EV Nickel Inc.

Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2026

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

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Year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of EV Nickel Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EV Nickel Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss for the year ended June 30, 2026, had an accumulated deficit as at June 30, 2026, and will need to raise additional financing to fund its future exploration expenditures. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Andrew Kevin Spidle.

MNP LLP

Mississauga, Ontario

Chartered Professional Accountants

October 26, 2026

Licensed Public Accountants

MNP

EV Nickel Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	As at June 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		**$ 162,781**	$ 345,092
Short-term investments		**2,863,848**	1,930,866
Other receivables and taxes recoverable		**230,255**	218,853
Prepaid expenses		**73,469**	167,409
		3,330,353	2,662,220
Equipment	5	**18,649**	11,391
Right-of-use assets	6	**-**	19,402
Intangible assets	7	**4,225**	7,042
Total assets		**$ 3,353,227**	$ 2,700,055
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$ 383,123**	$ 588,954
Due to related parties	8	**210,028**	29,400
Flow-through share liability	14	**-**	56,857
Total liabilities		**$ 593,151**	$ 675,211
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	9	**$ 20,847,815**	$ 16,783,284
Equity reserve	9	**502,951**	1,786,187
Deficit		**(18,590,690)**	(16,544,627)
Total shareholders' equity		**2,760,076**	2,024,844
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$ 3,353,227**	$ 2,700,055

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 14)

Approved by:

(Signed) "John Paterson," Director *(Signed) "Gadi Levin,"* Director

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

EV Nickel Inc.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note		For the years ended June 30, 2026		2025
Operating expenses					
Exploration expenditures	4, 8	**$**	**2,003,254**	$	4,318,517
General and administrative	8		**603,348**		362,258
Stock based compensation	8, 9		**47,695**		50,765
Operating loss			**2,654,297**		4,731,540
Other income					
Interest income			**84,919**		156,984
Flow-through premium	9,14		**56,857**		1,021,335
Government funding	10		**267,066**		356,486
SR&ED tax refund			**-**		43,536
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**$**	**2,245,455**	$	3,153,199
Weighted average number of shares, basic and diluted			**137,761,110**		111,040,685
Loss per share, basic and diluted		**$**	**(0.02)**	$	(0.03)

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

EV Nickel Inc.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of common shares	Share capital	Equity Reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance, June 30, 2024	**109,467,149**	**16,289,446**	**$ 1,802,405**	**$ (13,355,069)**	**$ 4,736,782**
Options exercised	143,647	25,850	(25,850)	-	-
Stock based compensation - Options	-	-	84,064	-	84,064
Options cancelled	-	-	(74,132)	-	(74,132)
Stock based compensation - RSUs	-	-	40,833	-	40,833
Reclassification of reserves (Note 9)	-	-	36,574	(36,574)	-
Warrants exercised	1,608,664	467,988	(77,492)	-	390,496
Warrants expired	-	-	(215)	215	-
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,153,199)	(3,153,199)
Balance, June 30, 2025	**111,219,460**	**$ 16,783,284**	**$ 1,786,187**	**$ (16,544,627)**	**$ 2,024,844**
Stock based compensation - Options	-	-	18,750	-	18,750
Stock based compensation - RSUs	-	-	28,945	-	28,945
Cash settlement of RSUs	-	-	(23,000)	-	(23,000)
Warrants exercised	32,844,356	4,064,531	(1,108,539)	-	2,955,992
Options expired	-	-	(25,500)	25,500	-
Warrants expired	-	-	(173,892)	173,892	-
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,245,455)	(2,245,455)
Balance, June 30, 2026	**144,063,816**	**$ 20,847,815**	**$ 502,951**	**$ (18,590,690)**	**$ 2,760,076**

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

EV Nickel Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	For the years ended, June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Cash used in operations			
Net loss for the year		**$ (2,245,455)**	$ (3,153,199)
Adjustments for:			
Stock based compensation	8, 9	**47,695**	50,764
Depreciation	5,6,7	**14,961**	16,579
Flow-through premium		**(56,857)**	(1,021,335)
Accrued Interest		**(32,982)**	(30,867)
Cash settlement of RSUs		**(23,000)**	-
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Prepaid expenses		**93,940**	(27,249)
Taxes recoverable		**(11,402)**	9,631
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(205,831)**	(101,909)
Due to related parties	8	**180,628**	6,759
Net cash used in operations		**(2,238,303)**	(4,250,825)
Cash generated from (used in) investing			
Redemption (purchase) of short-term investments		**(900,000)**	3,228,172
Intangible asset purchase		**-**	(8,450)
Net cash generated from (used in) investing		**(900,000)**	3,219,722
Cash generated from (used in) financing			
Warrants exercised	9	**2,955,992**	390,496
Net cash generated from financing		**2,932,992**	390,496
Net change in cash		**(182,311)**	(640,607)
Cash, beginning of year		**345,092**	985,699
Cash, end of year		**$ 162,781**	$ 345,092
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Value of shares used for cashless exercise of stock options	9	**$ -**	$ 25,650

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

EV Nickel Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on January 28, 2021, under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). The Company was formed for the purposes of exploration, development, and acquisition of mineral properties. The Company completed its initial public offering on December 2, 2021. The Company is listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange (the "TSX.V"), trading under the symbol "EVNI." The registered, head, and records office of the Company is Suite 200, 150 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1J9.

For the Company's exploration stage mineral properties, the Company is in the process of exploration and has not yet determined whether they contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration stage mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves in its mineral properties, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, maintenance of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims and upon future profitable production from or the proceeds from the disposition of its mineral properties.

In order to meet future exploration expenditures and cover administrative costs, the Company will need to raise additional financing. Although the Company has been successful in raising funds to date, there can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available in the future, or available under terms favourable to the Company. For the year ended June 30, 2026, the Company had a net loss of ($2,245,455) and an accumulated deficit of ($18,590,690).

These circumstances create material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments to the carrying value and classification of assets and liabilities and related revenue and expenses that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and such adjustments may be material.

2. Material Accounting Policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements as at and for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in effect as of June 30, 2026.

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on October 26, 2026.

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared by management on a going-concern basis assuming the Company will continue in operation for at least the next twelve months and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

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 share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the

flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenditure being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability of 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 expenditures. The company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Government Funding

Government funding for exploration is recognized when the Company has complied with all the conditions to receive the grant and collectability is reasonably assured. Government funding towards expenses is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which these fundings are intended to compensate. The Company has elected to present funding separately from the related expenditures.

Income Taxes

Income tax 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 or other comprehensive income, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all qualifying temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Loss Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive. Diluted loss per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The cost of an item includes the purchase price and directly attributable costs to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Where an

item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on equipment is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted if appropriate.

The Company's equipment has useful lives as follows:

Asset Category	Useful life
Equipment	3-8 years

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration expenditures relate to acquisition of exploration properties and mineral rights and exploration efforts thereon consisting of geological, geophysical, geochemical, sampling, drilling, trenching, analytical test work, assaying, mineralogical, metallurgical, and other similar efforts that are performed to locate, investigate, and delineate mineral deposits on claims in which the Company has an economic interest.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. The demonstration of the technical feasibility and commercial viability is the point at which management determines that it will develop the project. This typically includes, but is not limited to, the completion of an economic feasibility study; the establishment of mineral reserves; and the receipt of the applicable construction and operating permits for the project. Upon demonstrating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of establishing a mineral reserve, in accordance with IFRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, the Company will capitalize any further expenditures on a prospective basis and perform impairment tests as required under IAS 36, Impairment of Assets.

Future accounting policies

The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of the following changes in accounting standards on the Company's financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure

The amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance and similar features and addresses concerns raised regarding the settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 introduces three sets of new requirements to give investors more transparent and comparable information about companies' financial performance for better investment decisions.

I. Three defined categories for income and expenses (operating, investing and financing) to improve the structure of the income statement, and require all companies to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit.

II. Requirement for companies to disclose explanations of management-defined performance measures (MPMs) that are related to the income statement.

III. Enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. This new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods.

Going Concern

As stated in Note 1, preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding its ability to continue as a going concern.

Allocation of flow-through funds

The Company, from time to time, finances a portion of its planned exploration and development activities through the issue of flow-through shares. Under the terms of the flow-through agreements, the income tax deductions attributable to the capital expenditures are renounced to the subscribers. The difference between the subscription price of the flow-through shares and the common share prices at the date of issuance is initially recognized as a liability on the statement of financial position. Any difference between the liability as a result of the premium paid on the flow-through share and deferred tax liability is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss as a deferred tax expense or recovery.

Eligible flow-through expenditures

The Company is required to spend proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through units or shares on qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures. Management judgment is applied in determining whether qualified expenditures have been incurred. Differences in judgment between management and regulatory authorities may result in disallowed expenditures by the tax authorities. Any amount disallowed may result in the Company's required expenditures not being fulfilled.

4. Mineral Exploration and Evaluation

The Shaw Dome Project

a. Langmuir

The Langmuir Property comprises 212 claims near Timmins, Ontario that hosts a nickel and copper mineral resource and other prospective nickel/copper targets.

On March 4, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement under which it would acquire a 100% interest (subject to an existing royalty agreement for a 2% net-smelter royalty) in the Langmuir Property from Rogue Resources Inc. ("Rogue") in exchange for a $150,000 cash payment, the issuance of 6,666,667 common shares of the Company and a final payment, the "EV Resource Payment" based on an updated mineral resource estimate.

The EV Resource Payment was to be calculated as:

1) $1.00 for each 30 nickel equivalent pounds of indicated mineral resources with a grade of 0.6% nickel or greater which are in excess of the 2010 Mineral Resource Estimate, plus

2) $1.00 for each 1,500 nickel equivalent pounds of indicated mineral resources with a grade of less than 0.6% nickel;

to an aggregate maximum of $5,000,000.

At the Company's discretion, the EV Resource Payment could be paid in cash or common shares of the Company based on the 10-day volume weighted average share price ("VWAP").

On June 12, 2023, the Company announced its updated mineral resource estimate and on September 14, 2023, announced the settlement of the EV Resource Payment. The total value of the EV Resource Payment was calculated as $772,262. The Company had previously advanced $378,174 to Rogue and elected to pay the balance, adjusted for accrued interest on the advance, entirely in EVNI common shares. Pursuant to the 10-day VWAP as set out in the APA, the Company issued 3,267,016 Common Shares to Rogue on September 22, 2023. On the date of issuance, EVNi common shares were valued at $0.06.

b. The Shaw Dome Property

On April 1, 2022, the Company completed the acquisition of properties within and to the south of the Shaw Dome, spread across 12 townships (the "Acquisition Package" or the "Shaw Dome Acquisition Properties") incorporating 941 staked mining claims over almost 21,000 hectares of prospective land to the north, west and south of the Company's Langmuir Project.

The Acquisition Package was acquired from 2812794 Ontario Inc. (the "Vendor"). The purchase price for 100% ownership of the Acquisition Package was $350,000 (paid) plus 2,500,000 of the Company's shares valued at $650,000 (paid).

In addition to the consideration paid, the Company and the Vendor entered into a 2.75% net-smelter royalty agreement with respect to certain Shaw Dome properties and a 2.75% net-smelter royalty agreement with respect to a cluster of properties known as the "Groves" properties. Pursuant to the Royalty Agreements, the Company may re-purchase 50% of the royalties granted thereunder for $1,850,000 in the case of the Shaw Dome Royalty Agreement and $1,500,000 in the case of the Groves Royalty Agreement.

For ease of reference, the Company now refers to Langmuir and the Shaw Dome Acquisition Properties in combination as the "Shaw Dome Project."

The Company's exploration expenditures for year ended June 30, 2026 totaled $2,003,254 (2025 - $4,318,517).

5. Equipment

		2026		2025
Opening balance	**$**	**11,391**	$	20,634
Additions reallocated from right-of-use assets		**19,402**		-
Depreciation		**(12,144)**		(9,243)
Closing balance	**$**	**18,649**	$	11,391

6. Right-Of-Use Assets

		2026		2025
Opening balance	**$**	**19,402**	$	25,330
Depreciation		**-**		(5,928)
Right-of-Use assets reallocated to equipment		**(19,402)**		-
Closing balance	**$**	**-**	$	19,402

7. Intangible Asset

		2026		2025
Opening balance	**$**	**7,042**	$	-
Additions		**-**		8,450
Depreciation		**(2,817)**		(1,408)
Closing balance	**$**	**4,225**	$	7,042

8. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The Company's related parties consist of private companies owned or controlled by current and former executive officers or directors. The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025:

Related Party Transactions		**2026**		2025
General and administrative	**$**	**101,500**	$	89,902
Stock based compensation*		**20,814**		(43,220)
Total value of payments	**$**	**122,314**	$	46,682

*A reversal of $74,133 in stock based compensation was recorded in the prior year as two directors were not re-elected to the Company's board and their unvested stock options were forfeited.

The Company's key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and consist of its President and Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO"), Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Exploration. Compensation of the officers and/or companies controlled by these individuals for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, were as follows:

Key management compensation		**2026**		2025
Exploration expenditures	**$**	**241,638**	$	246,728
General and administrative		**208,082**		43,555
Stock based compensation		**16,654**		70,014
Total compensation of key management personnel	**$**	**466,374**	$	360,297

Amounts due to related parties amounted to $210,028 as at June 30, 2026 (2025 - $29,400). Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific repayment terms.

9. Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

In the year ended June 30, 2026, a total of 32,844,356 (2025 – 1,608,664) common shares were issued in respect of common share purchase warrants that were exercised for proceeds of $2,955,992 (2025 - $390,496).

A summary of the Company's warrant activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and 2025, is as follows:

	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	**Warrants**
Balance, June 30, 2024	**0.10**	**35,326,416**
Warrants expired	0.21	(10,712)
Warrants exercised	0.24	(1,608,664)
Balance, June 30, 2025	**0.09**	**33,707,040**
Warrants expired	0.09	(416,667)
Warrants exercised	0.09	(32,844,356)
Warrants expired	0.75	(446,017)
Balance, June 30, 2026	**0.00**	**-**

A summary of the Company's RSU activity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	Grant Price ($)	
	Weighted average	**RSUs**
Balance, June 30, 2025 & 2024	0.132	633,334
Redeemed*	0.195	(100,000)
Granted	0.220	272,728
Balance, June 30, 2026	**0.154**	**806,062**

*In the year ended June 30, 2026, 100,000 vested RSUs were surrendered for cash at the fair market value of EVNI shares per the Company's Omnibus Plan; $23,000 was paid to the holder in lieu of shares.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, and 2025 is as follows:

	Grant Price ($)	**Options**
Balance, June 30, 2024	**0.126**	**4,716,666**
Exercised	0.131	(195,000)
Expired	0.120	(666,666)
Balance, June 30, 2025	**0.127**	**3,855,000**
Expired	0.131	(198,334)
Balance, June 30, 2026	**0.125**	**3,656,666**

As at June 30, 2026, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the Company's stock options is 1.61 years, and the weighted average exercise price is $0.125.

A summary of the Company's stock options outstanding as at June 30, 2026, is as follows:

Number of stock options outstanding	**Number of stock options exercisable**	**Grant Price ($)**	**Remaining contractual life (years)**	**Expiry Date**
265,000	265,000	0.195	0.90	May 18, 2027
3,391,666	3,391,666	0.120	1.70	March 1, 2028
3,656,666	**3,656,666**	**0.125**	**1.61**	

10. Government Funding

The government funding recognized in the Company's statements of loss and comprehensive loss is summarized in the table below:

		2026		2025
OJEP 2024 (i)	**$**	**-**		200,000
CMIF 2025 (ii)		**67,066**		156,486
OJEP 2026 (iii)		**200,000**		-
Total	**$**	**267,066**	**$**	**356,486**

(i) On September 24, 2024, the Company was notified by the Province of Ontario that its 2024 application for the Ontario Junior Exploration Program ("OJEP") was accepted by the Ministry of Mines and that the Company was eligible for up to $200,000 of funding to cover 50% of eligible costs. As at June 30, 2025, the Company has received $200,000 of the funds awarded. No further funding is receivable through this contract.

(ii) On January 15, 2025, Ontario Minister of Mines, George Pirie, announced a new round of funding in the Critical Minerals Innovation Fund (CMIF), including $223,552 to the Company for its bioleaching process project and its final design for a Timmins pilot plant to produce high-grade clean nickel. As at June 30, 2026, the company has received the full $223,552 of the funds awarded.

(iii) On March 25, 2026, the Ministry of Energy and Mines awarded the Company funds under the OJEP of $200,000. As at June 30, 2026, the Company has received the full $200,000 of the funds awarded.

11. Management of Capital

The Company considers its capital to include the components of equity attributable to common shareholders and comprises share capital, equity reserve, and deficit.

The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to develop, market, and maintain its ongoing exploration operations. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of debt or equity.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements at June 30, 2026.

12. Financial Risk Management

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The hierarchy is summarized as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
Level 2 - Inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) from observable market data.
Level 3 - Inputs for assets and liabilities not based upon observable market data.

The carrying values of the Company's cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties, approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's short-term investments are classified as Level 1 and have maturities of one year or less.

Currency risk: Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in the rates of exchange on foreign currencies would impact the Company's future cash flows. The Company is currently not exposed to the foreign exchange market.

Interest rate risk: The Company does not believe it is exposed to any significant risk related to the movements in interest rates.

Price risk: Price risk is the risk of a decline in the value of a security or an investment portfolio due to multiple factors. The Company does not currently own any marketable securities.

Credit risk: The Company is not exposed to any significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. Senior management is also actively involved in the review and approval of planned expenditures.

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had current liabilities of $593,151 due within 12 months, cash and short-term investments of $3,026,629, and working capital of $2,737,202.

13. Segmented Information

The Company currently has one operating and geographical segment; the exploration and development of its mineral and exploration interest in Canada (Note 4).

14. Commitments

As of September 30, 2025, the Company had successfully met 100% of its flow-through commitment related to a March 28, 2024 flow through financing. At June 30, 2026, the Company did not have any flow-through commitments.

15. Income Tax

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2025 - 26.5%) to the effective tax rate is as follows:

		2026		2025
Net loss before recovery of income taxes	**$**	**(2,245,455)**	$	(3,153,199)
Expected income tax (recovery) expense		**(595,050)**		(835,600)
Flow through shares renounced		**154,140**		503,060
Stock based compensation and other non-deductible expenses		**12,920**		13,550
Change in tax benefits not recognized		**427,990**		318,990
Income tax (recovery)	**$**	**-**	$	-

The following table summarizes the components of deferred tax:

		2026		2025
Deferred Tax Assets				
Operating tax losses carried forward		**-**	$	5,140
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Right of use assets		**-**		(5,140)
Net deferred tax liability	**$**	**-**	$	-

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset where they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company has the legal right and intent to offset.

		2026		2025
Equipment and Intangibles	**$**	**26,780**	$	15,170
Flow through share premium		**-**		56,860
Share issuance costs		**455,880**		996,860
Operating tax losses carried forward		**7,167,080**		5,723,510
Tax credits		**133,210**		72,470
Resource pools - Mineral Properties		**5,123,770**		6,993,000
	$	**12,906,720**	**$**	13,857,870

The Canadian operating tax loss carryforwards expire as noted in the table below. The remaining deductible temporary differences may be carried forward indefinitely. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

The Company's non-capital income tax losses expire as follows:

Year		**Amount**
2041	$	103,970
2042		1,865,460
2043		1,435,730
2044		1,925,750
2045		776,110
2046		1,060,060
	$	**7,167,080**