

MAGNUM GOLDCORP INC.

Financial Statements

**For the years ended May 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Magnum Goldcorp Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Magnum Goldcorp Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at May 31, 2018 and May 31, 2017, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Magnum Goldcorp Inc. as at May 31, 2018 and May 31, 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which describes the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Magnum Goldcorp Inc. to continue as a going concern.

"Crowe MacKay LLP"

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
June 28, 2018**

MAGNUM GOLDCORP INC.
Statements of Financial Position
As at May 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 40,993	\$ 299
Accounts receivable	2,649	13,391
Prepaid expenses (Note 5)	47,882	12,279
	91,524	25,969
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	2,890,911	2,700,236
Reclamation deposit (Note 4)	15,000	15,000
	\$ 2,997,435	\$ 2,741,205
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	\$ 71,573	\$ 168,269
Loans payable (Notes 5 and 8)	87,500	87,500
Flow-through premium (Notes 6 and 12)	23,566	6,925
	182,639	262,694
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 6)	3,921,558	3,356,098
Reserves (Note 7)	517,809	411,009
Deficit	(1,624,571)	(1,288,596)
	2,814,796	2,478,511
	\$ 2,997,435	\$ 2,741,205

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

On behalf of the Board:

“Douglas L. Mason” Director

“Sead Hamzagic” Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MAGNUM GOLDCORP INC.
Statements of Comprehensive Loss
Years ended May 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2018	2017
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Consulting fees (Note 5)	\$ 216,250	\$ 115,000
Interest (Note 5)	12,180	14,550
Investor relations	2,848	-
Marketing	11,621	-
Office and miscellaneous	24,849	18,034
Professional fees (Note 5)	57,859	35,588
Regulatory and transfer agent fees	26,922	17,356
Rent (Note 5)	25,097	23,438
Share-based payments (Note 5)	-	209,918
Travel	158	239
Wages and benefits (Note 5)	29,618	27,984
	<u>(407,402)</u>	<u>(462,107)</u>
OTHER ITEMS		
Interest income	388	92
Other income (Note 12)	71,039	4,325
	<u>71,427</u>	<u>4,417</u>
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (335,975)	\$ (457,690)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	19,514,015	17,382,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MAGNUM GOLDCORP INC.
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Amount	Share-based Payment Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Authorized Capital:					
Unlimited number of common shares without par value					
Balance, May 31, 2016	16,851,659	\$ 3,193,998	\$ 190,341	\$ (830,906)	\$ 2,553,433
Private placements (Notes 6 and 7)	675,625	173,350	10,750	-	184,100
Flow-through premium (Note 6)	-	(11,250)	-	-	(11,250)
Share issue cost (Note 6)	-	(650)	-	-	(650)
Finder's fee units (Notes 6 and 7)	2,500	650	-	-	650
Share-based payments (Note 7)	-	-	209,918	-	209,918
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(457,690)	(457,690)
Balance, May 31, 2017	17,529,784	3,356,098	411,009	(1,288,596)	2,478,511
Private placements (Notes 6 and 7)	3,766,000	690,240	106,800	-	797,040
Flow-through premium (Note 6)	-	(87,680)	-	-	(87,680)
Share issue cost (Note 6)	-	(37,100)	-	-	(37,100)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(335,975)	(335,975)
Balance, May 31, 2018	21,295,784	\$ 3,921,558	\$ 517,809	\$ (1,624,571)	\$ 2,814,796

On June 11, 2018, the Company's common shares were consolidated on a basis of one post-consolidated common shares for every four pre-consolidated common shares. The number of the shares, options and warrants presented have been adjusted to reflect the impact of these share consolidation.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MAGNUM GOLDCORP INC.
Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended May 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (335,975)	\$ (457,690)
Items not affecting cash		
Share-based payments	-	209,918
Other income	(71,039)	(4,325)
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	10,742	(9,184)
Prepaid expenses	(35,603)	1,500
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(96,696)	88,662
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(528,571)	(171,119)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures (net)	(190,675)	(17,968)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(190,675)	(17,968)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan proceeds	10,500	3,600
Loan repayments	(10,500)	(3,600)
Shares issued for cash	797,040	184,100
Share issue costs	(37,100)	-
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	759,940	184,100
Change in cash during the year	40,694	(4,987)
Cash, beginning of year	299	5,286
Cash, end of year	\$ 40,993	\$ 299
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 10,879	\$ 10,543
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash financing and investing activities:		
Fair value of units issued for share issue costs	\$ -	\$ 650

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nature of operations

Magnum Goldcorp Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act on April 4, 2011 and, effective July 25, 2014, continued into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral resource properties.

On June 11, 2018, the Company’s common shares were consolidated on a basis of one post-consolidated common shares for every four pre-consolidated common shares. The number of the shares, options and warrants presented have been adjusted to reflect the impact of these share consolidation.

Going concern

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

Management believes the Company will be successful at securing additional funding so that its capital resources will be sufficient to carry its operations through the next twelve months and intends to continue the programs on its exploration and evaluation assets. However, there are several conditions that cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, including that the Company has incurred significant operating losses in the past years (2018 - \$335,975; 2017 - \$457,690). It is unable to self-finance operations in the long term, has working capital deficit of \$91,115 (May 31, 2017 - deficit \$236,725), has a deficit of \$1,624,571 (May 31, 2017 - \$1,288,596), has limited resources, no source of operating cash flows and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon several factors. These include the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties, and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of exploration and evaluation assets. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company’s ability to generate future profitable operations and receive continued financial support from its creditors and shareholders. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence on new projects, is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements and has undertaken available cost cutting measures. There can be no assurance that management’s plan will be successful. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company has no source of revenue and has significant cash requirements to meet its administrative overhead and maintain its mineral interests. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on several factors. These include the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties, and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of exploration and evaluation assets.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of May 31, 2018. The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for issue on June 28, 2018.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3. These financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information is expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the impairment of assets.

Significant accounting judgements:

(a) Recoverability of asset carrying values

The Company assesses its exploration and evaluation assets for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that carrying values of the assets may not be recoverable, at each reporting period. The assessment of any impairment of property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as reserves, economic and market conditions, timing of cash flows, the useful lives of assets and their related salvage values.

(b) Income taxes

Related assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated tax consequences between amounts included in the financial statements and their tax base using substantively enacted future income tax rates. Timing of future revenue streams and future capital spending changes can affect the timing of any temporary differences and, accordingly, affect the amount of the deferred tax asset or liability calculated at a point in time.

(c) Going concern risk assessment (see Note 1)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a list of significant accounting policies used by the Company.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

(b) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets requiring a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

(c) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date rather than settlement date. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity dates. They are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income, within equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

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

All financial assets, except for those at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows for the asset expire, or when it transfers the final asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes amounts due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, both of which are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

The Company classifies its financial instruments measured at fair value into one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

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).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in exploration and evaluation assets and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs upon obtaining the legal right to explore relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and evaluation of mineral claims and crediting all proceeds received against the cost of the related claims. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological studies, geophysical studies, and exploratory drilling and sampling. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment, or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment. An impairment charge relating to an exploration and evaluation asset is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sale or farmout of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

The Company recognizes costs recovered in excess of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets in income.

The Company recognizes mining exploration tax credits when it is received.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs are reclassified as mining assets and will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves.

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Where a potential impairment is identified, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditure is not expected to be recovered, it is charged operations.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Exploration and evaluation assets are classified as intangible assets.

(e) Impairment

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Impairment (Continued)

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. 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.

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

(f) Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

Joint operations arise when the Company has a direct ownership interest in jointly controlled assets and obligations for liabilities. The financial statements include the Company's proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of this type of arrangement.

Joint ventures arise when the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. For these arrangements, the Company uses the equity method of accounting and recognizes initial and subsequent investments at cost, adjusting for the Company's share of the joint venture's income or loss, less dividends received thereafter. Joint ventures are tested for impairment whenever objective evidence indicates that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable under the equity method of accounting. The impairment amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

(g) Share capital

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

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements:

The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to common shares issued in the private placements at their fair value, as determined by the trading price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded in reserves.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Share capital (Continued)

Flow-through shares:

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. 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 shares 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 expenditures 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 received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration and 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 the Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as an expense until paid.

(h) Share based payment transactions

The Company's stock option plan allows 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 shareholders' equity. 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. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or at 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 at grant date, and each tranche is recognized using the graded vesting method over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. The fair value of the options is charged either to operations or exploration and evaluation assets, with the offset credit to share-based payment reserve over the vesting period. If and when the stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts from share-based payment reserve are transferred to capital stock. When vested options are forfeited or are not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognized in share-based payment reserve is transferred to retained earnings. The Company estimates a forfeiture rate and adjusts the corresponding expense each period based on an updated forfeiture estimate.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model used by the Company to determine fair values of options and similar financial instruments requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including future stock volatility and expected time until exercise. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if potentially dilutive securities were exercised or converted to common shares. The dilutive effect on loss per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds from the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercises of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive. For the years presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

(j) Income taxes

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

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards 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 that affect 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 reporting date.

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. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it will not be recognized. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Restoration and rehabilitation provision

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an exploration and evaluation asset interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Pre-tax discount rates that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate, changes to the current market-based discount rate, and amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses. As at May 31, 2018, the Company does not have any significant restoration obligations.

(l) 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 using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

(m) New and amended accounting pronouncements

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as of May 31, 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company and the Company does not anticipate early adoption.

- **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement**

The IASB issued a revised version of IFRS 9 incorporating revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and carrying over the existing de-recognition requirements from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) New and amended accounting pronouncements (Continued)

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The IASB issued IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which provides a single principle-based framework to be applied to all contracts with customers. IFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue standard IAS 18, Revenue, and the related Interpretations on revenue recognition. The standard scopes out contracts that are considered to be lease contracts, insurance contracts and financial instruments. The new standard is a control-based model as compared to the existing revenue standard which is primarily focused on risks and rewards. Under the new standard, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service. Transfer of control occurs when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits of the good or service.

This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

- IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17.

This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Realization of assets

The investment in and expenditures on mineral properties comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the confirmation of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore.

Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company. Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of the exploration and the development of a mineral property, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

Title to mineral properties

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties are in good standing. However, such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfer and title may be affected by undetected defects.

The Company has entered into agreements to acquire, explore and develop certain mineral properties located in various regions of Canada. Numerous aboriginal groups are claiming inextinguishable aboriginal title to the lands and resources in these regions, which may include one or more of the mineral claims beneficially owned by the Company. The extent to which any successful aboriginal claim would materially affect the ability of the Company to exploit its mineral properties is not determinable at this time.

Reclamation deposits

As at May 31, 2018, the Company has refundable deposits of \$15,000 (May 31, 2017 - \$15,000) with the British Columbia Ministry of Mines relating to the Company's "LH Property".

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

The Company's expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	LH Property
Balance, May 31, 2016	\$ 2,682,268
Deferred costs:	
Additions during the year:	
Acquisitions and staking	1,530
Accommodations	1,467
Equipment rental	1,550
Field office expenses	177
Geological and labour	10,326
Storage	3,600
Travel	179
Mining tax credit	(861)
Net additions for the year	<u>17,968</u>
Balance, May 31, 2017	<u>2,700,236</u>
Deferred costs:	
Additions during the year:	
Acquisitions and staking	819
Accommodations	9,659
Assay	8,127
Drilling	112,214
Equipment rental	9,900
Field office expenses	1,298
Fuel	370
Geological and labour	53,221
Storage	3,754
Surveying	24,040
Travel	1,213
Additions for the year	<u>224,615</u>
Recoveries for the year	<u>(33,940)</u>
Net additions for the year	<u>190,675</u>
Balance, May 31, 2018	<u>\$ 2,890,911</u>

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

LH Property

By way of background, International Bethlehem Mining Corp. ("IBC") acquired 19 crown-granted mineral claims in the Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia (the "LH Property"). The vendors retained a 1% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty. Once royalties of \$350,000 have been paid, the NSR royalty will reduce to 0.5%. IBC also acquired 4 mineral claims near Silvertown in the Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia (the "Willa Property"). The vendors retained a 1% NSR. Once royalties of \$500,000 have been paid, the NSR royalty will reduce to 0.5%. The Company subsequently staked 3 additional mineral claims in the area surrounding the Willa Property. The LH Property and the Willa Property are adjacent properties (collectively the "LH Property").

The Company entered into an Option Agreement, dated September 6, 2012 (the "Option Agreement") with IBC, pursuant to which the Company was granted an option to acquire a 51% interest in IBC's LH Property. Under the Option Agreement, the Company agreed to pay IBC \$100,000 (paid) following the date (November 12, 2013) when the Exchange accepted the Option Agreement (the "Effective Date"). Additionally, the Company was required to incur expenditures on the Property totalling \$500,000 (\$250,000 by the first anniversary of the Effective Date (completed) and an additional \$250,000 by the second anniversary of the Effective Date (completed)). As well, the Company was required to issue 750,000 shares to IBC (250,000 shares by the first anniversary of the Effective Date (issued December 1, 2014); an additional 250,000 shares by the second anniversary of the Effective Date (issued November 9, 2015); and an additional 250,000 shares upon the LH Property receiving a bankable feasibility report on or before 10 years after the option has been earned in). As a condition to the Company performing its obligations under the Option Agreement, IBC was required to incur between \$100,000 to \$150,000 in exploration expenditures on the LH Property (completed). The Company and IBC have certain directors in common.

The Company entered into a purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") dated February 24, 2015, with IBC and Cobra Venture Corporation ("Cobra"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell and Cobra agreed to purchase one half (25.5%) of the Company's 51% option interest in the LH Property owned by IBC in exchange for a \$300,000 payment (received). The Company was required to spend \$200,000 to complete certain expenditures on the LH Property (completed) and was required to use reasonable commercial efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Option Agreement such that the option would be exercised. On November 13, 2015, the Company advised Cobra that the option with IBC had been exercised, and accordingly, Cobra acquired a 25.5% interest in the LH Property and a joint venture was formed between the Company, IBC and Cobra. The Company and Cobra have certain directors in common.

On March 1, 2016, Cobra, IBC, and together with the Company (the "Parties") entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "LH Property Agreement"), with respect to the acquisition by the Company of all of the interest of each of Cobra and IBC in the LH Property (the "LH Property Transaction"), which was subject to shareholder and TSX Venture Exchange approvals. On April 27, 2016, the Parties announced that all conditions and approvals for the LH Property Transaction had been met, and therefore, the Parties closed the transaction (with the Company issuing 4,280,000 common shares in its capital to Cobra and 8,224,314 common shares in its capital to IBC). As a result, the Company owns 100% of the LH Property.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a list of related party transactions that have occurred the year ended May 31, 2018:

- a) Included in accounts receivable at May 31, 2018 is \$Nil (May 31, 2017 - \$10,572) a company with certain directors in common.

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5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

- b) Included in prepaid expenses at May 31, 2018 is \$Nil (May 31, 2017 - \$8,500) as a security deposit paid to Waterfront Communications Inc. (a company with certain directors in common), to cover shared payroll and expense recoveries.
- c) As at May 31, 2018, accounts payable and accrued liabilities \$50,877 (May 31, 2017 - \$133,599) owing to companies controlled by directors or companies having certain common directors.
- d) The Company entered into a loan agreement, dated April 26, 2016, pursuant to which the Company received \$87,500 for working capital purposes. \$75,000 of the loan amount was provided by certain directors and/or officers of the Company and \$12,500 of the loan amount was provided by an arm's length party. Loan advances are for a term of 1 year with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum). The Company agreed to issue an aggregate of 67,308 shares (issued on May 25, 2016) to the lenders as a loan bonus in accordance with TSX Venture Exchange policy. During the year ended May 31, 2017, the term of the loan was extended for 1 year. During the year ended May 31, 2018, the terms of the loan was extended for an additional 1 year term which is due on April 26, 2019.
- e) The Company entered into a loan agreement, dated July 31, 2017, pursuant to which the lender agreed to loan the Company up to \$100,000 for working capital purposes. The loan agreement was provided by a company controlled by a director and each loan advance is for a term of one year with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum). During the year ended May 31, 2018, \$10,500 was advanced under the loan and was repaid in full. No loan bonus shares were issued in connection with these loans. The Company borrowed on a short-term funding arrangement without interest dated July 27, 2016 from a company controlled by the same director. During the year ended May 31, 2017, \$3,600 was advanced under the loan and was repaid in full.
- f) The Company paid or accrued the following amounts to companies controlled by directors, former directors or companies having certain common directors:

	2018		2017	
Consulting fees	\$	90,000	\$	90,000
Professional fees	\$	-	\$	30,000
Rent	\$	25,097	\$	23,438
Interest	\$	9,372	\$	9,043
Share-based payments	\$	-	\$	161,636

Key management compensation to the CEO, President, CFO, Directors and former Directors include the following:

	2018		2017	
Consulting fees	\$	90,000	\$	90,000
Professional fees	\$	-	\$	30,000
Share-based payments	\$	-	\$	161,636

- g) The Company reimbursed Waterfront Communications Inc. (a company with certain directors in common) on a cost basis, to cover shared administrative and geological payroll costs in the amount of \$31,301 (2017 - \$27,983) and shared expenses in the amount of \$19,105 (2017 - \$16,980).

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties. Amounts due to (from) related parties are unsecured and have no stated terms of repayment and/or interest unless otherwise stated.

6. CAPITAL STOCK

a) Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares with no par value

b) Issued share capital

During the year ended May 31, 2018, the Company completed the following share transactions:

- On November 28, 2017, the Company completed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement and raised \$576,000 by issuance of 175,000 flow-through shares (“FT Shares”) at \$0.24 per FT Share and 2,670,000 non-flow through units (“NFT Units”) at \$0.20 per NFT Unit. Each NFT Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of 2 years at an exercise of \$0.40. Finder’s fees in the amount of \$22,700 were paid in cash in connection with the private placement. A flow-through premium of \$14,000 was recognized upon the issuance of the FT Shares. A residual value of \$106,800 was assigned to warrants on the NFT units. All the securities issued pursuant to the second tranche of the private placement are subject to a hold period expiring March 29, 2018.
- On October 25, 2017, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement and raised \$221,040 by issuance of 921,000 flow-through shares (“FT Shares”) at \$0.24 per FT Share. Finder’s fees in the amount of \$14,400 were paid in cash in connection with the private placement. A flow-through premium of \$73,680 was recognized upon the issuance of the FT Shares. All the securities issued pursuant to the first tranche of the Private Placements are subject to a hold period expiring February 26, 2018.

During the year ended May 31, 2017, the Company completed the following share transactions:

- On August 24, 2016, the Company completed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement and raised an additional \$132,600 by issuance of 510,000 non-flow through units (“NFT Units”) at \$0.26 per NFT Unit. Each NFT Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of 2 years at an exercise of \$0.40. No finder’s fees were paid this tranche of the private placement.
- On August 5, 2016, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement and raised \$51,500 by issuance of 140,625 flow-through shares (“FT Shares”) at \$0.32 per FT Share and 25,000 non-flow through units (“NFT Units”) at \$0.26 per NFT Unit. Each NFT Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of 2 years at an exercise of \$0.40. Finder’s fees in the amount of \$650 were paid in NFT Units (2,500 NFT Units at \$0.26 per NFT Unit) in connection with the non-flow through private placement. A flow-through premium of \$11,250 was recognized upon the issuance of the FT Shares.
- The fair value of the NFT Unit warrants issued in August 2016 was determined to be \$10,750 using the residual value method.

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7. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Stock Options

The Company has a rolling stock option plan, whereby it is allowed to issue options of up to 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares at any given time. Under the plan, options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years and vesting of stock options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors at the time options are granted.

On September 22, 2016, the Company granted 1,450,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, officers, employees and consultant, in accordance with the terms of the Company's stock option plan, at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for a term of 5 years.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, May 31, 2016	300,000	\$ 0.28
Issued	1,450,000	0.20
Balance, May 31, 2017 and May 31, 2018	1,750,000	\$ 0.21

The following options were exercisable and outstanding at May 31, 2018:

Expiry Date	Number of Options		Exercise Price
	2018	2017	
April 1, 2020	187,500	187,500	\$ 0.20
October 26, 2021	112,500	112,500	\$ 0.40
September 22, 2021	1,450,000	1,450,000	\$ 0.20
Outstanding and exercisable	1,750,000	1,750,000	
Weighted average remaining contractual life	3.16 years	4.16 years	

The fair value of stock options of \$209,918 for the year ended May 31, 2017, was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2017
Exercise price	\$0.20
Share price	\$0.16
Expected life (years)	5
Interest rate	0.68%
Volatility (based on historical volatility)	153.23%
Dividend yield	0.00%

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7. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (Continued)

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, May 31, 2016	1,638,750	\$ 0.40
Issued	537,500	0.40
Balance, May 31, 2017	2,176,250	0.40
Issued	2,670,000	0.40
Balance, May 31, 2018	4,846,250	\$ 0.40

The following warrants were exercisable and outstanding at:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	2018	2017
August 5, 2018	\$ 0.40	27,500	27,500
August 24, 2018	\$ 0.40	510,000	510,000
November 8, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.40	638,750	638,750
December 10, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.40	1,000,000	1,000,000
November 28, 2019	\$ 0.40	2,670,000	-
		4,846,250	2,176,250
Weighted average remaining contractual life		1.02 years	1.43 years

⁽¹⁾ Warrants were extended for two additional years.

8. LOANS PAYABLE

The Company entered into a loan agreement, dated April 26, 2016, pursuant to which the Company received \$87,500 for working capital purposes. \$75,000 of the loan amount was provided by certain directors and/or officers of the Company and \$12,500 of the loan amount was provided by an arm's length party. Loan advances are for a term of 1 year with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum). The Company agreed to issue an aggregate of 67,308 shares (issued on May 25, 2016) to the lenders as a loan bonus in accordance with TSX Venture Exchange policy. During the year ended May 31, 2017, the term of the loan was extended for 1 year. During the year ended May 31, 2018, the term of this loan was extended for an additional 1 year term which is now due on April 26, 2019.

The Company entered into a loan agreement, dated July 31, 2017, pursuant to which the lender agreed to loan the Company up to \$100,000 for working capital purposes. The loan agreement was provided by a company controlled by a director and each loan advance is for a term of one year with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum). During the year ended May 31, 2018, \$10,500 was advanced under the loan and was repaid in full. No loan bonus shares were issued in connection with these loans.

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9. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.42% (2017- 26%) to income before income taxes. The reasons for the differences for the year ended May 31, 2018 are as follows:

	2018	2017
Loss before tax	\$ (335,975)	\$ (457,690)
Statutory income tax rate	26.42%	26.00%
Expected income tax recovery	\$ (88,753)	\$ (118,999)
Non-deductible differences	(18,415)	54,517
Effect of change in tax rate	(11,267)	-
Change in tax benefits not recognized	118,435	64,482
	\$ -	\$ -

The Company recognizes tax benefits on losses or other deductible amounts generated when the probable criteria for the recognition of deferred tax assets has been met.

The Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) consist of the following amounts for the year ended May 31, 2018:

	2018	2017
Non-capital losses	\$ 420,000	\$ 295,000
Share issue costs	8,000	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	(138,000)	(65,000)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(290,000)	(230,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

As at May 31, 2018, the Company had the following unrecognized unused non-capital tax losses:

2031	\$ 4,000
2032	93,000
2033	83,000
2034	233,000
2035	135,000
2036	342,000
2037	249,000
2038	414,000
Total	\$ 1,553,000

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its common shares and stock options as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable level of risk.

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 attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 365 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended May 31, 2018. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The Company classifies its cash, accounts receivable, and reclamation deposit as loans and receivables; accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable as other financial liabilities.

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The Company's risk exposure and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and accounts receivable.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to cash is remote as it maintains accounts with highly-rated financial institutions.

The Company's concentration of credit risk and maximum exposure thereto is as follows:

		2018		2017
Cash	\$	40,993	\$	299
Accounts receivable		2,649		13,391
	\$	43,642	\$	13,690

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company will need to raise additional money through share issuance. At May 31, 2018, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$71,573 (May 31, 2017 - \$168,269) and loans payable of \$87,500 (May 31, 2017 - \$87,500).

Fair value

The amounts listed below are the remaining contractual maturities for financial liabilities held by the Company:

	Accounts Payable, Accrued Liabilities and Loans Payable	Due to Related Parties	Total
May 31, 2018			
Due date: 0 to 90 days	\$ 20,696	\$ 50,877	\$ 71,573
Due date: 90 to 365 days	\$ 12,500	\$ 75,000	\$ 87,500
May 31, 2017			
Due date: 0 to 90 days	\$ 34,670	\$ 133,599	\$ 168,269
Due date: 90 to 365 days	\$ 12,500	\$ 75,000	\$ 87,500

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of 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 on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

The Company's cash consists of cash held in bank accounts and a reclamation deposit of \$15,000 (2017 - \$15,000) at the prime rate minus 2.10% (2017- 2.10%) held as per instructions on the Safekeeping Agreement from the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Due to the short-term nature of the Company's financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (Continued)

Future cash flows from interest income on cash will not be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Given the balance of the cash, any fluctuations in the interest rate would lead to an immaterial change in the profit or loss.

Interest rate risk from the Company's loans payable is not significant because the loans payable are at fixed interest rates.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk.

The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

12. COMMITMENTS

The Company entered into four 5-year term renewable agreements with companies controlled by three directors and one former director of the Company for the provision of consulting and/or legal services at a cost of \$2,500 per month (\$30,000 per annum) for each of the four agreements. If any of such agreements are terminated without cause or if there is a change in control of the Company, the Company is required to pay an amount equal to three times the annual fee payable under the agreements.

On August 5, 2016, the Company issued 140,625 flow through common shares pursuant to a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$45,000. The Company is committed to incur a total of \$45,000 of qualifying Canadian Exploration Expenses ("CEE") on or before December 31, 2017, as prescribed under the Income Tax Act of Canada. The Company recognized a flow-through premium of \$11,250. During the year ended May 31, 2017, the Company incurred approximately \$17,300 of CEE and other income of \$4,325 was recognized to reflect the settlement of the flow-through premium liability. During the year ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred the remaining \$27,700 of CEE and other income of \$6,925 was recognized to reflect the remaining settlement of the flow-through premium liability.

On October 25, 2017 and November 28, 2017, the Company issued a total of 1,096,000 flow through common shares pursuant to a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$263,040. The Company is committed to incur a total of \$263,040 of qualifying Canadian Exploration Expenses ("CEE") on or before December 31, 2018, as prescribed under the Income Tax Act of Canada. The Company recognized total flow-through premiums of \$87,680. During the period ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred approximately \$192,342 of CEE and other income of \$64,114 was recognized to reflect the settlement of the flow-through premium liability. At May 31, 2018, the Company has unspent flow-through commitment of \$70,698 to be spent by December 31, 2018.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On June 11, 2018, the Company's common shares were consolidated on a basis of one post-consolidated common shares for every four pre-consolidated common shares. The number of the shares, options and warrants presented have been adjusted to reflect the impact of these share consolidation.