Aquarius Surgical Technologies Inc.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

The consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements"), the notes thereto and other financial information contained in the management's discussion and analysis are the responsibility of management of Aquarius Surgical Technologies Inc. and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and, where necessary, include amounts which reflect management's best estimates and judgments based on current available information. Aquarius Surgical Technologies Inc. maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls in order to provide reasonable assurance that the Corporation's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded, and that financial information is accurate and reliable.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the Financial Statements and the accompanying management's discussion and analysis.

The Audit Committee reviews the Financial Statements and the management's discussion and analysis of financial results and reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration when approving the Financial Statements for issuance to the shareholders.

"*Michael Machika*"

Michael Machika
Interim Chief Executive
Office

"*Lorne S. MacFarlane*"

Lorne S. MacFarlane
Chief Financial Officer

July 27, 2026

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Aquarius Surgical Technologies Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated statements of Aquarius Surgical Technologies Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $651,706 during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: $1,167,248) and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $1,854,654 (March 31, 2025: $1,639,418). As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter

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

Key Audit Matter (continued)

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

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 it 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 consolidated 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:

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Spence Walker.

Kreston GTA LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Markham, Canada
July 27, 2026

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
ASSETS	**$**	$
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**44,511**	7,559
Accounts receivable (Note 17)	**51,177**	47,757
Inventories (Note 4)	**-**	20,083
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**17,649**	24,778
	113,337	100,177
Long-term investment (Note 7)	**1,800,001**	1,800,001
Equipment and right of use asset (Note 5)	**-**	49,034
	1,913,338	1,949,212
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**1,393,301**	1,251,856
Operating loan (Note 6(B))	**424,690**	459,624
Current portion lease liability (Note 10)	**-**	28,115
Current portion long term debt (Note 10)	**150,000**	-
	1,967,991	1,739,595
Due to related party (Note 6 (A))	**6,369,857**	5,806,855
Lease liability (Note 10)	**-**	25,566
Long term debt (Note 10)	**-**	150,000
	6,369,857	5,982,421
	8,337,848	7,722,016
Shareholders' Deficiency		
Common Shares (Note 8)	**19,953,307**	19,953,307
Contributed surplus	**9,315,859**	9,315,859
Deficit	**(35,693,676)**	(35,041,970)
	(6,424,510)	(5,772,804)
	1,913,338	1,949,212

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

(See Note 2 - Going Concern, Note 15 - Commitments, Note 20 - Litigation and Note 21 Subsequent Event)

Approved on behalf of the Board

"David J. Hennigar"
David J. Hennigar

"Charlotte Janssen"
Charlotte Janssen

July 27, 2026

	Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian dollars) Years Ended	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Sales		
Fiber sales	**86,679**	81,427
Other	**4,757**	9,775
Total sales	**91,436**	91,202
Cost of sales	**42,359**	43,896
Gross Profit	**49,077**	47,306
Expenses		
General and administrative (Note 12)	**290,952**	563,715
Interest and bank charges (Note 13)	**404,536**	316,473
Amortization (Note 5)	**15,602**	29,149
Total expenses	**711,090**	909,337
Net loss before other items	**(662,013)**	(862,031)
Other items:		
Interest income	**4**	552
Gain on lease termination	**4,174**	-
Gain on debt settlement	**12,268**	-
Change in fair value of investment (Note 7)	**-**	(304,256)
Net loss and comprehensive loss before taxes	**(645,567)**	(1,165,735)
Income taxes (Note 11)	**6,139**	1,513
Net loss and comprehensive loss for year	**(651,706)**	(1,167,248)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	**($0.02)**	($0.04)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted (Notes 8 and 14)	**27,599,172**	27,599,172

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

(See Note 2 - Going Concern, Note 15 - Commitments, Note 20 - Litigation and Note 21 Subsequent Event)

Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Deficiency

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

	Issued Capital		Contributed		
	Common Shares	Amount	Surplus	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balance March 31, 2024	27,599,172	19,953,307	9,315,859	(33,874,722)	(4,605,556)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,167,248)	(1,167,248)
Balance March 31, 2025	27,599,172	19,953,307	9,315,859	(35,041,970)	(5,772,804)
Balance March 31, 2025	**27,599,172**	**19,953,307**	**9,315,859**	**(35,041,970)**	**(5,772,804)**
Net income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(651,706)**	**(651,706)**
Balance March 31, 2026	**27,599,172**	**19,953,307**	**9,315,859**	**(35,693,676)**	**(6,424,510)**

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

(See Note 2 - Going Concern, Note 15 - Commitments, Note 20 - Litigation and Note 21 Subsequent Event)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
	$	$
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	**(651,706)**	(1,167,248)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization (Note 5)	**15,602**	29,149
Change in fair value of investment (Note 7)	**-**	304,256
Gain on lease termination	**(4,174)**	-
Gain on debt settlement	**(12,268)**	-
Debt settlement accrued payroll liability	**32,154**	-
Inventory applied to debt settlement	**(19,886)**	-
Foreign exchange due to related party	**(22,234)**	41,339
Interest on related party advances	**363,236**	259,426
Interest on financing	**17,682**	44,353
Net change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	**(3,420)**	(1,273)
Inventory	**20,083**	(2,323)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**7,129**	(4,407)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**141,445**	113,439
	(116,357)	(383,289)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from due to related party (Note 6 (A))	**222,000**	2,254,500
Proceeds (repayment) of operating loan (Note 6((B)	**(50,000)**	118,000
Interest paid on convertible note	**-**	(121,375)
Repayment lease liability	**(18,690)**	(32,040)
Repayment of term loan	**-**	(135,618)
	153,310	2,083,467
Investing activities		
Purchase of long term investment (Note 7)	**-**	(1,800,000)
	-	(1,800,000)
Increase (Decrease) in cash during the year	**36,952**	(99,822)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**7,559**	107,381
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**44,511**	7,559
Interest paid in cash	**11,983**	42,056
Income taxes paid in cash	**6,139**	1,992

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Aquarius Surgical Technologies Inc., 89 Scollard Street, Toronto, ON M5R 1G4 (the "Corporation" OR "ASTI") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) on December 12, 1986. The Corporation trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) under the symbol ASTI.

The Corporation is currently generating revenue from sales and service operations of its subsidiary Surgical Lasers Inc. ("SLI") which it acquired in March of 2017. The Corporation's primary focus is the development, sale, distribution, and marketing of technologies for use in surgical and other environments where health of patients and customers can be enhanced. The Corporation aims to build sales and service by building on its existing base and introducing additional value added services and technologies through organic growth and acquisition.

SLI is an international distributor, service, and support organization providing integrated laser-based solutions across multiple medical disciplines. These disciplines include urology, gynecology, ophthalmology, thoracic, ENT, cardiovascular, and neurosurgery, many of which are now considered the standard of care for treatment. SLI's focus has always been on efficacy, evidence-based research, proven technologies, and value. This approach allows the company to deliver practical solutions which not only enhances patient and customer care, but also introduces operational and financial benefits to its customer base.

2. GOING CONCERN

The consolidated financial statements for the Corporation have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Corporation will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Accordingly, it does not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts that may differ from those shown in these consolidated financial statements.

During the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025 the Corporation had operating revenues of $91,436 and $91,202, recorded losses of $651,706 and $1,167,248, respectively. For the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 the Corporation had negative cash flow from operations of $102,107 and $383,289, respectively. At March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 the Corporation had negative working capital of $1,864,654 and $1,639,417 respectively. Also, at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Corporation had a shareholders' deficiency of $6,424,510 and $5,772,804, respectively. In February, 2021, extensive fraudulent activity by certain individuals previously engaged in senior management positions was uncovered, leading to immediate removal of those persons. Management has concluded that the majority of the fraudulent activity has been accounted for by provisions made in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. Litigation has been commenced to seek recovery of losses. (See Note 20 – LITIGATION).

These conditions raise material uncertainties which cast significant doubt on the ability of the Corporation to continue as a going concern. The Corporation is dependent on the support of its creditors and lenders, the ability to obtain additional financing, maintaining its distribution rights and ultimately, the attainment of profitable operations. The Corporation's distribution rights is dependent on achievement of certain annual targets agreed between the parties from time to time, or alternatively, continued support from the other party with respect to waiving targets.

If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported loss for the year and consolidated statements of financial position classifications, such adjustments could be material.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is also the functional currency of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The policies set out in Note 3 were consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise mentioned.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors for issuance on July 27, 2026.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Surgical Lasers Inc., SLI US Inc., Scotiachemco Holdings Limited and Scotiachemco Inc. Inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

(c) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets, liabilities and financial instruments which are measured at their fair values, as explained in the relevant accounting policies set out below.

(d) Accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates under the circumstances. The areas that management makes critical estimates, assumptions and judgments are the collectability of accounts receivable, valuation and determination of the useful life of assets, valuation of convertible debenture debt/equity, valuation of share capital warrants and stock options, fair value of long-term investments and recoverability of deferred tax assets.

(e) Financial Instruments

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch).

The classification of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities are summarized in the following table:

	IFRS 9	
Financial assets and liabilities	**Classification**	**Measurement**
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable and deposits	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Due from related party	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Long-term investment	FVTPL	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Note payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Convertible note	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Due to related party	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

(f) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses ("ECL"). Impairment provisions on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the provision decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. The Corporation's accounts receivable, deposits and due from related party are included in this category. The Corporation applies the simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime expected impairment. To measure the ECL, impairment provisions on accounts receivable are based on credit risk characteristics and days past due. Accounts receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. An indicator that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery is the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Corporation.

(g) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Corporation employs a process for determining the performance obligations within customer sales contract such that revenue is recognized when each specific performance obligation is satisfied and as or when the transfer of control of goods or services to the customer has occurred. Revenue is recognized to reflect the consideration the Corporation is entitled to receive in exchange for the goods or services included under each specific performance obligation.

The Corporation's primary sources of revenue under its contracts with customers are the sale of medical devices and fibre-optic delivery devices. The performance obligation regarding the Corporation's contracts with its customers and the timing of revenue recognition on those obligations is upon shipment and revenue is recognized at a point in time. Payment is due on terms established with the customer and can range from date of delivery to 60 days. The Corporation is able to allocate the transaction price to all of its performance obligations using the prices of the promised goods as they are quoted and invoiced to customers on a stand-alone basis. The Corporation also provides a 1 year manufacturer's warranty on sales and therefore the Corporation makes no warranty provision

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held with banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses. The cost is determined based on a first-in, first-out basis and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition which include the purchase price, import duties, non-recoverable taxes, transportation, handling and other costs directly related to the purchase of the inventory.

(j) Equipment

Equipment placed in hospitals and clinics for evaluation purposes are classified as demo equipment. Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Amortization is provided on equipment over the estimated useful life using the following rates and methods:

Computer equipment	- 5 years straight line
Furniture and equipment	- 3 years straight line
Demonstration equipment	- 10 years straight line
Right of use asset	- Term of lease

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed each year and adjusted if appropriate.

(k) Convertible note

Loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The component of the convertible note that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognized as a liability in the consolidated statements of financial position, net of transaction costs.

On the issuance of the convertible note the fair value of the liability is determined and this amount is carried as a liability on the amortized cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. The carrying amount of the equity component is calculated by deducting the carrying amount of the financial liability from the amount of the debentures and is presented in shareholders' equity as equity component of convertible debenture. The equity component is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry.

(l) Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying amount on the consolidated statements of financial position are used to calculate deferred income tax liabilities or assets. Deferred income tax liabilities or assets are calculated using the substantively enacted rates and laws that are expected to be in effect in the years that the temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. The effect of changes in rates is included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss in the year which includes the substantive enactment date. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(m) Stock based payments

Stock based payment awards that are direct awards of stock to employees or directors, call for settlement in cash or other assets, or are stock appreciation rights that call for settlement by issuing equity instruments, are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The cost is recognized on a straight-line graded method over the vesting period adjusted for expected forfeitures as an employee or director expense with a corresponding increase to equity in contributed surplus. Consideration paid by employees or directors on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital.

Stock based payments with parties other than employees, assumes a rebuttable presumption that the fair value of the goods or services received can be estimated reliably. In certain circumstances, the Corporation rebuts this presumption because it cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received. The Corporation then measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders service.

(n) Unit private placements

For private placements of units consisting of common shares and warrants, the Corporation uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model in determining the fair value of warrants. The common shares are allocated the residual value.

(o) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rates of exchange in effect at the end of the year. Translation gains and losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

(p) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(q) Loss per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the year attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into common shares.

(r) Impairment of non-financial assets

Equipment is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value (less costs of disposal) is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset or group of assets in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, less costs of disposal. Value in use is equal to the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the use and sale of the asset.

Impairment losses may be reversed, in a subsequent period where the impairment no longer exists or has decreased. The carrying amount after a reversal must not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

(s) Fair value measurement

The Corporation categorizes its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs used in the measurement.
Level 1: This level includes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date.
Level 2: This level includes valuations determined using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1.
Level 3: This level includes valuations based on inputs which are less observable, unavailable or where the observable data does not support a significant portion of the instruments' fair value.

Long term investments are considered Level 1 and Level 3 in the hierarchy

(t) Accounting for leases

The Corporation applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Corporation recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

The Corporation recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Land and building	3 – 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Corporation at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Corporation recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date, if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Corporation applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Corporation recognised rent expense from low-value leases of $ nil for the year ended March 31, 2026 (2025 - $ nil).

(u) Future accounting pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and amendments have been adopted as of January 1, 2024, with no material implications to the Company's financial statements. Additionally, certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective. The Company has determined there are no material implications to the Company's financial statements arising from IFRS standards issued but not yet effective.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) The IASB has published Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) which clarifies the guidance on whether a liability should be classified as either current or non-current. The amendments:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should only be based on rights that are in place "at the end of the reporting period"
- clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

- make clear that settlement includes transfers to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services that result in extinguishment of the liability. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is expected to have no impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements on adoption.

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of finished products held for sale.

Detail	**31-Mar-26**	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Balance beginning of year	**20,083**	17,760
Purchases	**42,162**	46,219
Cost of sales	**(42,359)**	(43,896)
Debt settlement	**(19,886)**	-
Balance end of year	**-**	20,083

5. EQUIPMENT

	Right of Use Asset	**Office furniture and equipment**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
March 31, 2025			
Cost			
Balance, beginning of year	106,984	30,363	137,347
Additions	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	106,984	30,363	137,347
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, beginning of year	31,203	27,960	59,163
Depreciation for period	26,747	2,403	29,150
Balance, end of period	57,950	30,363	88,313
Net book value end of period	49,034	-	49,034
March 31, 2026			
Cost			
Balance, beginning of year	106,984	30,363	137,347
Additions	-	-	-
Write off lease termination	(33,433)	-	(33,433)
Balance, end of period	73,551	30,363	103,914
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, beginning of period	57,949	30,363	88,312
Depreciation for period	15,602	-	15,602
Balance, end of period	73,551	30,363	103,914
Net book value end of period	-	-	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. DUE TO RELATED PARTY

(A) Due to related party

Forest Lane Holdings Limited "FLH" owns directly and indirectly 13,311,508 shares (48.2%) (2025 - 13,311,508 shares - 48.2%) of the Corporation. FLH has provided working capital funding to the Corporation for a number of years. The following table details the changes in the amount due to related party:

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Balance beginning of year	**5,806,855**	3,251,590
Advances during year	**222,000**	2,254,500
Interest during year	**363,236**	259,426
Change in foreign currency translation	**(22,234)**	41,339
Balance end of year	**6,369,857**	5,806,855

Effective January 14, 2020, the Corporation entered into an Agreement with FLH in relation to the loan due to FLH. Under that Agreement, the terms of the FLH Loan, which was previously non-interest-bearing and had no set terms for repayment, were amended such that effective April 1, 2020, (i) it will be subject to interest at CIBC Prime Rate plus 1%, payable quarterly on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 in each year, (ii) it may be called for redemption by notice in writing expiring on a maturity date that is not less than fifteen months following the date of the notice, except in the case of a "trigger event" happening, and (iii) it may be repaid by the corporation, in whole or in part, at any time without notice or penalty. A "trigger event" includes any act or incident of insolvency of either the Corporation or Surgical Lasers Inc. ("SLI"), the disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of either the Corporation or SLI, or the acquisition of more than 50% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation by any one shareholder or a group of shareholders acting in concert.

Included in balance is a $1,800,000 promissory note by SLI to FLH at prime plus 2% to fund the purchase of a long term investment by SLI (see Note 7.

(B) Operating loan

By virtue of common directors, Salumatics Inc., ("Salumatics") is deemed to be a related party to ASTI and in November 2021 FLH acquired a 10% interest in Salumatics. In addition to management services Salumatics provided an operating loan to SLI to fund the purchase of inventory and for general working capital purposes. The loan bears interest at 4% per annum and has no fixed terms of repayment.

Detail	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-25**
	$	$
Balance beginning of year	**459,624**	326,632
Interest during year	**15,066**	14,992
Advances (repayments) during year	**(50,000)**	118,000
Balance end of year	**424,690**	459,624

During the year Salumatics invoiced SLI for the following operating expenses:

Item	**31-Mar-26**	31-Mar-25
		$
Management	**55,500**	72,000
Accounting	**55,500**	52,000
Software and other expenses	**5,332**	10,460
Total for period	**116,332**	134,460

Included in accounts payable at March 31, 2026 is an amount of $1,223,755 owing to Salumatics (2025 - $1,110,209)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The compensation paid to the directors and key management of the Corporation in the year ended March 31, 2026 was $ nil (2025 - $ nil) in management fees and benefits. Key management includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation, directly or indirectly, including any directors. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $65,030 (2025 - $65,030) payable to Sinalta Investments Ltd. a former key management supplier.

7. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

Woodland Biofuels Inc. ("Woodland")
The Corporation holds 112,272 shares in Woodland, a private company focused on the development and production of ethanol and other fuels and chemicals from biomass. Woodland completed a placement of common shares to unrelated third parties at US$2 per share in 2023. There has been no recent placement of shares and, although the Corporation believes US$2 per share is a reasonable valuation, Management has deemed it appropriate to adjust the fair value of this investment to a nominal value until there is support for a different valuation. The change in valuation was reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2025.

MedX Health Corp. ("MedX")
In March, 2025 SLI acquired 30,000,000 shares of MedX at a price of $0.06 per share, in a private transaction with FLH, for a total consideration of $1,800,000. The Purchase price was financed by way of a Promissory Note by SLI for $1,800,000, with interest at Prime + 2% per year, payable on demand, secured by a pledge of the MedX shares. The shares of MedX are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and the price will vary in accordance with the market; as at March 31, 2026, the shares of MedX closed at $0.06.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital consists of the following:
An unlimited number of special shares, issuable in series; and
An unlimited number of common shares.

SHARE CAPITAL	Common Shares	Common Amount
Balance March 31, 2024; March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026	27,599,172	19,953,307

9. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The Board of Directors has established a stock option plan ("the Plan") under which options to purchase common shares are granted to directors, officers, consultants and key employees of the Corporation. The Plan was approved by the shareholders of the Corporations at the Annual General and Special Shareholders Meeting held on November 21, 2016. Options to acquire common shares are granted at option prices, which shall be not less than the fair market value of the shares at the time the option is granted. Fair market value shall be deemed to be the average between the highest and lowest prices at which the common shares are traded on the day the option is granted and if not so traded, the average between the closing bid and asked prices thereof as reported for the day on which the option is granted. Options expire between one and ten years from the date of the grant and will generally vest immediately.

The Corporation has reserved 4,000,000 common shares pursuant to the Plan. There are nil options to acquire common shares outstanding under the plan as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 – 1,500,000). Any unexercised options that expire or are forfeited become available again for issuance under the Plan.

Options issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025:

Stock options	Weighted Average Exercise price $	Issued
Balance March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025	0.05	1,500,000
Balance March 31, 2025	0.05	1,500,000
Cancelled		(1,500,000)
Balance March 31, 2026		-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. LONG TERM DEBT

Convertible Note

On December 31, 2024 the Corporation repaid $100,000 of the unsecured convertible note bearing interest at 9.5%, which matured on December 31, 2024. The balance of $150,000 has been renewed for a further two year term under the same terms and conditions and now comes due December 31, 2026. Interest is payable quarterly on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31. The note is convertible into common shares at $0.35 per share at any time up to the date of maturity.

Term Loan

Effective June 3, 2020**,** the Corporation entered into a Credit Facility Agreement (the "Credit Facility") with a chartered bank (the "Bank"). Under the terms of the Credit Facility, the Corporation was granted a non-revolving term facility of $500,000. The Credit Facility, together with all other obligations of the Corporation to the Bank, is secured by (i) a General Security Agreement over all personal property of the Corporation, ranking first in priority to all other obligations of the Corporation, (ii) a personal guarantee and postponement of claims in the amount of $250,000 granted by a director of the Corporation, also by (iii) security over a cash collateral deposit by the Corporation in the form of a GIC in the amount of $100,000 and a Guarantee in the amount of $250,000 (the "EDC Guarantee") issued by Export Development Canada. The Credit Facility bears interest at 3.69% and is repayable in blended monthly payments of $9,138 commenting July 2020. The EDC Guarantee fee, calculated at 3.15% on the guaranteed balance outstanding, is payable quarterly in advance commencing on the May 22, 2020 acceptance date. The Corporation paid a finders fee to an unrelated party.

On July 9, 2024 the Corporation redeemed the GIC and repaid the term loan in full.

Lease liability

Effective February 1, 2023 SLI US Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of SLI, committed to a lease agreement related to office and warehouse premises in Powhatan, Virginia, commencing on February 1, 2023 and terminating on January 31, 2024, renewable for a further three one year terms at the same rental. The lease liability has been calculated discounting the monthly payment of US$2,000 (C$2,670) at 10% for a 48 month term. The lease is inclusive of all costs and the tenant is not required to pay any additional rent. On October 31, 2025 the lease between SLI US Inc. and the landlord was terminated by mutual agreement.

LONG TERM DEBT	Conver. Note	Term Loan	Total	Lease Liability
	$	$	$	
Balance March 31, 2024	250,000	134,113	384,113	79,240
Interest during year	21,375	1,505	22,880	6,481
Repayments during year	(121,375)	(135,618)	(256,993)	(32,040)
Face value of loans	150,000	-	150,000	53,681
Current portion long term debt	-	-	-	(28,115)
Long term March 31, 2025	150,000	-	150,000	25,566
Balance March 31, 2025	150,000	-	150,000	53,681
Interest during year	14,250	-	14,250	2,616
Repayments during year	(14,250)	-	(14,250)	(18,690)
Lease termination adjustment	-	-	-	(37,607)
Face value of loans	150,000	-	150,000	-
Current portion long term debt	(150,000)	-	(150,000)	-
Long term March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. INCOME TAX

In the year ended March 31, 2026 the Corporation incurred income tax expense of $6,139 (2025 - $1,513l). This represents taxes paid by a wholly-owned US subsidiary.

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Net loss before taxes	**(645,567)**	(1,165,735)
Income tax (recovery) at Canadian Federal and provincial statutory	**(171,075)**	(308,920)
Non-taxable items	**(4,134)**	73,540
Temporary differences	**-**	-
Deferred tax asset not recognized	**181,348**	236,893
Provision for income taxes	**6,139**	1,513

Deferred taxes	**31-Mar-26**	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Non-Capital losses carried forward	**17,194,131**	16,799,903
Equipment	**-**	-
Temporary differences	**-**	-
	17,194,131	16,799,903
Less: Deferred tax assets not recognized	**(17,194,131)**	(16,799,903)
Deferred tax liability	**-**	-

The Corporation and its subsidiaries have non-capital losses of $17.2 million expiring between 2027 and 2046 as indicated in the following table:

Non-capital losses carried forward

Year of expiry	$	Year of expiry	$
2027	183,097	2037	511,177
2028	327,325	2038	1,782,495
2029	409,661	2039	1,611,496
2030	348,264	2040	1,490,476
2031	217,199	2041	1,170,346
2032	323,394	2042	1,309,924
2033	975,607	2043	1,356,270
2034	735,728	2044	1,225,800
2035	1,178,880	2045	1,241,308
2036	187,084	2046	608,600
			17,194,131

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expense item	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Selling, general and admin expenses	**74,585**	331,316
Professional fees	**87,851**	83,223
Listing expenses	**17,516**	25,176
Consulting fees	**111,000**	124,000
General and administrative	**290,952**	563,715

13. INTEREST AND BANK CHARGES

Interest expenses	year ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Convertible note interest (Note 10)	**14,250**	21,375
Term loan interest (Note 10)	**-**	1,505
Term loan guarantee fees (Note 10)	**-**	1,280
Related party interest (Note 6(A))	**363,236**	259,426
Operating loan interest(Note 6(B))	**15,066**	14,992
Interest on lease liability (Note 10)	**2,616**	6,481
Bank charges and accrued interest	**9,368**	11,414
	404,536	316,473

14. LOSS PER SHARE

The earnings per share is calculated based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year of 27,599,172 (March 31, 2025 – 27,599,172). As at March 31, 2026, the Corporation has nil outstanding stock options (March 31, 2025 – 1,500,000). The dilution created by options and the Corporation's commitment to issue shares has not been reflected in the per share amounts as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

15. COMMITMENTS

Effective February 1, 2023 SLI US Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of SLI, committed to a lease agreement related to office and warehouse premises in Powhatan, Virginia, commencing on February 1, 2023 and terminating on January 31, 2024. At the option of the tenant the lease is renewable for three further one year terms at the same rental. The lease is inclusive of all costs and the tenant is not required to pay any additional rent .

On October 31, 2025 the lease was terminated by mutual agreement with no additional payments required.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values

The estimated fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, due from related parties and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term nature of the instruments.

The fair value of the due to related party approximates the carrying value as the balance bears interest at a market interest rate. The convertible note has been recorded at the discounted value after allocating the attributed value of the conversion feature. The long-term investment has been recorded at current market value and is classified within Level 1 and Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The following table presents the movement in Level 1 and Level 3 instruments for the financial years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Level 1 - Long term investment	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Balance beginning of year	1,800,000	-
Additions during year (Note 7)	-	1,800,000
Change in fair value of investment	-	-
Balance end of year	1,800,000	1,800,000

Level 3 - Long term investment	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	$	$
Balance beginning of year	1	304,257
Change in fair value of investment	-	(304,256)
Balance end of year	1	1

Level 1 instruments are valued using quoted prices in active markets as of the reporting date.

Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements

Description	Fair value at March 31 2026	Valuation techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range input
Long-term investment	$1	No recent transaction price	N/A	N/A

Description	Fair value at March 31 2025	Valuation techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range input
Long-term investment	$1	No recent transaction price	N/A	N/A

The Corporation had applied recent transaction price as the valuation technique to the underlying investments, hence unobservable inputs were not applicable.

During the periods ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there was no transfer of financial assets between the three levels of the fair value hierarchy.

17. FINANCIAL RISKS

The main risks the Corporation's financial instruments are exposed to are credit risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit Risk

The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to its accounts receivable and due from related party. The amounts disclosed in the consolidated statements of financial position are net of expected credit losses, estimated by the Corporation's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The Corporation establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of accounts receivable. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures. As at March 31, 2026 all receivables which are 60 days past the due date and are deemed uncollectible have been recorded in the allowance for doubtful accounts. The total allowance for bad debts at March 31, 2026 is $ nil (March 31, 2025 - $ nil).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Accounts Receivable aging	**31-Mar-26**	31-Mar-25
	$	$
30 days or less	40,358	14,717
31 - 60 days	-	-
61 - 90 days	-	3,594
Over 90 days	10,819	29,446
	51,177	47,757
Less expected credit losses	-	-
Net receivable	51,177	47,757

Liquidity Risk

The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Corporation's reputation. To the extent that the Corporation does not believe it has sufficient liquidity to meet these obligations, management will consider securing additional funds through debt or equity transactions. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows from operations.

In recent years, additional necessary liquidity required. The payment of accounts payable and accrued liabilities are based upon contractual terms as arranged with suppliers. Effective April 1, 2020 the amount due to related party bears interest at CIBC Prime + 1% and the amount is callable upon 15 months written notice. The Corporation also manages liquidity risk on the basis of expected maturity dates. The following table analyzes financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows).

Liquidity risk table	**Debt**	**A/P and accrued liabilities**	**Total**
	$	$	$
31-Mar-25			
Less than 1 year	487,739	1,251,856	1,739,595
1 - 5 year	5,982,421	-	5,982,421
More than 5 years	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	6,470,160	1,251,856	7,722,016
31-Mar-26			
Less than 1 year	574,690	1,393,301	1,967,991
1 - 5 year	6,369,857	-	6,369,857
More than 5 years	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	6,944,547	1,393,301	8,337,848

Market Risk

Market risk arises from the possibility that changes in market prices will affect the value of the financial instruments of the Corporation. As indicated in Note 7 the Corporation has an investment in a company focused on the development and production of ethanol and other fuels and chemicals from biomass and an investment in a company focused on medical technology. The fair value of these investments is subject to future financing to further develop the planned facility and the prices of the ethanol and wood and in the acceptance of the medical technology The Corporation has determined that it is not exposed significantly to any other market risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The convertible note (Note 10) bears interest at 9.5%. The amount due to related parties (Note 6(A) and 6(B)) bears interest at Prime +1% and Prime +2% (Note 6(A)) and 4% (Note 6(B)) per annum. The Corporation is subject to interest rate price risk on the amount due to related parties resulting from market fluctuations in interest rates. A 1% change in interest rates would change interest expenses by $63,700 per year.

Foreign exchange risk
Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. At the year end the following assets and liabilities originate in US. dollars and Euros and are subject to fluctuations:

Currency Risk Table	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	US$	US$	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	18,380	4,003	-	-
Accounts receivable	26,095	21,151	2,787	4,168
Accounts payable	(2,351)	(1,366)	(1,633)	(1,015)
Related party payable	(548,565)	(518,313)	-	-
	(506,440)	(494,526)	1,154	3,153

A 5% fluctuation in the US and Euro exchange rates vs the Canadian dollar could create a net loss or gain of $25,300 in the consolidated statement of loss.

18. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Corporation defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its loans payable, amount due to related party, share capital, contributed surplus and deficit. Its objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Corporation will continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns to its shareholders.

Management of Capital	**31-Mar-26**	31-Mar-25
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	**44,511**	7,559
Operating loan	**424,690**	459,624
Long term debt	**-**	150,000
Current portion long term debt	**150,000**	-
Amount due to related party	**6,369,857**	5,806,855
Share capital	**19,953,307**	19,953,307
Contributed surplus	**9,315,859**	9,315,859
Deficit	**(35,693,676)**	(35,041,970)
Total Capital	**564,548**	651,234

The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Corporation, upon approval from its Board of Directors and subject to all relevant regulatory and other consents and approvals, will make changes to its capital structure as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital. The Corporation's overall strategy with respect to management of capital remains unchanged from the year ended March 31, 2025.

19. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Management has determined that during the periods covered by these financial statements, the Corporation carried on business in one operating segment only. All capital assets, except for demonstration equipment, were located in Canada. Sales other than to Canadian customers for the year ended March 31, 2026 were export sales to the United States of $91,436 (March 31, 2025 - $91,202).

20. LITIGATION

On July 16, 2021, following a forensic investigation, litigation was commenced by the Corporation's principal operating subsidiary, Surgical Lasers Inc. ("SLI"), in the Superior Court of Ontario against former consultants/employees Gordon

Willox and Christopher Schmid, their related "consultant" corporations, CAST Laser, Inc. and 1380511 Ontario Inc., their corporations used to fraudulently divert and misappropriate corporate assets, Surgical Lasers Solutions Corp. (Ontario), Surgical Lasers Solutions Corp. (Delaware), Surgical Laser Solutions Inc. and Clarity Medical Technologies Inc., and former consultants/employees Michael Szymanski and Sherry Geramikhosh. In that Statement of Claim, SLI claims General Damages and Punitive Damages of $6 million for breach of contract, fraud and theft, Specific Damages of US$220,587 and C$29,774 in respect of misappropriated assets and cash that have so far been specifically identified, and recovery of $224,907 plus interest at 6% per year calculated from April 1, 2019 against Willox and CAST Laser, Inc. The Statement of Claim also seeks orders for an accounting of misappropriated corporate assets, corporate cash and corporate opportunities and recovery of any amounts found due as well as appropriate injunctive and other consequential relief. The defendants are defending the claim by denying all allegations, and Willox and Schmid have sought to establish a counterclaim against SLI, which has been denied by SLI. The lawsuit is currently in the discovery process. Litigation is, by its nature, of uncertain outcome, and recovery of any amount that may be ordered by a Judgement is dependent on the resources available to the defendants to meet any obligations. (see Note 21 SUBSEQUENT EVENT)

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The litigation against Gordon Willox and Christopher Schmid, their related "consultant" corporations, CAST Laser, Inc. and 1380511 Ontario Inc., their corporations used to fraudulently divert and misappropriate corporate assets, Surgical Lasers Solutions Corp.(Ontario), Surgical Lasers Solutions Corp. (Delaware), Surgical Laser Solutions Inc. and Clarity Medical Technologies Inc., and former consultants/employees Michael Szymanski and Sherry Geramikhosh, the commencement of which was reported in the March 31, 2021 Financial Statements, has now been resolved on mutual consent by way of an Order dismissing the action. This decision by the Corporation was driven by the economic realities of proceeding to incur increasing costs in litigation against defendants with no available resources to meet any potential Judgment.