



UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CYMAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2025 and July 31, 2024

CYMAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited)

As at:	July 31, 2025 \$	April 30, 2025 \$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	323,985	354,032
Restricted cash [Note 5]	20,698	20,698
Trade and other receivables [Note 6]	131,507	161,116
Inventory [Note 7]	447,240	257,933
Prepaid expenses and deposits	50,155	67,860
Note receivable [Note 8]	100	100
Total current assets	973,685	861,739
Other assets		
Property, plant and equipment [Note 9]	1,748,138	1,871,510
Total assets	2,749,753	2,761,179
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,949,850	1,894,136
Deferred revenue [Note 18]	441,565	15,608
Promissory notes payable [Note 10]	3,504,318	3,216,916
Current portion of loans payable [Note 11]	36,000	36,000
Current portion of lease liability [Note 12]	420,942	406,409
Current portion of royalties liability [Note 13]	158,246	158,246
Total current liabilities	6,510,921	5,727,315
Non-current liabilities		
Loans payable [Note 11]	36,003	41,710
Lease liability [Note 12]	1,034,594	1,143,224
Royalties liability [Note 13]	578,742	578,742
Total liabilities	8,160,260	7,490,991
DEFICIENCY		
Share capital [Note 14]	84,795,604	84,413,355
Subscription receipts [Note 15]	126,945	-
Contributed surplus	11,383,842	11,383,842
Warrants [Note 16]	141,775	141,775
Deficit	(101,858,674)	(100,668,784)
Total deficiency	(5,410,507)	(4,729,812)
Total liabilities and deficiency	2,749,753	2,761,179

See accompanying Notes including Note 1 Going Concern Uncertainty and Note 24 Subsequent Date Events.

On behalf of the Board:

Michael Lii
Director

Martin Mazza
Director

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited)

	Three Months ended July 31	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenues [Note 18]	192,509	1,991,752
Plant operating expenses	422,962	1,439,598
Research and material testing expenses	42,399	140,593
Selling, general and administrative expenses	568,462	670,425
	1,033,822	2,250,616
Loss from operations	(841,313)	(258,864)
Foreign exchange loss	(1,101)	(5,708)
Interest and financing expense [Notes 10, 11, 12 and 13]	(333,839)	(277,208)
Loss on settlement of debt	(13,636)	-
	(348,576)	(282,916)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(1,189,890)	(541,780)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares:		
Basic and diluted	77,536,426	65,694,085

See accompanying Notes

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN DEFICIENCY
(Unaudited)

	Common Shares		Subscription	Contributed	Warrants	Deficit	Total
	#	\$	Receipts	Surplus		\$	Deficiency
			\$	\$	\$		\$
May 1, 2024	65,694,085	83,186,267	-	11,025,712	273,598	(97,299,871)	(2,814,294)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	19,248	-	-	19,248
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(541,779)	(541,779)
July 31, 2024	65,694,085	83,186,267	-	11,044,960	273,598	(97,841,650)	(3,336,825)
Equity private placement	11,348,207	1,227,088	-	-	-	-	1,227,088
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	6,771	-	-	6,771
Stock-based consulting fees	-	-	-	200,288	-	-	200,288
Expiry of warrants	-	-	-	131,823	(131,823)	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(2,827,134)	(2,827,134)
April 30, 2025	77,042,292	84,413,355	-	11,383,842	141,775	(100,668,784)	(4,729,812)
Equity private placement	323,318	35,565	-	-	-	-	35,565
Exercise of warrants	2,666,800	346,684	126,945	-	-	-	473,629
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(1,189,890)	(1,189,890)
July 31, 2025	80,032,410	84,795,604	126,945	11,383,842	141,775	(101,858,674)	(5,410,508)

See accompanying Notes

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months ended July 31	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	(1,189,890)	(541,780)
Add items not involving cash:		
Depreciation and amortization [Note 9]	123,372	114,899
Stock-based compensation expense [Note 17]	-	19,248
Loss on settlement of debt	13,636	-
Non-cash interest and financing expense - promissory notes payable [Note 10]	287,401	123,506
Non-cash interest and financing expense - loans payable [Note 11]	3,294	4,153
Non-cash interest and financing expense - lease liability [Note 12]	33,677	41,844
	(728,510)	(238,130)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations:		
Trade and other receivables	29,609	(1,662)
Inventory	(189,307)	744,579
Prepaid expenses	17,705	36,031
Trade and other payables	42,078	128,084
Deferred revenue	425,957	(397,203)
Cash (used) in operating activities	(402,467)	271,699
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from equity private placement [Notes 14 and 15]	35,565	-
Proceeds from exercise of warrants [Note 16]	473,629	-
Repayment of loans payable [Note 11]	(9,000)	(9,000)
Payment of lease liability [Note 12]	(127,774)	(122,859)
Cash provided by financing activities	372,420	(131,859)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(30,047)	139,840
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	354,032	56,274
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	323,985	196,114

See accompanying Notes

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025, and July 31, 2024

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN UNCERTAINTY

Nature of Operations

Cymat Technologies Ltd. [“Cymat” or the “Company”] is a manufacturing company, which holds licenses and related patents to make, use and sell Stabilized Aluminum Foam [“SAF”]. SAF is produced utilizing a proprietary process in which gas is bubbled into molten alloyed aluminum containing a dispersion of fine ceramic particles to create foam, which is then cast into strong, lightweight panels and shapes. The Company is manufacturing SAF for use in architectural, blast mitigation and energy absorption applications. Cymat continues to develop applications for use in the automotive and industrial markets.

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on June 14, 2006. The Company’s registered office is located at 6320-2 Danville Road, Mississauga, Ontario, L5T 2L7. Prior to June 14, 2006, the operations of the Company were carried out under Cymat Corp., a company that was formed by articles of amalgamation under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on June 30, 1998.

Going concern uncertainty

To date, operational activities have not been sufficient, on their own, to finance the Company’s requirements. Financings consisting primarily of equity offerings have been used to supplement revenue streams. The development of applications utilizing SAF as well as its production process involve significant financial risks, including the ability of the Company to develop and penetrate new markets, obtain additional financing as required, achieve profitable production and the ability for the Company to be able to successfully assert its intellectual property rights and protect against patent infringement. The Company has incurred significant operating losses and cash outflows from operations.

As at July 31, 2025, the anticipated level of cash flows from operating activities for the next twelve months is not assured to be sufficient to sustain operations. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon achieving future profitable operations and may also be dependent upon raising additional financing through borrowings or equity issuance. See below Subsequent Date Events Note for disclosure of financing transactions that occurred subsequent to July 31, 2025. The outcome of these matters is dependent on a number of items outside the Company’s control. As a result, there are material uncertainties that cast significant doubt as to whether the Company will have the ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments or disclosures that may result from the Company’s inability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not found to be appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments might be necessary in the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the statement of consolidated financial position classifications and the reported expenses. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended July 31, 2025, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The disclosures contained in these unaudited interim financial statements do not include all the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards [“IFRS”] for annual financial statements. The accounting policies used in the preparation of these unaudited interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the audited annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2025, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board [“IASB”] and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee [“IFRIC”]. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2025.

These unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of Cymat and its wholly-owned subsidiary, ALU-MMC Hungary, Zrt., a company incorporated under the laws of Hungary with a registered office in the city of Miskolc. The unaudited consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary.

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These unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value. The Company's Board of Directors approved these consolidated financial statements on September 29, 2025.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant:

Use of estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make critical judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Contingencies

Provisions for contingencies are measured at the best estimate (including risks and uncertainties) of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation and reflects the present value of expenditures required to settle the obligation where the time value of money is material.

Management critical judgements

Policies that are critical for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and financial performance of the Company that require judgements are as follows:

- **Functional currency:** The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of each entity to be the Canadian dollar. Such determination involves certain judgements to identify the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its subsidiaries if there is a change in events and/or conditions which determine the primary economic environment.

Management estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions incorporated in policies that are critical for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and financial performance of the Company include the following:

- **Inventory:** Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods inventory includes cost of purchases, costs of conversion, the allocation of manufacturing overhead and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion. Provisions are made in profit or loss of the current period for any difference between book value and realizable value.
- **Note receivable:** The Company measures its note receivable at fair value. This calculation involves the use of estimates and assumptions such as the appropriate discount rate for valuation of the expected cash flows, assumptions about the valuation of the conversion element and assumptions about the likelihood of conversion. As the issuer of the note is a private company, the pricing inputs used in the valuation of the conversion element are unobservable. As a result, the note receivable is categorized as a Level 3 financial asset.
- **Impairment of non-financial assets:** In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating unit based on the asset's fair value less costs of disposal. When measuring fair value, management uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset under current market conditions, including assumptions about risk. Estimation uncertainty relates to the assumptions used in the fair value determination.
- **Promissory notes payable:** The notes payable are measured at the present value of expected note payments which involves management assumptions and estimates including the expected amount of additional financing fees and the determination of the appropriate discount rate.

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- **Lease liability:** The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments, which involves management assumptions and estimates including the determination of the appropriate discount rate and the appropriate term of the lease.
- **Royalties liability:** When funding that involves a royalty agreement is received, the Company is required to recognize a liability for the future royalty obligation at its fair value. To estimate this fair value, the Company estimates future cash outflow, based on revenue projections, and applies a discount rate that is appropriate to the Company's prevailing market conditions. Management updates the associated estimated future cash flows and market conditions at each reporting date to assess whether the value of the obligation should be adjusted. The effects of any change in the fair value of the obligation are recognized in profit or loss in the current period (See Note 13).
- **Share-based payments and warrants:** The fair value of share-based payments is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on estimated values at the date of grant. This model utilizes subjective assumptions such as expected price volatility and expected life of the award. Changes in these assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate.

Revenue recognition

Revenue arises mainly from the sale of SAF based on customer contracts. Revenue is measured based on the consideration promised in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a good or service to a customer. Based on the terms of the specific transaction, control typically transfers at a point along a continuum that is as early as the products' departure from the Company's warehouse to as late as the passing of inspection following the products' arrival at a designated shipment location. Amounts received in advance of recognized revenues are recorded as deferred revenue.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash, consist of cash on hand, deposits held with banks and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with remaining maturities of three months or less at acquisition.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables and note receivable. Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortized cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented, the Company does not have any financial assets categorized as FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

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Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows,
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorized at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists. The note receivable is categorized as FVTPL.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Company assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, the lease liability, royalties liability and loans payable.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The royalties liability is measured at FVTPL and all other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Royalties liability

The Company issued promissory notes that included an embedded perpetual royalty that survived the maturity of the promissory notes. The royalties have been designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the perpetual royalty is valued at the reporting date based on the most recent revenue projections. The change in estimated fair value of the royalty is recorded in income in the period in which the liability is recalculated.

Inventory

The Company's inventory consists of raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods which are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and, in the case of work-in-process and finished goods includes the cost of materials plus direct labour applied to the product and the applicable share of manufacturing overhead. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the applicable selling expenses.

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Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at their historical cost, and presented on the consolidated statement of financial position net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value 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 can be measured reliably. The cost and accumulated depreciation of replaced assets are derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing balance method so as to expense the cost of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation rates applicable to each category of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Office equipment	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Manufacturing equipment	20% declining balance and straight line over 1.5 years
Building (right-of-use asset)	straight-line over the term of the lease
Leasehold improvements	straight-line over the term of the lease

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying value of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Leases

For any new contracts, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified assets throughout the period of use. The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct "how and for what purpose" the asset is used throughout the period of use.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these will be recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the consolidated statements of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company tests non-financial assets such as property, plant and equipment and licenses and technology rights for impairment at the end of each reporting period. For the purpose of measuring recoverable values, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows [cash-generating units or “CGUs”]. The Company consists of one CGU, namely the sale of SAF. The recoverable value is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, which is the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognized for the value by which the asset’s carrying value exceeds its recoverable value. The Company evaluates potential reversals of impairment losses when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at each reporting date at current foreign exchange rates with the resulting gains or losses included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Government assistance

Government assistance may be available to the Company through income tax investment, innovation tax credits and other programs providing innovation funding. Funding is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the conditions attached to the funding arrangement and is recognized as a recovery to the applicable costs as they are incurred. Research and product development funding is presented as a reduction in research and material testing cost expenses unless it is for reimbursement of an asset, in which case it is accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the applicable asset. Where the Company receives government contributions that include terms for repayment, a financial liability is recognized and measured in accordance with the terms of IFRS 9.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation transactions with employees are measured based on the fair value of the share-based compensation issued. The Company grants stock options to certain employees under the terms of the Company's Stock Option Plan or Share Awards Plan. Each tranche in an option award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires estimates for the expected life of options and stock price volatility which can materially affect the fair value estimate. Volatility and expected life of option is estimated based on an analysis of factors such as the Company's historical price trends, history of option holder activity, and peer and industry benchmarks for similar transactions.

Share-based compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period of the grant by increasing contributed surplus based on the number of awards expected to vest. This number is reviewed at least annually, with any change in estimate recognized immediately in share-based compensation expense with a corresponding adjustment to contributed surplus.

Share-based compensation transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

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Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases (temporary differences), and losses carried forward.

Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realized or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be used.

The determination of the ability of the Company to use tax loss carry-forwards to offset deferred tax payable involves judgment and certain assumptions about the future performance of the Company. Assessment is required about whether it is "probable" that the Company will benefit from the prior losses and other deferred tax assets. Changes in economic conditions, metal prices and other factors could result in revisions to the estimates of the benefits to be realized or the timing of using the losses.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Common shares are measured at the consideration received for the shares that have been issued, net of incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares.

Warrants

Common share purchase warrants which entitle the holder to acquire common shares of the Company at a specified price for a specified period of time are classified as equity. Warrants included as a component of a compound financial instrument are measured at the residual value, after fair value of primary financial instrument has been allocated.

Net loss per share

Basic net loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period for basic net loss per share plus the weighted average number of potential dilutive shares that would have been outstanding during the period had all potential common shares been issued at the beginning of the period or when the underlying options or warrants were granted, if later, unless they were anti-dilutive.

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2025. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact for the Company and have been excluded.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

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Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standards replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required, and early adoption is permitted.

Sale of Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements (“IFRS 10”) and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (“IAS 28”) were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined; however, early adoption is permitted.

5. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is held in a financial institution in Hungary as the result of the incorporation of ALU-MMC Hungary Zrt. The cash is held in order to satisfy Hungarian regulatory requirements and is not available for general Company use.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
	\$	\$
Trade accounts receivable	24,390	24,390
Sales tax recoverable	107,117	136,726
	131,507	161,116

7. INVENTORY

	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
	\$	\$
Raw materials and consumables	229,377	106,699
Work-in-process and finished goods	217,863	151,234
	447,240	257,933

8. NOTE RECEIVABLE

On November 30, 2021, the Company made a \$US 250,000 investment in Tesseract Structural Innovations, Inc (“Tesseract”). Tesseract is an early-stage private automotive design and engineering company focused on providing light-weight solutions for crash energy absorption. The investment is in the form of a convertible promissory note maturing on May 15, 2023, and accruing interest at a rate of ten percent (10%) per annum, such interest being payable on the maturity date. In the event that Tesseract raises proceeds from an equity financing of at least \$US 500,000 prior to the maturity date, the outstanding principal and interest of the note will automatically convert into Tesseract equity units at a conversion price equal to the lesser of (i) seventy-five percent (75%) of the per unit price paid by the purchasers of the triggering financing and (ii) \$US 12.00 per share. If the note has not been automatically converted by the maturity date, Cymat will have the option to convert the note to equity at \$10.00 per share as long as the note remains outstanding.

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Upon issuance, the note receivable was recorded at its fair value. Fair value is determined at each reporting date. The probability of conversion is assessed, and the note receivable is revalued by discounting the stream of future interest and principal payments at a rate applicable to instruments of a similar term and risk and adding this value to the value of the conversion element. The value of the conversion element is estimated using a Black-Scholes pricing model. Any change in fair value from the preceding reporting date is recorded as fair value adjustment through profit/loss.

In the year ended April 30, 2023, management determined that the note and the related accrued interest was unlikely to be paid at maturity, which would result in the note's conversion to equity. Accordingly, the Company recorded a fair value adjustment of \$312,200 to adjust the note's value to a nominal amount.

The note was not repaid on its maturity date of May 15, 2023. Cymat continues to have the option to convert the note to equity.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

Cost	Office Equipment \$	Computer Equipment \$	Manufacturing Equipment \$	Right-of-Use Asset \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Total \$
May 1, 2024	269,107	292,382	3,494,616	2,399,730	1,157,428	7,613,263
Additions	-	-	37,523	-	-	37,523
April 30, 2025	269,107	292,382	3,532,139	2,399,730	1,157,428	7,650,786
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 31, 2025	269,107	292,382	3,532,139	2,399,730	1,157,428	7,650,786
Accumulated Depreciation						
May 1, 2024	261,839	283,452	2,631,897	994,011	1,077,969	5,249,168
Additions	1,453	2,679	174,330	330,758	20,888	530,108
April 30, 2024	263,292	286,131	2,806,227	1,324,769	1,098,857	5,779,276
Additions	291	469	34,701	82,689	5,222	123,372
July 31, 2025	263,583	286,600	2,840,928	1,407,458	1,104,079	5,902,648
Carrying Amount						
April 30, 2024	7,268	8,930	862,719	1,405,719	79,459	2,364,095
July 31, 2025	5,524	5,782	691,211	992,272	53,349	1,748,138

The right-of-use asset is related to the Company's leased premises. (See Note 12.)

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025, and July 31, 2024

10. PROMISSORY NOTES PAYABLE

	\$	
Balance – May 1, 2024		950,354
Promissory notes issued for cash		1,243,465
Promissory notes extinguished		(881,327)
Promissory notes re-issued		881,327
Promissory notes issued in settlement of payables		455,619
Accrued interest		248,388
Additional financing fees		316,190
Accretion		2,900
Balance – April 30, 2025		3,216,916
Accrued interest		82,663
Additional financing fees		163,573
Accretion		41,166
Balance – April 30, 2025		3,504,318
	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
	\$	\$
Principal	2,755,411	2,755,411
Accrued interest and additional financing fees	748,907	502,671
Present value adjustment	-	(41,166)
	3,504,318	3,216,916

In December 2023, the Company issued promissory notes payable for an aggregate principal of \$842,338. The promissory notes have a maturity date of December 20, 2024. Interest is payable on the principal at a rate of one percent (1%) per month. Additionally, for every \$100,000 of principal, the notes earn a further financing fee equal to one percent (1%) of SAF sales that are received or receivable for the duration of the notes. Interest and the additional financing fees accrue and are payable at the notes' maturity.

In August and September of 2024, the Company issued additional promissory notes payable for cash proceeds in an aggregate principal of \$1,243,465. These promissory notes have a maturity date of July 31, 2025, and the same interest and additional financing terms as the December notes.

Additionally, payables related to unpaid royalties and consulting fees totaling \$455,619 (including \$248,376 payable to a related party) were settled through the issuance of promissory notes with maturity dates of July 31, 2025, and with the same provisions for interest and additional financing fees.

The promissory notes are recorded at the net present value of principal repayments, interest payments and estimated additional financing fees using an effective interest rate of approximately 21% and 29%.

Interest and financing expense for the three months ended July 31, 2025, includes interest and additional financing fees of \$287,402 (July 31, 2024 - \$123,506) related to the promissory notes.

The promissory notes payable includes an amount of \$303,362 payable to a related party as at July 31, 2025 (April 30, 2025 - \$281,373). The expense for promissory note interest and financing fees for the three months ended July 31, 2025, include \$21,990 payable to a related party (July 31, 2024 - \$Nil).

See Note 24 for further updates regarding the promissory notes maturing July 31, 2025.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025, and July 31, 2024

11. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
	\$	\$
RRRF loan proceeds	180,000	180,000
Less: fair value adjustment	(91,231)	(91,231)
Less: loan repayments	(90,000)	(81,000)
Plus: accreted interest	73,234	69,941
RRRF loan payable	72,003	77,710
<hr/>		
Current portion of loans payable	36,000	36,000
RRRF loan – Non-current portion	36,003	41,710
Loan payable	72,003	77,710

Regional Relief and Recovery Fund (“RRRF”)

During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company received proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$180,000 from a loan offered by the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario under their RRRF program. The loan was intended as support for fixed operating costs incurred by the Company. The loan is non-interest bearing with monthly principal repayments of \$3,000 each commencing in January 2023.

The Company calculated the initial fair value of the RRRF loan proceeds by discounting the series of principal repayments at an annual rate of 17%. The difference between the proceeds and the fair value of the loan (\$91,231) has been recognized as a reduction to plant operating expenses in the year ended April 30, 2021. An imputed interest expense of \$3,294 associated with this loan has been recorded in the three months ended July 31, 2025 (July 31, 2024 - \$4,153).

12. LEASE LIABILITY

The Company has a lease for the building that houses its manufacturing facility, office space and warehouse. The lease had an expiry date of July 31, 2023, with an option to renew for an additional five-year term. In July 2022, the Company exercised the option to renew the lease until July 31, 2028. Lease payments for the renewal period have increased to reflect current market levels for comparable facilities. The revised payment stream has been discounted using an interest rate of 9.05%, which is the rate that was used for the original lease. A summary of the items impacting the value of the lease liability is as follows:

	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
	\$	\$
Opening balance	1,549,633	1,901,568
Lease payments	(127,774)	(506,181)
Interest expense	33,677	154,246
Ending balance	1,455,536	1,549,633
Less: Current portion	(420,942)	(406,409)
	1,034,594	1,143,224

Future minimum lease payments at July 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Within One Year	Two to Three Years	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Lease payments	531,539	1,127,554	1,659,093
Finance charges	(110,597)	(92,960)	(203,557)
Net present values	420,942	1,034,594	1,455,536

Interest expense regarding the lease liability in the amount of \$33,677 has been recognized in the three months ended July 31, 2025 (July 31, 2024 - \$41,844).

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025, and July 31, 2024

13. ROYALTIES LIABILITY

	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
	\$	\$
Royalties liability	736,988	736,988
Less: current portion of royalties liability	158,246	158,246
	578,742	578,742

In January of 2014, the Company issued promissory notes (the “Notes”) for gross proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$568,367. The Notes carried an interest rate of 12% per annum and additional consideration of a perpetual royalty equal to one percent of sales for each pro-rata portion of \$100,000 in principal. The principal amount of the notes (\$568,367), as well as a portion of the accrued interest (\$29,633), was settled in July 2014 by the issuance of convertible debt with a face value of \$598,000. The royalty survived the settlement of the Notes.

Royalties payable based on sales pertaining to the period ended July 31, 2025, in the amount of \$91,947 (April 30, 2025 - \$82,480) are included in trade and other payables.

Interest and financing expense for the three months ended July 31, 2025 includes cash-based royalties in the amount of \$9,467 (July 31, 2024 - \$97,706), including royalties of \$3,637 (July 31, 2024 - \$37,539) paid or payable to a related party.

In calculating the fair value of the royalties liability, the Company estimated future revenues, using probability-weighted revenue projections of five years plus terminal value, and applied a risk adjusted discount factor of 35% (2024 – 35%).

The fair value of the royalties liability is inherently subject to estimation uncertainty given the unpredictability of the timing and amount of revenues. Changes to these estimates could have a significant impact on the fair value estimate of the royalties liability.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

- [a] The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of common shares.
- [b] In April 2025, the Company issued 11,348,207 common shares for gross proceeds of \$1,248,303 as the result of the private placement of equity units priced at \$0.11 per unit. Each equity unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. 909,090 common shares were issued to a related party as the result of this equity issuance.
- [c] In June 2025, the Company issued 323,318 common shares for gross proceeds of \$35,565 as the result of the private placement of equity units priced at \$0.11 per unit. Each equity unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant.
- [d] To date, the Company has not paid dividends on its common shares.

15. SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS

At the end of July 2025, 976,500 warrants were exercised and the issuance of the related common shares was still in process at quarter end. Accordingly, the proceeds from the warrant exercise are reflected in subscription receipts.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025, and July 31, 2024

16. WARRANTS

	Number	2025	April 30, 2025	
		\$	Number	\$
Warrants, beginning balance	13,728,507	141,775	4,128,173	273,598
Issued during the period	323,318	-	11,348,207	-
Exercised during the period	(3,643,300)	-	-	-
Expired during the period	-	-	(1,747,873)	(131,823)
Warrants, ending balance	10,408,525	141,775	13,728,507	141,775

- [a] In April 2025, the Company issued 11,348,207 warrants as the result of the private placement of equity units priced at \$0.11 per unit. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.13 and an expiry date of April 15, 2027, subject to an accelerated expiry date, to be enacted at the Company's discretion should the trading value of the underlying common shares close at or above \$0.16 for ten consecutive trading days. The accelerated expiry date would be 45 days after the Company's announced activation of the acceleration clause. 909,090 of these warrants were issued to a related party.
- [b] In June 2025, the Company issued 323,318 warrants as the result of the private placement of equity units priced at \$0.11 per unit. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.13 and an expiry date of April 15, 2027, subject to an accelerated expiry date, to be enacted at the Company's discretion should the trading value of the underlying common shares close at or above \$0.16 for ten consecutive trading days. The accelerated expiry date would be 45 days after the Company's announced activation of the acceleration clause.
- [c] On July 9, 2025, the Company activated the warrant expiry date acceleration clause contained in the 11,671,525 common share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with the April 2025 private placement. As a result, the expiry date of the warrants advanced from April 15, 2027 to August 22, 2025. In July 2025, 3,643,300 of these warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$473,629.

17. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company's stock option plan allows for the issuance of options, in aggregate, to acquire up to twenty percent (20%) of the number of common shares issued and outstanding on the effective date of the plan. The aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the terms of the Company's stock option plan is 13,138,817.

The Company's stock option plan provides that the exercise price of options that may be granted cannot be less than the market price of the Company's common shares at the time the option is granted. Options granted may be exercised during a period not exceeding five years. The vesting period of plan options granted is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors at the time of grant. Stock options have been granted as follows:

- [a] 2,500,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.13 granted on March 20, 2025 to a consultant and vested on the date of grant.
- [b] 1,188,450 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.13 granted on April 15, 2025 to a consultant and vested on April 29, 2025.

In May 2024, 860,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.31 and 200,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.325 expired, unexercised.

No stock options were exercised in the three months ended July 31, 2025 nor in the year ended April 30, 2025.

During the three months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recognized a share-based compensation expense in the amount of \$Nil (July 31, 2024 - \$19,248). Share-based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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18. REVENUE

Revenue for the three months ended July 31, 2025, of \$192,509 and for the three months ended July 31, 2024, of \$1,991,752 was generated from the following segments:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
North America	177,646	54,239
Europe and UK	11,570	894,560
Asia and Oceania	1,500	248,872
Middle East	1,793	669,674
Other	-	124,407
Total Revenue	<u>192,509</u>	<u>1,991,752</u>

Deferred revenue of \$441,565 at July 31, 2025 (April 30, 2025 - \$15,608) represents deposits received from customers regarding goods that have been ordered but for which control has not yet been transferred to the customer.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions regarding the promissory notes payable are reported in Note 10, regarding the royalties liability are reported in Note 13, regarding common shares are reported in Note 14 and regarding warrants are reported in Note 16.

As at July 31, 2025, trade and other payables includes \$263,536 owed to a related party (April 30, 2025 - \$178,993).

20. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The Company is party to certain employment contracts. As at July 31, 2025, the Company has unrecognized contractual contingencies of approximately \$496,000, in aggregate (April 30, 2025 - \$496,000). As triggering events have not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these financial statements

21. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company considers its capital to be its equity which consists of share capital, contributed surplus and warrants, net of the deficit. The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure a sufficient liquidity position to finance its manufacturing operations, research and development activities, sales and administration expenses, working capital and overall capital expenditures. The Company makes every effort to manage its liquidity to minimize dilution to its shareholders when possible. The Company has funded its activities through public offerings and private placements of common shares and warrants, convertible debentures, promissory notes, royalty offerings, and grant contributions. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for period of 6 months.

As of July 31, 2025, the Company believes it is not compliant with the policies of the TSXV. The Company's management is considering extension of the promissory notes and expects to receive proceeds from the exercise of warrants in order to meet its future liabilities and remain compliant with the TSXV (see Note 24). Any consequence of non-compliance are at the discretion of the TSXV.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's consolidated financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, financial liabilities at amortized cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	476,190	535,846
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (2)	100	100
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (3)	6,981,706	6,738,395
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (4)	736,988	736,988

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and trade and other receivables.

(2) Includes note receivable.

(3) Includes trade and other payables, promissory notes payable, the lease liability, and the loans payable.

(4) Includes the royalties liability.

The reported value is a reasonable approximation of fair value for financial instruments recorded as financial assets at amortized cost and financial liabilities at amortized cost as underlying assumptions have not varied significantly from the date of initial recognition to year end.

Financial risks

The main risks arising from the Company's consolidated financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk (market risks), interest rate risk and credit risk. The Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies for managing these risks and they are summarized as follows:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has sustained annual losses since its inception. The Company's objective for liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to meet financial obligations and commitments in the most cost-effective manner possible. The Company manages its liquidity risk by continually forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. As of July 31, 2025, the Company was holding cash and cash equivalents of \$323,985 (April 30, 2025 - \$354,032) and trade and other receivables of \$131,507 (April 30, 2025 - \$161,116).

Foreign currency risk

The Company is primarily exposed to the fluctuation of the European Euro and United States (US) dollar relative to the Canadian dollar to the extent that certain sales and raw material and consumable purchases are denominated in those currencies. Revenue and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars at the time of the transaction. The Company typically extends regular credit terms to its customers and recognizes foreign exchange translation gains or losses on a monthly basis through foreign currency translation of foreign currency receivables and payables using the temporal method.

At present, the Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. In some cases, the Company does have the ability to mitigate foreign currency risk by adjusting prices charged to non-Canadian customers.

For the three months ended July 31, 2025, the Company had a net operating foreign exchange loss of \$1,101 (July 31, 2024 - \$5,708), which is included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss and is classified separately.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company's financial instruments exposed to foreign currency risk consist of cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, note receivable and accounts payable.

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Commodity price risk

At present, the Company is exposed to commodity price risk through its purchasing of raw materials as it uses aluminum as its primary raw material.

Metal prices and commodity quotations are external variables over which the Company has no significant influence or control. This potentially exposes the Company to price volatilities that could significantly impact its future operating cash flows. As part of its routine activities, management is closely monitoring the trend in international metal prices. The Company does have the ability to mitigate commodity price risk by adjusting prices charged customers.

At present, the Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to commodity price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge the obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk from customers. At April 30, 2025, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is \$24,390 (April 30, 2025 - \$24,390). Accounts receivable that are outstanding greater than 3 months but for which no allowance for doubtful accounts has been taken total \$23,310 (April 30, 2025 - \$23,310).

Management seeks to minimize credit risk through customer review. Payment terms typically require the receipt of order payment prior to shipment. In some cases payment terms, generally between 30 and 60 days after shipment, are granted to customers. When deemed appropriate by management, letters of credit are also employed to secure payment on product orders. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

Accounts receivable are reviewed by management at each balance sheet reporting date on an account-by-account basis to determine their collectability. The review considers such factors as customer payment history, the current financial conditions of the customers and the general economic environment. A provision for bad debts of \$Nil was recorded during the three months ended July 31, 2025 (July 31, 2024 - \$Nil).

Fair value measurements

IFRS require that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the reporting date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. The hierarchical levels, defined by IFRS 13 and which are directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with inputs to fair valuation of these financial assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities for which the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable for the financial asset or liability as of the measurement date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

Level 3 – One or more significant pricing inputs are unobservable for the financial asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the financial asset or liability.

The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

The note receivable and the royalties liability are valued using level 3 inputs. Additional disclosure regarding the valuation methods is included in Note 8 and Note 13, respectively.

There were no significant transfers between levels 1, 2 or 3 during the three months ended July 31, 2025, nor the year ended April 30, 2025.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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23. SUBSEQUENT DATE EVENTS

Warrant Exercise

On July 9, 2025, the Company activated the warrant expiry date acceleration clause contained in the 11,671,525 common share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with the April 2025 private placement. As a result, the expiry date of the warrants advanced from April 15, 2027, to August 22, 2025. In August 2025, 5,528,225 of these warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$718,669. On August 22, 2025, the remaining 2,500,000 warrants expired unexercised.

Promissory Note Extension Issuance

The promissory notes with a carrying value of \$3,504,318 at the end of July 31, 2025 and a maturity date of July 31, 2025 were extended on August 1, 2025. The new notes have a maturity date of January 31, 2027. As with the incumbent notes, interest is payable on the principal at a rate of one percent (1%) per month. Additionally, for every \$100,000 of principal, the notes earn a further financing fee equal to one percent (1%) of SAF sales that are received or receivable for the duration of the notes. Interest and the additional financing fees accrue and are payable at the notes' maturity.