

# **Great Thunder Gold Corp.**

## **Management's Discussion & Analysis**

**Financial year ended April 30, 2017**

Containing information as of August 21, 2017

## **Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information**

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein and in the financial statements is “forward-looking information” within the meaning of the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) and the *Securities Act* (Alberta). This includes statements by Great Thunder Gold Corp. (the “Company” or “Great Thunder”) concerning exploration results, including deposit size, quantities, grades and contained metals, which are generally based on estimations and extrapolations from a limited number of samples, drill holes and assays. These estimations and extrapolations are subject to uncertainties, which include but are not limited to uncertainties in evaluating a deposit until the deposit has been extensively drilled on closely spaced intervals. Should one or more of these underlying estimations or extrapolations prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements contained herein also include the Company’s future operating costs and exploration plans at its mineral properties. These involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, the ability of the Company to continue to be able to access the capital markets for funding necessary for operating costs, to acquire and maintain exploration properties and to carry out its desired exploration programs; difficulties in executing exploration programs on the Company’s proposed schedules and within its cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions, or the availability of essential supplies and services; and factors beyond the capacity of the Company to anticipate and control, such as the marketability of minerals, government regulations relating to health, safety and the environment, and the scale and scope of royalties and taxes on production. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements.

Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.

## **Description of Business**

Great Thunder is a junior exploration company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and whose common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. Its principal business comprises the exploration for minerals and the development of its mineral properties located in British Columbia and Quebec, Canada. Great Thunder is in the exploration stage and has not yet determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable.

The following discussion and analysis of the operations, results and financial position of Great Thunder should be read in conjunction with the financial statements (the “financial statements”) as of and for the year ended April 30, 2017 and the notes thereto. The financial statements are incorporated herein by reference.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and unless otherwise cited, references to dollar amounts are Canadian dollars. The financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes the realization of assets and the discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company had working capital of \$382,068 at April 30, 2017 and has accumulated losses of \$11,888,976 since incorporation. The Company’s ability to meet its obligations and maintain its operations is contingent upon additional financing or profitable operations in the future.

## **Overall Performance and Discussion of Operations**

During the financial year ended April 30, 2017, the Company experienced a net loss of \$304,122. This represented an increase of \$194,633 over the \$109,489 loss for the preceding year. The change was primarily the result of a \$244,274 increase in operating expenses, but was offset somewhat by a \$64,099 gain on the sale of a non-core exploration and evaluation asset.

Prior to this fiscal year, operating costs had been at their lowest in at least the preceding four years because of management’s cost cutting measures that began in 2013. However, management recognized a positive turn in market sentiment in early 2016 and took measures to expand its mineral property portfolio and to begin refinancing the Company. This resulted generally in higher operating costs.

As noted, operating expenses for the year increased by \$244,274. Of this total, management fees increased by \$107,000. This change was due mainly to the forgiveness of \$78,500 of fees during the preceding year to assist the Company through the end of a difficult market for junior exploration companies. Also contributing to the increased operating expenses were a \$71,912 increase in investor relations and shareholder information expenses, and a \$36,914 increase in consulting fees. These related to the Company’s increased activity and management’s engagement of investor relations representatives to begin probing the financial markets.

During the fourth financial quarter ended April 30, 2017, the Company experienced a net loss of \$119,168. This represented an increase of \$107,642 over the \$11,526 loss for the corresponding period last year. This change was largely the result of a \$72,736 increase in management fees and an \$11,756 increase in consulting fees. During the fourth quarter of 2016, management fees totalling \$54,500 were forgiven and this was not repeated in 2017. The increase in consulting fees related to the Company’s increase in business activity. Increases in investor relations and shareholder information expense of \$6,794 and listing and filing fees of \$6,691 over the same quarter in 2016 were the result of that increased business activity and the engagement of an investor relations representative.

As of April 30, 2017, the Company had cash of \$340,038, as compared with cash of \$55,575 at the beginning of the financial year – an increase of \$284,463. During the year, the Company raised \$1,021,250 from private placements and the exercise of warrants, and \$70,000 from the sale and option of two of its mineral properties. It used \$616,564 of cash for its operations, including the payment of outstanding amounts payable. It also used \$243,157 for its mineral properties, including the purchase and option of two new lithium properties – the Chubb & Bouvier and the Nemaska Lake properties – and two new gold prospects – the Great Dane and Deluce properties (see “Description of Properties”). A breakdown of exploration expenditures for the year on a property-by-property basis, as well as for the preceding year, is provided in note 7 to the financial statements.

As of April 30, 2017, the Company had no contractual obligations, such as long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating leases or purchase obligations, except as described in the financial statements, nor did it have commitments for capital expenditures. Refer to note 13 to the financial statements.

In general, lithium and gold prices have continued to hold strong in recent months and the equity markets remain positive. Many analysts expect gold and lithium prices to strengthen even further, so the Company plans to begin exploring its core portfolio of mineral properties, while still carefully managing its operating expenses.

## Selected Annual Information

	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss for the year	(304,122)	(109,489)	(197,828)
Loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive loss	(307,635)	(111,664)	(194,926)
Total assets	2,888,653	1,473,402	1,403,107
Total non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-
Cash dividends declared	-	-	-

## Summary of Unaudited Quarterly Results

	2017				2016			
	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss for the period	(119,168)	(92,007)	(14,152)	(78,795)	(11,526)	(17,104)	(41,916)	(38,943)
Loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total comprehensive loss	(102,869)	(99,344)	(27,208)	(78,214)	(10,908)	(17,179)	(41,972)	(41,605)

Variations in loss from quarter to quarter typically result from increases or decreases in exploration and business activity. During periods of greater activity – like each of the four quarters of 2017 – consulting fees, office and administrative costs, regulatory approval costs and travel costs will typically increase. In addition, investor relations fees of \$25,000 and \$35,000, respectively, were incurred in the second and third quarters of 2017, thereby increasing the loss for the periods. Overall, prior to the first quarter of 2017, losses have generally trended lower over the four quarters presented because of cost reduction measures commenced in 2013. Net loss during the second quarter of 2017 decreased markedly because of a \$64,099 gain on the sale of one of the Company's mineral properties.

The differences between loss for the period and total comprehensive loss are primarily the result of non-cash unrealized losses or gains on investments and reclassification to profit and loss upon realization.

The quarterly results summarized herein were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are expressed in Canadian dollars.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company does not yet generate positive cash flow from operations, and is therefore reliant upon the issuance of its own common shares to fund its operations. As of the April 30, 2017 year end, the Company was adequately funded for the short term. The Company intends to undertake

one or more equity financings over the next several months as market conditions continue to improve, though there is no certainty that such financings will be completed.

The Company is able to meet its ongoing financial obligations as they become due. It has no debt obligations and no commitments other than as described herein and in its financial statements. Management believes the Company has sufficient working capital to fund operating costs through at least October 2017.

## Description of Properties

### ***Valentine Mountain***

The 100%-owned Valentine Mountain property consists of 25 cell mineral claims covering 7,188 hectares and two overlying cell placer tenures covering 43 hectares. One of the claims is subject to a 5% net smelter returns royalty capped at \$1,000,000.

The Valentine Mountain property surrounds Valentine Mountain, which has an elevation of 974 metres, is located 20 kilometres northwest of Sooke, British Columbia on southern Vancouver Island and is accessible by forestry roads. The property area is underlain entirely by high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Pacific Rim Terrane, which hosts several minor past producers of gold, silver and copper, including the historic Leech River gold placer gold district, located just to the east of the Property.

The property hosts the Valentine Mountain gold quartz vein prospect, for which a mineral resource estimate is summarized as follows:

Zone / Vein	Tonnes	Gold (g/t) Uncut	Gold (g) Uncut	Gold (g/t) Cut	Gold (g) Cut	Category
Discovery C	22,663	33.8	765,814	16.8	381,103	Indicated
Discovery B	32,100	4.1	130,344	3.7	129,352	Indicated
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,763</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>896,158</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>510,455</b>	<b>Indicated</b>
Discovery E	8,485	4.2	35,468	4.2	35,468	Inferred
Disc. West C	12,215	35.4	432,278	35.4	432,278	Inferred
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>467,746</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>467,746</b>	<b>Inferred</b>

Average gold intercepts for each zone were tabulated, and values calculated for uncut grade, multiplied by true width for each intercept. Based on geo-statistical modeling for each corresponding vein in each zone with significant values, statistical mean values were used as the upper thresholds to cut higher gold values and arrive at the “cut” mineral resource values. Refer to the entire text of the technical report, entitled *Technical Report on the Valentine Mountain Property, Southern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada* and dated March 27, 2013 available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com), for further information and the key assumptions, parameters and methodology used, as well as risk factors.

The practice of “cutting” or reducing exceptionally high-grade assays when estimating mineral resources for gold deposits, particularly in vein deposits, is historically industry standard practice, primarily to make the estimates more conservative. The gold quartz veins at Valentine Mountain contain erratically distributed gold, which could cause the estimated grade to vary materially from the actual grade. For completeness, both uncut and cut averaged grades are shown, but the cut grades should be used in evaluating the resource. **Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.**

Sampling of trenched outcrops of gold bearing quartz veins was completed in May and June 2016 from the Discovery West Zone. Four select rock samples yielded gold values of 162.8 g/t, 2.3 g/t, 37.9 g/t and 13.6 g/t respectively from fire assay using 30 g sub-sample sizes and gravimetric methods. The first two samples were standard sizes weighing 0.90 and 1.27 kg respectively, but the latter two samples were much larger, weighing 5.69 kg and 5.51 kg respectively. A composite sample taken from the coarse reject of the latter two samples was analyzed using 30 g sub-sample sizes and gravimetric methods for gold, and 0.5 g sub-sample and ICP methods for multi-elements. This composite sample yielded 22.2 g/t gold and slightly elevated values of 2.92 ppm silver and 323.4 ppm arsenic. These are selected samples and are not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the property.

The sampling was conducted by Mr. John Moraal, P.Eng., a director and major shareholder of the company. The assay and geochemistry work was conducted and reported by Met-Solve Analytical Services of Langley, BC.

The Valentine Mountain property warrants phased exploration work aimed at discovering and delineating gold quartz vein mineralization through systematic yet strategically targeted geochemistry, drilling and underground exploration programs. The technical report recommends future work programs totaling \$4 million in two phases.

This technical information was prepared under the supervision of Jacques Houle, P.Eng., an independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Houle is familiar with the Valentine Mountain Property, including the Discovery West Zone, but cannot verify the chain of custody of samples taken in May and June 2016.

### ***Chubb and Bouvier***

In May 2016, the Company optioned the Chubb and Bouvier lithium properties located near Val d'Or, Quebec. In February 2017, it exercised that option and acquired 100% of the claims, subject to a 1% net smelter returns royalty which can be repurchased for \$200,000 and a 2% gross metal royalty.

#### **The Chubb Property**

The Chubb property is located in northern Québec in the Abitibi-East County, Lacorne municipality, NTS map sheet 32C05. The lithium claims are situated within the Preissac-Lacorne plutonic complex of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The complex forms one of the best prospective areas for lithium mineralization, including the Quebec Lithium mine, for which Canada Lithium reported measured and indicated resources of 29.3 Mt grading 1.19% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 20.9 Mt of inferred resources grading 1.15% Li<sub>2</sub>O, respectively, according to a technical report by Canada Lithium filed on SEDAR June 8, 2011.

The Chubb property lies 32 kilometers north of Val d'Or and consists of 35 contiguous recorded mineral claims for a total area of 1,509 hectares or 15.1 square kilometers. The property geology is dominated by quartz monzodiorite and metasomatized quartz diorite (tonalite). A swarm of spodumene-rich granitic pegmatite dykes intrude fractures and small faults within the plutonic rocks. The pegmatite dykes are 1 to 6 meters thick, oriented 345° – 350° and vary in length from 25 to 250 meters. They are crudely zoned, some having quartz cores and border zones of aplite. The granitic pegmatites are composed of quartz, albite and/or cleavelandite, K-feldspar, muscovite, with 5% to 25% spodumene. There are three important granitic pegmatite dykes containing spodumene mineralization (Dyke #1, #2 and Main Dyke).

Exploration of the Chubb property persists since the early 1950s and mainly consisted of mapping, trenching, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. In 1991, J. Descarreaux estimated a possible historical resource of some 1,814,370 metric tons.<sup>1</sup> The best drilling intersections were obtained in 1994 by Abitibi Lithium Corp. producing intervals of 3.72 m @1.78 wt. % Li<sub>2</sub>O, 2.75 m @1.00 wt. % Li<sub>2</sub>O and 2.38 m @1.25 wt. % Li<sub>2</sub>O. In 2010, International Lithium carried out magnetic and IP geophysical surveys, mapping and channel/grab sampling in the area surrounding the three principal spodumene-bearing dykes. The main dyke, which is 300 meters long, was shown to have Li<sub>2</sub>O concentration of 1.00 wt. % (n=41).

#### The Bouvier Property

The Bouvier property is located within the Preissac-Lacorne plutonic complex of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, in the Saint-Mathieu municipality of Figuery Township (NTS map sheet 32D08). The geological setting and structure of the volcano-sedimentary assemblages form an ideal host for lithium-rich pegmatites being located between the Northern Manneville Deformation Zone and the northern edge of the fertile Lacorne monzogranite pluton.

The Bouvier property consists of 16 contiguous recorded mineral claims for a total area of 692 hectares or 6.92 square kilometers. The southern Bouvier property contains several exposures of biotite±muscovite monzogranitic plutonic rocks intruding metasediments and injected by granitic pegmatite and aplite dykes that constitute nearly 20% of the rock. Many granitic pegmatites contain beryl and tantalite, but very few have spodumene.

To the north, the metasediments are in structural contact with the metavolcanic rocks of the Malartic and Harricana groups, with the Manneville Deformation Zone marking the contact between the metasedimentary and metavolcanic formations. Spodumene-bearing granitic pegmatite dykes occur only south of the Manneville Fault and were emplaced principally in metasediments. The dykes are oriented parallel to the Manneville Fault and can reach 100 meters in length and 10 meters in apparent thickness. Most granitic pegmatites are zoned, some having quartz cores and border zones of aplite. They are composed of quartz, albite and/or cleavelandite, K-feldspar, muscovite, with 5% to 25% spodumene. Accessory minerals are beryl, tantalite, garnet, bismuthine and molybdenite.

The Bouvier property was submitted to sporadic mining exploration from the early 1950s to 1979, which included geological mapping, rock sampling, trenching and diamond drilling. A bulk sample taken by Teck Corporation and reported in their 1979 Annual Report, returned an average grade of 1.39% Li<sub>2</sub>O and an estimated “possible” historical resource of 907,000 tons.<sup>1</sup> In 2010, Mineral Hill Industries Ltd. carried out an exploration program involving line cutting, a magnetic and IP survey, trenching and panel and grab rock sampling, the work unearthed east-west oriented spodumene-bearing granitic pegmatites parallel to the Manneville Deformation Zone. The main dyke displayed an average lithium concentration of 1.51 Li<sub>2</sub>O wt. % (n=20).

#### Technical Report

The Company filed a National Instrument 43-101-compliant technical report relating to its Chubb

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<sup>1</sup> The estimates presented are treated as historic information and have not been verified or relied upon for economic evaluation by the Company. These historical mineral resources do not refer to any category of sections 1.2 and 1.3 of National Instrument 43-101, such as mineral resources or mineral reserves as stated in the 2010 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The Company is unable to verify the data acquired by the various historical drilling campaigns, and must undertake additional sampling and drilling to verify historical estimates. **A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.**

and Bouvier properties. The complete technical report, entitled *The Chubb and Bouvier Lithium Properties, Preissac-Lacorne Plutonic Complex, Abitibi Subprovince, Quebec, Canada* and dated August 2, 2016, is available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

**Great Dane Property (formerly Southwest Block)**

In March 2017, the Company optioned 5,212 hectares in the Urban area of Quebec consisting of 92 cells. The ground adjoins Osisko Mining Inc., Beaufield Resources Inc. and Melkior Resources Inc.'s properties along strike and is adjacent to Osisko's Black Dog Project in the Urban-Barry Gold Camp.

An Osisko map of gold in till results indicates 85-340 grains gold per 10 kg till marginal to Osisko's Black Dog Project. The Black Dog Project is reported by Osisko to be a gold-silver-copper discovery in andesitic volcanics that coincides with magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies associated with breccia-hosted quartz-tourmaline mineralization and alteration, with disseminated to semi-massive Au-Ag-Cu bearing sulfides. Recent Osisko news releases indicate that targeting EM anomalies has had success in their exploration efforts on the Black Dog Project.

Management's review and interpretation indicates that its exploration may have the potential to extend the productive greenstone units south from Osisko Mining Inc.'s Black Dog Project through Souart and into Maseres Township. Significantly, the volcano-sedimentary units are interpreted to be folded and Great Thunder's Great Dane Project has about two kilometres of cross sectional width of the central part of the fold nose. Great Thunder's President, Kevin Whelan, said, "This is exciting, considering Great Thunder's proximity to Osisko's Black Dog gold project, the nature of the gold mineralization within the Black Dog Deposit in conjunction with the gold copper mineralized boulders previously identified within 150 metres of our claim group."

Osisko reported gold in till results of 85 – 340 grains gold per 10 kg till marginal to Osisko's Black Dog Project, which prompted Great Thunder to option the Great Dane Project. These highly anomalous gold in till values are located over an area that could represent a broad fold nose within the Urban-Barry greenstone Belt. The Black Dog Project is reported by Osisko to be a gold-silver-copper discovery in andesitic volcanics that is coincident with magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies and disseminated to semi-massive Au-Ag-Cu bearing sulfides. In January, Osisko indicated that targeting EM anomalies has had success in their exploration efforts on the Black Dog Project.

A report entitled "Report on a Combined Helicopter borne Electromagnetic, Magnetic, Radiometric and VLF-EM Survey, DELAFON PROJECT, March 10, 1993" filed with the Quebec government identified a significant conductive trend with associated electromagnetic anomalies. Quebec government-filed work report GM55916 Report on 1998 Drilling Program describes the "long formational conductive/magnetic horizon which extends 10 km SSW from the edge of the Urban-Barry Belt to Lac Delafond where it bends sharply SSE passing 100m north of the two mineralized boulders."

The boulders mentioned above were described as "Brecciated, gneissic, pyrrhotitic iron formation recemented by pyrite and chalcopyrite, one of the boulders contained arsenopyrite. No known mineralization of this type is known in the Urban Barry Belt to the north and in any case the gneissic condition of the boulders precludes a source in the greenschist facies of rocks of this belt. Therefore, a proximal source was sought."

The mineralized boulders are located on Osisko claims within 150 metres of the Great Thunder's property boundary. The mineralized boulders are located 80 metres southwest of the formational



conductor. This formational conductor continues laterally on each side of the Osisko claims, where the mineralized boulders are located and onto Great Thunder's claims. Osisko has approximately one kilometre of the strike length of the formational conductor, above which the mineralized boulders are situated. Great Thunder has a total of approximately nine kilometres of strike length of the same formational conductor. The boulders are reportedly located at:

Easting <sup>2</sup>	Northing <sup>2</sup>	Sample	Gold (ppm)	Copper (%)
433483	5408817	K-92-53	6.8	0.85
433469	5408822	K-92-62	11.0	1.80

GM55916 further reported "... investigations revealed unmineralized, SW dipping, pyrrhotitic iron formation coincident with the conductor. This gneissic iron formation was mineralogically and texturally similar to the least brecciated portions of the mineralized boulders ... the iron formation was considered to be a prime potential source for the boulders."

The northwestern portion of Great Thunder's Great Dane Project claims situated within the area of the potential fold nose is considered by management to be an excellent exploration target. The competency contrasts with volcano-sedimentary sequences can be responsible for dilational zones commonly observed within hinge areas of fold noses, especially within iron formations. The tensional features produced by the folding in the hinge zones can form preferential hydrothermal fluid pathways and redox traps for gold mineralization. Great Thunder has about two kilometres of cross sectional width within a major fold nose to explore on its Great Dane Project.

Great Thunder is planning to evaluate exploration targets as they are currently defined and is seeking competitive bids to conduct a state of the art helicopter-borne magnetometer and EM survey over its Great Dane Project.

To exercise its option, the Company must, subject to TSX Venture Exchange acceptance, pay the optionors \$65,000 (all of which was paid), issue 6,000,000 shares in two tranches over the next year (3,000,000 of which shares were issued), and grant a 2% net smelter returns royalty. In addition, the Company must incur \$950,000 of exploration expenses over the next three years. The Company also paid a finder's fee totalling 300,000 shares in respect of the transaction.

The technical contents herein were approved by Wade Kornik, P.Geo., a non-independent consultant, acting on behalf of Great Thunder. Mr. Kornik is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

### ***Deluce Claims***

In March 2017, the Company acquired 20 contiguous cell mineral claims covering approximately 1,127 hectares located 12 kilometres northwest of Metanor Resources Inc.'s Barry gold deposit, 15 kilometres west of Osisko Mining Inc.'s Windfall Lake gold deposits, and 18 kilometres west-northwest of BonTerra Resources Inc.'s Gladiator gold deposit. These Abitibi-type gold deposits are hosted in a variety of Archean age metavolcanic and intrusive rocks associated with magnetic high responses within a Z-shaped pattern of major east trending structures and offsetting northeast trending structures.

The Company's property lies in a similar structural setting as the Gladiator gold deposit underlain by rocks similar to the Windfall Lake and Barry gold deposits. Management believes that the geological setting of the property is very favourable to hosting similar deposits and plans an

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<sup>2</sup> NAD 83 Zone 18, location extrapolated from filed assessment maps

intensive and systematic exploration program in the near future.

To acquire the property, the Company paid the vendors \$20,000, issued 3,000,000 shares, and granted a 2% net smelter returns royalty. The Company also paid a finder's fee totalling 300,000 shares in respect of the purchase.

The technical contents herein were approved by Jacques Houle, P.Eng., an independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

### ***Nemaska Lake***

In May 2016, the Company purchased four mineral claims covering 213 hectares adjoining Nemaska Lithium Inc.'s Whabouchi Property in Quebec. The Company paid \$60,000 cash and issued 2,000,000 shares to purchase the claims.

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 must pay or issue to the Company \$35,000 (\$5,000 of which has been received) and 1,200,000 shares (500,000 of which have been 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. To acquire an additional 19% interest, Alchemist must pay or issue to the Company an additional \$30,000 and 1,000,000 shares during the second year, and undertake a cumulative total of \$450,000 of exploration during the third year. The Company will have a carried interest until commercial production. Alchemist is presently in default of the terms of its option.

The property borders Nemaska Lithium on two sides – the northwestern and southeastern boundaries – with their proposed open pit approximately three kilometers south of the southern claim boundary. Nemaska Lithium recently announced an updated feasibility study showing a pre-tax net present value of \$1.9 billion (based on an 8% discount rate) for its Whabouchi Property. The property is also adjacent to ground owned by Durango Resources Inc. on the western and northern boundaries.

The mineral claims appear to cover several locations of mapped pegmatites, as outlined in a National Instrument 43-101 technical report prepared for Tucana Lithium Corp. (Theberge, 2011). Nemaska Lithium, under contract to Tucana, mapped several pegmatite occurrences that were distributed over two main trends: one extending over three kilometres in a north-easterly direction, east of Whabouchi Deposit, and the other extending over two kilometres in an east-west direction, north of Whabouchi Deposit. A limited number of grab samples were sent for assays.

The Company has not yet prepared a National Instrument 43-101 technical report relating to the property.

### **Outstanding Share Data**

As of the date hereof, the Company has 48,254,162 common shares issued and outstanding.

The Company has, as of the date hereof, outstanding warrants which may be exercised to purchase a total of 17,937,000 shares. Of this total, 1,801,500 warrants may be exercised at \$0.10 per share until May 23, 2018, 200,000 warrants may be exercised at \$0.05 per share until July 16, 2019, 2,947,500 warrants may be exercised at \$0.14 per share until June 28, 2018, 8,452,000 warrants may be exercised at \$0.075 per share until April 13, 2018 and 4,536,000 warrants may be exercised at \$0.075 per share until April 18, 2018.

In addition, the Company has outstanding options which, as of the date hereof, may be exercised to purchase a total of 3,200,000 shares. Of this total, 200,000 options may be exercised at \$0.05 per share until December 22, 2019 and 3,000,000 options may be exercised at \$0.05 per share until June 9, 2022.

## Transactions Between Related Parties

During the years ended April 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company paid or accrued the following amounts to related parties:

	2017	2016
Management fees paid or accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer	\$ 69,000	\$17,500
Management fees paid or accrued to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Financial Officer	99,285	43,785
	<u>\$168,285</u>	<u>\$61,285</u>

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company was charged \$12,300 (2016 – \$12,225) 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 notice by either party.

In February 2013, 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.

## Changes in Accounting Policies Including Initial Adoption

### ***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.

#### IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 is a new standard to establish principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services. The standard will be effective for the Company for the year ending April 30, 2019.

#### 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 ending April 30, 2020.

### **Financial Instruments and Other Instruments**

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, investments, reclamation bonds, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties. 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. In the opinion of management, none of the Company's financial assets were exposed to significant credit risk as at April 30, 2017.

#### ***Liquidity Risk***

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

#### ***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 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.

### **Other Information**

Additional information relating to the Company is available from the Company's website at [www.greatthundergold.com](http://www.greatthundergold.com) and on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

/s/ Kevin Whelan

Kevin Whelan  
Chief Executive Officer