

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CYMAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

April 30, 2015 and April 30, 2014

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Years ended April 30, 2015 and April 30, 2014

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Independent auditor's report

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To the Shareholders of
Cymat Technologies Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cymat Technologies Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2015 and 2014, and the statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and deficit, statements of changes in equity (deficiency) and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cymat Technologies Ltd. as at April 30, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the year ended April 30, 2015 which, along with other matters set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Grant Thornton LLP

Markham, Canada
August 28, 2015

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at:	April 30, 2015 \$	April 30, 2014 \$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	302,462	101,748
Restricted cash	14,000	14,000
Trade and other receivables	171,975	102,979
Inventory [note 5]	211,079	230,558
Prepaid expenses	20,072	14,197
Total current assets	719,588	463,482
Other assets	27,930	27,930
Property, plant and equipment, net [note 6]	291,633	322,747
Licenses and technology rights [note 7]	-	-
Total assets	1,039,151	814,159
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	583,058	798,888
Deferred revenue	5,867	253,907
Current portion of deferred rent liability	8,802	4,434
Current portion of promissory notes payable [note 8]	137,173	768,464
Current portion of repayable government contributions [note 9]	73,944	78,745
Current portion of convertible debentures [note 10]	18,778	-
Total current liabilities	827,622	1,904,438
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred rent liability	19,804	28,606
Promissory notes payable [note 8]	432,074	311,019
Repayable government contributions [note 9]	-	51,704
Convertible debentures [note 10]	1,694,215	-
Total liabilities	2,973,715	2,295,767
EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Share capital [note 11]	65,782,189	65,772,189
Contributed surplus	5,983,031	5,885,263
Equity portion of convertible debentures [note 12]	304,738	-
Warrants [note 13]	843,895	538,150
Deficit	(74,848,417)	(73,677,210)
Total equity (deficiency)	(1,934,564)	(1,481,608)
Total liabilities and equity	1,039,151	814,159

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND DEFICIT

	Years Ended	
	April 30 2015	April 30 2014
	\$	\$
Revenues	1,609,120	788,703
Plant operating expenses	1,241,547	1,024,117
Research and material testing expenses	6,423	8,028
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,127,407	1,027,100
	2,375,377	2,059,245
Loss from operations	(766,257)	(1,270,542)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(13,912)	(4,119)
Interest and financing expense [notes 8, 9, 10 and 18]	(391,038)	(550,329)
Interest income	-	609
	(404,950)	(553,839)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(1,171,207)	(1,824,381)
Deficit, beginning of the year	(73,677,210)	(71,852,829)
Net loss	(1,171,207)	(1,824,381)
Deficit, end of the period	(74,848,417)	(73,677,210)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.08)	(0.13)
Weighted average number of shares:		
Basic and diluted	14,419,783	14,407,180

See accompanying notes

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

	Common Shares ¹		Contributed	Equity Portion	Warrants	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
	#	\$	Surplus	of Convertible			
			\$	Debentures			
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
May 1, 2013	144,071,876	65,772,189	5,856,974	-	538,150	(71,852,829)	314,484
Stock-based compensation	-	-	28,289	-	-	-	28,289
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(1,824,381)	(1,824,381)
April 30, 2014	144,071,876	65,772,189	5,885,263	-	538,150	(73,677,210)	(1,481,608)
Effect of share consolidation [note 11]	14,407,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	97,768	-	-	-	97,768
Issuance of convertible debentures	-	-	-	306,256	305,745	-	612,001
Conversion of convertible debenture	50,000	10,000	-	(1,518)	-	-	8,482
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(1,171,207)	(1,171,207)
April 30, 2015	14,457,180	65,782,189	5,983,031	304,738	843,895	(74,848,417)	(1,934,564)

See accompanying notes

1. In June of 2014 the Company enacted a share consolidation whereby 10 pre-consolidation common shares were exchanged for 1 post-consolidation common share (See Note 11).

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended	
	April 30, 2015	April 30, 2014
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	(1,171,207)	(1,824,381)
Add items not involving cash		
Depreciation and amortization	66,448	89,248
Royalties and interest on promissory notes [note 8]	45,902	29,508
Interest on convertible debentures [note 10]	96,329	-
Stock-based compensation expense [note 14]	96,001	28,289
Stock-based consulting fees [note 14]	1,766	-
Non-cash interest and financing expense [notes 8 and 10]	137,760	481,608
	(727,001)	(1,195,728)
Changes in non-cash working capital		
balances related to operations:		
Trade and other receivables	(68,996)	283,693
Inventory	19,479	105,160
Prepaid expenses	(5,875)	5,257
Trade and other payables	(215,830)	122,406
Deferred revenue	(248,040)	253,907
Deferred rent liability	(4,434)	(4,466)
Cash used in operating activities	(1,250,697)	(429,771)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(35,334)	-
Cash used in investing activities	(35,334)	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayment of) proceeds from promissory notes	-	568,367
Proceeds from convertible debenture issuance, net of promissory note settlement	1,543,250	-
Repayment of government contributions	(56,505)	(34,157)
(Payments to) advances from related parties	-	(103,484)
Cash provided by financing activities	1,486,745	430,726
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	200,714	955
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	101,748	100,793
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	302,462	101,748
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest received	-	609
Settlement of promissory notes with convertible debt	598,000	-
Interest and financing expenses paid	108,544	7,524

See accompanying notes

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN UNCERTAINTY

Nature of Operations

Cymat Technologies Ltd. ["Cymat" or the "Company"] is a manufacturing company, which holds licenses and related patents to make, use and sell Stabilized Aluminium Foam ["SAF"]. SAF is produced utilizing a proprietary process in which gas is bubbled into molten alloyed aluminium containing a dispersion of fine ceramic particles to create foam, which is then cast into strong, lightweight panels and shapes. The Company is manufacturing SAF for use in architectural and blast mitigation applications and continues to develop applications for use in the automotive and industrial markets. The development of applications utilizing SAF as well as its production process involve significant financial risks, including the ability of the Company to develop and penetrate new markets, obtain additional financing as required, achieve profitable production and the ability for the Company to be able to successfully assert its intellectual property rights and protect against patent infringement.

The Company's assessment of the realizable value of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets is based on management's assessment of potential indicators of impairment and best estimates of likely courses of action by the Company. This assessment is subject to significant measurement uncertainty. Material write-downs of these assets could occur if actual results differed from the estimates and assumptions used.

Going Concern Uncertainty

To date, the Company has financed its operations primarily through share issuances, investment tax credits, interest income, and collaborative co-development agreements. The Company has incurred significant operating losses and cash outflows from operations. As at April 30, 2015, the anticipated level of cash flows from operating activities for the next twelve months is not assured to be sufficient to sustain operations. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon raising additional financing through borrowings or equity financing and ultimately achieving future profitable operations. The outcome of these matters is dependent on a number of items outside the Company's control. As a result, there are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Company will have the ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments or disclosures that may result from the Corporation's inability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not found to be appropriate for these financial statements, adjustments might be necessary in the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the statement of financial position classifications and the reported expenses. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"] as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ["IASB"] and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ["IFRIC"].

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS in effect as of April 30, 2015. The Company's Board of Directors approved these financial statements on August 21, 2015.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant:

Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS 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 date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include those used in:

- the measurement of the cost of finished goods inventory, including the allocation of costs of conversion and manufacturing overhead,
- impairment of inventory,
- allowance for doubtful accounts,
- the determination of the useful lives of long lived assets,
- the determination of the appropriate amount, if any, of the writedown in the carrying value of long term assets, including the estimation of the associated future cash flows and the appropriate discount rate used to estimate the recoverable amount,
- the valuation of repayable government contributions, including the timing of the future repayments and the appropriate discount rate to apply in the determination of present value,
- the valuation of the accrued royalties on the promissory notes, including the forecasted revenues and the appropriate discount rate to apply in the determination of present value,
- the valuation of the debt and equity components of the convertible debt, including the appropriate discount rate to apply in the determination of the fair value of the debt and the volatility and risk free rates used in the valuation of the warrants and conversion feature, and
- the measurement of the fair value of share-based compensation, including the volatility and risk free rates used in the option valuation models and the estimation of number of options expected to vest.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made judgments regarding the determination of whether there has been impairment in the carrying value of long term assets which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of manufactured products is recognized when the rights and obligations associated with the products are transferred to the purchaser. Normally this transfer occurs upon the products' departure from the Company's warehouse; however based on the terms of the specific transaction, transfer can also occur upon the product arrival at a designated shipment location. Amounts received in advance of earned revenues are recorded as deferred revenue.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the financial asset and settle the liability simultaneously. At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired, as follows:

- (i) *Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.* A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling. Derivatives are also included in this category unless designated as hedges. Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed to income in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) within other gains and losses in the period in which they arise. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized beyond twelve months of the balance sheet date, which is classified as non-current. The Company has no financial assets in this category. The accrued royalty issued in conjunction with promissory notes are treated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
- (ii) *Loans and receivables.* Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and trade and other receivables and are classified as current, except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.
- (iii) *Financial liabilities at amortized cost.* Financial liabilities at amortized cost include trade and other payables, promissory notes payable, repayable government contributions and the liability portion of convertible debentures. Trade and other payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade and other payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Promissory notes payable, repayable government contributions and the convertible debt liability are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period, interest accretion related to repayable government contributions and the convertible debt and changes in value attributable to changes in the timing of estimated future cash flows are included in interest expense. At the end of each reporting period, the royalty accrual is recalculated and changes attributable to changes in the timing and amounts of estimated future cash flows are included in interest expense. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months of the balance sheet date. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Inventory

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at their historical cost, and presented on the statement of financial position net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The cost and accumulated depreciation of replaced assets are derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) during the period in which they are incurred.

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

Office equipment	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Machinery and equipment	20% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	straight-line over the term of the lease

Construction-in-progress assets are not depreciated until such time that they are available for use. Depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date the asset is classified as held-for-sale and the date the asset is derecognized.

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

Research and development costs

The Company incurs costs associated with the design and development of new products. Expenditures during the research phase are expensed as incurred. Expenditures during the development phase are capitalized if the Company can demonstrate each of the following criteria: (i) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available-for-use or sale; (ii) intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; (iii) ability to use or sell the intangible asset; (iv) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; (v) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell; and (vi) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Otherwise, the costs are expensed. To date, no product development costs have been capitalized.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Foreign currency transactions

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

Income taxes

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss), except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in comprehensive income (loss) or equity, in which case income taxes are also recognized directly in comprehensive income (loss) or equity. If business combinations occur, income taxes may also be recognized in the business combination. Current income taxes are the expected taxes payable on the taxable income for the year, using income tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are the amount of income taxes expected to be paid or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax losses and carry-forwards of unused tax credits. Deferred income taxes arise between the tax base - the amount attributed to the asset or liability for income tax purposes rather than the amount used in the computation of taxable income - and their carrying values in the financial statements as well as on unused tax losses and tax credits. Deferred income taxes are determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet dates and are expected to apply when the deferred income tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable these assets can be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized. The carrying value of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be recovered.

Government assistance

Government assistance may be available to the Company through income tax investment and innovation tax credits. Funding is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the conditions attached to the funding arrangement and is recognized as the applicable costs are incurred. Research and product development funding is presented as a reduction in research and material testing costs expenses unless it is for reimbursement of an asset, in which case it is accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the applicable asset. Where the Company receives government contributions that include terms for repayment, a financial liability is recognized and measured in accordance with the terms of IAS 39 Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. 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.

Deferred rent liability

The Company has a facilities lease arrangement that included an initial rent-free period and a rate of rent that escalates over the term of the lease agreement. Rent expense is recorded evenly over the term of the lease agreement. The difference between cash rental payments and the rent expense recorded for accounting purposes is reflected as a deferred rent liability on the statement of financial position.

Promissory notes

The Company issued promissory notes that included an embedded perpetual royalty that survives the maturity of the promissory notes. The perpetual royalty is valued at the reporting date based on the most recent revenue projections. The change in estimated fair value of the royalty is recorded in income in the period in which the liability is recalculated.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

Convertible debentures

The convertible debentures are accounted for as a compound financial instrument that contains both a liability component, represented by the loan, and equity components, represented by the share purchase warrants and conversion feature. The Company has allocated the total proceeds of the issuance between the debt and equity components of the convertible debenture using the residual method. First the fair value of the debt component was calculated as the present value of the related cash flows using an appropriate discount rate. The remaining proceeds were allocated to the equity components of the convertible debt with this amount divided between the warrants and the conversion feature based on their relative fair values as calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the debt portion is accreted to its face value through the recording of interest expense, calculated using the effective rate method, over the term of the convertible debentures.

Share-based compensation

The Company has a share-based compensation plan, which is described further in note 14.

The Company follows the guidance in IFRS 2, Share-based Payment, which includes the fair-value based method of accounting for all its share-based awards. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the tranche's vesting period, based on the number of options that are expected to vest, with an offsetting increase to contributed surplus. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed at least quarterly, with any impact recognized immediately.

Share capital

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

Warrants

Common share purchase warrants which entitle the holder to acquire common shares of the Company at a specified price for a specified period of time are classified as equity. Warrants are measured at the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The carrying value of unexercised expired warrants is transferred to contributed surplus on the expiry date.

Contributed surplus

Contributed surplus is classified as equity. The carrying value of contributed surplus is equal to the accumulated value of share-based compensation as described above plus the carrying value of unexercised warrants that have expired.

Net income (loss) per share

Basic net loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period for basic net income (loss) per share plus the weighted average number of potential dilutive shares that would have been outstanding during the period had all potential common shares been issued at the beginning of the period or when the underlying options or warrants were granted, if later, unless they were anti-dilutive. The treasury stock method is used to determine the incremental number of shares that would have been outstanding had the Company used proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants to acquire common shares.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET APPLIED

The IASB has issued a number of amendments to standards that are not yet effective for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014. Accordingly these standards have not been applied by the Company in the preparation of these financial statements.

The following is a description of the new standards:

The IASB published IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, substantially overhauls accounting requirements related to hedging and introduces a new credit loss impairment model. The IASB also has a separate active project on accounting for macro hedging.

IFRS 9 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company does not anticipate early adoption of this standard and has not yet assessed its impact on the financial statements.

The IASB has published IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the product of a major joint project between the IASB and the US Financial Accounting Standards Board. The previous requirements of IFRS and US GAAP were not harmonized and often resulted in different accounting treatments for economically similar transactions. In response, the Boards developed new, fully converged requirements for the recognition of revenue under both IFRS and US GAAP.

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations; establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model; changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognized over time or at a point in time; provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics; and expands and improves disclosures about revenue.

IFRS 15 applies to contracts with customers to provide goods or services, including construction contracts and licensing of intellectual property. It will not apply to certain contracts within the scope of other IFRSs such as lease contracts, insurance contracts, financing arrangements, financial instruments, guarantees other than product warranties, and non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to third-party customers.

IFRS 15 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company does not anticipate early adoption of this standard and has not yet assessed its impact on the financial statements.

5. INVENTORY

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Raw materials and consumables	42,042	148,626
Work-in-process and finished goods	169,037	81,932
	211,079	230,558

During the year, the Company recorded a charge of \$nil (2014 - \$nil) to reduce the carrying values of inventory to net realizable values. Included in plant operating expenses is \$646,716 (2014 - \$337,079) of inventories recognized as an expense during the year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	2015		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
	\$	\$	\$
Office equipment	260,462	247,468	12,994
Computer equipment	265,961	261,593	4,368
Machinery and equipment	2,846,944	2,572,673	274,271
Leasehold improvements	1,036,442	1,036,442	-
	4,409,809	4,118,176	291,633
	2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
	\$	\$	\$
Office equipment	260,462	244,220	16,242
Computer equipment	265,961	259,721	6,240
Machinery and equipment	2,826,191	2,525,926	300,265
Leasehold improvements	1,036,442	1,036,442	-
	4,389,056	4,066,309	322,747

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and the end of the current and previous years is as follows:

2015	Carrying amount, beginning of year	Additions	Depreciation expense	Carrying amount, end of year
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Office equipment	16,242	-	(3,248)	12,994
Computer equipment	6,240	-	(1,872)	4,368
Machinery and equipment	300,265	35,334	(61,328)	274,271
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-
	322,747	35,334	(66,448)	291,633
2014	Carrying amount, beginning of year	Additions	Depreciation expense	Carrying amount, end of year
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Office equipment	20,302	-	(4,060)	16,242
Computer equipment	8,914	-	(2,674)	6,240
Machinery and equipment	380,496	-	(80,231)	300,265
Leasehold improvements	2,283	-	(2,283)	-
	411,995	-	(89,248)	322,747

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

7. LICENSES AND TECHNOLOGY RIGHTS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	2015			Net carrying amount
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Licences	408,128	408,128	-	-
Technology rights	18,250,050	15,871,869	2,378,181	-
	18,658,178	16,279,997	2,378,181	-

	2014			Net carrying amount
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Licences	408,128	408,128	-	-
Technology rights	18,250,050	15,871,869	2,378,181	-
	18,658,178	16,279,997	2,378,181	-

- [a] As the result of 2012 year end impairment testing as described in Note 3 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets, the carrying value of the technology rights was written down in its entirety.
- [b] On July 31, 1995, and as amended effective July 31, 2000, February 24, 2004 and September 1, 2005, the Company entered into two license agreements [together, the "License Agreements"] with Alcan International Inc. ["Alcan"] granting the Company royalty-bearing licenses to make, use and sell SAF worldwide under patents held directly or indirectly by Alcan. As a result of the License Agreements, the Company has global exclusivity to develop technology, applications and products for SAF using metal matrix composites through to the expiry of the last-to-expire Alcan or Hydro Aluminum a.s. ["Hydro"] patent in calendar 2013. In return for the licenses granted, the Company paid a technology fee of US\$300,000 and was required to pay a royalty per kilogram of SAF produced.

Alcan has agreed not to enter into licensing agreements with third parties for the manufacture or sale of SAF within North America or Europe and not to manufacture or sell SAF within North America or Europe during the term of the License Agreements without the prior written consent of the Company, provided that the Company pays an exclusivity fee per license per calendar quarter less any royalties paid on a per kilogram basis. In September 2005, the License Agreements were amended such that the Company's exclusivity fee was reduced from US\$25,000 per license per calendar quarter less any royalties paid on a per kilogram basis to US\$12,500 per license per calendar quarter less any royalties paid on a per kilogram basis in exchange for a higher royalty rate per kilogram for the first approximately 250,000 kilograms. Based on a verbal agreement, Alcan waived the Company's requirement to pay such royalties in January 2011.

- [c] Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated February 27, 2001 [the "Hydro Agreement"], the Company acquired from Hydro Aluminum a.s. certain rights to the SAF technology, including the patents relating to SAF that cover Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Brazil, Japan, Russia and South Korea [collectively the "Territories"], a patent application as described in patent applications filed by Hydro, assets used for the production of SAF, the rights under Hydro's cross-licensing agreement with Alcan and Hydro's casting technology and research and development relating to the SAF technology. The cross-licensing agreement with Alcan expired concurrently with the expiry of the last of the Alcan and Hydro patents in calendar 2013. Of the total purchase price, \$18,250,050 was allocated to technology rights.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

As a result of the Company's acquisition of Hydro's rights under the cross-licensing agreement, the Company will be entitled to the majority of any royalty payments to which Alcan would be entitled under any licenses to manufacture or sell which Alcan grants in the Territories.

- [d] Cymat and an Austrian company, Hutte Klein Reichenbach ["HKB"], have had a number of patent infringement claims against one another dating back to fiscal 2005. Initially the Company enforced its intellectual property rights by issuing a cease and desist notice to HKB with HKB responding by initiating nullity proceedings against one of the Company's patents. After a series of court imposed injunctions and related appeals, the German courts nullified Patent No. 0690639, one of Cymat's German patents acquired from Norsk Hydro, which is based on European Patent EP 0483184. In fiscal 2009, HKB filed a claim seeking costs from Cymat totalling €19,786 in connection with the nullity action that it commenced against Cymat's German patent as described above. Cymat paid approximately €14,000 as full settlement of these costs in fiscal year 2009. In addition in 2010 HKB filed a similar claim for costs in connection with the nullity action in the Austrian courts which were awarded in the amount of approximately €15,000 which resulted in a fiscal 2010 accrual of \$32,000. In fiscal 2015, this outstanding claim was settled through the issuance of a series of payments in the aggregate amount of \$26,324.

8. PROMISSORY NOTES PAYABLE

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Promissory notes	-	586,777
Promissory notes – accrued royalties	569,247	492,706
	569,247	1,079,483
Less: current portion	137,173	768,464
	432,074	311,019

In January of 2014, the Company issued promissory notes (the "Notes") for gross proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$568,367. The Notes carried an interest rate of 12% per annum and additional consideration of a perpetual royalty equal to one percent of sales for each pro-rata portion of \$100,000 in principal. The additional consideration of the perpetual royalty indicates that the value of the Notes granted is in excess of the fair value of consideration received. The perpetual royalty survives the maturity of the Notes, which were to mature on July 31, 2014. The Notes were secured by a claim on the patents and related intellectual property regarding the SAF manufacturing process. Gross proceeds from the issuance of the Notes included \$218,367, in settlement of advances from a related party (See note 18).

In recording the liability for the promissory notes payable, a liability for the estimated future royalty-based financing fees payable has been recorded with an offset to (non-cash) interest and financing expense. In calculating the fair value of these accrued royalties, the Company estimated the future revenues for the next 15 years and applied a risk adjusted discount factor of 45%. The total accrued royalty amount includes royalties accrued based on sales pertaining to the year ended April 30, 2015 in the amount of \$45,777 (2014 - \$11,098) and royalties estimated for future periods in the amount of \$523,470 (2014 - \$481,608).

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

- [a] An increase or decrease in the revenue estimate of 10%, with all other factors remaining constant, would increase or decrease the liability by \$52,350 or (\$52,350), respectively.
- [b] An increase in the discount factor of 5% would decrease the liability by (\$59,400) while a decrease in the discount factor of 5% would increase the liability by \$74,250, with all other factors remaining constant.
- [c] An increase or decrease in the time horizon of 5 years for revenue projections would not have a significant impact on the value of the liability, with all other factors remaining constant.

The principal amount of the notes (\$568,367), as well as a portion of the accrued interest (\$29,633), was settled in July 2014 by the issuance of convertible debt (See note 10) with a face value of \$598,000. The royalty survived the settlement of the Notes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

Interest and financing expense for the year includes interest in the amount of \$11,959 (2014 - \$18,401), cash-based royalties in the amount of \$80,936 (2014 - \$11,098) and non-cash royalties relating to the estimated fair value of the future royalty payable of \$41,862 (2014 - \$481,608).

Interest and financing expense for the year includes interest in the amount of \$4,595 (2014 - \$7,610) and cash-based royalties in the amount of \$31,096 (2014 - \$4,338) paid or payable to a related party. Interest expense also includes an accrual of royalties based on future sales in the amount of \$16,083 (2014 - \$184,843) payable to a related party.

9. TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS CANADA ["TPC"] CONTRIBUTIONS

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of repayable government contributions at the beginning and the end of the current year and previous year is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Repayable government contributions, beginning balance	130,449	164,606
Repayment of contributions	(60,000)	(40,000)
Interest	3,495	5,843
Repayable government contributions, ending balance	73,944	130,449
Less: current portion	(73,944)	(78,745)
Non-current portion	-	51,704

The Company entered into an agreement with Technology Partnerships Canada ("TPC"), a program of Industry Canada, in March 1997 and as amended on March 23, 1998, March 31, 1999 and April 26, 2001 [the "TPC Agreement"] in which TPC made a repayable contribution [the "TPC Contributions"] to the Company equal to 35% of the eligible expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the work program set out in the TPC Agreement [the "TPC Program"], to a maximum of \$3,357,550, between October 1, 1996 and July 31, 2002.

As a condition of the TPC Agreement, the Company was required to make an annual royalty payment to TPC based on revenue from the sale of SAF of 3.45% until the sum of all royalties paid is equal to \$6,686,874 [the "TPC Royalty"]. As of April 30, 2012, the Company had incurred a total of \$459,049 in royalties.

In April of 2013, the Company signed a Debt Settlement Agreement with Industry Canada regarding the funds repayable under the TPC Agreement. At the time of the signing of the Debt Settlement Agreement, an aggregate of \$6,366,350 remained to be paid under the former TPC Agreement.

Under the Settlement Agreement, Industry Canada agreed to accept payments in the aggregate amount of \$175,000 in settlement of Cymat's entire obligation under the TPC program. The settlement is payable in 35 monthly installments of \$5,000 each, commencing on May 15, 2013. At the time of settlement, this obligation under the former TPC Agreement was reflected on the Company's books as a \$2,170,161 liability - an amount equal to the present value of the forecast royalty payment stream. The Debt Settlement Agreement resulted in the recording of a gain on settlement of debt in the amount of \$2,009,954 in the year ended April 30, 2013.

During the year ended April 30, 2015, an interest expense in the amount of \$3,496 (2014 - \$5,843) was recorded on the liability under the Debt Settlement Agreement at an interest rate equal to the bank rate plus 3% (4.00% at year end) which is the interest rate inherent in the Debt Settlement Agreement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

10. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

In July 2014, August 2014 and April 2015, the Company issued Convertible Debentures (the “Debentures”) with aggregate face values of \$1,220,000, \$395,000 and \$526,250, respectively, via a non-brokered Private Placement Financing (the “Financing”). The Financing consisted of Debenture Units (the “Units”) priced at \$1,000 per Unit with each Unit consisting of Debentures in the principal amount of \$1,000 and 5,000 common share purchase warrants (the “Warrants”). The Debentures bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum compounding semi-annually, mature on June 30, 2017, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into 5,000 common shares. Half of the interest is payable quarterly in arrears, and the remaining half of the interest is accrued and payable at the earliest of the conversion date and the maturity date. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.25 until June 30, 2017.

The holders of the promissory notes outstanding as at April 30, 2014 exchanged their notes for 598 Units, representing Debentures with a face value of \$598,000. This exchange included 230 Units, representing Debentures with a face value of \$230,000, issued to a related party.

At the inception of the Debentures, the fair values of the loan and equity components were measured at their fair value using the residual method.

The fair value of the loan component, in the amount of \$1,529,249, was determined by calculating the present value of the cash payments associated with the Debenture using a discount factor of 25% which is equal to the Company’s estimated risk-adjusted rate of borrowing. The fair value of the loan component is being accreted to its face value through the recording of interest expense as calculated using the effective rate method.

A summary of the carrying amount of the debt component of the Debentures is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
July 2014 issuance of convertible debt (Face value \$1,220,000)	849,830	-
August 2014 issuance of convertible debt (Face value \$395,000)	278,615	-
April 2015 issuance of convertible debt (Face value \$526,250)	400,804	-
Interest accrued	155,120	-
Interest paid	(58,791)	-
Interest accretion (non-cash)	95,897	-
Debentures converted (Face value of \$10,000)	(8,482)	-
	1,712,993	-
Less: current portion	(18,778)	-
	1,694,215	-

In January 2015, Debentures with a face value of \$10,000 were converted by the holder into 50,000 common shares.

Interest and financing expense for the year ended April 30, 2015, includes Debenture interest in the amount of \$251,336, including \$37,051 pertaining to a related party.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

11. SHARE CAPITAL

- [a] The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of common shares.
- [b] In June of 2014, the Company enacted a Share Consolidation (the “Consolidation”) whereby ten (10) pre-consolidation common shares were exchanged for one (1) post-consolidation common share. After the Consolidation, issued and outstanding common shares totalled approximately 14,407,180 shares. As a result of the Consolidation, the warrants and stock options that were outstanding at the time were also reduced in number by a factor of ten and their associated exercise prices were adjusted by a multiple of ten. The numbers of outstanding common shares reflected in these financial statements have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to the Consolidation. This adjustment affects the weighted average number of common shares and the associated loss per share calculations, among other share-related figures.
- [c] In January 2015, the Company issued 50,000 common shares as the result of the conversion of convertible debentures with a face value of \$10,000.
- [d] To date, the Company has not paid dividends on its common shares.

12. CONVERSION FEATURE

The Debentures described in Note 10 above, include a conversion feature whereby the Debentures are convertible into common shares at a conversion price of \$0.20 per share. This conversion feature combined with the common share purchase warrants represents the equity portion of the Financing. At the inception of the Debentures the fair value of the equity portion of the Financing was calculated using the residual valuation method. This residual amount was allocated between the conversion feature and warrants based on their relative fair values calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. As a result a value of \$306,256 was allocated to the conversion feature and a value of \$305,745 was allocated to the warrants.

In January 2015, the conversion feature for Debentures with a face value of \$10,000 was exercised. As a result, an amount of \$1,518 was allocated from the recorded value of the conversion feature to the recorded value of share capital.

13. WARRANTS

	2015		2014
	Number	\$	Number
			\$
Warrants, beginning balance	3,077,860	538,150	3,077,860 538,150
Issued during the year	10,706,250	305,745	- -
Warrants, ending balance	13,784,110	843,895	3,077,860 538,150

- [a] In July 2014, August 2014 and April 2015, the Company issued an aggregate of 10,706,250 common share purchase warrants in conjunction with a convertible debt financing. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.25 until June 30, 2017.
- [b] As part of a series of private equity placements occurring in calendar 2012, the Company issued an aggregate of 3,077,860 common share purchase warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$1.00 until May 15, 2015.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

14. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company's stock option plan allows for the issuance of options, in aggregate, to acquire up to twenty percent (20%) of the number of common shares issued and outstanding on the effective date of the plan. The aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the terms of the Company's stock option plan is 2,881,437.

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

- [a] 100,000 options granted on October 28, 2014 to directors with 34% vesting upon grant, 33% vesting on the first anniversary of the grant date and 33% vesting on the second anniversary of the grant date;
- [b] 850,000 options granted on October 28, 2014 to officers with 34% vesting upon grant, 33% vesting at the end of fiscal 2016 and 33% vesting at the end of fiscal 2017. The final number of options to vest in fiscal 2016 and 2017 is dependent upon the attainment of certain performance criteria; and
- [c] 100,000 options granted on April 24, 2015 to a consultant with 25% vesting on July 24, 2015, 25% vesting on October 24, 2015, 25% vesting on January 24, 2016 and 25% vesting on April 24, 2016.

The details of the changes in the number of stock options outstanding as at April 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows (historical figures presented are consistent with the share consolidation that occurred during fiscal 2015, which is described in Note 11):

	2015		2014	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,009,760	1.20	1,126,760	1.40
Granted	1,050,000	0.18	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired/forfeited	(206,140)	1.90	(117,000)	1.10
Outstanding, end of year	1,853,620	0.53	1,009,760	1.20
Exercisable, end of year	1,120,289	0.76	921,320	1.30

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable as at April 30, 2015:

Exercise Prices \$	Options Outstanding #	Options Exercisable #	Remaining Contractual Life Years
0.13	100,000	-	5.0
0.185	950,000	316,669	4.5
0.25	268,000	268,000	2.6
0.50	117,120	117,120	2.5
0.60	19,000	19,000	2.5
1.00	183,000	183,000	1.1
1.15	26,000	26,000	1.1
1.55	24,000	24,000	0.9
2.00	25,000	25,000	0.5
2.55	141,500	141,500	0.1
	1,853,620	1,120,289	

The fair values of options granted in the year ended April 30, 2015, estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, used the following assumptions:

	Oct 2014
Weighted average assumptions:	
Risk free interest rate	1.5%
Dividend yield	0%
Volatility	233%
Expected option life	5 years
Resulting fair value:	\$0.18

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company recognized a share-based compensation expense in the amount of \$96,001 (2014 - \$28,289). Options relating to consulting services were issued on April 24, 2015. A related expense in the amount of \$1,766 was recorded at the estimated value of the services received. Share-based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

15. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses incurred by nature are as follows:	2015 \$	2014 \$
Raw materials, consumables and maintenance	378,143	193,819
Changes in inventories – raw materials	106,584	(98,092)
Changes in inventories – finished goods	(87,352)	203,252
Employee salaries and benefits	1,033,847	915,355
Shipping and freight	192,225	48,321
Facilities	275,491	275,968
Depreciation and amortization	66,448	89,248
Bad debt expense	-	30,329
Insurance	61,192	60,536
Professional and consulting fees	219,706	197,484
Shareholder and corporate communications	57,822	82,871
Other	71,271	60,154
	2,375,377	2,059,245

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits include the following expenses:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Salary and wages	793,079	731,428
Stock-based compensation	96,001	28,289
Medical, dental and insurance	90,003	97,927
Other	52,997	57,711
	1,032,080	915,355

17. INCOME TAXES

[a] The provision for income taxes is summarized as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Income tax expense (recovery) at statutory rate (25.0%)	(292,802)	(456,095)
Stock-based compensation not deductible for tax	24,442	7,072
Interest expense not deductible for tax	34,440	120,402
Other	13,978	61
Benefit of tax losses not recognized	219,942	328,560
	-	-

[b] The tax benefit of the following unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences has not been recognized in the financial statements due to the unpredictability of future earnings.

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Deferred Tax Assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward	3,974,417	3,754,475
Scientific research and experimental development expenditures	60,268	60,268
Investment tax credits	70,720	70,720
Share issue costs	4,882	7,763
Property, plant and equipment	109,164	92,552
Licenses and technology rights	2,750,000	2,750,000
	6,969,451	6,735,778

The Company has available scientific research and experimental development expenditures for income tax purposes, which may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce future years' taxable income. The total of such tax credits accumulated to April 30, 2015 is approximately \$241,000 [2014 - \$241,000].

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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At April 30, 2015, the Company has tax losses for Canadian tax purposes of approximately \$15,898,000 [2014 - \$15,018,000]. The Company also has unclaimed Canadian scientific research investment tax credits of approximately \$71,000 [2014 - \$71,000] which can be used to offset future years' Canadian federal taxes payable. Expiry dates for tax losses and tax credits are as follows:

	Tax Losses	ITCs
	\$	\$
Fiscal 2027	1,700,000	34,000
Fiscal 2028	1,666,000	14,000
Fiscal 2029	2,440,000	14,000
Fiscal 2030	3,165,000	9,000
Fiscal 2031	1,984,000	-
Fiscal 2032	1,127,000	-
Fiscal 2033	1,621,000	-
Fiscal 2034	1,315,000	-
Fiscal 2035	880,000	-

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company received advances totaling \$14,500 (2014 - \$135,000) from certain officers of the Company and repaid advances totaling \$14,500 (2014 - \$50,000). Additionally, in the year ended April 30, 2014, advances totaling \$181,500 and associated interest and fees totaling \$36,867 were settled via issuance of a promissory note (See Note 8).

In addition to the amounts reported for the promissory notes (Note 8) and the convertible debentures (Note 10), interest expense for the year includes interest expense totaling \$Nil (2014 - \$26,311) and other fees totaling \$1,450 (2014 - \$21,500) paid or payable to related parties.

Key Management Compensation

Key management includes the Company's board of directors and senior executives.

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Salary, fees and short-term benefits	465,566	430,272
Stock-based compensation	68,957	28,004
	534,523	458,276

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company leases its manufacturing and office premises. The lease is in effect until July 31, 2018. As at April 30, 2015, the future minimum annual lease payments (excluding taxes and operating expenses) under operating leases in aggregate are as follows:

	\$
2016	150,708
2017	150,708
2018	150,708
2019	37,677

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortized cost. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Loans and receivables (1)	488,437	218,727
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	2,939,243	2,008,820

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and trade and other receivables. Restricted cash arises as a result of \$14,000 held by the Company's electricity provider.

(2) Includes trade and other payables, promissory notes payable, repayable government contributions and convertible debentures.

Financial risks

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has sustained annual losses and negative annual cash flows from operations since its inception. The Company's objective for liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to meet financial obligations and commitments in the most cost-effective manner possible. The Company manages its liquidity risk by continually forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. As of April 30, 2015, the Company was holding cash and cash equivalents of \$302,462 (2014 - \$101,748) and trade and other receivables of \$171,975 (2014 - \$102,979).

There are uncertainties regarding the Company's liquidity conditions. See note 1 regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The following table presents the expected payment timing for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis.

Fiscal Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	583,058	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes payable	178,301	267,641	281,023	295,074	295,074
Repayable government contributions	73,944	-	-	-	-
Convertible debentures	18,788	-	2,510,145	-	-

Foreign currency risk

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

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

For the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company had a net operating foreign exchange loss of \$13,912 [2014 –\$4,119], which is included in the statement of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and deficit and is classified separately.

Increases in the value of the Canadian dollar can reduce revenue, with a partially off-setting reduction in the cost of material inputs. Declines in the comparative value of the Canadian dollar can result in increased revenue with a partially off-setting increase in the cost of material inputs. A one percent (1%) change in the Canadian dollar compared to key foreign currencies would, everything else being equal, have had the following effect on the Company's reported net loss for the year ended April 30, 2015:

	Year ended April 30, 2015 average exchange rate (Value of \$1 CAD)	Favourable (Unfavourable) Change in Net Loss Value of \$1 CAD	
		Increase By 1%	Decrease by 1%
United States dollar	0.87	\$1,207	(\$1,232)
European Euro	0.70	(\$12,115)	\$12,360

The table below presents the percentages of the Company's trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that are denominated in US dollars and European Euros:

	As at April 30, 2015		As at April 30, 2014	
	US\$ %	Euro€ %	US\$ %	Euro€ %
Trade and other receivables	12	40	17	12
Trade and other payables	26	1	11	-

During the years ended April 30, 2015 and 2014, the following percentages of the revenue and expenses were earned or incurred in US dollars and European Euros:

	Year ended April 30, 2015		Year ended April 30, 2014	
	US\$ %	Euro€ %	US\$ %	Euro€ %
Revenue	11	76	68	20
Expenses	11	-	-	-

As at April 30, 2015, the Company's financial instruments exposed to foreign currency risk consist of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable. A +/-1% change in the key foreign currencies at year end would, everything else being equal, have an immaterial effect on the Company's reported net income for the year ended April 30, 2015.

Commodity price risk

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in the market interest rates.

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company incurred interest expenses from primarily from four sources: 1) convertible debentures (See Note 10), 2) promissory notes (See Note 8), 3) the liability associated with the TPC program (See Note 9) and 4) advances from officers (See Note 18).

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge the obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk from customers. For the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company's two largest customers accounted for 56% and 9%, respectively, of total annual sales. For the year ended April 30, 2014, the Company's two largest customers accounted for 34% and 16%, respectively, of total annual sales.

Management seeks to minimize credit risk through customer review. Payment terms are typically between 30 and 60 days with new or one-time customers typically paying in advance of product shipment. When deemed appropriate by management, letters of credit are also employed to secure payment on product orders. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

Accounts receivable are reviewed by management at each balance sheet reporting date on an account-by-account basis to determine their collectability. The review considers such factors as customer payment history, the current financial conditions of the customers and the general economic environment. The provision for bad debts of \$Nil was recorded during the year ended April 30, 2015 (2014 - \$30,329).

As at April 30, 2015, the largest amount due from one customer amounted to 33% (2014 – 41%) of the Company's trade accounts receivable which total \$118,752 (2014 - \$67,046).

Fair value measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The accrued royalty liability associated with the promissory notes is valued using level 3 inputs. Additional disclosure regarding the valuation methods is included in Note 8.

There were no significant transfers between levels 1, 2 or 3 during 2015 or 2014.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2015 and 2014

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The 3,077,860 common share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a series of private placement equity financings (See Note 13) expired, unexercised in May 2015.

In June of 2015, the Company granted 447,859 stock options to certain of its directors, officers and employees, with an exercise price of \$0.125 per share. The options vest in three tranches over a two-year period and expire on June 19, 2020.