AMENDED AND RESTATED

SYD Financial Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
December 31, 2017
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

SYD Financial Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
		(Unaudited)	
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		$ 230,674	$ -
Sales tax recoverable		6,774	-
Total current assets		237,448	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	82,018	-
Total assets		$ 319,466	$ -
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	34,785	9,132
Related party payables	9	11,000	-
Total liabilities		45,785	9,132
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital stock	7	411,786	-
Deficit		(138,105)	(9,132)
Total shareholders' equity		273,681	(9,132)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ 319,466	$ -

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Keith Anderson (signed)
Keith Anderson, Director

Spencer Smyl, (signed)
Spencer Smyl, Director

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

SYD Financial Inc.
Interim Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
(Unaudited)

	Note	Three months ended December 31, 2017	Nine months ended December 31, 2017
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Consulting		$ 4,425	$ 14,925
Corporate administration		300	300
Office and miscellaneous		46	320
Professional fees		3,791	12,301
Transfer agent and filing fees		1,267	1,267
		9,829	29,113
OPERATING LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS		(9,829)	(29,113)
Other Items			
Listing expense	4	(99,860)	(99,860)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		$ (109,689)	$ (128,973)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	8	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			
Basic and diluted	8	15,622,290	14,291,094

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

SYD Financial Inc.
Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the nine months ended December 31, 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
(Unaudited)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$	(128,973)
Items not affecting cash:		
Listing expense		99,860
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in sales tax recoverable		(5,630)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		11,084
Cash used in operating activities		(23,659)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Related party advances		-
Acquisition of SYD Financial Inc.		8,880
Advances to SYD Financial Inc. prior to RTO		(54,500)
Proceeds from the issuance of common shares		380,000
Share issue costs		(3,284)
Cash flows relating to financing activities		331,096
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets		(76,763)
Cash flows relating to investing activities		(76,763)
Increase in cash during the period		230,674
Cash, beginning of period		-
Cash, end of period	$	230,674

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

SYD Financial Inc.
Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the period from Inception to December 31, 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
(Unaudited)

	Number	Share Capital	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, date of incorporation on March 3, 2017	1	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(9,132)	(9,132)
Balance, March 31, 2017	1	$ -	$ (9,132)	$ (9,132)
Issued for cash				
Pursuant to a private placement - at $0.025	11,200,000	280,000	-	280,000
Pursuant to a flow through private placement - at $0.025	4,000,000	100,000	-	100,000
less: share issue costs	-	(3,284)	-	(3,284)
Shares issued for Acquisition of Numberco	2,158,365	53,959	-	53,959
less: share issue costs for Acquisition of Numberco	-	(18,889)	-	(18,889)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(128,973)	(128,973)
Balance, December 31, 2017	17,358,366	$ 411,786	$ (138,105)	$ 273,681

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

SYD Financial Inc. (“SYD” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on February 18, 2015. On July 16, 2015, the Company entered into a Plan of Arrangement with Alchemist Mining Inc. (“Alchemist") and became a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.

The address of its head office is located at 1470 – 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7Y 1C6. The address of its registered office is 800-885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3H1.

On December 13, 2017, the Company closed an Acquisition Agreement with 1109692 B.C. Ltd. (“Numberco”) pursuant to which SYD purchased the shares and warrants of Numberco in exchange for shares and warrants of SYD on a one for one basis. Each warrant can be exercised into one common share of SYD at an exercise price of $0.05 per share until April 19, 2027.

Upon closing of the agreement, Numberco became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SYD. Numberco was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on March 3, 2017. The principal business of Numberco is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Canada.

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2017, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business and its continued operations are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition of or participation in an interest in properties, assets or businesses. These conditions represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption was not used then the adjustments required to report the Company’s assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis could be material to these financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The condensed interim financial statements of the Company should be read in conjunction with the Company’s financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – Continued

(b) Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the nine months ended December 31, 2017 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue on March 1, 2018 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

(c) Basis of presentation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis except for cash flow information, and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments, which are stated at their fair values.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held-for-trading or it is designated as FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as FVTPL when it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or if it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost, less any impairment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity.

Management assesses the carrying value of available-for-sale financial assets at least annually and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories.

Fair value though profit or loss

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period to maturity using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date.

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 - Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

(b) Share capital

The Company's common shares, share purchase warrants and stock options are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of equity instruments are recorded as reductions to equity, net of tax. For equity offerings of units consisting of common shares and warrants, when both instruments are classified as equity, the Company does not bifurcate the proceeds between common shares and warrants.

(c) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding for the effects of all options, warrants and similar instruments outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(e) Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements include:

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty.

(g) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been early-adopted by the Company.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued, but are not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before 1 February 2015. The adoption of IFRS 9 is not expected to have an impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This new standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The adoption of IFRS 15 is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16") which replaces IAS 17, Leases and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to the current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15. The adoption of IFRS 16 is not expected to have an impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities.

4. REVERSE TAKEOVER TRANSACTION

On July 10, 2017, the Company entered into an Acquisition Agreement with Numberco, and on December 13, 2017, the Company and Numberco closed the Acquisition Agreement whereby SYD purchased all of the shares of Numberco in exchange for common shares of SYD on the basis of one common share of SYD for each one share of Numberco. As well, SYD purchased all of the issued and outstanding warrants of Numberco in exchange for warrants of SYD (the "Replacement Warrants"). Each Replacement Warrant is exercisable into one common share of SYD at an exercise price of $0.05 per share until April 19, 2027.

Upon closing of the Acquisition Agreement, Numberco became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SYD.

As of the date of the Acquisition Agreement, Numberco had advanced $54,500 to SYD to pay for expenses associated with public company reporting obligations prior to the consummation of the transaction. All amounts advanced were eliminated upon consolidation upon completion of the Acquisition Agreement.

The Acquisition Agreement was accounted for as a reverse takeover transaction that was not a business combination and effectively a capital transaction of Numberco. Numberco has been treated as the accounting acquirer (legal subsidiary) and SYD has been treated as the accounting acquire (legal parent) in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. As Numberco was deemed to be the acquirer for accounting purposes, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented as a continuation of Numberco.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. REVERSE TAKEOVER TRANSACTION – Continued

Details of the purchase price consideration and allocation are shown below:

Consideration paid	$	53,959
Net assets acquired		
Cash		8,880
Receivables		1,144
Trade payables and accruals		(1,425)
Due to Numberco		(54,500)
Net assets (liabilities) acquired		(45,901)
Listing expense	$	99,860

The fair value of Consideration paid was calculated based on the number of common shares of SYD outstanding as of the date of the consummation of the transaction with a fair value per share of $0.025, which is the price at which Numberco common shares were issued in a recent private placement transaction prior to the consummation of the Acquisition Agreement.

The fair value of SYD's net assets and liabilities is estimated to be consistent with their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company has acquired the rights, through staking, to 82 mineral claims covering approximately 4,550 hectares located in the Chapais Township, Quebec, collectively known as the Pluto Gold and Base Metals Property, at a cost of $5,255.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2017, the Company incurred exploration and acquisition costs on the Pluto Gold and Base Metals Property as follows:

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Balance, March 31, 2017	$	-
Acquisition costs		
Staking costs		5,255
Total acquisition costs		5,255
Exploration expenditures		
Assay		2,626
Geological		47,308
Tilling and sampling		23,060
Travel and field		3,769
Total exploration expenditures		76,763
Balance, December 31, 2017	$	82,018

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		December 31, 2017		March 31, 2017
Trade payables	$	28,310	$	-
Accrued liabilities		12,475		9,132
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	40,785	$	9,132

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding

Nine months ended December 31, 2017

On April 19, 2017, the Company issued 11,200,000 non flow-through units at $0.025 for gross proceeds of $280,000 and 4,000,000 flow through units at $0.025 per share for gross proceeds of $100,000 pursuant to a private placement. Each non flow-through unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant exercisable into one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 per share for a period of ten years. Each flow through unit of the Company consisted of one flow through common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant exercisable into one additional non flow-through share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 per share for a period of ten years.

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid legal fees of $3,284 which were recorded as share issue costs.

(c) Share purchase warrants

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, March 31, 2017	-	-
Issued	15,200,000	$0.05
Balance, December 31, 2017	15,200,000	$0.05

At December 31, 2017, the Company had 15,200,000 share purchase warrants outstanding. Each warrant entitles the holder the right to purchase one common share at a price of $0.05 per share until April 19, 2027.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share was based on the following data:

	Three months ended December 31, 2017	Nine months ended December 31, 2017
Net loss	$ (109,689)	$ (128,973)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	15,622,290	14,291,094

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All share purchase warrants issued and outstanding were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share because their effect was anti-dilutive.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company considers key management personnel to be the directors and officers of the Company. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2017, the Company incurred $3,000 and $13,500, respectively, in consulting fees to Spencer Smyl, a director of the Company, for services rendered. These transactions were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the parties.

At December 31, 2017, there was $11,000 (March 31, 2017: $Nil) owed to Spencer Smyl for unpaid consulting fees.