

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Great Thunder Gold Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Great Thunder Gold Corp. and its subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Great Thunder Gold Corp. and its subsidiary as at April 30, 2016 and 2015, and their 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 consolidated financial statements which indicates that Great Thunder Gold Corp. has incurred losses since inception and has not yet developed self-sustaining operations. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Great Thunder Gold Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

WOLRIGE MAHON LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

August 22, 2016
Vancouver, B.C.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 55,575	\$ 19,873
Accounts receivable	610	542
Prepaid expenses	8,383	8,383
	64,568	28,798
Non-current assets		
Investments (note 5)	1,127	3,302
Reclamation bonds (note 6)	13,000	13,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	1,394,707	1,358,007
	\$ 1,473,402	\$ 1,403,107
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 13,192	\$ 15,704
Due to related parties (note 9)	199,280	99,809
Site restoration obligation (note 6)	15,000	15,000
	227,472	130,513
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 8)	12,823,430	12,732,953
Share-based payment reserve	22,656	28,133
Accumulated other comprehensive income	675	2,850
Deficit	(11,600,831)	(11,491,342)
	1,245,930	1,272,594
	\$ 1,473,402	\$ 1,403,107

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (note 1)

Commitments (note 14)

Subsequent Events (note 15)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors August 17, 2016

/s/ Kevin C. Whelan

/s/ John Moraal

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

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Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

	Years Ended April 30	
	2016	2015
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Accounting and audit	\$ 10,460	\$ 15,880
Consulting	119	-
Foreign exchange	-	22
Insurance	4,100	4,100
Investor relations and shareholder information	688	1,469
Legal fees	204	2,293
Listing and filing fees	10,871	10,135
Management fees (note 9)	61,285	131,893
Office	4,944	5,643
Rent (note 9)	12,225	12,883
Share-based compensation (notes 8 and 9)	-	8,217
Transfer agency fees	6,415	7,198
Travel and accommodation	504	3,199
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	-	2,571
	<u>111,815</u>	<u>205,503</u>
OPERATING LOSS	(111,815)	(205,503)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Interest income	43	52
Realized gain on investments (note 5)	2,283	2,808
Settlement of flow-through share premium liability	-	7,538
Realized currency translation loss	-	(2,723)
	<u>(109,489)</u>	<u>(197,828)</u>
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(109,489)	(197,828)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Unrealized loss on investments (note 5)	(2,175)	-
Unrealized currency translation gain	-	2,902
	<u>\$ (111,664)</u>	<u>\$ (194,926)</u>
LOSS PER SHARE (basic and diluted)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING		
(basic and diluted)	<u>16,391,069</u>	<u>15,436,272</u>

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.
(An exploration stage company)
Consolidated Statements of Equity

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Share-Based Payment Reserve	Currency Translation Account	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Deficit	Total
					Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available- for-Sale Financial Assets	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balances, April 30, 2014	13,492,162	\$12,640,340	\$ 122,414	\$ (2,902)	\$ 2,850	\$ (52)	\$(11,373,399)	\$ 1,389,303
Shares issued for cash	2,400,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Warrants exercised for cash	200,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Transfer upon option and warrant expiration	-	22,613	(102,498)	-	-	-	79,885	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	8,217	-	-	-	-	8,217
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(197,828)	(197,828)
Other comprehensive income								
Unrealized currency translation gain	-	-	-	2,902	-	2,902	-	2,902
Balances, April 30, 2015	16,092,162	12,732,953	28,133	-	2,850	2,850	(11,491,342)	1,272,594
Warrants exercised for cash	700,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Stock options exercised for cash	400,000	25,477	(5,477)	-	-	-	-	20,000
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	3,000,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(109,489)	(109,489)
Other comprehensive loss								
Unrealized loss on investments (note 5)	-	-	-	-	(2,175)	(2,175)	-	(2,175)
Balances, April 30, 2016	20,192,162	\$12,823,430	\$ 22,656	\$ -	\$ 675	\$ 675	\$(11,600,831)	\$ 1,245,930

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Years ended April 30	
	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (109,489)	\$(197,828)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Share-based compensation	-	8,217
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	-	2,571
Realized gain on investments	(2,283)	(2,808)
Settlement of flow-through share premium liability	-	(7,538)
Realized currency translation loss	-	2,723
	(111,772)	(194,663)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(68)	2,276
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,512)	(96)
Due to related parties	99,471	88,939
	(14,881)	(103,544)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	2,283	3,258
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(6,700)	(21,561)
	(4,417)	(18,303)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued for cash, net	55,000	70,000
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH		
	-	179
NET CHANGE IN CASH	35,702	(51,668)
CASH, beginning of year	19,873	71,541
CASH, end of year (note 12)	\$ 55,575	\$ 19,873
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest income	\$ 43	\$ 52
Foreign exchange	-	(22)
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Option and warrant exercise or expiry	\$ 5,477	\$ 102,498

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

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 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 consolidated 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, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$162,904 (2015 – \$101,715) and an accumulated deficit of \$11,600,831 (April 30, 2015 – \$11,491,342). 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

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

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Statement of consolidation and presentation

These consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Control exists when the Company has power over the investee, exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its former wholly-owned subsidiary, Golden Reef Mining Co. Intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

The functional currency of the Company's former wholly-owned subsidiary, Golden Reef Mining Co., was the U.S. dollar. The assets and liabilities of Golden Reef were translated into the presentation currency using the exchange rate at the year end, and income and expenses are translated using the rate that approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions (i.e. the average rate for the year). The resulting translation differences, if any, are reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity titled "Currency Translation Account" within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated 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:

Functional currency

In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and the U.S. dollar was the functional currency of the former subsidiary, management considered the currency that mainly influences the costs of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

Critical accounting judgments (continued)

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.

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.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its former wholly owned subsidiary, Golden Reef Mining Co. In February 2015, the Company permitted the charter of Golden Reef Mining Co. to be revoked. Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, were eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

The functional currency of each of the parent Company and its former subsidiary is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates or operated. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of the subsidiary was the United States dollar.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions were translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items were translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost were carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value were reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items were recognized in profit or loss in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss in the year in which they arose.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items were recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items were also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss was recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component was also recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency was different from the presentation currency were translated as follows:

- a) assets and liabilities were translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- b) income and expenses were translated at average exchange rates for the year.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations were transferred directly to the group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. These differences were recognized in the profit or loss in the year in which the operation was disposed of.

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.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

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 the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company did not hold any fair value through profit or loss financial assets.

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 bond 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 the statement of operations and comprehensive 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 the statement of operations and comprehensive 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.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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.

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 the statement of operations and comprehensive 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, 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.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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 the statement of operations and comprehensive 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 and/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 and/or probable reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of proven and/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.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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 the 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.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Flow-through shares (continued)

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the 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.

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.

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

When stock options are exercised, forfeited or expire, the fair value is reclassified from share-based payment reserve to share capital or deficit.

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.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not 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.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 an asset retirement 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 an asset retirement 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 the statement of operations and comprehensive 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 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following standard has been issued but is not yet effective and has not been early adopted by the Company. The Company is evaluating the impact of this new standard, but does not anticipate the standard will have a significant impact on its financial statements.

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 ending April 30, 2019.

5. INVESTMENTS

Investments in available for sale shares comprise the following:

	Number of Shares	Cost	Accumulated Unrealized Gain	April 30, 2016 Fair Value
Levon Resources Ltd.	3,750	\$ 450	\$ 675	\$ 1,125
Brettco Oil & Gas Inc.	50,000	1	-	1
Oniva International Services Corporation	1	1	-	1
		\$ 452	\$ 675	\$ 1,127

	Number of Shares	Cost	Accumulated Unrealized Gain	April 30, 2015 Fair Value
Levon Resources Ltd.	7,500	\$ 450	\$ 2,850	\$ 3,300
Brettco Oil & Gas Inc.	50,000	1	-	1
Oniva International Services Corporation	1	1	-	1
		\$ 452	\$ 2,850	\$ 3,302

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company recorded a realized gain of \$2,283 (2015 – \$2,808) upon the sale of investments and recorded an unrealized loss of \$2,175 (2015 – \$0) in other comprehensive income on investments designated as available-for-sale.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Levon Resources Ltd. is an unrelated public company, the fair value of whose shares was determined using quoted market prices at the date of the statement of financial position. In July 2015, the Company exchanged 7,500 old Levon shares for 3,750 new shares as part of a 1:2 share consolidation.

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 that are related by common directors (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 (2015 – \$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 0.7% per annum (2015 – 0.7%).

The Company has recognized a site restoration obligation of \$15,000 (2015 – \$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.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Valentine Mountain	BRX Claims	Total
Balance, April 30, 2015	\$1,358,006	\$ 1	\$1,358,007
Acquisition costs incurred in the year			
Purchase payments, shares	-	30,000	30,000
Exploration and other costs incurred in the year:			
Inspection and maintenance	1,200	-	1,200
Prospecting and geological	5,500	-	5,500
	6,700	-	6,700
Balance, April 30, 2016	\$1,364,706	\$30,001	\$1,394,707

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

	Valentine Mountain	BRX Claims	JDN Claims	E & E Claims	Total
Balance, April 30, 2014	\$1,339,014	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$1,339,017
Exploration and other costs incurred in the year:					
Claim renewal fees	-	-	2,569	-	2,569
Inspection and maintenance	18,992	-	-	-	18,992
	18,992	-	2,569	-	21,561
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	(2,570)	(1)	(2,571)
Balance, April 30, 2015	\$1,358,006	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,358,007

Valentine Mountain Claims

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.

BRX Claims

The Company previously acquired a 50% undivided interest in nine mineral tenures comprising approximately 2,115 hectares in the Lillooet Mining Division of central British Columbia, Canada by issuing 3,333 common shares valued at \$30,000 and incurring exploration expenditures totalling \$200,000.

During 2011, the Company wrote down the property's value to a nominal \$1, while maintaining the claims in good standing.

In April 2016, the Company acquired the remaining 50% interest in the BRX Claims by paying the vendor 3,000,000 common shares of the Company valued at \$30,000 and granting a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty, of which 60% can be repurchased for US\$750,000.

JDN Claims

The Company owned a 50% undivided interest in 27 mining claims in Lander County, Nevada, USA, subject to a 3% net smelter returns royalty. The Company terminated its interest in the claims in April 2015.

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 will issue 500,000 of its common shares to the Company.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued

In July 2014, the Company completed a private placement of 2,400,000 common shares and 1,300,000 share purchase warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.05 for a period of five years following the closing of the offering. Participants in the offering included, directly or indirectly, three directors who purchased, in total, 2,200,000 common shares and 1,100,000 warrants.

In January 2015, the Company issued 200,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share upon the exercise of warrants.

In May 2015, the Company issued 200,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share upon the exercise of warrants.

In April 2016, the Company issued 500,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share upon the exercise of warrants.

In April 2016, the Company issued 400,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share upon the exercise of stock options.

In April 2016, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.01 per share for the purchase of an interest in exploration and evaluation assets (note 7).

Share purchase warrants

The continuity of warrants during the reporting period is as follows:

	April 30, 2016		April 30, 2015	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	4,163,000	\$ 0.09	4,816,750	\$ 0.09
Warrants issued	-	-	1,300,000	0.05
Exercised	(700,000)	(0.05)	(200,000)	(0.05)
Expired or cancelled	-	-	(1,753,750)	(0.08)
Balance, end of year	3,463,000	\$ 0.09	4,163,000	\$ 0.09

A summary of share purchase warrants outstanding is as follows:

Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date	Number of Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable	
		April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
\$0.10	May 23, 2018	3,063,000	3,063,000
\$0.05	July 16, 2019	400,000	1,100,000
		3,463,000	4,163,000

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

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 December, 2014, the Company granted stock options to two directors and an officer to purchase up to a total of 600,000 shares of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share exercisable until December 22, 2019. The fair value of each grant of stock options during the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

	<u>Total or Weighted Average</u>	
	2016	2015
Number of options	-	600,000
Number of options vested	-	600,000
Estimated life	-	5 years
Share price at date of vesting	-	\$ 0.02
Option exercise price	-	\$ 0.05
Risk-free interest rate	-	1.34%
Estimated annual volatility	-	111%
Option fair value	-	\$0.014
Compensation cost	-	\$8,217

A summary of the Company's stock options as of April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the changes for the years ending on those dates is as follows:

	<u>Options Outstanding</u>			<u>Options Exercisable</u>		
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)
Balances, April 30, 2014	400,001	\$ 0.45	2.4	400,001	\$ 0.45	2.4
Granted	600,000	0.05		600,000	0.05	
Expired and forfeited	(333,334)	(0.45)		(333,334)	(0.45)	
Balances, April 30, 2015	666,667	0.09	4.3	666,667	0.09	4.3
Exercised	(400,000)	(0.05)		(400,000)	(0.05)	
Balances, April 30, 2016	266,667	\$ 0.15	2.8	266,667	\$ 0.15	2.8

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

A summary of stock options outstanding is as follows:

Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date	Number of Stock Options Outstanding and Exercisable	
		April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
\$0.45	October 6, 2016	66,667	66,667
\$0.05	December 22, 2019	200,000	600,000
		266,667	666,667

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, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Management fees paid and accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer	\$17,500	\$ 76,000
Management fees paid and accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Financial Officer	43,785	55,893
Stock options granted to two directors and one officer to purchase up to 600,000 common shares at \$0.05 per share until December 22, 2019	-	8,217
	\$61,285	\$140,110

Other related party transactions

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company was charged \$12,225 (2015 – \$12,883) 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 notice by either party.

Due to related parties

As at April 30, 2016, the Company owed \$199,280 (2015 – \$99,809) 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, 2016 or 2015.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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, 2016 in the amount of \$55,575 (2015 – \$19,873) in order to meet short-term business requirements. At April 30, 2016, the Company had current liabilities of \$227,472 (2015 – \$130,513). 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 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 was exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities were denominated in foreign currencies. At the end of the reporting period, the Company was not exposed to material foreign currency risk.

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, 2016, a 10% change in share price would have affected the Company's net loss by approximately \$113.

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).

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Classification of Financial Instruments (continued)

The fair value of the Company's investments, other than those carried at cost, is categorized as a 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, 2016, the Company had \$1,245,930 of capital (2015 – \$1,272,594), a decrease in capital of \$26,664 during the year ended April 30, 2016 (2015 – \$116,709 decrease).

12. CASH

Cash consists of bank balances and short-term deposits with banks. Cash included in the Statements of Cash Flows comprise the following amounts:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Bank balances	\$ 55,575	\$ 14,697
Bank balances restricted for exploration	-	5,176
Balance, end of year	\$ 55,575	\$ 19,873

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

13. INCOME TAXES

The Company's tax rates range from 15% to 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	
	2016	2015
Statutory rate	26%	26%
Income taxes recovered at the statutory rates	\$ (28,467)	\$ 52,440
Items not deductible (taxable) and other	(950)	(2,393)
Non-capital losses expired	-	(65,897)
Dissolution of subsidiary	-	(458,320)
Adjustment to prior year's provision	13,525	-
Benefit of tax losses recognized (not) in the year	15,892	474,170
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	
	2016	2015
Non-capital loss carryforwards	\$ 767,480	\$ 733,516
Capital loss carryforwards	156,754	170,576
Canadian and foreign exploration and development expenditures	459,754	459,754
Investments	(88)	(741)
Share issuance costs	640	5,543
Other	2,734	2,734
Unrecognized deferred asset costs	(1,387,274)	(1,371,382)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately \$2,951,900 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
	\$	2,951,900

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

April 30, 2016 and 2015

14. COMMITMENTS

The Company entered into a consulting agreement 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.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

In May 2016, the Company entered into an option to acquire the Chubb and Bouvier lithium properties located near Val d'Or, Quebec. To exercise the option, the Company must pay \$60,000 by December 28, 2016 (\$20,000 of which has been paid), issue 2,400,000 shares (all of which have been issued at a fair value of \$0.135 per share) and grant a 2% gross metal royalty to the vendor. The Company also paid a finder's fee of 168,000 shares with a fair value of \$0.135 per share in respect of the option.

In June 2016, warrants to purchase 1,461,500 shares were exercised for which the Company received proceeds totalling \$136,150.

In June 2016, the Company completed a private placement of 3,375,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit, to raise gross proceeds of \$337,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one 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 offering.

In July 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its BRX mineral claims to Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. Under the terms of the agreement, the purchaser will, subject to TSX Venture Exchange acceptance, pay to the Company \$65,000 cash and 10,000 Avino shares, and will grant a 1% net smelter returns royalty, under which the royalty will not exceed \$250,000.

In August 2016, the Company engaged Palisade Global Investments Ltd. for investor relations for a 12-month period at \$8,350 per month. The Company will also grant 200,000 incentive stock options exercisable at market price for a period of two years. The options will vest in four equal quarterly tranches.