Financial Statements of

Quickmill Inc.

For the year ended March 31, 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Quickmill Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Quickmill Inc., which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the statements of retained earnings, income and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report — continued

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Inclusive Accounting Professional Corporation - Kawartha

Authorized to practise public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

Peterborough, Ontario May 5, 2021

Quickmill Inc. Balance Sheet

| As at March 31 | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|--|--|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash | \$ 830,613 | \$ 1,124,356 |
| Accounts receivable (note 3) | 1,075,589 | 1,497,098 |
| Inventory (note 4) | 2,122,123 | 2,208,331 |
| Prepaid expenses | 149,352 | 372,641 |
| Deposits Investment tax credits receivable | 16,539 | 81,302 16,539 |
| Government remittances receivable | 36,708 | 10,339 |
| Government remittances receivable | | |
| | 4,230,924 | 5,300,267 |
| Long-term assets | | |
| Equipment and leasehold improvements (note 6) | 300,670 | 315,985 |
| Intangible assets (note 7) | 4,383 | 69,419 |
| Future income tax asset | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Goodwill | 4,381,522 | 4,381,522 |
| | 4,689,875 | 4,770,226 |
| | \$ 8,920,799 | \$10,070,493 |
| Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Customer deposits on orders Demand loan (note 8) Income taxes payable | \$ 1,146,655 177,815 10,000 106,328 | \$ 1,898,579 768,999 - 47,408 |
| | 1,440,798 | 2,714,986 |
| Long-term liabilities | | |
| Due to related party (note 12) | 456,000 | 456,000 |
| Preference shares (note 9) | 2,882,489 | 2,882,489 |
| | 4,779,287 | 6,053,475 |
| | | |
| Shareholder's equity Share capital (note 10) Retained earnings | 200,100 3,941,412 | 200,100 3,816,918 |
| | 4,141,512 | 4,017,018 |
| | \$ 8,920,799 | \$ 10,070,493 |

Quickmill Inc. Statement of Retained Earnings

| For the year ended March 31 | 2021 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Retained earnings, beginning of year | \$ 3,816,918 | \$ 3,657,198 |
| Net income for the year | 300,965 | 233,404 |
| | 4,117,883 | 3,890,602 |
| Dividends paid | (176,471) | (73,684) |
| Retained earnings, end of year | \$ 3,941,412 | \$ 3,816,918 |

Quickmill Inc. Statement of Income

| For the year ended March 31 | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Sales | | |
| Machines | \$ 4,996,703 | \$ 6,411,947 |
| Retrofit | 1,222,867 | - |
| Parts | 1,398,125 | 1,283,873 |
| Service | 220,071 | 806,786 |
| Tooling | 47,689 | 228,340 |
| | 7,885,455 | 8,730,946 |
| Cost of sales | 6,129,565 | 6,860,472 |
| Gross margin | 1,755,890 | 1,870,474 |
| Expenses | | |
| Selling expenses | 575,107 | 588,921 |
| General & administrative expenses | 577,691 | 612,860 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 68,493 | 83,168 |
| Amortization of capital assets | 99,412 | 91,464 |
| Bad debt expense | - | 136,773 |
| Interest and bank charges | 1,806 | 24,107 |
| | 1,322,509 | 1,537,293 |
| Income before income tax provision (recovery) | 433,381 | 333,181 |
| Income toy magician (massyam) | | |
| Income tax provision (recovery) Current | 132,416 | 116,077 |
| Future | | (16,300) |
| | 132,416 | 99,777 |
| | | _ |
| Net income for the year | \$ 300,965 | \$ 233,404 |

Quickmill Inc. Statement of Cash Flows

| For the year ended March 31 | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Cash provided from (used for) | | |
| Operating activities | | |
| Net income | \$ 300,965 | \$ 233,404 |
| Items not involving cash | | |
| Amortization of equipment and leasehold improvements | 99,412 | 90,271 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 68,493 | 83,168 |
| Future income taxes | | (16,300) |
| | 468,870 | 390,543 |
| Changes in non-cash working capital items: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 421,509 | (59,402) |
| Inventory | 86,208 | (206,713) |
| Prepaid expenses | 223,289 | (327,718) |
| Financing facility deposit | 81,302 | 2,160 |
| Government remittances | (36,708) | - |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | (751,924) | 1,046,488 |
| Customer deposits on orders | (591,184) | 675,458 |
| Income taxes | 58,920 | 40,403 |
| Investment tax credit receivable | - | 68,669 |
| | (508,588) | 1,239,345 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | (39,718) | 1,629,888 |
| Investing activities | | |
| Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements | (84,096) | (87,548) |
| Purchase of trademarks | (3,458) | (1,267) |
| Cash flows from investing activities | (87,554) | (88,815) |
| Financing activities | | |
| Advances from (to) related party | - | (14,000) |
| Repayment of demand loan | - | (887,881) |
| Advance of demand loan | 10,000 | · - |
| Dividends paid | (176,471) | (73,684) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | (166,471) | (975,565) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash position | (293,743) | 565,508 |
| Cash position, beginning of year | 1,124,356 | 558,848 |
| Cash position, end of year | \$ 830,613 | \$ 1,124,356 |

1. Nature of operations

Quickmill Inc. is a manufacturer of CNC gantry and bridge type machining centres and operates in Peterborough, Ontario.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The Company applies the Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue from parts, service, retrofit and tooling sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the products have been delivered to the customer or the services have been rendered and there are no significant obligations remaining, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue recognition usually occurs when the product is shipped FOB or service is complete.

Revenue from the sale of gantry milling machines is recognized using the percentage of completion method, as performance of each individual obligation within the contract is completed. Revenue is measured by the proportion of costs incurred to date as a percentage of estimated total costs. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined.

The Company estimates warranty obligations based on historical experience and makes a provision at the time the revenue is recognized.

(b) Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Cost includes all costs of purchase, direct labour, variable and fixed production overheads, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(c) Investment tax credits

Investment tax credits are accounted for using the cost reduction approach whereby the investment tax credits are credited to the related development costs. Investment tax credits are recorded when the qualifying expenditures have been made and there is reasonable assurance that the credits will be realized.

(d) Research and development costs

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognized as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalized provided their technical feasibility studies clearly demonstrate that the project will be duly completed, deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably. The Company does not have any assets under development.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies — continued

(e) Equipment and leasehold improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost. The Company provides for amortization using the declining balance method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the equipment and leasehold improvements over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates are as follows:

Furniture and fixtures - 20% Leasehold improvements - 50% Computer equipment - 30% Computer software - 100% Machinery and equipment - 20%

(f) Intangible assets

The Company's prototype designs are amortized on a straight line basis over three years.

Trademarks are amortized on a straight line basis over five years.

(g) Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is assessed by comparing the carrying amount to the projected undiscounted future net cash flows the long-lived assets are expected to generate through their direct use and eventual disposition. When a test for impairment indicates that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent carrying value exceeds its fair value.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies — continued

(h) Goodwill

Goodwill consists of proprietary rights to the Company's products, manufacturing processes, customer contracts and related customer relationships. Goodwill was recorded on April 12, 2007 when the shares of the former Quickmill Inc. were acquired by Queen Project Holdings Inc. and the two companies were subsequently amalgamated.

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value amount of the reporting unit to which the goodwill is assigned may exceed the fair value of the reporting unit. When the carrying amount of a reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds its fair value, a goodwill impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess. If the fair value of the reporting unit subsequently increases, the goodwill impairment loss is not reversed.

Goodwill was decreased by \$198,976 from a prior period adjustment dated back to the acquisiton of the former Quickmill Inc. on April 12, 2007. Prior audited financial statements calculated Goodwill as the excess of the purchase price over the carrying costs of the assets and liabilities of the Company when the calculation of goodwill should have been the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the Company. This adjustment has been made to opening Retained Earnings for the year ending March 31, 2019.

(i) Future income taxes

Future income taxes are calculated using the liability method of tax allocation accounting. Temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying value on the balance sheet are used to calculate future income tax liabilities or assets. Future income tax liabilities or assets are calculated using tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect on future 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 to be more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

(i) Government assistance

Grants received to cover current period expenses are accounted for as a reduction of the related expenditures.

(k) Pension plans and other retirement benefit plans

The Company offers a defined contribution pension plan to employees. An expense is recorded in the period when the Company is obligated to make contributions for services rendered by the employee.

(1) Foreign exchange

The monetary assets and liabilities of the company denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year. Exchange gains or losses are included in operations.

(m) Use of estimates

2. Summary of significant accounting policies — continued

(m) Use of estimates — continued

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(n) Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, term deposits, advances receivable, accounts receivable, accrued interest receivable, due from related parties, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt. Unless otherwise noted it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from their date of acquisition, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk to changes in their fair value.

3. Accounts receivable

| | | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Unbilled contract and other receivables Trade accounts receivable | | 51,829 13,760 | \$ 579,492 917,606 |
| | \$ 1,07 | 75,589 | \$ 1,497,098 |

4. Inventory

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|--|--|
| Raw materials Raw materials reserve Work in progress | \$ 1,115,389 (174,638) 1,181,372 | \$ 1,194,155 (188,692) 1,202,868 |
| | \$ 2,122,123 | \$ 2,208,331 |

5. Investment tax credits receivable

As of March 31, 2021, the Company has recorded \$16,539 (2020 - \$16,539) in respect of tax credits for scientific research and experimental development (SR&ED) expenditures and the Ontario Innovation Tax Credit.

6. Equipment and leasehold improvements

| | | 2021 | | 2020 |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Cost | Accumulated amortization | Cost | Accumulated amortization |
| Machinery and equipment Furniture and fixtures Leasehold improvements Computer equipment Computer software | \$ 1,353,509 843,781 110,324 869,527 466,832 | \$ 1,250,939 790,430 110,324 724,778 466,832 | \$ 1,353,509 828,130 110,324 801,082 466,832 | \$ 1,225,296 779,049 110,324 677,410 451,813 |
| | 3,643,973 | 3,343,303 | 3,559,877 | 3,243,892 |
| Net book value | | \$ 300,670 | | \$ 315,985 |

7. Intangible assets

| | _ | | | 2021 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | _ | Cost | cumulated ortization | Net | Net |
| Prototype designs Trademarks | \$ | 241,357 20,022 | \$ 237,379 19,617 | \$ 3,978 405 | \$ 65,847 3,572 |
| | \$ | 261,379 | \$ 256,996 | \$ 4,383 | \$ 69,419 |

8. Demand loan

The Company has available a revolving demand facility of up to \$1,500,000, of which \$10,000 has been drawn as at March 31, 2021. Advances on the loan bear interest at the Royal Bank Prime (RBP) rate plus 2.24% and are due on demand. The loan is secured by a general security agreement constituting a first security interest in all property of the Company and a collateral mortgage in the amount of \$1,500,000 on the land and improvements held by the related party, 760 Rye Street Inc. In addition, the loan requires postponement and subordination of claims by the Company's shareholder. As at March 31, 2021, the Company is in compliance with the financial covenants stipulated by the lender.

9. Preference shares

Authorized

Unlimited Class A Special shares, 4% non-cumulative dividend, redeemable at \$1 per share. Unlimited Class B Special shares, 4% non-cumulative dividend, redeemable at the stated capital divided by the number of shares.

Issued

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 568,489 Class A Special shares 2,314,000 Class B Special shares | \$ 568,489 2,314,000 | \$ 568,489 2,314,000 |
| | \$ 2,882,489 | \$ 2,882,489 |

10. Share capital

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Issued: | | |
| 20,010 common shares | \$ 200,100 | \$ 200,100 |

11. Comparative amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified from those previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2021 financial statements.

12. Financial instruments

Transactions in financial instruments may result in an entity assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below. The required disclosures provide information that assists users of financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in United States dollars. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the exchange rate that was in effect on the date that an obligation in a foreign currency was made to the Company by a customer, or that an obligation in a foreign currency was made to the Company to a supplier, is different at the time of settlement than it was at time that the obligation was determined. The Company reduces its exposure to foreign exchange risk by carefully monitoring exchange rates on obligations that are made to the Company and engaging in hedges when there is a significant risk of exchange rate movement. The Company did not have any hedges at the time that the financial statements were issued. The Company does not utilize financial instruments to manage its foreign exchange risk. The Company maintains adequate foreign currency balances in its bank provided by its customers that discharged their obligations to the Company in the related currency, to discharge its related foreign currency obligations. In the opinion of management the foreign exchange risk exposure to the company is low and is not material. As at March 31, 2021, U.S. dollar accounts receivable amounted to \$245,735 (2020 - \$1,175,113) and U.S. dollar accounts payable amounted to \$69,993 (2020 - \$233,046).

Credit risk

The Company does have credit risk in accounts receivable of \$1,075,589 (2020 - \$1,497,098). Credit risk is the risk that one party to a transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company reduces its exposure to credit risk by performing credit valuations on a regular basis; granting credit upon a review of the credit history of the applicant and creating an allowance for bad debts when applicable. The Company maintains strict credit policies and limits in respect to counterparties. In the opinion of management the credit risk exposure to the Company is low and is not material.

Liquidity risk

The Company does have a liquidity risk in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,146,655 (2020 - \$1,898,579). Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot repay its obligations when they become due to its creditors. The Company reduces its exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring that it documents when authorized payments become due; maintains an adequate line of credit to repay trade creditors and repays long term debt interest and principal as they become due. In the opinion of management the liquidity risk exposure to the Company is low and is not material.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company has interest rate exposure on its bank indebtedness, which are variable based on the bank's prime rates. This exposure may have an effect on its earnings in future periods. The Company reduces its exposure to interest rate risk by regularly monitoring published bank prime interest rates which have been relatively stable over the period presented. There are some loans payable that are at fixed term rates, or zero interest rates and do not affect interest rate risk. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk. In the opinion of management the interest rate risk exposure to the Company low and is not material.

13. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with the following related parties:

Batliboi Ltd. - Parent company

760 Rye Street Inc. - company under common control.

Queen Projects (Mauritius) Ltd. - company under common control.

During the year, the Company paid rent to 760 Rye Street Inc. in the amount of \$132,000 (2020 -\$151,137). The Company has a year to year lease arrangement with 760 Rye Street Inc.

During the year, the Company incurred expenses of \$60,367 (2020 - \$63,054) with Batliboi Ltd.

These related party transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Due to related party - 760 Rye Street Inc. | \$ 456,000 | \$ 456,000 |
| Accounts receivable include amounts receivable from: - Queen Projects (Mauritius) Ltd. | \$ 83,906 | \$ 80,000 |

These balances due from related parties are in the normal course of operations and are unsecured and have no set terms of repayment. The amount owing to 760 Rye Street Inc. bears no interest. The amount receivable from Quenn Projects (Mauritius) Ltd. bears interest at 6%. In fiscal 2020, the Company recorded a bad debt of \$136,773 related to the balance outstanding on Batliboi Ltd. from the prior year. There was no bad debt recorded for the current fiscal year.

14. **Defined contribution plan**

The pension expense for the year was \$50,467 (2020 - \$57,180).

15. Government assistance

During the year, the Company received the following financial assistance:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Industrial Research Assistance Program | \$ 65,144 | \$ 31,214 |
| Northumberland Community Futures Development Corporation | - | 27,451 |
| FEDEV 7500 McMaster Funding net of expenses | 60,120 | - |
| Sir Sanford Fleming College funding | 89,686 | |
| | \$ 214,950 | \$ 58,665 |

15. Government assistance — continued

These funds were recorded as a reduction of wages. The maxmium assistance received under the terms of the agreements are subject to the Company meeting specified targets.

16. Guarantee

The Company has provided a general security agreement in support of the borrowings of 760 Rye Street Inc. to the Royal Bank of Canada. The general security agreement is subject to the Royal Bank of Canada's first charge over all assets of the Company. The outstanding balance on 760 Rye Street Inc.'s borrowings from Royal Bank of Canada amounted to \$1,124,959 at March 31, 2021.

17. Comparative figures

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year. The changes do not affect prior year earnings.

18. Subsequent events

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization categorized COVID-19 as a pandemic. The potential economic effects within the Company's environment and in the global markets due to the possible disruption in supply chains, and measures being introduced at various levels of government to curtail the spread of the virus (such as travel restrictions, closures of non-essential municipal and private operations, imposition of quarantines and social distancing) could have a material impact on the Company's operations.

The extent of the impact of this outbreak and related containment measures on the Company's operations cannot be reliably estimated at this time.