

BIOREM Inc.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS ("MD&A")

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Introduction

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the accompanying notes, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards or "IFRS". This discussion is based on information available to management as of April 20, 2026, unless otherwise indicated.

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

The core business of the Company is to provide advanced technology biological filters for removal of odors, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and for the conditioning of biogas renewable energy. With over 2,000 installed systems and over a decade of experience, the Company's groundbreaking biofilters are the technology of choice for wastewater treatment plants across North America. Additional information about the Company, including our most recently filed Annual Report, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report may contain "forward looking" statements that involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company or industry to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Words such as "may", "will", "expect", "believe", "plan", "intend", "should", "anticipate" and other similar terminology are used to identify forward looking statements. These statements reflect current assumptions and expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date of this MD&A, April 20, 2026. Forward looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of whether or not such results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to vary significantly from the results discussed in the forward looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed under "Risks and Uncertainties". Although the forward looking statements contained in this MD&A are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward looking statements. These forward looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company assumes no obligation, except as required by law, to update any forward looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances.

Non-IFRS Measures

“EBITDA,” “Order Bookings,” “Order Backlog” and “Working capital” do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and may not be comparable to measures presented by other companies.

EBITDA is used to denote earnings (loss) from operations before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. This measure is important to the Company since it is used by potential investors and lenders to evaluate the ongoing cash generating capability of the Company and thus the amounts they are willing to invest and lend to the Company.

Order Bookings and Order Backlog are non-IFRS measures that the Company uses to evaluate its sales performance. Order Bookings are those binding contracts that the Company enters into during a fiscal year with a third party for the delivery of our products or services. As Order Bookings are received, the contract value (before any associated sales taxes) is included in the Order Backlog. The Order Backlog is reduced by the revenue that is recognized on each project and is also adjusted for foreign exchange changes in the period presented.

Overview

Biorem is a leading clean technology company that designs, manufactures and distributes a comprehensive line of high-efficiency emissions control systems used to eliminate odors, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). Biorem also offers Biogas Conditioning technologies specializing in biological treatment of hydrogen sulfide.

Biorem offers a selection of products that can be tailored to suit application specific requirements. Biorem ensures optimized long-term performance on every application by custom-designing systems to meet the individual needs of their clients.

Biorem has sales and manufacturing offices across North America a dedicated research facility, an analytical and microbial laboratory, a worldwide sales representative network, and a dedicated service and support division. As a result, Biorem has the resources available to ensure that projects are handled promptly and professionally from conception to completion.

The Company has more than 2,500 installed systems worldwide.

Selected Annual Information

	2025	2024	2023
Revenue	42,355,000	37,419,000	25,165,000
Net earnings	4,817,000	3,044,000	2,179,000
Total Assets	33,576,000	28,511,000	24,076,000
Shareholders' Equity	14,926,000	10,625,000	6,720,000
Earnings per share			
- basic	\$0.30	\$0.19	\$0.14
- diluted	\$0.26	\$0.16	\$0.13

Operating Results

Revenue	2025	2024	Percent Change
	\$42,355,000	\$37,419,000	13%

Revenue by Geography

	2025	2024	2023
Canada	5,366,000	8,700,000	9,579,000
United States	24,250,000	27,705,000	14,755,000
Middle East	8,652,000	-	-
Other international	4,087,000	1,014,000	681,000
Total Revenue	42,355,000	37,419,000	25,165,000

Biorem's core market is the North American municipal odour control market with international distribution established in the Europe, The Middle East, Americas, Asia and South Africa as well as opportunistically in other jurisdictions. Project delivery mix varies from period to period, however, overall the Company relies heavily on the American and Canadian markets to generate revenue. The geographic mix in the current Order Backlog of the Company is consistent with the geographic revenue mix for 2025 shown in the above table, however with a higher proportion in the Middle East.

A number of factors contribute to variations in the Company's period over period results: customer scheduling and delivery of our products, the Company's mix of product and service offerings, the currency in which the revenue is earned and the timing of revenue recognition.

2025 revenue of \$42.4 million was higher by \$4.9 million or 13% over the \$37.4 million recorded in 2024. There was a \$11.7 million increase in revenues from international projects and a \$3.3 million decrease in revenue from Canadian based projects. The increase in revenue is due to the Company's large order backlog from increased bookings in 2025 and 2024.

In 2025 fifty seven percent of revenue was derived from twelve customers while in 2024 sixty-two percent of revenues came from thirteen customers.

Order Bookings	2025	2024	Percent Change
	\$54,400,000	\$41,300,000	32%

Order Bookings can vary considerably from period to period, due to both the size of the contracts won and the timing of the awarding of the contracts. Bookings in 2025 increased by \$13.1 million or 32% to \$54 million from \$41 million booked in fiscal 2024. Orders in 2025 were received relatively evenly over the year.

Order Backlog	2025	2024	Percent Change
	\$65,300,000	\$56,100,000	16%

The Company's Order Backlog at December 31, 2025 increased to \$65 million from \$56 million on December 31, 2024. Order Backlog can vary significantly from period to period both due to the timing of the receipt of contracts and due to the completion date of the projects under contract. Due to customer scheduling, the Company cannot provide guidance as to the quarters when the Order Backlog will be converted into revenue. Civil and construction industries delays resulting in project delays are not uncommon in the markets that Biorem serves and are generally not within Biorem's control. As a result, quarterly revenue forecasts continue to have a high degree of variability.

Gross Profit	2025	2024	Percent Change
	\$12,767,000	\$10,056,000	27%

Costs of goods sold is comprised of two main components; direct material costs that are in direct proportion to revenue recognized, and the cost of operations which includes engineering and project management costs that are relatively fixed.

Gross profit in 2025 increased by \$2.7 million to \$12.8 million compared to \$10.0 million of gross profit recorded in 2024.

This increase in gross profit for the year was primarily due to the 13% increase in revenue recorded in the year.

As a percentage of revenue, gross profit in 2025 was 30% compared to 26.9% in 2024. Gross profit before the fixed costs of engineering and project management as a percentage of revenue was 40% compared to 41.2% in 2024. Project management and engineering costs represented 11.7% of revenue in 2024 compared to 11.6% in 2024.

Sales and Marketing	2025	2024	Percent Change
		\$3,527,000	\$3,494,000

The Company's sales and marketing expenses are composed of two significant categories; variable selling expenses and sales department expenses.

Variable selling costs represent commissions that are paid to both internal sales employees and external manufacturer representatives. These expenses are recognized over the course of the related contract. Sales Department expenditures relate primarily to departmental salaries and advertising expenses.

Total sales and marketing costs of \$3.5 million in 2025 were unchanged from \$3.5 million incurred in 2024.

Sales and marketing expenses in 2025 represented 8.3% of revenue compared to 9.3% in 2024. As a percentage of bookings, sales and marketing expense in 2025 were 6.5% compared to 8.5% in 2024.

Research and Development	2025	2024	Percent Change
		\$48,000	\$44,000

Research and Development expenses include research and development salaries, material and laboratory costs as well as subcontractor costs for the development of and installation of demonstration sites.

Other Expense (Income)	2025	2024	Percent Change
		\$84,000	\$50,000

Other expense (income) comprises foreign exchange gains, government assistance and investment tax credits.

Other expense in 2025 is \$84,000 of foreign exchange losses during the year.

General and Administration	2025	2024	Percent Change
	\$2,617,000	\$2,124,000	23%

General and administration expenses include administrative salaries, consulting, bad debt expense, occupancy costs, office supplies, regulatory and transfer fees, travel and corporate affairs.

General and administrative expenses in 2026 were \$493,000 higher than the \$2,124,000 reported in 2024. The bulk of the difference is that in 2025 a \$488,00 provision was recorded for a project that was partially completed but temporarily paused by the owners due to funding issues. This project is expected to resume in 2026 or 2027.

Income Tax Expense	2025	2024
	\$1,512,000	\$1,105,000

The Company's expected income tax expense in both 2025 and 2024 was 26.5% of earnings. Tax benefits and tax rate differential in foreign operations decreased the actual income tax expense to 23.9% or \$1,512,000. The Company's deferred tax assets of \$519,00 on December 31, 2025 comprise the tax effect of \$238,000 of unrecognized tax losses, \$496,000 unrecognized temporary differences, and \$142,000 of corporate minimum taxes paid.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Thousands \$ Except share data	2025				2024			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	16,941	11,253	9,431	4,730	9,316	14,885	7,300	5,918
Gross profit	5,942	3,166	2,550	1,109	1,598	5,021	1,657	1,780
Net earnings	2,677	1,358	745	37	194	2,192	340	344
EPS - basic	.18	.072	.046	.002	.01	.139	.021	.022

A number of factors contribute to variations in the Company's quarterly results: customer scheduling and delivery of our products and services, the Company's mix of product and service offerings, the currency in which the revenue is earned and the timing of revenue recognition.

Fourth Quarter 2025

Revenue in the fourth quarter of 2025 was \$16.9 million compared to \$11.3 million in the previous quarter and \$9.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2024. The increase in the 2025 fourth quarter revenues compared to the previous quarters was entirely due to the larger order backlog going into the quarter and to differences in project delivery timelines in the quarters. Orders booked in the quarter totaled \$13.3 million.

Gross profit of \$5.9 million in the fourth quarter amounted to 35% of revenue, which was higher than the 28.1% gross profit margin in the previous quarter and the 17.1% achieved in the same quarter the prior year. The increased margin in Q4 was the result of the significantly higher revenues recorded in the quarter without any significant increase in engineering or project management overhead costs.

General and administrative expenses during the quarter totaled \$685,000 which were an increase of \$211,000 over the previous quarter, attributable to increased professional fees and the accrual of variable compensation. In the quarter.

Sales and marketing expenses in the quarter were \$1,387,000 which were \$340,000 higher than the previous quarter and \$486,000 higher than sales and marketing expenditures in the fourth quarter of 2024. The increase in sales and marketing costs in the quarter over the previous quarters was due to increased commission expense on the higher revenues recorded.

Liquidity

The Company finances its operations and capital expenditures through cash generated from operations and equity and debt financings.

2025 Cash flow

Cash	December 2025	December 2024	Percent Change
	\$11,505,000	\$5,212,000	121%

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$6,300,000 to \$11.5 million at December 31, 2025 from \$5.2 million on December 31, 2024. Approximately 94% of the Company's cash held on December 31, 2025 is denominated in US dollars and 6% in Canadian dollars compared to approximately 69% in Canadian dollars and 25% in US dollars at December 31, 2024.

The change in cash for the year is due to net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$7,639,000	\$3,685,000
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(368,000)	(372,000)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(767,000)	(572,000)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on foreign cash	(212,000)	180,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$6,292,000	\$2,921,000

Cash provided by operating activities - Earnings from operating activities during the year generated \$7.6 million of cash. Earnings generated \$6 million of cash and an decrease of non-cash operating working capital generated another \$1.6 million of cash. In particular, \$4.1 million of cash was generated from an increase in accounts payable, \$1.4 million from a decrease in inventory. These increases in cash from working capital items were offset by cash used to fund a decrease in unearned revenue of \$1.7 million, a \$1.1 million increase in purchase deposits and a \$560,000 reduction in accrued liabilities.

Cash used in investing activities – The Company used \$368,000 of cash during the year to acquire new manufacturing equipment.

Cash provided by financing activities – During the year, \$570,000 of cash was used to pay down a term loan, \$112,000 was used to pay lease liabilities and \$100,000 was used to repurchase shares under a normal course issuer bid. Proceeds of \$15,000 of cash came from the exercise of employee stock options.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they are due. The Board of Directors reviews and approves the Company's operating and capital budgets, as well as any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business including proposals on major investments. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's objectives of managing liquidity risk are to forecast the liquidity position as accurately as possible and to maintain sufficient resources to pursue its growth strategy. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, unearned revenue and contract advances as well as long and short term debt.

The Company's net current assets (liabilities) are summarized below.

	2025	2024
Cash	\$11,505,000	\$5,212,000
Working capital	14,121,000	9,421,000
Unused operating loan	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000

(1) Working capital represents total current assets less total current liabilities.

A maturity analysis at December 31, 2025 of the Company's financial liabilities based on gross, undiscounted cash flows is presented below. The maturity analysis is based on the earliest date that liabilities may be due.

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025						
Accounts payable	7,953,381	7,953,381	7,953,381	-	-	7,953,381
Accrued liabilities	1,837,018	1,837,018	1,837,018	-	-	1,837,018
Interest bearing loans	1,857,907	1,976,221	658,740	1,317,481	-	1,976,221
Lease liabilities	973,858	1,273,068	153,164	624,976	494,928	1,273,068
	12,622,164	13,039,688	10,602,303	1,942,457	494,928	13,039,688
2024						
Accounts payable	4,020,871	4,020,871	4,020,871	-	-	4,020,871
Accrued liabilities	2,437,793	2,437,793	2,547,793	-	-	2,547,793
Interest bearing loans	2,428,227	2,364,961	658,740	1,706,221	-	2,364,961
Lease liabilities	1,128,450	1,459,260	185,924	778,408	494,928	1,459,260
	10,015,341	10,282,885	7,413,328	2,484,629	494,928	10,392,885

Capital Resources

The Company currently has a \$3 million undrawn operating line of credit. The Company does not have any significant capital expenditure projects underway or forecasted in 2025.

Financial instruments

At December 31, 2025 the Company held no forward exchange contracts.

Commitments

Commitments include operating leases for office equipment and facilities, bank guarantees, and performance bonds issued on our behalf by financial institutions in connection with facility leases and contracts with public sector customers. Aside from the aforementioned, the Company does not have any other business arrangements or any equity interests in unconsolidated companies that would have a significant effect on its assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2025.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As a general practice, the Company does not enter into off-balance sheet financing arrangements. Except for operating leases and letters of credit, all commitments are reflected on the balance sheet.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company did not have any material related party transactions during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Outstanding Share Data

	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Common shares	16,134,437	16,137,437
Employee stock options (1)	3,300,000	3,295,000
	<hr/> 19,434,437	<hr/> 19,432,437

(1) Assumes 100% conversion of outstanding options

During the year the Company purchased for cancellation 47,7000 shares under a normal course issuer bid at a cost of \$100,140.

There have been no material changes to the Company's outstanding share data from December 31, 2025 to the date of this MD&A.

Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, management evaluates the estimates including those related to long-term revenue contracts, intangible assets, bad debts, warranty obligations and income taxes. The estimates are based on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The following critical accounting policies include those which involve management's more significant judgments and estimates:

- a) Revenue recognition: The Company derives revenue from long-term contracts which require performance over a time span which may extend beyond one or more accounting periods. The Company recognizes revenue on long-term contracts using the percentage-of-completion method, based on costs incurred relative to the estimated total contract costs. Management has concluded that costs incurred are the best available measure of progress toward completion of these contracts. Estimated total direct contract costs is subjective and requires the use of our best judgments based upon the information we have available at that point in time. Management's estimate of total direct contract costs has a direct impact on the revenue recognized by the Company. Changes in estimates are reflected in the period in which they are made and would affect revenue and cost of sales and unbilled or unearned revenue.

The Company also provides for estimated losses on incomplete contracts in the period in which such losses are determined.

- b) Deferred income taxes: Deferred income tax assets are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying value of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The calculation of current and deferred income taxes requires management to make estimates and assumptions and to exercise a certain amount of judgment. The income tax bases of assets and liabilities are based upon the interpretation of income tax legislation across various jurisdictions. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are also impacted by expectations about future operating results and the timing for reversal of temporary differences as well as possible audits of tax filings by the regulatory authorities. In accessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax assets, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in

making this assessment. The Company has recorded \$519,000 of deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2025.

- c) Investment tax credits: In the normal course of operations, the Company's Scientific Research & Experimental Development (SR&ED) expense claims are subject to review by federal and provincial government authorities.
- d) Warranty obligations: Management routinely assesses and adjusts for its anticipated warranty costs based on experience and estimates of the potential warranty obligations for its installations.
- e) Expected credit losses: Management routinely reviews accounts receivable and sets up a reserve for expected credit losses. This is an estimate since some of the reserved accounts may be collected and we may subsequently find that some accounts currently deemed collectible become uncollectible. As well, the estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the outstanding accounts receivable is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of operations to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. The assumptions used for this estimate, which are based on the Company's historical collection history, are presented in Note 10 to the financial statements.
- f) Long lived assets: Management reviews the carrying value of long lived assets including plant and equipment and amortizable intangible assets for impairment to determine if the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable due to changes in the current and expected future use of the asset, external valuations of the asset, and the obsolescence or physical damage to the asset. If such indicators of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.
- g) Compound financial instruments: The financial liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component, representing the holders' option to convert into common shares, is recognized initially at fair value determined as the excess of the face value of the compound financial instrument and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts. Subsequent to initial

recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is included within contributed surplus and is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition.

Interest, as well as any gains and losses relating to the financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

- h) Leases: At the inception of a contract, to determine if it contains a lease, the Company assesses whether it conveys the right to control and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits of an identified asset, for a period of time, in exchange for consideration. Where a contract contains a lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and may be adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Cost is the amount of the initial lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any incentives received. The right-of-use assets are included in the cost of property and equipment on the statement of financial position. They are depreciated, in accordance with the Company's existing accounting policy, over the shorter of the term of the lease or the life of the asset. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments discounted at the interest rate implicit in the contract. If the implicit rate cannot be determined, the incremental borrowing rate over a similar term and with similar security for the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment is used.

The lease payments include fixed payments less any incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Where the lease contains an extension or purchase option, the costs associated with the option are included if it is reasonably expected to be exercised by the Company. Thereafter, the amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured to reflect any modifications to the contract terms. Lease liabilities are presented as a component of debt on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for contracts that have a lease term of 12 months or less or are for the use of low value assets. These contracts are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period the cost is incurred. In addition, for certain asset classes, the Company has elected to treat both lease and non-lease components as a single lease component for the purposes of applying IFRS 16.

- i) Equity: Common stock issued by the company is classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets to the holder of the shares. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue or repurchase of equity instruments are recognized in equity, net of tax.

Treasury shares are equity instruments repurchased by the Company which have not been canceled and are deducted from equity on the consolidated balance sheet, irrespective of the objective of the purchase. The Company acquires its own subordinate voting shares on the open market for its share-based payment awards. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares. Consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

Dividends and other distributions to holders of the company's equity instruments are recognized directly in equity.

Outlook

The Company is well positioned going into 2026. Bidding activity throughout 2025 and into 2026 continued to be robust and at historical levels. This is primarily due to aging infrastructure in North America as well as treatment capacity expansion for population increases due to immigration into the USA and Canada. Both factors are expected to continue to create demand for BIOREM's engineered solutions for air emissions abatement over the medium to long term. The results of these market demands have translated themselves into record high bookings, increased backlog and a strong foundation for continued growth in 2026 and beyond.

Biorem's latest product lines continue to gather momentum. Physical and Chemical Technologies, Sound Attenuation, and Degasification Systems are all maturing at accelerated rates. Market response has been positive and adoption robust. Investments made in 2025 into the Biorem Service Group are expected to continue to generate significant contributions to recurring revenue in 2026.

Given the current geopolitical climate, inflationary pressures and some supply chain disruptions are expected to continue to be challenges for the next twelve to eighteen months. The Company has managed to deal effectively with these challenges during the previous several years and management continues to be vigilant and proactive in responding to these factors. Of particular concern are delays expected with contract award, engineering submittal review and field construction schedules.

Risks and Uncertainties

Liquidity risk

At December 31, 2025 the Company had working capital of \$14,053,000 and an unused operating line of credit of \$3,000,000. Management believes the Company has sufficient working capital to meet all of its operational needs under any normal circumstances.

Interest rate risk

At December 31, 2025 the Company had no outstanding loans or debts that were subject to a floating interest rate.

Sales Cycle

The Company's long sales cycle may cause revenue fluctuations period over period – since operating expenses are largely based on anticipated revenue trends and a significant portion of expenses are, and will continue to be, fixed, any delay in generating or recognizing revenues could negatively impact our business, operating results, financial condition or prospects.

Order Backlog

As of December 31, 2025 the Company's Order Backlog was \$65 million. However, the expected future revenue from the Company's Order Backlog may not be realized or, if realized, may not result in net earnings. Projects could remain in Order Backlog for an extended period of time. In addition, project cancellations or scope adjustments may occur from time to time with respect to contracts reflected in the Company's Order Backlog. Cancellation or delay of contracts may have a material adverse effect on our financial status.

Delays or Defaults in customer payments affecting liquidity

Due to the nature of our contracts, at times we commit resources to projects prior to receiving payments from our customers in amounts sufficient to cover expenditures as they are incurred. Delays in customer payments may require us to make a working capital investment. If a customer defaults in making payments on a project to which we have devoted significant resources, it could have a material negative effect on our liquidity as well as the results from operations.

Reputation

The Company's reputation for technical expertise, high level of service and the lower life cycle cost of products compared to our competitors products is one of our most valuable business development assets. The loss of this reputation due to client dissatisfaction represents a risk to our ability to win additional business both from existing clients and from future clients.

Patents and Proprietary Right

The Company relies on a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secrets and knowledge to protect its proprietary technology and rights. There can be no assurance that the Company's patents will not be infringed upon, that the Company would have adequate remedies for any such infringement, or that its trade secrets will not otherwise become known or independently developed by its competitors. There can also be no assurance that any patents now or hereafter issued to, licensed by or applied for by the Company will be upheld, if challenged, or that the protections afforded thereby will not be circumvented by others.

Dependence on Subcontractors

The Company does not directly engage in field construction but relies on field construction subcontractors operating under the supervision of the Company's employees. The unavailability of field construction subcontractors, or a substantial increase in pricing by a significant number of these subcontractors could adversely affect the Company. In addition, failure of subcontractors to properly perform work that has been subcontracted to them could adversely affect the Company by increasing the costs to the Company of completing a project and by damaging the Company's reputation.

Product Liability

If there are defects in our systems or if significant reliability, quality or performance problems develop with respect to our systems, there may be a number of negative effects on our business. Our products are often installed in corrosive or flammable environments. The Company carries product liability insurance, which includes coverage for sudden or accidental pollution impact. It is possible that a customers' inability to comply with applicable pollution control laws or regulations stemming from failure or non-performance of the Company's products or systems may subject the Company to liability for any fines imposed upon such customer by regulatory authority or for damages asserted to have been incurred by any third party adversely affected.

Competition

Virtually all contracts for the Company's products are obtained through competitive bidding. Although the Company competes on technical expertise, reputation for service and lower life cycle cost, there can be no assurance that the Company will maintain its competitive position in its principal markets.

Fixed Price Contracts may result in losses

The Company's receipt of a fixed price contract as a consequence of being the successful bidder carries the inherent risk that the Company's actual performance cost may exceed the estimates upon which its bid was based. To the extent that contract performance costs exceed projected costs, the Company's profitability could be materially affected.

Foreign Exchange

The Company is subject to risk of exchange rate fluctuations related to anticipated revenues, Order Backlog and existing assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars. At December 31, 2025, the Company had US dollar denominated net monetary assets of \$9,950,000.

Stock Trading Volume is low

The monthly average trading volume of the BIOREM common shares on the Toronto Venture Exchange during 2025 was 1,178,000 shares. Due to the low trading volume the price of the common shares could be subject to wide price fluctuations in response to business development announcements, competitors, quarterly variations in operating results, and other events or factors.

Risk to Product Development

Corporate resources are currently being expended on the development of the new media technologies. These technologies are constantly in development and have not yet been fully commercialized. There can be no guarantee that the new media technology will achieve the performance criteria which the Company believes is necessary for it to be a successful product in the market. In addition, there are risks associated with commercializing any product including the risk that full scale production may not be achieved at an acceptable cost level. Failure to successfully commercialize the new media technologies may materially and adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Acceptance of new products by the Market

Market risk exists for new products such as the new media. There is no assurance that new products will be accepted by the market, that desired volumes will be realized over the product life or that the product life will not be shorter than expected due to product obsolescence. New products that are launched by the Company's competitors may also have price or other advantages over the Company's products. In addition, new product offerings may also require more significant marketing and sales efforts to gain market acceptance.

Dependency on key personnel

The success of the Company is dependent upon the attraction and retention of highly skilled personnel in a number of key areas including management positions. The unexpected loss or departure of any of the Company's key officers or employees could have a material adverse effect on the future operations of the Company. The success of the Company's business will depend, in part, upon the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel as they are needed. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to engage the services of such personnel or retain its current personnel.