

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

Contents

Independent Auditor's Report	3
Statements of Financial Position	4
Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss	5
Statements of Equity	6
Statements of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Great Thunder Gold Corp.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Great Thunder Gold Corp. which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, statements of equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Great Thunder Gold Corp. as at April 30, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements which indicates the material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Great Thunder Gold Corp. to continue as a going concern.

"Wolrige Mahon LLP"

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

August 24, 2018
Vancouver, B.C.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Statements of Financial Position

	April 30, 2018	April 30, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 39,008	\$ 340,038
Accounts receivable	12,202	21,700
Prepaid expenses	8,383	80,258
	59,593	441,996
Non-current assets		
Investments (note 5)	2,040	6,614
Reclamation bonds (note 6)	13,000	13,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	2,194,076	2,427,043
	\$ 2,268,709	\$ 2,888,653
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 35,918	\$ 17,044
Due to related parties (note 9)	72,179	27,884
Site restoration obligation (note 6)	15,000	15,000
	123,097	59,928
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 8)	14,686,355	14,642,880
Share-based payment reserve	185,448	77,659
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	688	(2,838)
Deficit	(12,726,879)	(11,888,976)
	2,145,612	2,828,725
	\$ 2,268,709	\$ 2,888,653

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (note 1)

Commitments (note 13)

Subsequent Events (note 15)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors August 24, 2018

/s/ Kevin Whelan

/s/ John Moraal

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

	Years Ended April 30	
	2018	2017
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Accounting and audit	\$ 17,034	\$ 15,040
Consulting	2,425	37,033
Insurance	4,100	4,100
Investor relations and shareholder information	88,903	72,600
Legal fees	9,466	-
Listing and filing fees	8,854	26,717
Management fees (note 9)	186,808	168,285
Office	4,635	6,770
Rent (note 9)	12,300	12,300
Share-based compensation (note 8)	180,527	-
Transfer agency fees	8,975	8,699
Travel and accommodation	4,520	4,545
	<u>528,547</u>	<u>356,089</u>
OPERATING LOSS	(528,547)	(356,089)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Interest income	256	34
Realized gain (loss) on investments (note 5)	10,825	(12,166)
Writedown of exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	(349,700)	-
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	-	64,099
	<u>(867,166)</u>	<u>(304,122)</u>
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(867,166)	(304,122)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments (note 5)	3,526	(3,513)
	<u>\$ (863,640)</u>	<u>\$ (307,635)</u>
LOSS PER SHARE (basic and diluted)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING (basic and diluted)	<u>48,254,162</u>	<u>29,753,154</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Statements of Equity

	Issued Share Number	Capital Amount	Share-Based Payment Reserve	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	Total
Balances, April 30, 2016	20,192,162	\$ 12,823,430	\$ 22,656	\$ 675	\$ (11,600,831)	\$ 1,245,930
Shares and warrants issued for cash	15,375,000	903,750	33,750	-	-	937,500
Warrants exercised	1,461,500	138,120	(1,970)	-	-	136,150
Transfer upon option and warrant expiration	-	4,850	(20,827)	-	15,977	-
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	11,168,000	869,180	-	-	-	869,180
Share issue costs						
Finders' fees paid in cash	-	(52,400)	-	-	-	(52,400)
Finders' fees paid in shares and warrants	57,500	(44,050)	44,050	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(304,122)	(304,122)
Other comprehensive loss						
Unrealized loss on investments (note 5)	-	-	-	(3,513)	-	(3,513)
Balances, April 30, 2017	48,254,162	14,642,880	77,659	(2,838)	(11,888,976)	2,828,725
Share-based compensation	-	-	180,527	-	-	180,527
Transfer upon option and warrant expiration	-	43,475	(72,738)	-	29,263	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(867,166)	(867,166)
Other comprehensive income						
Unrealized gain on investments (note 5)	-	-	-	3,526	-	3,526
Balances, April 30, 2018	48,254,162	\$ 14,686,355	\$ 185,448	\$ 688	\$ (12,726,879)	\$ 2,145,612

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Statements of Cash Flows

	Years ended April 30	
	2018	2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (867,166)	\$ (304,122)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Share-based compensation	180,527	-
Realized loss (gain) on investments	(10,825)	12,166
Writedown of exploration and evaluation assets	349,700	-
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets	-	(64,099)
	(347,764)	(356,055)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	9,498	(21,090)
Prepaid expenses	71,875	(71,875)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,874	3,852
Due to related parties	44,295	(171,396)
	(203,222)	(616,564)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	18,925	52,934
Proceeds from sale and option of exploration and evaluation assets	-	70,000
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(116,733)	(243,157)
	(97,808)	(120,223)
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Shares and warrants issued and exercised for cash, net	-	1,021,250
NET CHANGE IN CASH		
	(301,030)	284,463
CASH, beginning of year	340,038	55,575
CASH, end of year	\$ 39,008	\$ 340,038
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest income	\$ 256	\$ 34
Income taxes	-	-
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Option and warrant exercise or expiry	\$ 72,738	\$ 20,827

Non-cash Transactions (note 14)

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Great Thunder Gold Corp. was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company owns interests in exploration and evaluation assets in the Province of Quebec and British Columbia, Canada, and its principal business is the exploration and development of those assets. The Company's head office and principal place of business is Suite 900 – 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its exploration and evaluation assets and has not yet determined whether those assets contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The carrying value of these assets represents the total of net costs capitalized, and is not intended to reflect either their present or future value.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's legal interest in the assets, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the assets. For those exploration and evaluation assets in which it has a joint venture interest, the Company is required to contribute its proportionate share of costs or accept dilution of its interest.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business. There are conditions that cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. As of April 30, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$63,504 (2017 – \$382,068 working capital) and an accumulated deficit of \$12,726,879 (2017 – \$11,888,976). The Company will need to raise new funds through the sale of shares to maintain operations. These factors together raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect adjustments for the possible future effect on the recoverability and classification of the assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown in these financial statements should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Interpretations of the IFRS Committee.

These financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board of Directors has the power to amend these financial statements after issuance, if applicable.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Statement of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis except for certain items that are measured at fair value, including available-for-sale investments. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, unless otherwise specified. The accounting policies described herein have been applied consistently to all periods in these financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the year. Actual outcomes could differ from these judgments and estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and may affect both current and future years.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of judgments and estimates that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to:

Critical accounting judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. The Company made the following critical accounting judgments:

Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off to profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of an exploration and evaluation asset can be demonstrated, it is reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets and subject to different accounting treatment. At the end of the year, management had determined that no reclassification of exploration and evaluation assets was required.

Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the year that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to:

Share-based payments

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date on which they are granted. Estimating fair value for the share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield, and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value of share-based payment transactions are described in notes 4 and 8.

Reclamation and environmental obligations

Reclamation provisions have been created based on internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirement. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from year to year.

Actual reclamation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the reclamation costs, which will reflect the market condition at the time reclamation costs are actually incurred.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision 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 statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The Company did not hold any fair value through profit or loss financial assets.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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 initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, 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. The Company has classified its cash and reclamation bonds as loans and receivables.

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 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. The Company did not hold any held-to-maturity investments.

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 equity, except for equity investments for which there is not a quoted price in an active market, those investments are carried at cost. 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 equity and recognized in profit or loss. The Company has classified its investments as available-for-sale.

Impairment

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.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and allocates interest over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income or expense is recognized on an effective interest basis for financial instruments.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual right to the asset's cash flows expires, or if the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its 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. The Company did not hold any fair value through profit or loss financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, amounts due to related parties and site restoration obligations are classified as other financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Transaction costs

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents recorded in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company did not hold any cash equivalents at the date of the statement of financial position.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the year in which they occur. The costs are accumulated in cost centres by exploration area and not depreciated pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest as consideration for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash or other consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess consideration accounted for as a gain on disposal.

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

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

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when proven or probable reserves are determined to exist. A review of each exploration license or field is carried out, at least annually, to ascertain whether proven or probable reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of proven or probable reserves, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to property, plant and equipment or expensed to exploration and evaluation impairments.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Impairment of long-lived assets

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived 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.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of long-lived assets (continued)

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 ordinary transaction between market participants. 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 profit or loss for the year.

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.

Share capital

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

The Company bifurcates units which consist of common shares and share purchase warrants using the residual value approach, whereby it measures the common share component of the unit at fair value using market prices as input values and then allocates the residual value of the units over the fair value of the common shares to the warrant component. The value of the warrant component is credited to share-based payment reserve. When warrants are exercised, forfeited or expire, the corresponding value is transferred from share-based payment reserve to common stock.

Flow-through shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into: (i) a flow-through share premium equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and (ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until qualifying expenditures are incurred.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payment transactions

The Company's stock option plan allows its 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 share-based payment reserve. 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.

All share-based payments made to employees and non-employees are measured at fair value. For employees, fair value is measured as the fair value of the options at the grant date. For non-employees, the fair value of the options is measured on the earlier of the date at which the counterparty performance is complete, the date the performance commitment is reached, or the date at which the equity instruments are granted if they are fully vested and non-forfeitable. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The fair value of options granted is measured using the Black Scholes option pricing model. Expected annual volatility has been estimated using historical volatility.

Stock options that vest over time are recognized using the graded vesting method. Share based compensation is recognized as an expense or, if applicable, capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets or share issue costs, with a corresponding increase in reserves. At each financial reporting period, the amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. When stock options are ultimately exercised, forfeited or expire, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to share capital or deficit.

Where the terms of a stock option are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the stock-based compensation arrangement or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification over the remaining vesting period.

Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the years 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 in equity.

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

Deferred tax is provided using the 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 affects neither accounting nor 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 date of the statement of financial position.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes (continued)

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.

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.

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. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense.

Site restoration obligation

The Company recognizes the fair value of a legal or constructive liability for a site restoration obligation in the year in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability. Changes in the liability for a site restoration obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense in profit or loss. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the related long-lived asset.

Loss per share

Basic income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the year.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net loss, such as unrealized gains or losses on available for sale investments, gains or losses on certain derivative instruments, and certain foreign currency gains or losses. The Company's comprehensive income (loss), components of other comprehensive income (loss), cumulative translation adjustments, and unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investments are presented in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss and the statement of equity.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early-adopted by the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and contains requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at the fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated other comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income. The standard will be effective for the Company for the year commencing May 1, 2018.

The Company has evaluated the impact of this new standard and concluded that it will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 is a new standard to establish principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services. The standard will be effective for the Company for the year commencing May 1, 2018.

The Company has evaluated the impact of this new standard and concluded that it will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16 is a new standard that sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, including guidance for both parties to a contract, the lessee and the lessor. The new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. The standard will be effective for the Company for the year commencing May 1, 2019.

The Company is evaluating the impact of this new standard, but does not anticipate it will have a significant impact on its financial statements.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

5. INVESTMENTS

Investments in available-for-sale shares comprise the following:

	Number of Shares	Cost	Accumulated Unrealized Gain	April 30, 2018 Fair Value
Alchemist Mining Inc.	10,000	\$ 900	\$ 200	\$ 1,100
Levon Resources Ltd.	3,750	450	488	938
Brettco Oil & Gas Inc.	50,000	1	-	1
Oniva International Services Corporation	1	1	-	1
		\$ 1,352	\$ 688	\$ 2,040

	Number of Shares	Cost	Accumulated Unrealized Gain (Loss)	April 30, 2017 Fair Value
Alchemist Mining Inc.	100,000	\$ 9,000	\$ (4,000)	\$ 5,000
Levon Resources Ltd.	3,750	450	1,162	1,612
Brettco Oil & Gas Inc.	50,000	1	-	1
Oniva International Services Corporation	1	1	-	1
		\$ 9,452	\$ (2,838)	\$ 6,614

During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company recorded a realized gain of \$10,825 (2017 – \$12,166 loss) upon the sale of certain of its investments and recorded a net unrealized gain of \$3,526 (2017 – \$3,513 loss) in other comprehensive loss on investments designated as available-for-sale.

Levon Resources Ltd. and Alchemist Mining Inc. are unrelated public companies. The fair value of these investments was determined using quoted market prices at the date of the statement of financial position.

Brettco Oil & Gas Inc. is an unrelated private company, the fair value of whose shares is not readily determinable at the date of the statement of financial position. Accordingly, the investment in Brettco is shown at its cost.

The Company owns a 16.67% equity interest in Oniva International Services Corporation, a private company with common management, which provides office and administration services to the Company. The remaining 83.33% is shared equally between five other companies, some of which are related by a common director (see note 9). As Oniva is a private company, fair value is not readily determinable at the date of the statement of financial position and the investment in Oniva is shown at its cost.

6. RECLAMATION BONDS

The Company has deposited funds and hypothecated term deposits totalling \$13,000 (2017 – \$13,000) as security to the Province of British Columbia for future mineral claims site reclamation. The term deposits bear interest at a weighted average rate of 0.5% per annum (2017 – 0.5%).

The Company has recognized a site restoration obligation of \$15,000 (2017 – \$15,000) in respect of the reclamation of its exploration and evaluation assets. The timing of this amount is unknown and accordingly has been recorded at its full amount.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Valentine Mountain	Chubb & Bouvier	Great Dane	Urban Thunder	Nemaska Lake	Total
Balance, April 30, 2017	\$1,366,975	\$437,183	\$ 345,500	\$152,317	\$125,068	\$2,427,043
Acquisition costs incurred in the year:						
Other	-	2,216	-	1,718	613	4,547
Exploration costs incurred in the year:						
Assays	-	4,698	-	9,866	-	14,564
Drilling	-	66,750	-	-	-	66,750
Geochemistry	-	-	-	10,860	-	10,860
Geological consulting	4,962	12,388	4,200	8,657	-	30,207
Mining tax credits	-	(10,195)	-	-	-	(10,195)
	4,962	73,641	4,200	29,383	-	112,186
Other						
Writedown of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	(349,700)	-	-	(349,700)
Balance, April 30, 2018	\$1,371,937	\$513,040	\$ -	\$183,418	\$125,681	\$2,194,076

	Valentine Mountain	Chubb & Bouvier	Great Dane	Urban Thunder	Nemaska Lake	BRX	Total
Balance, April 30, 2016	\$1,364,706	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,001	\$1,394,707
Acquisition costs incurred in the year:							
Purchase payments, cash	-	60,000	-	20,000	60,000	-	140,000
Purchase payments, shares	-	346,680	-	132,000	110,000	-	588,680
Option payments, cash	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	65,000
Option payments, shares	-	-	280,500	-	-	-	280,500
Other	-	978	-	-	68	-	1,046
	-	407,658	345,500	152,000	170,068	-	1,075,226
Exploration costs incurred in the year:							
Assays	-	9,880	-	-	-	-	9,880
Prospecting and geological	2,269	19,645	-	317	5,000	-	27,231
	2,269	29,525	-	317	5,000	-	37,111
Other							
Option and sale proceeds, cash	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(65,000)	(70,000)
Option and sale proceeds, shares	-	-	-	-	(45,000)	(29,100)	(74,100)
Gain on sale	-	-	-	-	-	64,099	64,099
	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(30,001)	(80,001)
Balance, April 30, 2017	\$1,366,975	\$437,183	\$345,500	\$152,317	\$125,068	\$ -	\$2,427,043

Valentine Mountain Property

In 2008 and 2009, the Company acquired a 100% interest in 25 mineral claims comprising approximately 7,188 hectares and two overlying placer claims comprising 43 hectares on Valentine Mountain located 50 kilometres west northwest of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada for total consideration of \$39,158 and 116,666 common shares of the Company valued at \$270,000. One of the claims is subject to a 5% net smelter returns royalty, which the Company may repurchase for \$1,000,000.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Chubb & Bouvier Property

In May 2016, the Company entered into an option to purchase 53 mineral claims covering approximately 2,200 hectares located near Val d'Or, Quebec, Canada. The Company exercised its option by paying \$60,000 cash, issuing 2,400,000 common shares at a fair value of \$0.135 per share, and granting a 2% gross metal royalty to the vendor. The Company also paid a finder's fee of 168,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.135 per share in respect of the transaction. A portion of the property is also subject to 1% net smelter returns royalty which can be repurchased for \$200,000.

Urban Thunder Property (formerly Deluce Property)

In March 2017, the Company acquired 20 mineral claims covering approximately 1,127 hectares in the Windfall Lake area of Quebec, Canada for \$20,000, 3,000,000 shares with a value of \$0.04 per share, and a 2% net smelter returns royalty. The Company also paid a finder's fee totaling 300,000 shares with a value of \$0.04 per share.

Nemaska Lake Property

In May 2016, the Company acquired four mineral claims covering approximately 213 hectares located near Chibougamau, Quebec, Canada. The Company paid \$60,000 cash and issued 2,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.055 per share.

In September 2016, the Company granted an option to purchase up to a 70% undivided interest in its Nemaska Lake property to Alchemist Mining Inc. To exercise its option to acquire an initial 51% interest, Alchemist was to pay and issue to the Company \$35,000 (\$5,000 of which was received) and 1,200,000 shares (500,000 of which with a fair value of \$0.09 per share were received), and undertake at least \$50,000 of exploration during the first year and a cumulative total of at least \$200,000 during the second year. Alchemist defaulted on the agreement and the Company terminated Alchemist's option in December 2017.

Great Dane Property

In March 2017, the Company entered into an option to purchase 92 mineral claims covering approximately 5,212 hectares in the Windfall Lake area of Quebec, Canada. To exercise the option, the Company must pay the optionors \$65,000 (all of which was paid), issue 6,000,000 shares in two tranches over the next year (3,000,000 of which shares were issued with a fair value of \$0.085 per share), and grant a 2% net smelter returns royalty. In addition, the Company must incur \$950,000 of exploration expenses over the next three years. The Company also paid a finder's fee of 300,000 shares with a fair value of \$0.085 per share.

Subsequent to the end of the year, the Company terminated its option to purchase the Great Dane property.

BRX Claims

In August 2016, the Company sold its BRX mineral claims for consideration which included a 1% net smelter returns royalty, under which the royalty will not exceed \$250,000.

Golden Repeat Claims

In May 2013, the Company sold its Golden Repeat claims for consideration which included a 2% net smelter returns royalty. In addition, if, during the 10 years following the sale, the purchaser establishes reserves or a resource of not less than 500,000 ounces of gold or gold equivalent, the purchaser, Dynasty Gold Corp., will issue 500,000 of its common shares to the Company.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued

In May 2016, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.055 per share for the purchase of an exploration and evaluation asset (note 7).

In June 2016, the Company issued 200,000 common shares for proceeds of \$0.05 per share and 1,261,500 common shares for proceeds of \$0.10 per share upon the exercise of warrants.

In June 2016, the Company issued 2,400,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.135 per share to acquire an exploration and evaluation asset (note 7) and 168,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.135 per share as a finder's fee in respect of the transaction.

In June 2016, the Company issued 3,375,000 units by way of private placement at a price of \$0.10 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant, in turn, entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.14 until June 28, 2018. The Company paid an aggregate of \$3,000 and 57,500 units as finders' fees in respect of the private placement.

In March 2017, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.04 per share to acquire an exploration and evaluation asset (note 7) and 300,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.04 per share as a finder's fee in respect of the purchase.

In April 2017, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.085 per share pursuant to an option to acquire an exploration and evaluation asset (note 7) and 300,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.085 per share as a finder's fee in respect of the transaction.

In April 2017, the Company issued 12,000,000 units by way of private placement at a price of \$0.05 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant, in turn, entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.075 until April 2018. The Company paid an aggregate of \$49,400 and 988,000 warrants valued at \$0.044 per warrant as finders' fees in respect of the private placement.

Share purchase warrants

The continuity of warrants during the year is as follows:

	April 30, 2018		April 30, 2017	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	17,937,000	\$ 0.09	3,463,000	\$ 0.09
Issued	-	-	16,420,500	0.08
Exercised and expired	(12,988,000)	(0.075)	(1,946,500)	(0.10)
Balance, end of year	4,949,000	\$ 0.12	17,937,000	\$ 0.09

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Share purchase warrants (continued)

A summary of share purchase warrants outstanding is as follows:

Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date	Number of Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable	
		April 30, 2018	April 30, 2017
\$0.10	May 23, 2018	1,801,500	1,801,500
\$0.05	July 16, 2019	200,000	200,000
\$0.14	June 28, 2018	2,947,500	2,947,500
\$0.075	April 13, 2018	-	8,452,000
\$0.075	April 18, 2018	-	4,536,000
		4,949,000	17,937,000

Share-based payments

The Company has an equity-settled stock option plan under which the Board of Directors may grant options to directors, officers, other employees and consultants. The purpose of the plan is to advance the interests of the Company by encouraging these individuals to acquire shares in the Company and thereby remain associated with, and seek to maximize the value of, the Company.

Under the plan, the number of shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the exercise of all options under the plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis from time to time. The options expire not more than 10 years from the date of grant or earlier if the individual ceases to be associated with the Company, and vest over terms determined at the time of grant.

In June 2017, the Company granted stock options to five directors and officers and one consultant to purchase up to 3,000,000 shares of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share until June 9, 2022. In September 2017, the Company granted stock options to one consultant to purchase up to 150,000 shares of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share until September 29, 2019. The Company granted no stock options during the year ended April 30, 2017.

The fair value of stock options vesting during the year ended April 30, 2018 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

	April 30, 2018		April 30, 2017
	June 9, 2017	September 29, 2017	
Date of grant	June 9, 2017	September 29, 2017	-
Number of options	3,000,000	150,000	-
Number of options vested	3,000,000	150,000	-
Estimated life	5 years	2 years	-
Share price at date of vesting	\$ 0.065	\$ 0.045	-
Option exercise price	\$ 0.050	\$ 0.050	-
Risk-free interest rate	0.95%	1.52%	-
Estimated annual volatility	140.28%	160.30%	-
Expected dividends	-	-	-
Option fair value	\$ 0.059	\$0.033	-
Compensation cost	\$175,578	\$4,949	-

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

A summary of the Company's outstanding and exercisable stock options as of April 30, 2018 and 2017, and the changes for the years ending on those dates is as follows:

	April 30, 2018			April 30, 2017		
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)
Balances, beginning of year	200,000	\$ 0.05	2.7	266,667	\$ 0.15	2.8
Granted	3,150,000	0.05		-	-	
Expired and exercised	(500,000)	(0.05)		(66,667)	(0.45)	
Balances, end of year	2,850,000	\$ 0.05	3.7	200,000	\$ 0.05	2.7

A summary of stock options outstanding is as follows:

Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date	Number of Stock Options Outstanding and Exercisable	
		April 30, 2018	April 30, 2017
\$0.05	December 22, 2019	200,000	200,000
\$0.05	June 9, 2022	2,500,000	-
\$0.05	September 29, 2019	150,000	-
		2,850,000	200,000

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

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 years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018	2017
Management fees paid and accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer	\$116,000	\$ 69,000
Management fees paid and accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Financial Officer	70,808	99,285
Stock options granted to three directors and two officers to purchase up to 2,500,000 shares at \$0.05 per share until June 9, 2022	146,315	-
	\$333,123	\$168,285

Other related party transactions

During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company was charged \$12,300 (2017 – \$12,300) for rent by Oniva International Services Corporation, a private corporation of which 16.67% is owned by the Company. The arrangement may be terminated with one month's notice by either party.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

Due to related parties

As at April 30, 2018, the Company owed \$72,179 (2017 – \$27,884) to directors, officers and other related parties of the Company in the ordinary course of business. The amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of its financial assets. In the opinion of management, none of the Company's financial assets were exposed to significant credit risk as at April 30, 2018 or 2017.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company had cash at April 30, 2018 in the amount of \$39,008 (2017 – \$340,038) in order to meet short-term business requirements. At April 30, 2018, the Company had current liabilities of \$123,097 (2017 – \$59,928). Accounts payable have contractual maturities of approximately 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. Amounts due to related parties are without stated terms of interest or repayment (see note 1 – Nature of Operations and Going Concern).

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 has two components:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.

The Company's cash is currently held in highly liquid, on-demand investments and the Company has no interest-bearing debt. Therefore, management considers the interest rate risk to be minimal.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to material foreign currency risk.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is exposed to other price risk with respect to its investments as they are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices. Based on the investments balance as at April 30, 2018, a 10% change in share price would have affected the Company's net loss by approximately \$204.

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 fair value of the Company's investments, other than those carried at cost, is categorized as Level 1 in the Fair Value Hierarchy. The fair value of the Company's cash, receivables, accounts payables and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties approximate their carrying values because of the short-term or on-demand nature, as applicable, of these instruments. The fair value of the Company's available-for-sale investments is detailed in note 5.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets, and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or adjust the amount of cash. Management reviews the capital structure on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

As at April 30, 2018, the Company had \$2,145,612 of capital (2017 – \$2,828,725), a decrease in capital of \$683,113 during the year ended April 30, 2018 (2017 – \$1,582,795 increase).

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

12. INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax rate is 26%. The provision for income taxes differs from the amounts computed by applying the statutory rates to the loss before tax provision due to the following:

	Years ended April 30	
	2018	2017
Statutory rate	26%	26%
Income taxes recovered at the statutory rates	\$ (225,463)	\$ (79,072)
Items not deductible (taxable) and other	47,396	6,452
Adjustment to prior year's provision	-	-
Benefit of tax losses recognized (not) in the year	178,067	72,620
Deferred income tax recovery recognized in the year	\$ -	\$ -

The approximate tax effects of each type of temporary difference that gives rise to deferred tax assets are as follows:

	April 30	
	2018	2017
Non-capital loss carryforwards	\$ 928,525	\$ 833,909
Capital loss carryforwards	156,928	158,336
Canadian and foreign exploration and development expenditures	534,010	443,088
Investments	(89)	369
Share issuance costs	15,854	21,458
Other	2,734	2,734
Unrecognized deferred asset costs	(1,637,962)	(1,459,894)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately \$3,571,300 available to reduce future years' income for tax purposes, the tax effect of which has not been recorded in the accounts. If unused, the losses will expire as follows:

2026	\$	247,500
2027		287,800
2028		187,400
2029		302,100
2030		229,500
2031		224,500
2032		380,500
2033		412,200
2034		314,300
2035		235,500
2036		130,600
2037		255,500
2038		363,900
	\$	<u>3,571,300</u>

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018 and 2017

13. COMMITMENTS

The Company entered into a consulting agreement in February 2013 with a corporation controlled by its Chief Financial Officer whereby that corporation will provide consulting services at its standard rates. The agreement may be terminated by the Company without cause upon payment of three months of fees as severance.

14. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended April 30, 2018, warrants to purchase up to 12,988,000 shares at a price of \$0.075 per share and valued at \$43,475, and options to purchase up to 500,000 shares at a price of \$0.05 per share and valued at \$29,263 expired unexercised.

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company issued 11,168,000 shares with a fair value of \$869,180 for the purchase and option of exploration and evaluation assets. The Company also received shares with a fair value totalling \$74,100 from the sale and option of exploration and evaluation assets. In addition, warrants to purchase up to 485,000 shares at a price of \$0.14 per share and valued at \$4,850, and options to purchase up to 66,667 shares at a price of \$0.45 per share and valued at \$15,977 were cancelled or expired unexercised.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In May 2018, the Company terminated its option to purchase the Great Dane mineral property.

In May 2018, warrants to purchase up to 1,801,500 shares at a price of \$0.10 per share expired unexercised and in June 2018, warrants to purchase up to 2,947,500 shares at a price of \$0.14 per share expired unexercised.