Chantrell Ventures Corp.

UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine month periods ended
September 30, 2017 and 2016

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Chantrell Ventures Corp. are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited interim financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the interim financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting of International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

*Paul A. Parisotto"*______,
President, CEO and CFO

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

CHANTRELL VENTURES CORP.

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at,		September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016
Assets				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**$**	**15,230**	$	207,425
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)		**5,073**		6,358
Prepaid expenses		**2,900**		7,358
		23,203		221,141
Equipment (Note 6)		**6,658**		7,834
	$	**29,861**	$	228,975
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Trade and other payables (Note 7 and 8)	**$**	**30,819**	$	40,975
		30,819		40,975
EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 9 (a))		**2,563,000**		2,563,000
Reserve for warrants (Note 10)		**50,000**		50,000
Reserve for share based payments (Note 11)		**2,077,884**		2,077,884
Deficit		**(4,691,842)**		(4,502,884)
		(958)		188,000
	$	**29,861**	$	228,975

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board on November 2, 2017:

"Paul A. Parisotto" Director

"Lorie Waisberg" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

CHANTRELL VENTURES CORP.

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 2017	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
Expenses				
Management and consulting fees (Note 8)	**$ 7,500**	$ 7,500	**$ 22,500**	$ 22,500
Share based payments (Note 9 (b))	**-**	-	**-**	34,000
Professional fees	**15,764**	19,300	**26,514**	29,900
Shareholder information	**2,133**	2,113	**8,513**	8,353
Office and miscellaneous	**8,651**	5,987	**28,015**	21,978
Project investigation costs	**63,120**	66	**102,240**	3,739
Depreciation (Note 6)	**392**	490	**1,176**	1,470
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**$ 97,560**	$ 35,456	**$ 188,958**	$ 121,940
Loss per share				
Basic and diluted	**$ (0.01)**	$ (0.00)	**$ (0.01)**	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted	**18,611,857**	18,611,857	**18,611,857**	18,611,857

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

CHANTRELL VENTURES CORP.

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves			
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Share based payments**	**Warrants**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance at December 31, 2015	18,611,857	$ 2,563,000	$ 2,043,884	$ 50,000	$ (4,344,870)	$ 312,014
Share based payments	-	-	34,000	-	-	34,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(158,014)	(158,014)
Balance at December 31, 2016	**18,611,857**	**$ 2,563,000**	**$ 2,077,884**	**$ 50,000**	**$ (4,502,884)**	**$ 188,000**
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(188,958)**	**(188,958)**
Balance at September 30, 2017	**18,611,857**	**$ 2,563,000**	**$ 2,077,884**	**$ 50,000**	**$ (4,691,842)**	**$ (958)**
Balance at December 31, 2015	18,611,857	$ 2,563,000	$ 2,043,884	$ 50,000	$ (4,344,870)	$ 312,014
Share based payments	-	-	34,000	-	-	34,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(121,940)	(121,940)
Balance at September 30, 2016	18,611,857	$ 2,563,000	$ 2,077,884	$ 50,000	$ (4,466,810)	$ 224,074

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

CHANTRELL VENTURES CORP.

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the nine month periods ended September 30,		**2017**		2016
Cash flows used in operating activities				
Net loss for the period	**$**	**(188,958)**	$	(121,940)
Add items not affecting cash:				
Share based payments		**-**		34,000
Depreciation		**1,176**		1,470
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:				
Trade and other receivables		**1,285**		(322)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**4,458**		-
Trade and other payables		**(10,156)**		13,685
Cash flows used in operating activities		**(192,195)**		(73,107)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(192,195)**		(73,107)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**207,425**		306,374
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$**	**15,230**	$	233,267

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Interest received	**$**	**312**	$	1,055
Income tax paid	**$**	**-**	$	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

Chantrell Ventures Corp. (the "Company") is a public company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta and continued into the Province of British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act on July 29, 2004. The Company's head office is located at 145 King St. W., Suite 2870, Toronto, ON, M5H 1J8.

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $7,616 (December 31, 2016 – working capital of $180,166), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $4,691,842 (December 31, 2016 - $4,502,884) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is looking to acquire exploration and development assets. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and obtain necessary financing to do so.

Management believes the Company has sufficient funds to cover planned operations throughout the next twelve month period. However, management may secure additional financing through the issue of new equity, among other things. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there is no guarantee that the Company's exploration programs will yield positive results or that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary financing to carry out the exploration and development of its mineral property interests.

Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1 Statement of compliance and presentation

These unaudited interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These unaudited interim financial statements were approved and authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on November 2, 2017.

These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies and methods of computation consistent with those applied in the Company's December 31, 2016 annual financial statements. Management advises readers of these unaudited interim financial statements to review the audited financial statements and accompanying notes as at December 31, 2016 in conjunction with the review of these statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION *(continued)*

2.2 Future accounting policies and standards adopted

Future accounting policies

At the date of authorization of these unaudited interim financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC has issued the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods and which the Company has not early adopted these standards, amendments and interpretations. However, the Company is currently assessing what impact the application of these standards or amendments will have on the financial statements of the Company.

- In July 2014 the IASB issued the final amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") which provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets, and general hedge accounting. The Classification and measurement portion of the standard determines how financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in financial statements and, in particular, how they are measured on an ongoing basis. The amended IFRS 9 introduced a new, expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. In addition, the amended IFRS 9 includes a substantially-reformed model for hedge accounting, with enhanced disclosures about risk management activity. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* ("**IFRS 16**"), sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of leases. IFRS 16 provides revised guidance on identifying a lease and for separating lease and nonlease components of a contract. IFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model for all lessees and requires a lessee to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with terms of more than 12-months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Under IFRS 16, lessor accounting for operating and finance leases will remain substantially unchanged. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15.

Standards adopted

At January 1, 2017, the Company adopted the following standards/amendments for which there was no impact on the Company's financial statements:

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("IFRS 15"), was issued in May 2014 and will replace IAS 11, "Construction Contracts," IAS 18, "Revenue Recognition," IFRIC 13, "Customer Loyalty Programmes," 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." IFRS 15 provides a single, principle-based five-step model that will apply to all contracts with customers with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, leases within the scope of IAS 17 and financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments," IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements." In addition to the five-step model, the standard specifies how to account for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. IFRS 15 is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017; earlier adoption is permitted.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION *(continued)*

2.3 Use of management estimates, judgments and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as at the date of the financial statements. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts and the calculation of share-based payments. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below:

Income taxes
Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate are subject to change and interpretation. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. The Company follows the liability method for calculating deferred taxes. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires the Company to make significant estimates related to the expectations of future cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded at the statement of financial position date could be impacted. Additionally, changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in the future.

3. Capital Management

The Company’s objectives in managing its capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company’s activities; to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its properties; to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders; to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company’s operations and corporate functions; and to seek out and acquire new projects of merit.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which is comprised of share capital, reserve accounts, and deficit, which as at September 30, 2017 totaled a deficiency of $958 (December 31, 2016 – capital of $188,000).

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. 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 currently has no major sources of revenue; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will continue to assess its existing working capital position and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Capital Management *(continued)*

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in bank deposits, to ensure it is available for upcoming expenditures. The Company expects its capital resources will be sufficient to carry out its acquisition and exploration plans and operations through its current operating period. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the relative size of the Company.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2017, consisted of $183 (December 31, 2016 - $501) on deposit with major Canadian financial institutions in Canada and $15,047 (December 31, 2016 - $206,924) in short-term guaranteed investment certificates and fixed instruments with maturities of less than 90 days.

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables arise primarily from harmonized services tax ("HST") receivable due from government taxation authorities. Receivables are broken down as follows:

	As at,	
	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	$	$
HST receivable	**5,073**	6,358
Total Trade and Other Receivables	**5,073**	6,358

Below is an aged analysis of the Company's trade and other receivables:

	As at,	
	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	$	$
Less than 1 month	**5,073**	6,358
Total Trade and Other Receivables	**5,073**	6,358

At September 30, 2017, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables is further discussed in Note 12.

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at September 30, 2017.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. EQUIPMENT

		Office, furniture and fixtures
Cost		
As at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2017	**$**	**25,164**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at December 31, 2015	$	15,372
Depreciation		1,958
As at December 31, 2016	**$**	**17,330**
Depreciation		**1,176**
As at September 30, 2017	**$**	**18,506**
Net book value		
As at December 31, 2016	$	7,834
As at September 30, 2017	**$**	**6,658**

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

	As at,	
	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	$	$
Less than 1 month and accruals	**30,819**	24,192
61 – 90 days	**-**	16,783
Total Trade and Other Payables	**30,819**	40,975

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain corporate entities and consultants that are related to the Company’s officers and directors or persons holding more than 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company provide consulting and other services to Chantrell. All transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts.

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had $26,000 (December 31, 2016 - $Nil) in trade and other payables due to an officer and director of the Company and a company controlled by an officer and director of the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized – Unlimited Common shares without par value
Unlimited Preferred shares without par value

The issued and outstanding share capital is as follows:

Common shares	**Number of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance, December 31, 2015, 2016 and September 30, 2017	**18,611,857**	**$ 2,563,000**

(b) Options

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") under which the directors of the Company may grant options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors and officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. Exercise prices cannot be less than the closing price of the Company's shares on the trading day preceding the date of grant and the maximum term of any option cannot exceed five years. The options vest immediately unless otherwise specified. The maximum aggregate number of common shares under options any time under the Plan cannot exceed 10% of the issued shares. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had 1,031,186 (December 31, 2016 – 961,186) options available for issuance under the plan. Continuity of the options outstanding to purchase common shares is as follows:

As at,	**September 30, 2017**		December 31, 2016	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	**No. of Options**	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	No. of Options
Outstanding at beginning of period/year	**0.06**	**900,000**	1.00	810,000
Transactions during the period/year:				
Granted	**-**	**-**	0.06	900,000
Expired	**0.06**	**(70,000)**	1.00	(810,000)
Outstanding at end of period/year	**0.06**	**830,000**	0.06	900,000

The following summarizes information on stock options outstanding September 30, 2017.

Range of Exercise Prices ($)	**No. of Options Outstanding**	**Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)**
0.06	830,000	3.28	0.06
0.06	830,000	3.28	0.06

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

(b) Options *(continued)*

The fair value of each option was estimated on the date of grant. The following is the assumptions used under Black-Scholes at the measurement date for the year ended December 31, 2016:

	January 11, 2016	**Total**
Options Issued	900,000	900,000
Risk free interest rate	0.64%	
Expected life	5 years	
Exercise Price	$0.06	
Price volatility	80%	
Dividend yield	Nil	
Fair Value of options granted	$34,000	$34,000
Vesting	Immediately	
Share based payments	$34,000	$34,000

10. RESERVE FOR WARRANTS

Reserve for warrants is comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance, beginning of the period/year	**$ 50,000**	$ 50,000
Balance, end of period/year	**$ 50,000**	$ 50,000

11. RESERVE FOR SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Reserve for share based payments is comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance, beginning of the period/year	**$ 2,077,884**	$ 2,043,884
Share based payments	**-**	34,000
Balance, end of period/year	**$ 2,077,884**	$ 2,077,884

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments as at September 30, 2017 include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables. Fair value of cash and cash equivalents is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other receivable and trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements.

The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

Fair value (continued)

- Level one includes quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level two includes inputs that are observable other than quoted prices included in level one.
- Level three includes inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at September 30, 2017, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these investments.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about financial instruments. These estimates are subject to and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest rate risk

The Company’s cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits that are subject to floating interest rates. The Company’s current policy is to invest excess cash in bank deposits by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and trade and other receivables included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and guaranteed investment certificates, from which, management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at September 30, 2017, the Company’s trade and other receivables primarily consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company’s receivables are normally collected within a 30-60 day period. The Company has not experienced any collection issues to September 30, 2017. The Company is exposed to credit risk with regards to the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2017 is the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $7,616 (December 31, 2016 – working capital of $180,166), consisting of current assets of $23,203 (December 31, 2016 - $221,141) compared to current liabilities of $30,819 (December 31, 2016 - $40,975). The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its activities and continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing. All of the Company’s financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.