Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

January 31, 2019

Contents

Notice of No Auditor Review 3

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position 4

Condensed Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss 5

Condensed Interim Statements of Equity 6

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows 7

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements 8

Notice of No Auditor Review

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements were prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company’s independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity’s auditor.

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited)

		January 31, 2019		April 30, 2018
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	$	5,245	$	39,008
Accounts receivable		1,626		12,202
Prepaid expenses		5,403		8,383
		12,274		59,593
Non-current assets				
Investments (note 5)		1,133		2,040
Reclamation bonds (note 6)		13,000		13,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)		2,197,051		2,194,076
	$	2,223,458	$	2,268,709
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	41,220	$	35,918
Due to related parties (note 9)		189,714		72,179
Site restoration obligation (note 6)		15,000		15,000
		245,934		123,097
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (note 8)		14,717,800		14,686,355
Share-based payment reserve		154,003		185,448
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(219)		688
Deficit		(12,894,060)		(12,726,879)
		1,977,524		2,145,612
	$	2,223,458	$	2,268,709

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (note 1)
Commitments (note 12)

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Condensed Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended January 31 2019	For the Three Months Ended January 31 2018	For the Nine Months Ended January 31 2019	For the Nine Months Ended January 31 2018
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Accounting and audit (recovery)	$ -	$ -	$ (5,100)	$ 714
Consulting	-	-	-	2,425
Insurance	963	1,025	2,930	3,075
Investor relations and shareholder information	37	26,918	1,082	73,618
Legal fees	29,244	4,391	29,480	5,388
Listing and filing fees	1,825	3,160	6,204	7,554
Management fees (note 9)	41,592	43,303	113,110	149,776
Office	428	987	2,801	3,633
Rent (note 9)	3,075	3,075	9,225	9,225
Share-based compensation (note 8)	-	-	-	180,527
Transfer agency fees	4,349	4,638	6,174	7,603
Travel and accommodation	-	1,884	1,291	3,402
	81,513	89,381	167,197	446,940
OPERATING LOSS	(81,513)	(89,381)	(167,197)	(446,940)
OTHER INCOME				
Interest income	-	67	16	190
Realized gain on investments (note 5)	-	10,825	-	10,825
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	(81,513)	(78,489)	(167,181)	(435,925)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments (note 5)	(56)	4,269	(907)	4,282
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	$ (81,569)	$ (74,220)	$ (168,088)	$ (431,643)
LOSS PER SHARE (basic and diluted)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING (basic and diluted)	48,254,162	48,254,162	48,254,162	48,254,162

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

(An exploration stage company)

Condensed Interim Statements of Equity

(Unaudited)

	Issued Share Capital Number	Amount	Share-Based Payment Reserve	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	Total
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
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(435,925)	(435,925)
Other comprehensive income						
Unrealized gain on investments (note 5)	-	-	-	4,282	-	4,282
Balances, January 31, 2018	**48,254,162**	**14,642,880**	**258,186**	**1,444**	**(12,324,901)**	**2,577,609**
Transfer upon option and warrant expiration	-	43,475	(72,738)	-	29,263	-
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(431,241)	(431,241)
Other comprehensive loss						
Unrealized loss on investments	-	-	-	(756)	-	(756)
Balances, April 30, 2018	**48,254,162**	**14,686,355**	**185,448**	**688**	**(12,726,879)**	**2,145,612**
Transfer upon warrant expiration	-	31,445	(31,445)	-	-	-
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(167,181)	(167,181)
Other comprehensive loss						
Unrealized loss on investments (note 5)	-	-	-	(907)	-	(907)
Balances, January 31, 2019	**48,254,162**	**$ 14,717,800**	**$ 154,003**	**$ (219)**	**$(12,894,060)**	**$ 1,977,524**

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

Great Thunder Gold Corp.
(An exploration stage company)
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended January 31 2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$ (167,181)	$ (435,925)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Share-based compensation	-	180,527
Realized gain on investments	-	(10,825)
	(167,181)	(266,223)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	10,576	7,582
Prepaid expenses	2,980	59,590
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,302	(1,171)
Due to related parties	117,535	10,788
	(30,788)	(189,434)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	18,925
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(2,975)	(115,386)
	(2,975)	(96,461)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(33,763)	(285,895)
CASH, beginning of period	39,008	340,038
CASH, end of period	$ 5,245	$ 54,143
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest income	$ 16	$ 190
Income taxes	-	-

Non-cash Transactions (note 13)

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

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 Provinces 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 condensed interim 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 January 31, 2019, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $233,660 (April 30, 2018 – $63,504) and an accumulated deficit of $12,894,060 (April 30, 2018 – $12,726,879). 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 condensed interim 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 condensed interim financial statements should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance
These condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives, comply with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting. The policies applied in these condensed interim financial statements are based on International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued and outstanding as of the date the Board of Directors approved these financial statements.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Statement of presentation
These condensed interim 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 condensed interim financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of judgments and estimates that management has made at the date of the condensed interim statement of financial position 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 period, management had determined that no reclassification of exploration and evaluation assets was required.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

Critical accounting judgments (continued)

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 period that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, should 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
The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in the condensed interim statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or when cash flows expire. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)
A write-off of a financial asset (or a portion thereof) constitutes a derecognition event. Write-off occurs when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset.

Classification and Measurement
The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the following measurement categories:

i. those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) or through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”); and
ii. those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

The classification and measurement of financial assets after initial recognition at fair value depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are generally measured at amortized cost at each subsequent reporting period. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at each subsequent reporting period, with any changes recorded through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income (which designation is made as an irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

After initial recognition at fair value, financial liabilities are classified and measured at either:

i. amortized cost;
ii. FVTPL if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives); or
iii. FVTOCI when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company’s credit risk.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the fair value of the instrument on initial recognition. Transaction costs for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

The Company’s financial asset consists of cash, which is classified and measured at FVTPL with realized and unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value reported in profit or loss. The Company’s financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables and subscriptions received in advance, which are classified and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is reported in profit or loss.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment
The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with any financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents recorded in the condensed interim 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 condensed interim statement of financial position.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs
Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period 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 period 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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)
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.

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 period.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes

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

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the period 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 condensed interim statement of financial position.

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 period 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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Loss per share
Basic income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. 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 period.

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 condensed interim statement of operations and comprehensive loss and the condensed interim statement of equity.

New accounting standards and interpretations recently adopted
The following standards were adopted by the Company effective May 1, 2018, but had no material impact on these condensed interim 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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New accounting standards and interpretations recently adopted (continued)

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.

New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

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.

5. INVESTMENTS

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

	Number of Shares	Cost	Accumulated Unrealized Gain (Loss)	January 31, 2019 Fair Value
Alchemist Mining Inc.	10,000	$ 900	$ (350)	$ 550
Levon Resources Ltd.	3,750	450	131	581
Brettco Oil & Gas Inc.	50,000	1	-	1
Oniva International Services Corporation	1	1	-	1
		$ 1,352	$ (219)	$ 1,133

	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

During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2019, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of $907 (2018 – $4,282 gain) in other comprehensive loss on investments measured at fair value. During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2019, the Company recorded no realized gains on the sale of investments (2018 – $10,825).

5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

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 condensed interim 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 condensed interim 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 condensed interim 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 (April 30, 2018 – $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 0.6% per annum (April 30, 2018 – 0.5%).

The Company has recognized a site restoration obligation of $15,000 (April 30, 2018 – $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	Chubb & Bouvier	Urban Thunder	Nemaska Lake	Total
Balance, April 30, 2018	$1,371,937	$513,040	$183,418	$125,681	$2,194,076
Acquisition costs incurred in the period:					
Other	-	1,449	-	-	1,449
Exploration costs incurred in the period:					
Geological fees and expenses	901	625	-	-	1,526
Balance, January 31, 2019	$1,372,838	$515,114	$183,418	$125,681	$2,197,051

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

	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 period:						
Other	-	2,216	-	1,718	613	4,547
Exploration costs incurred in the period:						
Assays	-	4,698	-	9,866	-	14,564
Drilling	-	66,750	-	-	-	66,750
Geochemistry	-	-	-	10,860	-	10,860
Geological fees and expenses	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 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.

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

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.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

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. In May 2018, 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.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued

The Company issued no common shares during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2019 (2018 – nil).

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Share purchase warrants
The continuity of warrants during the period is as follows:

	January 31, 2019		April 30, 2018	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of period	4,949,000	$ 0.12	17,937,000	$ 0.09
Issued	-	-	-	-
Expired	(4,749,000)	(0.125)	(12,988,000)	(0.075)
Balance, end of period	200,000	$ 0.05	4,949,000	$ 0.12

A summary of share purchase warrants outstanding is as follows:

		Number of Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable	
Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date	January 31, 2019	April 30, 2018
$0.05	July 16, 2019	200,000	200,000
$0.10	May 23, 2018	-	1,801,500
$0.14	June 28, 2018	-	2,947,500
		200,000	4,949,000

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.

The Company granted no stock options during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2019. During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2018, 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; and 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 fair value of stock options vesting during the nine-month periods ended January 31, 2019 and 2018 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

	Total or Weighted Average 2019	2018
Number of options	-	3,150,000
Number of options vested	-	3,150,000
Estimated life	-	4.9 years
Share price at date of vesting	-	$ 0.064
Option exercise price	-	$ 0.050
Risk-free interest rate	-	0.98%
Estimated annual volatility	-	141.24%
Expected dividends	-	-
Option fair value	-	$ 0.057
Compensation cost	-	$180,527

A summary of the Company's outstanding and exercisable stock options as of January 31, 2019 and April 30, 2018, and the changes for the periods ending on those dates is as follows:

	January 31, 2019			April 30, 2018		
	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 period	2,850,000	$ 0.05	3.7	200,000	$ 0.05	2.7
Granted	-			3,150,000	0.05	
Expired	-			(500,000)	(0.05)	
Balances, end of period	2,850,000	$ 0.05	3.0	2,850,000	$ 0.05	3.7

A summary of stock options outstanding is as follows:

Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date	Number of Stock Options Outstanding and Exercisable January 31, 2019	April 30, 2018
$0.05	December 22, 2019	200,000	200,000
$0.05	June 9, 2022	2,500,000	2,500,000
$0.05	September 29, 2019	150,000	150,000
		2,850,000	2,850,000

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 nine-month periods ended January 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Management fees paid and accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer	$ 72,000	$ 92,000
Management fees paid and accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Financial Officer	41,110	57,776
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
	$113,110	$296,091

Other related party transactions
During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2019, the Company was charged $9,225 (2018 – $9,225) 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.

Due to related parties
As at January 31, 2019, the Company owed $189,714 (April 30, 2018 – $72,179) 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 January 31, 2019 or April 30, 2018.

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 January 31, 2019 in the amount of $5,245 (April 30, 2018 – $39,008) in order to meet short-term business requirements. At January 31, 2019, the Company had current liabilities of $245,934 (April 30, 2018 – $123,097). 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).

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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.

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 January 31, 2019, a 10% change in share price would have affected the Company's net loss by $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).

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 January 31, 2019, the Company had $1,977,524 of capital (April 30, 2018 – $2,145,612), a decrease in capital of $168,088 during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2019 (2018 – $251,116).

12. 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.

13. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2019, warrants to purchase up to 4,749,000 shares at a price of $0.125 per share and valued at $31,445 expired unexercised.