



HPQ Silicon Inc.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the period ended June 30, 2026

INTRODUCTION

This management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”), prepared as of August 28, 2026, contains information as of June 30, 2026, and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements for the periods ended June 30, 2026, of HPQ Silicon Inc (“HPQ-Silicon”, the “Corporation” or “HPQ”). The information described in this report includes the activities of the parent company as well as its subsidiaries (see Note 3.2). The consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter were prepared by the management and have not been reviewed by the auditor. All amounts are in Canadian dollars.

The Notes referred to in this MD&A refer back to the Notes in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Consolidated Unaudited Financial Statements are presented in compliance with the IAS 34 standards “Quarterly Financial Information” which calls for critical accounting estimates. The information described in this report includes the activities of the parent company as well as its subsidiaries (see Note 3.2). They also demand of Management the exercise of its judgement in the application of the accounting methods used by HPQ Silicon. Note 4 of the Financial Statements outlines the particularly complex areas where such judgement is required as well as the hypotheses and estimates where such hypotheses and estimates have a major effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The consolidated Financial Statements were not adjusted in regard to the accounting value of Assets and Liabilities, Revenues and Expenses and to the classification used in the preparation of the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement under the hypothesis of the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be significant.

The Company was incorporated on December 20, 1996, under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company’s shares are part of the “emerging companies” category and are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol “HPQ”. It is a reporting issuer under the securities legislation of the provinces of Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia. On March 16, 2021, the Company’s shares began trading on the OTCQX Best Market under the symbol “HPQFF”, but since July 7, 2023, they have been trading on the OTCQB (The Venture Market), still under the symbol “HPQFF”. On July 4, 2022, the Company obtained the certificate of amendment of its corporate name to HPQ Silicon Inc. as well as the classification of its business activity for Industrial, Technology or Life Sciences Tier 1 on the TSX Venture Exchange on July 21, 2022, but since May 20, 2025, the classification of the Company on the TSX Venture Exchange changed from Tier 1 to Tier 2. The head office, which is also the principal place of business of the Company, is located at 3000 Omer-Lavallée Street, Suite 306, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 1R8, Canada.

The Company regularly provides additional information regarding its activities, which are filed on the System for Electronic Data Analysis and Retrieval SEDAR+ in Canada, at (www.sedarplus.ca).

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management Report contains forward-looking statements based on the expectations, estimates, and projections of the Company regarding its activities, including the development of technologies related to the transformation of quartz into silicon materials and their derivatives. These statements are reasonable, but involve a number of risks and uncertainties, which are identified in the regular filings made by the Company with Canadian regulatory authorities and there can be no assurance that they will

prove accurate and that final results as well as future results and events could vary significantly and contradict the expected results under these statements.

The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are influenced by a variety of risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could significantly alter actual results and events. When used in this document, words such as “could”, “plan”, “estimate”, “intent”, “potential”, “should” and similar expressions are forward-looking statements.

Even though the Company believes that the expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, these statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and there is no assurance given by the Company that expected results will correspond to the forward-looking statements.

Many risks exist that could render these forward-looking statements inaccurate such as the inability to obtain patents or any other risk related to development.

The Company’s ability to continue its operations is subject to obtaining additional financing required to continue the development of transformation technologies, commercial production implementation, and the continued support of its suppliers and creditors. Even though the Company has been able to obtain such financing in the past, there is no guarantee that it will be able to do so in the future.

The Company undertakes to update its forward-looking statements and inform shareholders if circumstances, estimates, or management opinions must be changed.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The Company is a technology company developing next-generation processes for the manufacturing of advanced materials. The Company focuses its activities on the development and commercialization of technologies targeting the fumed silica, advanced lithium-ion battery materials, and hydrogen-based energy solution markets.

Following a strategic review conducted in 2025, the Company refocused its activities on sectors offering the strongest short- and medium-term commercialization prospects. In this context, HPQ discontinued development activities related to the PUREVAP™ Quartz Reduction Reactor (QRR) program in order to concentrate its financial, technical, and operational resources on its most advanced technology platforms.

The Company’s activities are now structured around three main pillars.

1. Fumed Silica Produced Using the Fumed Silica Reactor (“FSR”)

The Company is developing a technology aimed at producing fumed silica from quartz using a plasma process. Fumed silica is a high value-added industrial material used in a wide variety of applications, notably in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, food products, paints, coatings, sealants, adhesives, and construction materials. Due to its thickening agent, anti-caking, rheological modifier, and reinforcing agent properties, it constitutes an essential component for improving performance and stability of formulations in many industrial sectors.

The Fumed Silica Reactor ("FSR") is being developed for the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, HPQ Silica Polvere Inc., by PyroGenesis Inc. The development of this technology benefits from financial support from government programs, notably the Sustainable Development Technology Canada Foundation (SDTC) program, which covers approximately 33% of project costs, as well as the Technoclimat program of the Government of Quebec, which covers approximately 30% of costs.

2. Silicon-Based Materials for Lithium-Ion Battery Anodes

Pursuant to its exclusive North American licensing agreement (Canada, United States, and Mexico) concluded with its French technology partner, Novacium SAS ("Novacium"), the Company participates in the development of advanced silicon-based materials intended for lithium-ion battery anodes.

The objective of the Company, in the medium and long term, is to establish a production capacity for silicon-based materials specifically designed for battery anodes. In this context, the Company has undertaken initial commercialization steps by collaborating with third parties responsible for manufacturing, according to its technical specifications and using GEN3 materials developed with Novacium, commercial lithium-ion battery cells in cylindrical 18650 and 21700 formats.

These activities remain at a preliminary stage and are part of the Company's ongoing efforts aimed at validating the technical and commercial parameters associated with potential larger-scale production.

3. Hydrogen Production Technologies

Pursuant to its exclusive North American licensing agreement (Canada, United States, and Mexico) concluded with its French technology partner, Novacium SAS ("Novacium"), the Company participates in the development and commercialization of innovative hydrogen production technologies.

a) METAGENE™ Technology:

This technology aims at autonomous and scalable production of green hydrogen by hydrolysis of aluminum-based materials with high recycled content.

b) The HyDRAS™ (Hydrogen from Dross and Red Mud for Aluminum Sustainability) process

Black dross and bauxite residue ("red mud") represent two significant waste-management challenges for the aluminum industry. The HyDRAS™ process combines these two waste streams by using bauxite residue to enhance hydrogen production from the residual aluminum in black dross.

These technologies are currently in the development phase and are part of the Company's efforts aimed at evaluating their technical feasibility and industrial-scale deployment potential.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2026

- On June 17, 2026, HPQ announced the signing of a non-binding LOI with Novacium SAS and LN Innov' to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a Canadian-based platform integrating advanced battery technologies and electric propulsion systems for drone, robotics and defense applications in North America.
- On June 4, 2026, HPQ announced that Novacium, LN Innov' and Groupe Zekat would showcase an Integrated Drone Propulsion System at Eurosatory 2026. The platform combines Novacium's advanced battery technologies with electric motors and electronic speed controllers as part of an integrated European drone powertrain solution.

- On May 21, 2026, HPQ announced that Novacium had signed a non-binding, non-exclusive LOI with GH Technologies Co., Ltd. establishing a 36-month framework to evaluate commercial opportunities and potential distribution of GEN4 lithium-ion cells and batteries in Asia-Pacific markets.
- On April 30, 2026, HPQ announced that a semi-solid 8S drone battery pack incorporating Novacium's GEN4 silicon-based anode material achieved a capacity of 15,900 mAh, 457 Wh of total energy and an energy density of 395 Wh/kg at the pack level. The Company also announced the engagement of Apaton Finance GmbH to provide European-focused investor awareness and digital outreach services.
- On April 22, 2026, HPQ announced that Novacium had received an initial battery pack order from a European drone manufacturer. The order, based on an 8S2P configuration using GEN4 21700 cells, represented a first step in the commercialization of high-capacity lithium-ion battery packs for drone applications.
- On April 15, 2026, HPQ announced that 21700 cylindrical cells manufactured using Novacium's GEN4 silicon-based anode material had achieved a discharge capacity of 7,030 mAh under extended deep-discharge test conditions, with less than 2% capacity degradation reported after 70 cycles.
- On April 7, 2026, HPQ announced that 21700 cylindrical cells manufactured using Novacium's GEN4 silicon-based anode material achieved an average discharge capacity exceeding 6,600 mAh, with a record cell reaching 6,696 mAh and energy densities of 319.9 Wh/kg and 906.2 Wh/L under standard test conditions.

HIGHLIGHTS PRIOR TO THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2026

- On March 30, 2026, the Company entered into an agreement amending the non-repayable contribution agreement entered into with the National Research Council of Canada ("NRC") under the Energy Innovation Program.
- On March 24, 2026, as part of the project funded by Natural Resources Canada ("NRCan"), HPQ and Novacium entered into a research and development ("R&D") subcontracting agreement relating to the development of a semi-continuous process for the production of silicon-based composite materials intended for lithium-ion battery anodes.
- On February 19, 2026, the Company announced receipt of an initial 50 kg order of fumed silica intended for advanced testing by a potential client. According to the Company, this order represents an important step in the commercial validation process of the Fumed Silica Reactor ("FSR") technology.
- On February 12, 2026, HPQ, HSPI and PyroGenesis Canada Inc. ("PyroGenesis") announced the signing of a memorandum of understanding ("MOU") with a strategic partner to evaluate the construction of a commercial fumed silica plant with a projected capacity of 1,000 tonnes per year.
- On February 3, 2026, HPQ announced a transaction to increase its ownership interest in Novacium SAS ("Novacium") from 28.4% to 36.8%. The Company indicated that this increase strengthened its strategic exposure to technologies being developed by Novacium in the fields of silicon anode materials and hydrogen-related systems.
- On January 30, 2026, the Company and its subsidiary HPQ Silica Polvere Inc. ("HSPI") announced that the fumed silica produced using the pilot-scale Fumed Silica Reactor ("FSR") had been independently validated by a potential client as meeting commercial "150" grade specifications.
- On January 15, 2026, HPQ and Novacium announced that their lithium-ion cells had obtained IEC 62133 certification, an internationally recognized standard for portable rechargeable batteries. The

Company indicated that this certification completed the main set of international regulatory approvals required for the global commercialization of its high-performance lithium-ion cells.

- On January 8, 2026, HPQ and Novacium announced that their HPQ ENDURA+ lithium-ion cells in 18650 and 21700 formats had obtained UL 1642 certification. According to the Company, this certification represents an essential regulatory milestone enabling the commercialization of lithium-ion cells in the U.S. market.

FINANCING AND OTHER IMPORTANT ELEMENTS

- On March 2, 2026, the Company completed a private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$3,000,000. The Company issued 18,181,819 units, each comprised of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.25 per share for a period of 25 months following the closing date of the transaction.

In addition, as commission fees, the Company paid \$180,000 in cash and issued 1,090,909 warrants to an agent.

- On February 24, 2026, the Company issued 22,407,916 shares for a value of \$4,033,425 and exercised its option to acquire 84 shares of Novacium.
- As at June 30, 2026, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$946,281, financial assets at FVTPL of \$836,985, sales tax receivable of \$102,886, a grant receivable of \$335,407, and prepaid expenses and other assets of \$47,755.

HPQ TECHNOLOGIES

FUMED SILICA SEGMENT (SiO₂)

Fumed silica is a microscopic white powder, characterized by a high specific surface area and low apparent bulk density, and used in a variety of industrial applications. Due to its physicochemical properties, it is notably used in the sectors of personal hygiene, pharmaceuticals, agriculture (human and animal food), construction (sealants and adhesives), batteries, and automotive.

Conventional fumed silica production processes generally rely on the use of silicon metal (Si) as raw material, involving multiple transformation stages, high energy consumption, the use of potentially hazardous substances, and the generation of hydrogen chloride (HCl) as a by-product.

These processes present an estimated carbon intensity between approximately 8 tonnes (t) and 17 t of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) per tonne of fumed silica produced, a significant portion of these emissions being associated with the production of silicon used upstream.

FUMED SILICA REACTOR

The Fumed Silica Reactor ("FSR") developed by HPQ Silica Polvere Inc. ("HSPI"), aims to simplify the fumed silica production process compared to conventional approaches.

HSPI is a subsidiary 100% owned by the Company as at December 31, 2025. The technology supplier, PyroGenesis Inc., plans to finalize in 2026 the exercise of its option aimed at acquiring a 50% interest in HSPI, in accordance with the terms initially announced in May 2024.

The process is based on exposing quartz to a very high-temperature electric arc, causing its vaporization into gaseous phase, followed by controlled condensation in the form of fine fumed silica particles, adapted to various industrial applications.

The FSR allows direct transformation of quartz into fumed silica, thereby eliminating the need to use the intermediate carbothermic reduction stage aimed at producing silicon metal. This approach also allows reducing the number of transformation stages, avoiding the use of certain chemicals, and eliminating hydrogen chloride (HCl) emissions generally associated with conventional processes.

According to the parameters currently being evaluated, the process could require, at commercial scale, between approximately 8,000 kWh and 12,000 kWh to produce one tonne of fumed silica, compared to approximately 100,000 kWh to 120,000 kWh for traditional processes, representing a significant reduction in energy intensity.

Furthermore, this approach could allow a significant reduction in direct CO₂e emissions associated with fumed silica production, subject to industrial-scale validation.

Finally, the direct use of quartz as raw material could contribute to reducing capital requirements needed for the construction of production facilities, compared to conventional processes.

MILESTONES OF PROGRESS OF THE FUMED SILICA REACTOR PROJECT

The development of the Fumed Silica Reactor (“FSR”) technology, carried out by HPQ Silica Polvere Inc. (“HSPI”) in collaboration with PyroGenesis Inc. (“PyroGenesis”), continued to progress from laboratory and pilot-scale development toward commercial validation and potential industrial deployment.

The FSR technology is designed to produce fumed silica directly from quartz using a single-step plasma process, without the hazardous chemical intermediates associated with certain conventional production methods. Following laboratory-scale development, HSPI and PyroGenesis designed, constructed and commissioned a pilot facility to demonstrate the process at a larger scale.

During 2025, successive pilot-scale testing campaigns resulted in improvements in operating parameters and material performance. Test No. 7 produced material with a specific surface area of approximately 191 m²/g. Subsequent independent evaluation by a potential customer confirmed that the material met or exceeded the commercial performance benchmarks associated with “150” grade fumed silica, including the required viscosity, or rheological performance, for that commercial grade. The results also confirmed that the pilot-scale process had replicated the principal performance characteristics previously demonstrated at laboratory scale.

During the first quarter of 2026, the FSR program progressed beyond technical validation toward customer qualification and commercial-scale planning.

On February 12, 2026, HSPI entered into a non-binding memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) with a strategic industrial partner regarding the potential construction and operation of a commercial fumed silica production facility with a projected capacity of approximately 1,000 metric tonnes per year. Under the contemplated structure, the strategic partner would fund construction of the facility, estimated at approximately US\$20.0 million, while PyroGenesis would design and build the plant using HSPI’s FSR technology. The contemplated structure also provides for an offtake arrangement and recurring royalties to HSPI based on fumed silica sold, with the terms remaining subject to negotiation and definitive agreements.

On February 19, 2026, HSPI announced receipt of a first purchase order from the same strategic industrial partner for 50 kilograms of fumed silica produced using the FSR pilot plant. The material was intended for advanced customer qualification testing. To produce the required material, the FSR was operated in

extended semi-continuous mode, generating additional process and engineering data to support scale-up modelling and the development of commercial design parameters for the proposed 1,000-tonne-per-year facility.

Independent testing by a specialty laboratory in the United States also confirmed that material produced by the FSR met fundamental chemical and compositional specifications required to advance the targeted commercial applications.

Following the end of the quarter, the Company reported that the pilot program had achieved its principal objectives of demonstrating the ability of the FSR to produce commercial-grade fumed silica directly from quartz and generating the engineering and operating data required to support the design, costing and economic evaluation of potential commercial production facilities. PyroGenesis also completed a detailed engineering review of the operating data generated during pilot production, which strengthened the engineering basis for evaluating potential commercial-scale deployment.

Accordingly, the FSR program has progressed from laboratory development and pilot-scale validation toward the evaluation of potential commercial deployment strategies, supported by independently validated product performance and commercial-scale engineering data.

FUTURE MILESTONES OF PROGRESS OF THE FUMED SILICA REACTOR PROJECT

Following the successful completion of the pilot program and subsequent engineering review, the next phase of the FSR program is focused principally on evaluating and advancing potential commercial deployment opportunities.

The pilot program generated the engineering and operating data required to support the design, costing and economic evaluation of potential commercial production facilities. PyroGenesis subsequently completed a detailed engineering review of this data, providing an enhanced technical basis for evaluating future industrial deployments and project-specific opportunities.

The non-binding MOU announced on February 12, 2026, contemplated the negotiation of definitive agreements relating to a proposed 1,000-tonne-per-year commercial fumed silica facility by the end of the second quarter of 2026. Since the MOU was announced, however, the successful completion of the pilot program and the resulting engineering review have contributed to an expansion of the market opportunities and potential strategic partnerships being evaluated by HSPI.

As a result, commercial discussions have expanded beyond the framework originally contemplated under the MOU. The proposed joint venture remains one of several strategic initiatives being evaluated, and additional time is required to complete the commercial, legal and technical work associated with these opportunities.

HSPI's commercial deployment strategy is currently focused on evaluating multiple potential business models, including joint ventures, licensing opportunities, royalty-based production partnerships and, where appropriate, company-owned production facilities. The modular nature of the FSR technology provides flexibility to evaluate different deployment structures depending on customer requirements, regional economics and potential strategic partnerships.

The next milestones are therefore expected to include the continuation of strategic discussions with industrial participants, completion of project-specific engineering work and evaluation of the commercial structures considered most appropriate for potential industrial deployment.

All proposed commercial initiatives remain subject to ongoing negotiations, execution of definitive agreements, regulatory approvals where applicable and customary commercial conditions. There can be no assurance that definitive agreements will be executed or that any proposed commercial project will ultimately proceed.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION OF THE FUMED SILICA REACTOR TECHNOLOGY

For the period ending December 31, 2025, the Company's intellectual property portfolio relating to the Fumed Silica Reactor ("FSR") technology is notably based on a key patent acquired in 2021 by HPQ Silica Polvere Inc. ("HSPI") from PyroGenesis Inc.

This portfolio also includes the associated know-how as well as technological improvements that may be the subject of new patent applications.

This patent relates to a plasma arc process and apparatus for the production of fumed silica.

In accordance with the terms of this acquisition, HSPI holds ownership rights to the patent, as well as the exclusive know-how resulting from development of the technology, including any improvement and any subsequent patent application resulting from this work.

HSPI also benefits from exclusive worldwide usage rights for this technology, as well as for any improvement likely to give rise to the filing of new patents in fields related to the production of fumed silica directly from quartz.

Furthermore, HSPI granted PyroGenesis Inc. an exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free worldwide license allowing it to use the process for purposes other than the production of fumed silica directly from quartz. In the event that PyroGenesis is approached by a third party in connection with research and development projects or commercial applications located outside the field of activity reserved for HSPI, the latter benefits from a right of first refusal, subject to the exercise of this right within a period of thirty (30) days following receipt of a valid offer made in good faith.

ADVANCED SILICON-BASED ANODE MATERIALS SEGMENT

Over the last few years, the Company entered into several confidentiality agreements as well as a memorandum of understanding with participants in the battery industry, including manufacturers and end users, in connection with the development of silicon-based anode materials.

Market and technology analysis work carried out indicates that, despite silicon's high potential to improve anode performance, its industrial integration remains limited. High-purity silicon powders require significant adaptations to be used in batteries, while currently deployed approaches generally rely on the incorporation of low proportions of silicon oxide (SiO_x) into graphite-based composite electrodes.

Although these solutions allow certain improvements, they present limitations in terms of performance and cost, notably due to the challenges associated with silicon volumetric expansion and the complexity of the required processes.

In this context, the development of advanced silicon-based anode materials aims at improving battery capacity while limiting degradation of their lifespan. The Company considers that demand for this type of material is growing, while supply remains concentrated mainly in Asia and relies on solutions that are often complex or costly.

Consequently, the Company is focusing its efforts on the development of advanced silicon-based anode materials for lithium-ion batteries, under its exclusive North American licensing agreement (Canada, United States, and Mexico) concluded with Novacium SAS, a technology partner with recognized expertise in the field of silicon and its integration into energy applications.

MILESTONES OF PROGRESS - ADVANCED SILICON-BASED ANODE MATERIALS SEGMENT

Since 2022, the Company, in collaboration with Novacium SAS (“Novacium”), has undertaken development work relating to advanced silicon-based anode materials for lithium-ion batteries, including material formulation, cell-level validation and the identification of processes and equipment suitable for industrial-scale production.

Development work has resulted in successive generations of silicon-based anode materials, with testing demonstrating progressive improvements in capacity, energy performance and cycling characteristics. Earlier work with third-generation (“GEN3”) materials demonstrated capacities exceeding 4,000 mAh in cylindrical 18650 cells while maintaining performance over extended cycling, supporting the continued development of higher-performance formulations.

During 2025, development activities progressed toward industrial implementation and commercialization, including the production and testing of cells incorporating GEN3 materials and the advancement of industrial-scale production processes. These activities are supported in part by government funding of up to \$3 million under Natural Resources Canada’s Energy Innovation Program.

During the first quarter of 2026, HPQ ENDURA+ lithium-ion cells in 18650 and 21700 formats obtained UL 1642 and IEC 62133 certifications, complementing the previously obtained UN 38.3 transport certification. These certifications established the principal safety and transportation certifications required to support customer qualification and commercialization activities in international markets.

During the second quarter of 2026, development activities progressed to fourth-generation (“GEN4”) silicon-based anode materials. Testing of industrial-format 21700 cylindrical cells incorporating GEN4 material demonstrated a record capacity of 6,696 mAh under standard test conditions. Under extended deep-discharge testing conditions, capacities exceeding 7,000 mAh were subsequently achieved. Testing under the extended protocol also demonstrated less than 2% capacity degradation after 70 cycles, providing additional information regarding the performance and cycling characteristics of the GEN4 material under extended operating conditions.

The GEN4 material was also evaluated beyond individual cylindrical cells through integration into battery-pack configurations intended for drone applications. On April 22, 2026, Novacium announced receipt of an initial order from a European drone manufacturer for an 8S2P battery-pack configuration incorporating GEN4 21700 cells. The order represented a first step in the commercialization of cylindrical battery-pack formats incorporating GEN4 technology. The customer also requested pricing for an 8S3P configuration.

On April 30, 2026, the Company further announced results from a semi-solid electrolyte 8S drone battery pack incorporating GEN4 silicon-based anode material. The pack achieved a capacity of 15,900 mAh, total energy of 457 Wh and an energy density of approximately 395 Wh/kg at the pack level. These results demonstrated the use of GEN4 material across multiple battery architectures, including cylindrical cells, conventional battery-pack configurations and semi-solid electrolyte systems.

During the period, the Company also continued to strengthen its strategic relationship with Novacium. Following TSX Venture Exchange acceptance, HPQ completed the increase of its ownership interest in Novacium from 28.4% to 36.8%. HPQ also maintains exclusive North American commercialization rights to Novacium's GEN3 and GEN4 silicon-based battery materials under the HPQ ENDURA+ brand.

At the end of the first quarter of 2026, the Company entered into an agreement amending the non-repayable contribution agreement concluded under the Energy Innovation Program. Under the amended agreement, the eligibility period for expenditures incurred under the approved project relating to the maximum financial contribution of \$3,000,000 was extended from March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2030. Amounts receivable by the Company remain subject to compliance with the technical, operational and administrative requirements of the agreement.

Collectively, these developments reflect the progression of the advanced silicon-based anode materials program from material-level development and cell validation toward industrial-format cells, battery-pack integration, customer evaluation and initial commercial applications.

FUTURE MILESTONES OF PROGRESS - ADVANCED SILICON-BASED ANODE MATERIALS SEGMENT

The next phase of the Company's advanced silicon-based anode materials program is focused on advancing the technology from technical and product validation toward industrial scale-up, customer qualification and potential commercial deployment.

Development activities are expected to include continued optimization of GEN3 and GEN4 silicon-based anode materials, further evaluation of capacity, energy density, cycling performance and operating parameters, and validation of the materials across cell formats and battery architectures relevant to targeted commercial applications.

Following the performance demonstrated by GEN4 in industrial-format 21700 cells and battery packs during the second quarter of 2026, HPQ and Novacium intend to continue evaluating battery solutions incorporating these materials for applications where increased energy density and capacity may provide commercial advantages. These activities include further customer qualification and battery-pack integration work, including applications in drones and other high-performance or autonomous systems.

The initial battery-pack order received from a European drone manufacturer provides an opportunity to evaluate GEN4 technology in a commercial application and to further assess standardized battery-pack configurations. Potential additional configurations, including 8S2P and 8S3P formats, are being evaluated for applications in European and North American markets. HPQ holds exclusive North American commercialization rights for Novacium's GEN3 and GEN4 silicon-based anode materials under the HPQ ENDURA+ brand.

The Company and Novacium also intend to continue evaluating GEN4 across different battery architectures. Results obtained from a semi-solid electrolyte battery pack during the second quarter demonstrated the applicability of GEN4 material beyond conventional cylindrical-cell configurations, supporting further assessment of the technology across multiple cell and battery-pack designs.

In parallel, as part of the project funded under the Energy Innovation Program, Novacium is expected to undertake subcontracted research and development activities relating to the development of a semi-continuous process for the production of silicon-based composite materials intended for lithium-ion battery anodes. This work is intended to support the evaluation of processes, equipment and operating

parameters required for larger-scale production and the potential establishment of future North American production capacity.

Following the achievement of UN 38.3, UL 1642 and IEC 62133 certifications, commercialization activities are expected to increasingly focus on customer qualification, product integration, supply arrangements and potential industrial partnerships rather than principally on regulatory certification.

Under its exclusive North American licensing arrangements with Novacium, the Company continues to evaluate commercialization and industrial deployment strategies for silicon-based anode materials, lithium-ion cells and battery solutions incorporating these materials. These activities may include partnerships with cell manufacturers, battery-pack integrators, industrial users and other participants in targeted markets.

The Company also intends to continue evaluating subsequent generations of silicon-based anode materials and related processes where such development could provide additional improvements in energy density, cycling performance, manufacturability or suitability for specific commercial applications.

Although the results achieved to date support continued development and commercial evaluation, no assurance can be provided regarding successful industrial scale-up, replication of test results under commercial operating conditions, customer adoption, availability of financing, execution of commercial agreements or the eventual commercialization of the technologies developed by the Company and its partners.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION - BATTERY MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

As at March 31, 2025, the Company filed two patent applications as part of its initiative relating to silicon-based anode materials for batteries. In addition, a separate patent application was filed relating to materials intended for lithium-ion battery cathodes.

In September 2023, HPQ Silicon Inc. filed in France a provisional patent application entitled “Production apparatus of a silicon-based material under vacuum”. In accordance with applicable legislation, this application is subject to a compensation obligation toward the inventors. The Company and the inventors agreed on a lump-sum payment of €60,000, paid in November 2023 (equivalent to \$86,450), in full settlement of this obligation.

In October 2024, the Company filed a provisional patent application in France aimed at extending the scope of its continuous SiOx manufacturing process. This application notably covers apparatus and processes related to continuous or semi-continuous production of high-performance silicon-based materials.

In February 2025, the Company also filed a provisional patent application relating to a one-step manufacturing process for fumed alumina (Al₂O₃) and fumed titania (TiO₂), two materials used in certain applications related to lithium-ion battery cathodes.

Furthermore, under its exclusive North American licensing agreement (Canada, United States, and Mexico) concluded with Novacium SAS, the Company benefits from access to technologies and intellectual property assets developed by Novacium, including patent families related to surface treatment of carbon-based materials, currently being registered in the name of Novacium.

These patents notably cover processes for chemical modification and functionalization of carbon and fluorinated materials, likely to be used in the development of advanced battery materials.

Details relating to patent families are available upon request or in the Company's technical documents.

HYDROGEN SEGMENT

Under its exclusive North American licensing agreement covering Canada, the United States and Mexico with Novacium SAS ("Novacium"), the Company participates in the development and potential commercialization of technologies relating to autonomous hydrogen production and the valorization of industrial waste streams.

Novacium is developing autonomous, non-electrolyser-based hydrogen-generation systems using proprietary silicon-aluminum alloy-based materials. The technology is intended to produce hydrogen on demand for decentralized and off-grid applications where access to conventional hydrogen production, transportation or distribution infrastructure may be constrained.

The hydrolysis-based system under development is designed to produce and deliver pressurized hydrogen directly on site, reducing the need for hydrogen transportation and storage infrastructure and potentially reducing or eliminating additional downstream compression requirements, depending on the intended application. The system is also designed to generate recoverable thermal energy during hydrogen production, providing potential opportunities for applications where both hydrogen and thermal energy may have operational value.

Compared with certain conventional hydrogen production and supply approaches, including electrolysis coupled with storage and transportation infrastructure, the technology is being developed as an autonomous and decentralized system intended to reduce reliance on external power and centralized hydrogen supply infrastructure.

In parallel, Novacium is developing circular-economy processes relating to aluminum-industry waste streams, including black aluminum dross. These processes are intended to recover residual value from such materials while generating hydrogen and potentially other recoverable value-added products.

These activities form part of the Company's strategy of evaluating hydrogen technologies that may provide practical alternatives for decentralized, autonomous and industrial applications.

MILESTONES OF PROGRESS - HYDROGEN SEGMENT

Under its exclusive North American licensing agreement with Novacium, the Company continued to support the development of technologies relating to autonomous hydrogen generation and the valorization of industrial waste streams.

Research and development activities have focused on hydrolysis-based processes using silicon-aluminum alloy materials to generate hydrogen without reliance on conventional electrolyser infrastructure. Development work has included laboratory-scale testing and refinement of process parameters, system configurations and technical specifications intended to support subsequent prototype development and potential industrial applications.

During the first half of 2026, the Company continued to define the potential applications and commercial positioning of the technology as an autonomous, off-grid hydrogen-generation platform intended for decentralized and industrial applications where grid access or conventional hydrogen supply may be limited. The system under development is designed to produce and deliver pressurized hydrogen directly at the point of use while also generating recoverable thermal energy. This approach is intended to reduce

dependence on hydrogen transportation and storage infrastructure and, depending on the intended application, may reduce or eliminate certain additional compression requirements.

The development program is also evaluating system configurations suitable for applications where autonomous access to hydrogen may provide operational advantages, including remote, off-grid and other applications where conventional hydrogen supply infrastructure may be impractical or unavailable. Novacium's hydrogen platform is being developed for both civilian and military applications.

In parallel, Novacium continued development of circular-economy technologies focused on the valorization of industrial waste, including black aluminum dross. These processes are intended to convert residual aluminum-containing waste streams into hydrogen and other potentially recoverable value-added outputs, addressing both waste-management and resource-recovery considerations.

These activities support the continued evaluation of the technical, operational and economic parameters required for the development of autonomous systems capable of producing and delivering pressurized hydrogen on site and for related waste-to-energy applications.

FUTURE MILESTONES OF PROGRESS - HYDROGEN SEGMENT

The next stages of the hydrogen program are expected to focus on advancing the technology from laboratory and engineering development toward the design, integration and validation of functional autonomous hydrogen-generation systems and the evaluation of potential commercial applications.

Planned development activities include continued optimization of the hydrolysis process and associated silicon-aluminum alloy feedstocks, further definition of operating parameters and system configurations, and the development and testing of autonomous systems capable of producing and delivering pressurized hydrogen directly on site.

Further development activities are expected to include the evaluation of hydrogen production and delivery at targeted pressure levels, system operating performance, feedstock consumption, thermal-energy recovery and application-specific requirements. The objective is to establish the technical parameters required for autonomous operation and to assess the extent to which on-site pressurized hydrogen production may reduce requirements for conventional hydrogen transportation, storage and additional compression infrastructure.

The Company and Novacium also intend to continue evaluating applications where autonomous, on-demand and pressurized hydrogen generation may provide operational advantages, particularly in decentralized, remote, off-grid and other environments where access to conventional hydrogen supply infrastructure may be constrained.

In parallel, the Company and Novacium intend to continue evaluating potential industrial partners and financing opportunities to support prototype development, system validation and subsequent scale-up. Under its exclusive North American licensing arrangements with Novacium, HPQ will continue to evaluate potential development, partnership and commercialization structures for deployment of the technology in Canada, the United States and Mexico.

With respect to waste-to-energy technologies, development activities are expected to continue evaluating processes for the valorization of black aluminum dross and other aluminum-industry residues, including the generation of hydrogen and recovery of potentially value-added outputs. Further work will

be required to establish process parameters, potential industrial configurations, feedstock requirements and economic conditions applicable to larger-scale deployment.

Although the results obtained to date support continued development, the hydrogen and waste-to-energy technologies remain subject to further research, engineering, prototype validation and scale-up. There can be no assurance that functional systems will achieve targeted performance, pressure or production levels, that industrial-scale applications will prove technically or economically viable, that financing or strategic partnerships will be obtained, or that the technologies will ultimately be commercialized.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES - HYDROGEN SEGMENT

Under its exclusive North American licensing agreement (Canada, United States, and Mexico) concluded with Novacium SAS (“Novacium”), the Company benefits from access to intellectual property assets related to hydrogen production technologies developed by Novacium.

In September 2023, Novacium filed a patent application relating to a high-pressure hydrogen production system based on hydrolysis, designed for on-demand production and aimed at reducing the carbon footprint associated with certain conventional approaches. The process is based on the hydrolysis of specific alloys to release hydrogen, with the objective of achieving pressure levels compatible with certain industrial applications.

The work carried out since the filing contributed to documenting the technical characteristics of the process and supporting the progression of the application in the relevant jurisdictions. The application is currently under examination and remains subject to the evaluation processes of the competent authorities.

Furthermore, during the first half of 2025, Novacium filed a provisional patent application relating to a process aimed at valorizing black aluminum dross into valorized materials.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The second quarter of 2026

The increase in Net Loss of \$22,158 (\$1,164,349 vs \$1,142,191) compared to the 2025 period corresponds to the increase in operating expenses of \$155,138 (\$1,145,288 vs \$990,510) and the increase the other income and expenses of \$132,620 (-\$19,061 vs -\$151,681). During the last seven quarters, their respective averages were \$1,282,089 and gain of \$3,793,867.

The following table presents the selected financial information for the last eight quarters.

	Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025				Fiscal 2024	
Quarter finishing on:	06/30	03/31	12/31	09/30	06/30	03/31	12/31	09/30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating	1,145,288	832,876	895,797	817,614	990,510	1,459,303	3,027,342	1,235,640
Net Loss (income)	1,164,349	1,449,906	(38,700,517)	579,981	1,142,191	1,435,185	3,350,522	155,396
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.085	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Current Assets	2,269,314	3,579,874	1,282,006	1,812,826	1,652,441	1,755,705	1,877,633	3,763,731
Total Assets	47,434,166	48,572,242	43,974,296	4,749,748	4,493,437	4,637,654	4,808,003	7,940,770
Current Liabilities	2,072,200	2,101,130	2,155,000	2,519,256	2,338,970	2,130,194	6,716,545	6,261,286
Non-Current Liabilities	1,236,425	1,181,222	1,185,946	2,165,354	2,087,373	1,985,893	1,941,449	2,034,635
Shareholders' Equity	44,125,541	45,289,890	39,916,350	65,138	67,094	521,567	(3,849,991)	(355,151)

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

Financial period of 2026

During the period of 2026, the Company saw an increase in its Net Loss of \$35,979 \$ (\$2,613,355 vs \$2,577,376) compared to the 2025 period, while operating costs a decreased of \$471,649 (\$1,978,164 vs \$2,449,813) and the decrease in other income and expenses of \$507,628 (-\$635,191 vs -\$127,563), during the last three previous periods these costs averaged respectively at \$3,860,630 and \$3,237,160.

The following table presents financial information for the periods 2023 at 2026.

	FISCAL 2026	FISCAL 2025	FISCAL 2024	FISCAL 2023
	30/06	30/06	30/06	30/06
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating expenses	1 978 164	2,449,813	2,843,277	4,418,390
Net loss	2 613 355	2,577,376	4,479,919	4,524,594
Results per share (basic and diluted)	(0,00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Current Assets	2 269 314	1,652,441	1,768,125	3,560,226
Total Assets	47 434 166	4,493,437	7,496,982	18,612,872
Current Liabilities	2 072 200	2,338,970	5,981,832	4,403,695
Non-current Liabilities	1 236 425	2,087,373	1,986,329	2,821,545
Shareholders' Equity	44 125 541	67,094	(471,179)	11,387,632

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE SECOND QUARTER AND PERIOD OF 2026

Analysis of comprehensive income

Compared to the corresponding quarter and period of 2026, the Company saw an increase the Net loss of \$22,158 \$ (\$1,145,288 vs \$1,142,191) compared to the 2025 period, while operating costs a increased of \$155,138 (\$1,145,288 vs \$990,510) and the increase in other income and expenses of \$132,620 (-\$19,061 vs -\$151,681).

While for the period ending June 30, 2026, compared to the corresponding period of 2025, the Company saw an increase in its overall losses of \$35,979 \$ (\$2,613,355 vs \$2,577,376). This is due to the decrease in operating costs of \$471,649 (\$1,978,164 vs \$2,449,813) and the decrease in other income and expenses of \$507,628 (-\$635,191 vs -\$127,563).

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE SECOND QUARTER AND PERIOD OF 2026
(continued)

Analysis of the operating costs

The following table presents the major changes in certain components of comprehensive income compared to the 2025 period for the operating costs of the second quarter and the period of 2026.

	QUARTER		Increase /(Decrease)
	2026	2025	
Other operating expenses			
Office expenses	18,085	47,459	(29,374)
Travelling expenses	4,500	39,018	(34,518)
Information to shareholders and registration	37,461	32,781	4,680
License fees and consultation	437,434	-	437,434
Research and development costs	-	245,469	(245,469)

	PERIOD		Increase /(Decrease)
	2026	2025	
Other operating expenses			
Professional Fee and Consultant	540,222	578,794	(38,572)
Office expenses	38,010	82,786	(44,776)
Travelling expenses	9,026	87,526	(78,500)
Information to shareholders and registration	58,557	48,748	9,809
License fees and consultation	889,528	-	889,528
Research and development costs	-	1,146,801	(1,146,801)

Research and development costs/license

During the 2025 fiscal year, the Company entered into an agreement with Novacium relating to North American patent licenses and consulting services, and also lost control of this entity. The variation observed for the quarter and the period reflects this change in presentation in the financial statements. Research expenses recognized for the 2025 period relate to research and development activities carried out by Novacium on products associated with the licenses held by the Company.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE SECOND QUARTER AND PERIOD OF 2026
(continued)

Other operating expenses

Professional fees

The decrease for the 2026 period is mainly attributable to the reduction in business development activities in Europe.

Travel expenses

The decrease in expenses recorded for the period results from the absence of business development activities in Europe.

Office expenses

The decrease observed in 2026 is mainly attributable to the activities previously carried out by Novacium's office in Europe.

Analysis of Other Income (Expenses)

The following tables represent the major changes in certain components of other income/(expenses) compared to 2025 for the second quarter and period of 2026.

	QUARTER		Increase /(Decrease)
	2026	2025	
Financial income	(44,462)	(80,762)	(36,300)
Change in financial assets at FVTPL	(21,637)	-	21,637

	PERIOD		Increase /(Decrease)
	2026	2025	
Financial income	13,228	17,574	(4,346)
Change in financial assets at FVTPL	(652,464)	-	652,464

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE SECOND QUARTER AND PERIOD OF 2026

(continued)

Finance income

During the period of 2026, the Company disposed of 28,000 shares of Québec Innovative Materials Corp. (QIMC) for total proceeds of \$15,530, realizing a gain of \$11,330.

Financial income varies mainly through the adjustment of the fair market value of our marketable securities.

Change in financial assets at FVTPL

For the 2026 period, the amount of \$652,464 represents the decrease in the value of the option held by the Company.

FINANCIAL POSITION INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

Financial Position

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had positive working capital positive of \$197,114 (negative \$871,994 as of December 31, 2025). Total Current assets are \$2,269,314 (\$1,283,006 as of December 31, 2025) and current liabilities are \$2,072,200 (\$2,155,000 as of December 31, 2025).

Current assets

Current assets consist of the following:

- Cash and cash equivalents of \$946,281 (\$555,740 as at December 31, 2025).
- Financial assets at FVTPL of \$836,985 (\$621,253 as at December 31, 2025) represent the fair market value of the shares of Québec Innovative Materials Corp., combined with the short-term value of the acquisition option in Novacium.
- Goods and services taxes receivable of \$102,886 (\$60,023 as of December 31, 2025). This amount represents the last quarter.
- A grant receivable of \$335,407 under the Energy Innovation Program.
- Prepaid expenses and other of \$47,755 (\$45,990 as of December 31, 2025). This amount represents directors' and officers' insurance and equipment, annual fees for OTC Markets and the TSX Venture Exchange and miscellaneous amounts.

Non-current assets

- Investment accounted for using the equity method of \$18,231,148 mainly represents the investment in Novacium amounting to \$18,017,644. During the 2026 period, the Company increased its ownership interest by 8.4% for a value of \$4,203,992.
- Financial asset at FVTPL of \$24,280,347 represents the fair value of the acquisition option in Novacium.

FINANCIAL POSITION INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 (continued)

Current liabilities

Consist of the following:

- Trade and other payable of \$1,711,188 (\$1,794,048 as at December 31, 2025) which includes an amount of \$248,302 (\$431,860 as at December 31, 2025) to a subcontractor.
- Due to Directors of \$100,000 (\$100,000 as at December 31, 2025).
- Royalties payable of \$250,000 (\$250,000 as at December 31, 2025).

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities totalling \$1,236,425 (\$1,185,946 as of December 31, 2025) representing due to directors, officers and a corporation owned by a director for \$1,222,506 (\$1,166,006 as at December 31, 2025).

Equity

During the period ended June 30, 2026, the Company completed issuances of securities as part of its financing activities and strategic investments. In total, the Company issued 18,181,819 units for gross proceeds of \$3,000,000. The Company also issued 22,407,916 shares valued at \$4,033,425 in order to increase its ownership interest in Novacium.

Working capital

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents of \$946,281 (\$1,278,084 for 2025).

Operating activities

The use of the Cash flow for operating activities of \$1,959,021 consists of a Net Loss of \$2 613 355 and non-cash items that have no cash flow impact of the cash flow of \$794,322. The use of cash flows related to working capital amounted to \$139,988 and is comprised as follows: increase in HST receivable of \$42,863, an increase in prepaid expenses and others of \$1,765 as well as an increase in trade and other payables of \$95,360.

Investment activity

The use of cash flows from investing activities, amounting to \$434,098, consists of proceeds from the disposal of investments of \$15,530, grant receipts to be received of \$414,593 and additions to property, plant and equipment of \$864,221.

Financing activity

The provide of the Cash flow for financing activity in the amount of \$2,783,660 includes a private placement unit issuance of \$3,000,000, the repayment of lease liabilities of \$5,461 and issuance cost of \$210,879. The Company increased its cash flow by \$390,541 during the period.

The Company's average cash requirements for future quarter are expected to be between \$525,000 and \$575,000 including research and development expenses and additions for property, plant and equipment and excluding the intangible assets.

FINANCIAL POSITION INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 (continued)

As the Company is still in its development phase and focused on innovating silicon solutions and related technology, the Company will likely continue to operate at a loss until the technology can be commercialized, and the Company will require additional funding to fund future operations and expansion plans. The Company does not expect to generate revenue from product sales until it successfully completes the development of its silicon solutions, which may take a number of years and is subject to significant uncertainty. Until it can generate significant revenues from product sales, if ever, the Company expects to finance its operations through a combination of public or private capital or debt or other sources.

The Company currently has no committed sources of financing available. While the Company has been successful in securing financing in the past, raising additional funds is dependent on a number of factors outside the Company's control, and as such there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. The ability of the Company to meet its commitments and discharge its liabilities as they become due and become profitable is dependent on the successful completion of the development of its technology and its commercial production, its ability to raise additional funding to finance these activities and the continued financial support of shareholders and lenders.

The conditions mentioned above indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses presented in the consolidated financial statements and the classification used in the statement of financial position have not been adjusted as would be required if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. Those adjustments could be material.

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On June 30, 2021, the Company acquired intellectual property for the production of fumed silica materials. Pursuant to the purchase agreement, the Company is committed to pay to the seller the greater of an annual royalty equal to 10% of net revenues, excluding the samples and testing products (as defined in the agreement) generated from the exploitation of the acquired technology or the minimum amounts per the agreement does not exceed the total of sales. Also, the seller is being granted the right to convert, at any time and at its sole discretion, its royalties into a 50% equity stake of HPQ remaining equity in HPQ Polvere. On May 29, 2024, PyroGenesis notified the company of its intention to convert its royalties into a number equal to the number of shares held by HPQ in the HPQ Polvere subsidiary.

- 2026 and after, 10% of Fumed Silica materials sales or \$200,000.

On December 11, 2025, the Company entered into a 4-year agreement, retroactive to July 1, 2025, with Novacium regarding patent licenses for North America and consulting services with Novacium. In the event of late payment by the end of the month, all licenses in Mexico will be suspended; by the end of the second month, licenses in the United States will be suspended; and by the end of the third month, licenses in Canada will be suspended. Upon expiry of this agreement on June 30, 2029, the license agreements will become permanent and royalty-free.

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

Under this agreement, the monthly contractual commitments are as follows:

	€
2026	90,000
2027	100,000
2028	110,000
Until June 30, 2029	120,000

On July 18, 2025, the Company received a claim a German group for payment of €29,000 payable in cash as well as an additional claim of €180,000 to be paid in Company shares. HPQ believes it has strong grounds to dispute the claims. and arguments to contest this claim, which is unfounded.

On July 21, 2026, the Company settled a trade account payable of \$70,625 by the issuance of 353,125 units. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.25 per share for 48 months following the closing date of the transaction.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of annual financial statements under IFRS requires that management use its judgment makes assumptions and estimates and use hypotheses that influence the application of accounting methods, as well as having an effect on the book value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The final results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and hypotheses are regularly reviewed. Any revision of accounting estimates is indicated during the period when the estimates are revised as well as any future periods affected by said revisions.

Information on the hypotheses and estimation uncertainties that present an important risk of creating a significant adjustment during the course of the next financial period are as follows:

- Internally generated intangible assets;
- Evaluation of Income Tax Credits receivable;
- Present value of royalties payable.
- Value of the option

Management believes that the majority of the changes will be adopted in the Company accounting methods during the first period starting after the effective date of each new change. The information on the new standards and interpretations as well as the new amendments, which are susceptible to be pertinent to the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, are supplied below.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's consolidated financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation in the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Entities are also required to classify all income and expenses into five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations.

It also introduces new requirements for management-defined performance measures in a single note, subtotals of income and expenses, and new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the "roles" of the primary financial statements and notes.

In addition, limited amendments were made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, including changing the starting point for determining cash flows under the indirect method from "profit or loss" to "operating profit," and removing the option for classification of interest and dividend cash flows.

IFRS 18 and related amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The standard will be applied retrospectively with specific transition provisions.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 was issued in May 2024. It allows certain subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosure requirements. These entities apply IFRS recognition, measurement, and presentation requirements, except for disclosure requirements, which are replaced by those in IFRS 19.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Amendments to classification and measurement of financial instruments (IFRS 9 / IFRS 7)

Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments were issued in May 2024 in response to feedback received as part of the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The amendments clarify:

- when a financial liability settled through an electronic payment system may be considered discharged before the settlement date;
- how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with contingent features when the nature of the contingent event is not directly related to changes in the basic lending risks and costs; and
- new or amended disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features that are not directly related to the basic lending risks and costs.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure – Gain or Loss on Derecognition

The amendment addresses potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an outdated reference to a paragraph that was removed upon the issuance of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. It relates to the application guidance of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—specifically the introduction, disclosures on the deferred difference between fair value and transaction price, and disclosures on credit risk.

The amendment also corrects an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its application guidance, resulting from a consequential amendment made to paragraph 28 when IFRS 13 was issued, which was not reflected in the corresponding paragraph of the application guidance. In addition, the amendment clarifies in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements of the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 and simplifies certain explanations to reduce the risk of confusion.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a “de facto agent”

The amendment addresses potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10 regarding the determination by an investor of whether another party is acting on its behalf. The amendment aligns the wording of the two paragraphs to ensure a consistent interpretation.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As the Corporation is an emerging issuer, management does not need to attest to the establishment and maintenance of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and internal controls relating to financial information as defined under Regulation 52-109.

The Signing Officers of the Issuer are responsible for ensuring that there are processes in place allowing them to gather sufficient information for the statements made in the Certificates.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's current financial assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and certain other receivables. These instruments are classified at amortized cost.

The Company holds financial assets at FVTPL, both short-term and long-term, whose fair value is determined using observable market data when available, or through recognized valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow methods and the use of market comparable for unquoted instruments.

The Company also holds a significant investment accounted for using the equity method, representing a strategic investment whose carrying value is influenced by the Company's share of earnings and other changes in equity of the investee.

The Company's financial liabilities consist primarily of trade payables and accrued liabilities (excluding wages and employee-related liabilities), which are classified at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates their fair value due to their short-term maturity.

The fair value of marketable securities was estimated based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. Marketable securities of a publicly traded company are measured at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of financial position.

INFORMATION ON SHARE CAPITAL

Information on financings

On June 30, 2026, the Corporation had 471,422,025 shares issued and outstanding (430,832,290 as at December 31, 2025), 66,631,473 warrants (48,449,654 as at December 31, 2025), 1,518,612 brokers' warrants (427,703 as at December 31, 2025) and 9,875,000 options (10,875,000 as at December 31, 2025). The number of shares on a diluted basis is 549,447,110.

Information on outstanding shares

As at August 28, 2026, the Corporation had 471,775,150 shares issued and outstanding, 66,984,598 warrants, 1,518,612 brokers' warrants and 9,875,000 options. The number of fully diluted shares is 550,153,360. The Corporation's share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares with No Par Value.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the period ending on June 30, 2026, the sum of \$187,500 (\$375,000 on December 31, 2025) was accounted for as management fees under a contract between the Corporation and a corporation controlled by the Chairman of the Board as part of a consulting agreement with the Corporation.

HPQ Silicon ("the Company") has carried out various transactions with Novacium and Novacium's shareholders.

During the period ended June 30, 2026, the Company paid Novacium €540,000 (Cdn\$452,000) for license maintenance fees. These transactions are part of licensing arrangements that include the development of battery material technologies, as well as other related fields directly aligned with the Company's growth strategy. All transactions were entered into under comparable market conditions.

On December 11, 2025, the Company entered into an agreement for exclusive North American licenses of Novacium technologies, retroactive to July 1, 2025. For the period ended of 2026, this amount was €90,000 per month.

As at June 30, 2026, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included an amount of \$1,008,400 due to a company controlled by a director (\$1,043,006 in 2025). The total amounts due to directors, officers, and a company controlled by a director amounted to \$1,322,506 (\$1,266,506 in 2025).

These activities are part of the normal course of business for the Corporation and are established based on their exchange value as agreed to by the parties.

RISK FACTORS

Uncertainties about process technology on a commercial basis

The fumed silica manufacturing process, the silicon-based battery anode materials manufacturing process, the Novacium hydrogen process, as well as the Company's fumed silica manufacturing process have not been used for commercial purposes by the Company and there is no certainty that the results obtained during small-scale testing can be reproduced in commercial quantities, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's projects.

RISK FACTORS (continued)

Uncertainties Regarding Process Technology on a Commercial Basis (continued)

The Company's development of the fumed silica manufacturing process may be complicated by intellectual property rights held by third parties (also known as freedom to operate issues), due to the nature of patents authorized by national patent offices. The Company may be forced to adapt its technology in order to ensure that it does not conflict with intellectual property rights held by third parties. Furthermore, the Company's ability to successfully challenge third-party patent rights depends on national laws and courts, and there is no assurance that the Company would be able to successfully challenge third-party patent rights. In addition, the Company could face increasing competition from technology similar to its own in the future. Such similar technology may constitute a threat to the Company and could prevent it from carrying out commercial operations on an economically viable basis.

Increase in Production Costs

Variations in the Company's production costs could have a major impact on its financial condition and operating results. Changes in the costs of the Company's manufacturing operations could occur following unforeseen events, including international and local economic and political events, a change in commodity prices, an increase in costs and a labor shortage which could result in changes in profitability. Many of these factors may be beyond the control of the Company. The Company prepares estimates of future cash costs and capital costs for its activities and projects. There is no assurance that actual costs will not exceed such estimates. Exceeding cost estimates could adversely affect the Company's operating results or future financial condition.

Dependence on Technology

HPQ will rely on the continuous improvement of technology to meet customer demands in terms of performance and cost and to explore other business opportunities. There is no assurance that the Company will succeed in its efforts in this regard or that it will have the necessary resources to meet this demand. Although management anticipates that research and development will allow the Company to explore other business opportunities, there is no assurance that such business opportunities will exist or be realized. The Company's commercial advantage will depend to a large extent on HPQ's intellectual property and proprietary technology and on the Company's ability to prevent others from copying such proprietary technologies.

HPQ currently relies on intellectual property rights and other contractual or proprietary rights, including (without limitation) copyright, trade secrets, confidential procedures, contractual provisions, licenses, and patents, to protect its proprietary technology. HPQ may have to engage in litigation in order to protect its patents or other intellectual property rights, or to determine the validity or scope of the proprietary rights of others. Such litigation may be costly and time-consuming, whether or not the Company is successful. HPQ may seek patents or other similar protection with respect to a particular technology. However, there is no assurance that any future patent application will actually result in the issuance of patents, or that, even if patents are issued, they will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or commercial advantage to the Company.

RISK FACTORS (continued)

Dependence on Technology (continued)

Furthermore, the process of seeking patent protection may itself be lengthy and costly. In the meantime, competitors may develop technologies similar or superior to HPQ's technology or design from patents held by the Company, thereby negatively affecting the Company's competitive advantage in one or more of its business areas. Despite the Company's efforts, its intellectual property rights may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged, infringed, or required to be licensed to third parties. There is no assurance that the measures the Company may take to protect its intellectual property rights and other rights to such proprietary technologies that are central to the Company's operations will prevent misappropriation or infringement of its technology.

Infrastructure, Supply, and Inflation

As the Company must procure the raw materials required for the proper operation of fumed silica manufacturing operations, silicon-based battery anode materials manufacturing, and hydrogen manufacturing using the Novacium hydrogen process, their prices and the price of goods and services will fluctuate according to the level of investment in the sector. Consequently, it is reasonable to expect that an increase in demand may influence the Company's economic projections and future competitiveness, which may result in a considerable increase in the cost of various products and services. The recovery of economic conditions throughout the technology sector will typically increase the costs of both planned exploration and development activities, which must also be integrated into the economic models used for projections relating to future development and potential activities. Increased demand for goods or services and the costs of such goods or services could result in delays if they cannot be obtained in a timely manner due to insufficient supply and could cause scheduling and timing difficulties attributable to the need to coordinate their availability, which could have significant repercussions on costs related to research and development and/or construction of production plants. These factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability and activities.

Risks Related to Future Product Sales

The Company is dependent on its future product sales. Even though the Company has thus far sought to conclude sales agreements, notably distribution agreements (offtake agreements) with respect to future sales and will continue to do so, there is no assurance that it will be able to sell products under terms and conditions sufficiently favorable or necessary to enable it to ensure continuity of its operations.

No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to conclude sales agreements, notably distribution agreements (offtake agreements) with respect to future sales, and, if applicable, no assurance can be given regarding the amounts of purchase orders or commitments, the quantity of silicon represented by such purchase orders and commitments, or the timing of their receipt. Factors that may affect orders and commitments include the Company's ability to reliably and consistently produce silicon-based products in accordance with customer requirements and customer confidence in such capability, market conditions, demand for products requiring silicon, and the strength of the economy.

If, for any reason whatsoever, the Company were unable to produce products in accordance with the terms and specifications set forth in any sales agreement, such non-compliance or breach of agreements, resulting in their termination or the payment of damages, could adversely affect the Company's operating activities and financial condition. Even if the Company were able to comply with the requirements set forth in each sales agreement, there is no assurance that the third parties to the agreements would accept or be able to purchase production at the prices and quantities provided for in the relevant distribution agreement (offtake agreement) concluded with the Company.

RISK FACTORS (continued)

Uncertainty Regarding Future Production Estimates

The Company prepares internal estimates and projections relating to future production of materials produced using the fumed silica process, the silicon-based battery anode materials manufacturing process, and the Novacium hydrogen process. This information is forward-looking and no assurance can be given that such estimates will be realized. These estimates are based on existing plans and other assumptions that change from time to time, such as estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources, availability, accessibility, sufficiency, and quality of ore, the Company's production costs, the Company's ability to maintain and increase production levels, the sufficiency of the Company's infrastructure, the performance of the Company's labor force and equipment, the Company's ability to maintain and obtain mining interests and permits, and the Company's compliance with existing and future laws and regulations. The Company's actual production may differ from estimates for various reasons, notably raw material purchase prices, natural phenomena, such as adverse weather conditions, water availability, flooding and seismic activity, and unforeseen labor shortages, strikes, opposition or blockades by local communities where manufacturing units could be installed. Failure to meet estimated forecasts could adversely affect the Company's cash flows, revenues, operating results, and future financial condition.

Absence of Revenue and History of Losses

Since the Company does not generate revenues, it is dependent on future financing to continue its activities and even remain in business. The Company has generated no revenue since its incorporation. Development of the fumed silica manufacturing process, the silicon-based battery anode materials manufacturing process, and the Novacium hydrogen process are notably among the Company's business objectives. There is no assurance that these projects are commercially viable.

Furthermore, the Company has no history of profitable operations and there is no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable. Exceeding cost estimates could adversely affect the Company's operating results or future financial condition.

The Company had a non-cash gain as at December 31, 2025 and incurred a net loss during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. Management of the Company does not anticipate any revenue for the upcoming fiscal years and estimates that it may incur continuing losses in the near future. There is no assurance that it will achieve profitability in the short term or at all.

The future success of the Company will depend largely on its ability to ensure compliance with its contractual commitments which are important from an operational and financial standpoint. In general, the Company's revenues will also be influenced by economic conditions and by its ability to begin production and manage its growth.

RISK FACTORS (continued)

Negative Operating Cash Flow

The Company has no history of revenues from its operating activities. The Company's cash and cash equivalents represented approximately \$946,281 and \$555,740 respectively as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. During the period ending June 30, 2026 and the fiscal years ending December 31, 2025, the Company recorded negative cash flow from operating activities of \$1,959,021 and \$3,108,470 respectively. For the period ending June 30, 2026 and the fiscal years ending December 31, 2025, the Company had current liabilities of \$2,072,200 and \$2,155,000. For the period ending June 30, 2026 and fiscal years ending December 31, 2025, the Company had an average monthly cash expenditure rate of approximately \$335,000 and \$290,000 per month, including additions made to property, plant, installations and equipment, intangible assets, as well as any operating expense and any capitalized development cost not covered by grants. The Company expects to maintain negative cash flow from operating activities during future periods, at least until commercial production begins and profitability is achieved through production of materials produced using the fumed silica manufacturing process. To the extent that the Company has negative cash flows during future periods, the Company may have to allocate a portion of its existing working capital to finance such negative cash flows.

Capital Requirements

Development of the fumed silica manufacturing process, the modified silicon-based battery anode materials manufacturing process, and the Novacium hydrogen process will require considerable additional financing. The only sources of funds available to the Company are the issuance of additional share capital and borrowing. There is no assurance that such financing will be available, nor available on favorable terms or sufficient to meet the Company's needs, which could have a negative impact on its business and financial condition. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in a delay or even indefinite postponement of technology development work and may even result in the loss of its interest in the new technologies.

Probable Eventual Dilution for the Company's Shareholders

As at December 31, 2025, the Company held 28.4% of the issued and outstanding shares of Novacium SAS. In February 2026, the Company completed discussions with the other shareholders of Novacium and increased its interest to 36.8% of the issued and outstanding shares of Novacium SAS through the issuance of units of the Company's capital. In a context where the Company could potentially become, over time, the acquirer of other shares from the co-shareholders and where it would be contemplated that the acquisition price of such shares be, in part, paid by the Company through the issuance of common shares from its share capital. In such eventuality, the Company's shareholders could experience dilution of their shareholding relative to the total number of shares that could then be issued by the Company. Such dilution will be of greater or lesser significance depending on the greater or lesser proportion of acquisition of shares whose price would be paid through the issuance of shares from the Company's share capital.

RISK FACTORS (continued)

Regulation and Environmental Requirements

The Company's activities require obtaining permits from various governmental authorities and are governed by laws and regulations regarding production, exports, taxes, labor standards and occupational health and safety, as well as environmental and other matters.

Additional costs and delays may be caused by the necessity of complying with laws and regulations. If the Company were unable to obtain or renew permits or approvals, it could be forced to reduce or cease its operating or development activities.

Uninsured Risks

The Company's activities are subject to certain risks and hazards, including difficult environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labor disputes, unexpected events, landslides, cave-ins and natural phenomena such as adverse weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such events could cause injury or death, environmental or other damage to the Company's properties or production facilities or to the properties of other companies, delays in mining operations, monetary losses and possible legal liabilities.

Continuity of the Enterprise

The future of the Company depends on its ability to finance its activities and develop the assets it holds. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the Company not being able to continue its operations, realize its assets, and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business in the foreseeable future.

Loss of Control

The Company is subject to the loss of control of its subsidiaries which entered into agreements with PyroGenesis Canada Inc. in which they committed to paying royalties to the latter and granted it options to convert said royalties into shares of their share capital for a number of shares equivalent to the number of shares then held by HPQ.

Dependence on Key Personnel and a Technology Supplier

The success and viability of the Company depend to certain degrees on its ability to attract and retain key management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense and may impact the ability to attract and retain this type of personnel. The loss of any key personnel may have a material negative effect on the Company, its activities, and its financial condition. Also, the success and viability of the Company depend in certain respects on its ability to maintain good relations with its priority technology partner, PyroGenesis Canada Inc. and Novacium.

Global Financial Conditions

The Company's financial results are linked to Canadian and global economic conditions. Increased uncertainty regarding regional and global financial stability could result in a decrease in the Company's revenues and a reduction in credit availability and the Company's ability to raise capital. Global financial conditions continue to be characterized as volatile. Numerous industries, including the technology industry, have been affected by these market conditions. Global financial conditions remain subject to sudden and rapid destabilization in response to future events, as governmental authorities may face limited resources to respond to future crises. A continued or worsening slowdown in financial markets or other economic conditions, including, but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the condition of financial markets, interest rates and tax rates, may negatively affect the growth and profitability of the Company. Future crises may be precipitated by a number of causes, including natural disasters, geopolitical instability, wars, changes in energy prices, or sovereign defaults. If increased levels of volatility continue or in the event of rapid destabilization of global economic conditions, this could have a material adverse effect on commodity prices, demand for metals, credit availability, investor confidence, and general liquidity of financial markets, which could negatively affect the Company's activities and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Public Health Crisis

Global financial conditions and the global economy in general have, at various times in the past and possibly in the future, experienced extreme volatility in response to economic shocks or other events, such as the recent respiratory disease pandemic caused by COVID-19. Numerous industries are affected by market volatility in response to the widespread occurrence of epidemics, pandemics, or other public health crises. Among the principal impacts of these conditions are devaluations and strong volatility in global financial, commodity, and currency markets, as well as a lack of confidence and liquidity in markets. Financial institutions and major companies may be forced into bankruptcy or rescued by governmental authorities. Access to financing may also be negatively affected by future liquidity crises worldwide. These factors may affect the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing and, where applicable, to obtain such financing on favorable terms for the Company. Increased levels of volatility and turbulence in markets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's activities and anticipated growth and the trading price of its securities could be adversely affected.

Forward-Looking Statements

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove significantly inaccurate.

Shareholder Activism

In recent years, publicly traded companies have been subject to increasing demands from activist shareholders advocating changes in corporate governance practices, such as executive compensation practices, social issues, or certain corporate actions or reorganizations. There is no assurance that activist shareholders will not publicly request that the Company undertake certain governance changes or engage in certain other actions.

Responding to challenges from activist shareholders, such as proxy contests, media campaigns, or other activities, could be costly, time-consuming, and have a negative effect on the reputation of the Company and divert the attention and resources of management and the Board of Directors, which could have a negative effect on the Company's activities and operating results. Even if the Company undertakes such corporate governance changes or corporate actions, activist shareholders may continue to promote or attempt to implement other changes and may attempt to acquire control of the Company in order to implement such changes. If activist shareholders seeking to increase short-term shareholder value are elected to the Company's Board of Directors, this could have a negative effect on the Company's future activities and operations. Furthermore, shareholder activism could create uncertainty regarding the future strategic direction of the Company, resulting in the loss of future business opportunities, which could have a negative effect on the Company's business, future activities, profitability, and ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Disclosure and Internal Control

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial information and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information the Company is required to disclose in reports filed with securities regulatory authorities is recorded, processed, summarized, and disclosed on a timely basis, and that it is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions to be made as required. The Company has invested resources to document and analyze its disclosure controls system and its internal control over financial reporting. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, and not absolute assurance, regarding the reliability of financial information and the preparation of financial statements. Failure by the Company to continuously and timely satisfy the requirements of applicable Canadian securities laws could result in a loss of investor confidence regarding the reliability of the Company's financial statements, which could harm its business and negatively affect the price of its common shares. Furthermore, any failure to implement required new or improved controls or difficulties encountered in implementing them could harm the Company's operating results or prevent it from meeting its reporting obligations.

(s) Bernard Tourillon, President and Chief Executive Officer

(s) François Rivard, Chief Financial Officer

Montreal, August 28, 2026