in the market for $65,337 at an average purchase price of $0.34 per share. The average cost base of the shares repurchased was

SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

$0.13643/share and as such $25,921 was deducted from share capital, with the remaining $39,416 charged to deficit.

Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan whereby options may be granted from time to time to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company with common shares to be reserved for issuance as options not to exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

	Number		Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding March 31, 2010	1,090,000	$	0.27

Options outstanding	Exercise price	Options exercisable at March 31, 2010	Expiry date
725,000	0.25	725,000	April 11, 2011
30,000	0.25	30,000	August 15, 2011
335,000	0.30	350,000	February 15, 2012

During 2008, upon resignation of a director, 530,000 options were cancelled with a weighted average exercise price of $0.22.

During 2009, 700,000 options expired with an exercise price of $0.10 per share.

11. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

		2010		2009
Balance March 31	$	410,179	$	410,179

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

During 2006 the Company amalgamated with OR Resources and as a result it consolidated operations with OR Resources and Siga Resources, a company owned by OR Resources. Subsequently a claim relating to an unpaid working interest has been brought against Siga Resources. Being that the Company is the amalgamation successor of Siga Resources it is likely that a settlement for the claim will be paid. As a result, a settlement liability of $20,000 is recorded on the balance sheet and in the statement of operations.

13. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated to reflect the dilutive effect of stock options outstanding. Loss per share is calculated as follows:

	March 31, 2010		
	Net loss	Weighted average common shares	Loss per share
Basic and diluted	$ (46,468)	23,678,500	(0.002)

	March 31, 2009		
	Net loss	Weighted average common shares	Loss per share
Basic and diluted	$ (119,614)	23,678,500	(0.004)

14. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION

The Company's total obligation, under a compressor lease agreement, which is due to a related party (see note 5), is as follows:

2010	47,428
2011	63,237
2012	26,349
	$ 137,014

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments consist of recorded amounts of accounts receivable which will result in future cash receipts, as well as bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable which will result in future cash outlays.

The nature of the Company's operations result in exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to these risks.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price or interest rate movements and their impact on the future performance of the business. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an on-going basis.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk on its outstanding borrowings, specifically, on the floating rate element of its credit facility and bank indebtedness. All the Company's borrowings have a floating interest rate component. The Company manages this risk through regular review of market conditions and interest rates, for which, if considered necessary, recommendations for changes to existing financing or new arrangements are presented to the board of directors for approval.

A 1% change in the interest rate would affect net loss for the year ended March 31, 2010 by $2,891. This was calculated by applying the percentage change to the average quarterly balance of the credit facility and bank indebtedness over the year.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to movements in the prices of oil commodities sold during its normal course of operations. Management does not currently use derivative instruments to hedge commodity prices.

A $1 change in the price of oil and gas production would affect net loss for the period ended March 31, 2010 by $3,587. This was calculated by applying the change to the total average production for the period.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that a company cannot meet its financial obligations in full. The Company's main source of liquidity is its cash generated from operations, and credit facilities. These funds are primarily used to finance working capital, operating expenses, and capital expenditures.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring its cash flows from operating activities. The current year's budget is planned to be funded from a combination cash flow from operations with the remaining requirements from the credit facility.

The Company has a strong relationship with the holder of its credit facility and if required management could propose that the Board approve increasing the facility amounts.

(e) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss arising when a counterparty fails to meet its obligations as they come due. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of a deterioration of creditworthiness and the respective concentration risk.

Credit risk resulting from joint venture operations is managed through the use of cash calls to partners prior to incurring expenditures. Therefore, management believes that there is no significant credit risk inherent in the Company's accounts receivable from joint venture partners.

Credit risk on trade receivables from non-related parties is managed through dealing with creditworthy counterparties, typically publicly traded international oil and gas companies for which financial information is readily available for review and is monitored on an ongoing basis. There were no accounts receivable which management felt would not be collected as at March 31, 2010 as there have been no accounts receivable which are past due based on the terms of payment.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of financial instruments classified as loans and receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(f) Fair value

It is management's opinion that the Company's carrying values of accounts receivable, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable approximate their fair values due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these instruments.

16. COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current period. The changes do not affect prior period earnings.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 12, 2010 the Company closed a private placement for 6,000,000 common shares for total proceeds of $300,000 (including 1,875,000 common shares subscribed for by insiders of the Company).

The Company entered into an Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement dated April 26, 2010 to sell 60% of their oil and gas properties (25 boe/day) to a related party for total proceeds of $1,250,000.