

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

For the Interim Period Ended July 31, 2018 (Q3)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.

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July 31, 2018

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NOTICE OF NON-REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), the Company hereby informs all readers that the accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have not been reviewed by its auditor and have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management and Board of Directors for all financial statement information and reporting.

The attached unaudited condensed financial statements for the period from November 28, 2017 (inception) to July 31, 2018 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditor and should be read in conjunction with the Company's management discussion and analysis (MD&A) on Form 51-102F1 for the interim period ended July 31, 2018, as filed on SEDAR.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements ("financial statements") of Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd. are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the financial statement notes. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the balance sheet date. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are compliant with *IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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.

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.

Ron Miles
Chief Executive Officer

Vancouver, BC
October 19, 2018

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.

Statement of Financial Positions

As at

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	July 31, 2018 \$
Assets		
Current assets		—
Deposits	7	1,000
Total Assets		1,000
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4	352
Current and Total Liabilities		352
Shareholder's Deficit		
Share Capital	5	1
Shares reserved for issuance	5	1,000
Deficit		(353)
Total Shareholder's Deficit		648
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit		1,000

*Nature and Continuation of Operations (Note 1)**Plan of Arrangement (Note 10)**The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.*

Approved and authorized for dissemination by the Board of Directors on October 19, 2018:

/s/ Ron Miles

Director

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.

Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the three months ended July 31, 2018 and the period from
November 28, 2017 (inception) to July 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended July 31, 2018 \$	For the period November 28, 2017 (inception) to July 31, 2018 \$
Operating Expenses		
Administration	—	353
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	—	(353)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	—	(3.53)
Weighted average and fully diluted common shares outstanding	100	100

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit

For the Period from November 28, 2017 (Inception) to July 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars except the number of shares)

	Common Shares		Deficit	Total
	Number	Share Capital \$	\$	\$
Incorporator shares	100	1	—	1
Shares reserved for issuance under plan of arrangement	—	1,000	—	1,000
Loss for the period	—	—	(353)	(353)
Balance, July 31, 2018	100	1,001	(353)	648

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Period from November 28, 2017 (Inception) to July 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period		(353)
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		352
Cash used in operating activities		(1)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of incorporator shares		1
Cash provided by financing activities		1
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the period		—
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period		—
Cash and equivalents, end of period		—
<u>Non-Cash Transactions:</u>		
Shares reserved for issuance under plan of arrangement	4, 7	1,000
<u>Supplemental information:</u>		
Interest paid		—
Income taxes paid		—

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

(Expressed on Canadian dollars)

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated as Quri-Mayu Ventures Ltd. as a wholly-owned subsidiary of reporting issuer EVI Global Group Developments Corp. ("EVI") on November 28, 2017 under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. The Company changed its name to Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd. on August 13, 2018. The Company's head office is located at 5728 East Boulevard, Vancouver, BC Canada V6M 4M4.

The Company's business is the mining and exploration sector.

2. Basis of Presentation

a. Statement of compliance

These unaudited condensed financial statements for the period from November 28, 2017 (inception) to July 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting. Significant accounting policies are described in the Note 3. Significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions used or exercised by management in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below.

b. Going-concern basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for some financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. All monetary references expressed in these notes are references to Canadian dollar amounts ("\$/").

Financial statements are required to be prepared on a going-concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The development of the Company's business may take many years to be successful, if ever, and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty.

As of July 31, 2018, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had no profits and a deficit of \$353 since inception and working capital deficit of \$352 and expects to incur further losses and working capital deficits in the development of its business, all of which casts material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events and conditions that may cast a significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as described above, and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

c. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with *IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting* that requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are 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 future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the reporting date that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Ability to continue as a going-concern

Management assesses the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern at each reporting date, using all quantitative and qualitative information available. This assessment, by its nature, relies on estimates of future cash flows and other future events (as discussed in Note 1), whose subsequent changes could materially impact the validity of such an assessment.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The carrying value and the recoverability of financial assets, which are included in the statements of financial position are assessed at each reporting date to determine recoverability and whether there are any indications of impairment.

The Company considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment for the Company's financial assets. External sources of information considered are changes in the Company's economic, legal and regulatory environment which it does not control but affect the recoverability of its financial assets. Internal sources of information the Company considers include the manner in which intangible asset are being used or are expected to be used and indications of economic performance of the assets.

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

(Expressed on Canadian dollars)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

d. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

(iii) Income taxes

The Company operates in British Columbia, Canada and subject to its provincial corporate tax rates and rules of taxation. The Company calculates deferred income taxes based upon temporary differences between the assets and liabilities that are reported in its consolidated financial statements and their tax bases as deferred tax assets or liabilities, when applicable, as determined under applicable tax legislation.

The future realization of deferred tax assets can be affected by many factors, including: current and future economic conditions, net realizable fair market value, and can either be increased or decreased where, in the view of management, such change is warranted. No deferred tax assets have been deemed probable to date. Refer to Note 10.

These financial statements are made available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR"; www.sedar.com).

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below are in effect for the period from November 28, 2017 (inception) to July 31, 2018 and have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a. Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in banks, and all short-term investments that are highly liquid in nature, cashable, and have an original maturity date of three months or less.

b. Deferred income taxes -

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized, or the liability settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a deferred income tax asset will be recovered, the deferred income tax assets is reduced. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

*(Expressed on Canadian dollars)***3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)***c. Financial instruments -*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities is fair value and their subsequent measurement is dependent on their classification as described below. Classification of a financial instrument depends on the purpose for which it was acquired or issued, their characteristics and the Company's designation of such instruments. Settlement date accounting is used.

Asset / Liability	Classification	Subsequent measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair Value
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Deposits	Other non-current assets	Fair Value
Accounts payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets typically acquired for resale prior to maturity or that are designated as held-for-trading. They are measured at fair value at the period end date. Fair value fluctuations including interest earned, interest accrued, gains and losses realized on disposal and unrealized gains and losses are included in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are those non-derivative financial liabilities that the Company elects to designate on initial recognition as financial instruments that it will measure at fair value.

These are accounted for in the same manner as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any non-derivative financial liabilities as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity, other than loans and receivables that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Financial instruments – (continued)

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale, or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity or financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss investments. Except as mentioned below, available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income until realized or deemed to be an other than temporary impairment when the cumulative loss is transferred to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets that do not have quoted market prices in an active market are recorded at cost. Interest on interest-bearing available-for-sale financial assets is calculated using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other liabilities are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method and include all financial liabilities, other than derivative instruments.

d. Impairment of financial assets -

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end.

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 investment have been impacted.

Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Impairment of financial assets – (continued)

The carrying amount of all financial assets, excluding trade receivables, is directly reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying amount of trade receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

With the exception of available-for-sale (AFS) equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, and the decrease relates to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. On the date of impairment reversal, the carrying amount of the financial asset cannot exceed its amortized cost had impairment not been recognized.

e. Impairment of non-financial assets -

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, a review is undertaken to determine whether the carrying amounts are in excess of their recoverable amounts. Reviews are undertaken on an asset-by-asset basis. If the carrying amount of a non-financial asset exceeds the recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, an impairment loss is recognized in net earnings as the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount.

Where the recoverable amount is assessed using discounted cash flow techniques, the resulting estimates are based on detailed production plans. The mine plan is the basis for forecasting production output in each future year and for forecasting production costs. For value-in-use calculations, production costs and output may be revised to reflect the continued use of the asset in its present form.

Non-financial assets that have suffered an impairment are tested for a possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed. In these instances, the impairment loss is reversed to the recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount, net of amortization, that would have arisen if the prior impairment loss had not been recognized. Goodwill impairments are not reversed.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Share capital -

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

Preference share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Company's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as distributions within equity upon approval by the Company's shareholders. Preference share capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

g. Other comprehensive income -

Other comprehensive income (OCI), if any, is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholder and includes items that are not included in net profit. OCI consists of changes to unrealized gain and losses on available for sale financial assets, changes to unrealized gains and losses on the effective portion of cash flow hedges, and foreign exchange valuation adjustments on assets and liabilities during the period.

h. Loss per share -

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net comprehensive loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive ("in the money").

The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

*(Expressed on Canadian dollars)***3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)***i. Provisions -*

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

j. New standards and interpretations not yet applied -

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's consolidated financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt this standard when it becomes effective. The following pronouncements are being assessed to determine its impact on the Company's results and financial position:

- Partial replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard.

4. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

As at	July 31, 2018
	\$
Accounts payable	352
Accrued liabilities	—
	352

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

(Expressed on Canadian dollars)

5. Share Capital

Authorized — Unlimited Common shares, without par value
— Unlimited Preferred shares, without par value

Issued and Outstanding: 100 common shares as of July 31, 2018

Reserved for issuance under plan of arrangement: 17,108,000 (see Note 7)

On November 28, 2017, there were 100 common shares issued and immediately transferred to EVI Global Group Developments Corp. ("EGGD") as the Company was incorporated to conduct a plan of arrangement with EGGD. The incorporator shares will be returned to treasury for cancellation immediately prior to the push out of the Company under the Plan of Arrangement. (see Note 10)

6. Related Party Transactions

On November 28, 2017, there were 100 common shares issued and immediately transferred to EVI Global Group Developments Corp. ("EGGD") as the Company was incorporated to conduct a plan of arrangement with EGGD.

During the period from November 28, 2017 (inception) to July 31, 2018 there were no other related party transactions. (See Note 10)

7. Plan of Arrangement

The Company entered into a plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") on February 9, 2018 with EVI Global Group Developments Corp. ("EGGD") and four other wholly-owned subsidiaries: 1155176 B.C. Ltd., EVI Ventures Corp. (formerly, 1151588 B.C. Ltd.), Polarity Minerals Corp., and Evolution Global Financial Corp. (formerly, 1151589 B.C. Ltd.), (collectively with the Company, the "Subcos") as amended on March 7, 2018. Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Company is to issue 17,108,000 common shares (adjusted for qualified shareholders of record) to the shareholders of EGGD for the mandatory redemption of Class A - preferred shares equal to or adjusted for the number of issued and outstanding common shares of EGGD at the time of the record date for the Company's share distribution to EGGD shareholders date multiplied by the conversion factor, if any. In exchange for the shares, EGGD will transfer \$1,000 to the Company along with its interest in the letter of intent with no fair value as designated under the Arrangement.

8. Capital Disclosures

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. 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 and exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors do 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. As such, the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. In addition, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities.

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

*(Expressed on Canadian dollars)***8. Capital Disclosures (continued)**

In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will need to raise additional funds. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

9. Financial Instruments

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash	FVTPL
Deposits	Other receivables
Loan receivable	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other liabilities

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on the statement of financial position consist of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at level 1 of the fair hierarchy. The carrying value of deposits approximate their fair value. The carrying value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the relatively short-term nature of these instruments.

There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments has been classified within the fair value hierarchy as at July 31, 2018 as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

(Expressed on Canadian dollars)

9. Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to credit risk. The Company's cash will be held in large Canadian financial institutions. The Company does not have any asset-backed commercial paper. The Company will maintain cash deposits with Schedule A financial institutions, which from time to time may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced nor exposed to any significant credit losses.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company does not hold any financial liabilities with variable interest rates. The Company does maintain bank accounts which earn interest at variable rates but it does not believe it is currently subject to any significant interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances and through short-term borrowing. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Price risk

The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of precious metals. The Company monitors precious metals prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Environmental & remediation risk

Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental exposure or risk of remediation costs or liabilities as it does not currently have any active mineral exploration operations.

QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2018

(Expressed on Canadian dollars)

10. Subsequent Events

On October 3, 2018, the Company issued 855,400 common shares (after 0.05 conversion factor on the 17,108,000 shares reserved) and was divested (spun out) from EVI Global Group Developments Corp. pursuant to the Arrangement. The 100 incorporator shares were returned to treasury for cancellation with the completion of the arrangement. The \$1,000 deposit owing to the Company under the Arrangement was offset against an invoice for administrative services in conjunction with the transfer of EGGD's interest in the letter of intent with no fair value. (see Notes 5, 7)

On October 17, 2018, the Company issued the following shares to settlement of outstanding invoices:

- (a) 80,000 common shares to Ron Miles, director and CEO/CFO, for settlement of \$400 in management fees; and
- (b) 1,170,000 common shares for settlement of \$5,850 owing to non-related parties.