



PYROGENESIS CANADA INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is intended to assist readers in understanding the business environment, strategies, performance and risk factors of PyroGenesis Canada Inc. ("PyroGenesis", or the "Company"). The MD&A provides the reader with a view and analysis, from the perspective of management, of the Company's financial results for the fourth quarter and the Fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. The MD&A has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-102, Continuous Disclosure Requirements, and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes thereto of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The financial statements and MD&A have been reviewed by PyroGenesis' Audit Committee and were approved by its Board of Directors on April 30, 2019. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the Company fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the MD&A. The Board of Directors carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors and is comprised of independent directors. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration when it approves the MD&A and financial statements for issuance to shareholders.

The following information takes into account all material events that took place up until April 30, 2019, the date on which the Company's Board of Directors approved this MD&A. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are presented in Canadian dollars. The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

Additional information regarding PyroGenesis is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com), OTC Markets (www.otcmarkets.com) and on the Company's website at www.pyrogenesis.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this MD&A are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, the Company's statements regarding its products and services; relations with suppliers and clients; future financial position; business strategies; potential acquisitions; potential business partnering; litigation; and plans and objectives. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" and similar words or the negative thereof. Although management of the Company believes that the expectations represented in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct.



In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements that relate, but are not limited, to:

- the Company's business strategies, strategic objectives and growth strategy;
- the Company's current and future capital resources and the need for additional financing;
- the Company's ability to increase sales, including the results of the successful completion of the Company's current projects;
- management's expectation that the Company will achieve sustained annual growth and profitability, and that gross margins will increase resulting in a decrease in cost of sales as a percentage of revenue; and
- the Company's overall financial performance.

By their nature, forward-looking statements require assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties including those discussed herein. In particular, forward-looking statements relating to future sales, growth and profitability are based on the assumption that current projects will be completed, and the Company will be awarded certain anticipated contracts pursuant to recent negotiations with, and statements made by, third parties. There is significant risk that predictions and other forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned to not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements made herein because a number of factors could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from the targets, expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements.

The future outcomes that relate to forward-looking statements may be influenced by many factors, including, but not limited to, the strength of the Canadian, US and Asian economies; operational, funding, and liquidity risks; unforeseen engineering and environmental problems; delays or inability to obtain required financing and/or anticipated contracts; risks associated with licenses, permits and regulatory approvals; supply interruptions or labour disputes; foreign exchange fluctuations and collection risk; competition from other suppliers, or alternative, less capital intensive, energy solutions; and risk factors described elsewhere in this document under the heading "Risk Factors". We caution that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive, and that, when relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to the Company, investors and others should carefully consider these factors, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements.

Although the Company has attempted to identify significant factors that could cause actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are provided as of the date of this MD&A, and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise such forward-looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances except as required under applicable securities laws.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking statements included in this MD&A are made as of the date of this MD&A or such other date specified herein.



OVERVIEW

PyroGenesis Canada Inc. is a world leader in the design, development, manufacturing and commercialization of advanced plasma processes. The Company provides engineering and manufacturing expertise, cutting-edge contract research, as well as turnkey process equipment packages to the defense, metallurgical, mining, advanced materials (including 3D printing), oil & gas, and environmental industries. With a team of experienced engineers, scientists and technicians working from its Montreal office and its 3,800m² production facility, PyroGenesis maintains its competitive advantage by remaining at the forefront of technology development and commercialization. PyroGenesis' core competencies allow the Company to be a leader in providing innovative plasma torches, plasma waste processes, plasma atomisation processes, high-temperature metallurgical processes, and engineering services to the global marketplace. PyroGenesis' operations are ISO 9001:2008 certified and have been ISO certified since 1997. PyroGenesis is a publicly-traded Canadian company on the TSX Venture Exchange (Ticker symbol: PYR.V) and on the OTCQB in the United States (Ticker symbol: PYRNF).

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Modified EBITDA (loss) is not a performance measure defined under IFRS and it is not considered an alternative to Income (Loss) from operations or Comprehensive Earnings (Loss) in the context of measuring a Company's performance. Management believes that providing certain non-GAAP performance measures, in addition to IFRS measures, provides users of the Company's financial statements with an enhanced understanding of their results and related trends, and as such increases transparency and clarity. Modified EBITDA (loss) is an important measure of operating performance because it allows management, investors and others to evaluate and compare the Company's core operating results, including our return on capital and operating efficiencies, from period to period, by removing the impact of its capital structure (interest expense to service outstanding debt), asset base (depreciation and amortization), tax consequences, and other non-operating items not requiring cash outlays including share-based compensation and change in fair value of investment. Securities regulations require that companies caution readers that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than IFRS do not have standardized meanings and are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Accordingly, they should not be considered in isolation.

	Three months ended Dec 31		% Change	Twelve months ended Dec 31		% Change
	2018	2017	2018vs2017	2018	2017	2018vs2017
Revenue	\$ 450,436	\$ 1,296,768	-65%	\$ 5,030,116	\$ 7,192,861	-30%
Cost of sales and services	795,594	1,244,983	-36%	3,920,819	4,065,894	-4%
Gross margin	(345,158)	51,785	-767%	1,109,297	3,126,967	-65%
Expenses						
Selling, general and administrative	1,806,773	1,710,728	6%	6,537,777	5,153,850	27%
Research and development	258,128	76,693	237%	892,045	289,851	208%
Settlement of a claim related to the long-term debt	-	3,215,643	-100%	-	3,215,643	-100%
Net finance costs	113,224	(44,250)	-356%	1,525,275	641,926	138%
	2,178,125	4,958,814	-56%	8,955,097	9,301,270	-4%
Comprehensive loss	\$ (2,523,283)	\$ (4,907,029)	-50%	\$ (7,845,800)	\$ (6,174,303)	27%
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)		\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.06)	
Modified EBITDA (loss)	\$ (2,308,906)	\$ (1,254,671)	84%	\$ (5,271,749)	\$ (1,445,785)	265%



Extract from Statement of Financial Position at:

	Dec 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017
Current assets	3,251,112	2,498,913
Non-current assets	5,508,363	3,270,037
Total assets	\$ 8,759,475	\$ 5,768,950
Current liabilities	6,969,708	11,902,283
Non-current liabilities	2,795,817	10,290
Total liabilities	\$ 9,765,525	\$ 11,912,573
Shareholders' deficiency	\$ (1,006,050)	\$ (6,143,623)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenue

PyroGenesis recorded revenue of \$5,030,116 for the year ended December 31, 2018, representing a decrease of 30% compared with \$7,192,861 recorded in 2017, this was primarily due to non recurring PACWADS revenues recorded in 2017.

In 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method – i.e. by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of deficit at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18 and IAS 11. See note 3 to the financial statements for a description of the impact of the new standard.

Revenues recorded in fiscal 2018 were generated primarily from:

- (i) PUREVAP™ related sales of \$1,781,009 (2017 - \$2,330,691)
- (ii) DROSRITE™ related sales of \$1,237,740 (2017 - \$98,391)
- (iii) support services related to PAWDS-Marine systems supplied to the US Navy \$1,451,998 (2017 - \$4,337,681)
- (iv) other sales and services \$559,369 (2017 - \$426,098)



Cost of Sales and Services and Gross Margin

	Three months ended Dec 31			Twelve months ended Dec 31		
	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017
Employee compensation	\$ 500,982	\$ 467,991	7%	\$ 1,819,980	\$ 1,923,895	-5%
Subcontracting	4,317	22,501	-81%	364,463	98,256	271%
Direct materials	(57,958)	670,570	-109%	1,125,645	1,631,275	-31%
Manufacturing overhead & other	197,631	154,541	28%	644,755	783,082	-18%
Foreign exchange loss	15,595	(60,854)	-126%	64,598	(3,272)	-2074%
Investment tax credits	74,701	(9,765)	-865%	(158,948)	(367,342)	-57%
Cost of Sales and Services before Amortization of Intangible Asset	\$ 735,268	\$ 1,244,983	-41%	\$ 3,860,493	4,065,894	-5%
Amortization of intangible assets	60,326	-	100%	60,326	-	100%
Total Cost of Sales and Services	\$ 795,594	\$ 1,244,983	-36%	\$ 3,920,819	4,065,894	-4%

Gross Margin

	Three months ended Dec 31		Twelve months ended Dec 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue	\$ 450,436	\$ 1,296,768	\$ 5,030,116	\$ 7,192,861
Cost of Sales and Services	795,594	1,244,983	3,920,819	4,065,894
Gross Margin	\$ (345,158)	51,785	\$ 1,109,297	3,126,967
Gross Margin %	-76.6%	4.0%	22.1%	43.5%

Cost of sales and services before amortization of intangible assets is not a performance measure defined under IFRS and it is not considered an alternative to gross margin in the context of measuring the Company's performance. Management believes that providing certain non-GAAP performance measures, in addition to IFRS measures, provides users of the Company's financial statements with an enhanced understanding of its results and related trends, and increases transparency and clarity. Gross margin before amortization of intangible assets is an important measure of operating performance because it allows management, investors and others to evaluate and compare the Company's core operating results, including its return on capital and operating efficiencies, from period to period, by removing the impact of non-operating items not requiring cash outlays. Securities regulations require that companies caution readers that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than IFRS do not have standardized meanings and are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Accordingly, they should not be considered in isolation or a substitute for financial measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Cost of sales and services before amortization of intangible assets was \$3,860,493 in 2018, representing a decrease of 5% compared with \$4,065,894 in 2017, primarily due to lower direct materials and manufacturing overhead as a result of lower revenues in 2018.

In 2018, employee compensation, direct materials and manufacturing overhead decreased to \$3,590,381 (2017 - \$4,338,252) while subcontracting increased to \$364,463 (2017- \$98,256). The gross margin for 2018 was \$1,109,297 or 22.1% of revenue compared to a gross margin of \$3,126,967 or 43.5% of revenue for 2017. As a result of the type of contracts being executed, the nature of the project activity had a significant impact on the gross margin and the overall level of cost of sales and services reported in a period, as well as the composition of the cost of sales and services, as the mix between labour, materials and subcontracts may be significantly different. The cost of sales and services for 2018 and 2017 are in line with management's expectations

Investment tax credits recorded against cost of sales are related to projects that qualify for tax credits from the provincial government of Quebec. Qualifying tax credits decreased to \$158,948 in 2018, compared with \$367,342 in 2017. This represents a decrease of 57% year-over-year. The decrease in 2018 is due to the Investment tax credits being recorded against the respective expenses in cost of goods sold, selling and general expenses and research and development expenses, versus all of the investment tax credits of 2017 being recorded against cost of goods



sold only, and the offset of a government grant related to our qualifying research and development costs. In total, the Company earned investment tax credits of \$274,921 in 2018.

The amortization of intangible assets of \$60,326 in 2018 and \$Nil for 2017 relates to patents and deferred development costs. Of note, these expenses are non-cash items and will be amortized over the duration of the patent lives.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

	Three months ended Dec 31			Twelve months ended Dec 31		
	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017
Employee compensation	\$ 957,705	\$ 690,375	39%	\$ 3,164,631	\$ 2,394,823	32%
Professional fees	380,907	266,246	43%	1,267,908	818,911	55%
Office and general	155,126	156,833	-1%	548,497	516,267	6%
Travel	84,795	103,079	-18%	319,911	263,577	21%
Depreciation on property and equipment	99,045	29,986	230%	212,622	111,937	90%
Investment tax credits	(6,352)	\$ (19,333)	-67%	\$ (45,910)	\$ (28,333)	62%
Government grants	(30,881)	-	100%	(30,881)	-	100%
Other expenses	122,067	149,831	-19%	427,750	317,655	35%
Sub-total before Share-based payments	1,762,412	1,377,018	28%	5,864,528	4,394,837	33%
Share-based payments	44,361	333,710	-87%	673,249	759,013	-11%
Total selling, general and administrative	\$ 1,806,773	\$ 1,710,728	6%	\$ 6,537,777	\$ 5,153,850	27%

Included within Selling, General and Administrative expenses (“SG&A”) are costs associated with corporate administration, business development, project proposals, operations administration, investor relations and employee training.

SG&A expenses for 2018 excluding the costs associated with share-based compensation (a non-cash item in which options vest principally over a four-year period), were \$5,864,528, representing an increase of 33% compared with \$4,394,837 reported for 2017.

The increase in SG&A expenses in 2018 over the same period in 2017 is mainly attributable to the net effect of:

- i) an increase of 32% in employee compensation due primarily to additional headcount,
- ii) an increase of 55% for professional fees, primarily due to an increase in consulting fees, legal fees and patent expenses,
- iii) an increase of 6% in office and general expenses, due to an increase in telephone & internet expenses and stationary & office expenses,
- iv) travel costs increased by 21%, due to an increase in travel abroad,
- v) depreciation on property and equipment increased by 90% due to higher amounts of property and equipment being depreciated. In 2018, depreciation was taken on the Plasma atomization system (previously asset under development). In 2017 there was no depreciation on asset under development,
- vi) government grants increased by 100% due to a government grant contribution for a maximum amount of \$350,000 for the period 2018-2020,
- vii) other expenses increased by 35%, primarily due to an increase in marketing expenses, and in sub contracting expenses.

Separately, share based payments decreased by 11% in 2018 over the same period in 2017 as a result of the vesting structure of the stock option plan including the stock options granted in 2018.



Research and Development (“R&D”) Costs

	Three months ended Dec 31			Twelve months ended Dec 31		
	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017
Employee compensation	\$ 242,177	\$ 71,355	239%	\$ 846,222	\$ 269,965	213%
Investment tax credits	\$ (79,529)	\$ -	100%	\$ (79,529)	\$ -	100%
Subcontracting	2,500	2,783	100%	10,420	6,616	100%
Materials and equipment	120,922	562	21408%	224,179	10,100	2120%
Other expenses	8,517	1,993	327%	36,223	3,170	1043%
Sub-total before government grants	294,587	76,693	284%	1,037,515	289,851	258%
Government grants	(36,459)	-	100%	(145,470)	-	100%
Total net R&D costs	\$ 258,128	\$ 76,693	237%	\$ 892,045	\$ 289,851	208%

The Company incurred \$892,045 of R&D costs, net of government grants, on internal projects in 2018, an increase of 208% as compared with \$289,851 in 2017. The increase in 2018 is related to torch development and plasma atomization related expenses.

In addition to internally funded R&D projects, the Company also incurred R&D expenditures during the execution of client funded projects. These expenses are eligible for Scientific Research and Experimental Development (“SR&ED”) tax credits. SR&ED tax credits on client funded projects are applied against cost of sales and services (see “Cost of Sales” above).

Settlement of a claim related to the long-term debt

	Three months ended December 31			Twelve months ended December		
	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017
Settlement of long-term debt	\$ -	\$ 3,215,643		\$ -	\$ 3,215,643	100%

In 2018, the Company and a company owned by Mr. Peter Photis Pascali, the father of the controlling shareholder and CEO, and under common control of the controlling shareholder and CEO, entered into a settlement agreement to resolve a claim in the amount of \$5,531,928 filed on or about April, 5, 2018, made by the company owned by Mr. Peter Photis Pascali, the father of the controlling shareholder and CEO, and under common control of the controlling shareholder, in connection with the share for debt conversion transaction between the parties that took place in 2014. Under the share for debt conversion, the Company issued 7,500,000 common shares in 2014 to settle \$6,000,000 of the carrying value of the Balance of sale payable. The current claim was settled for an amount of \$3,699,999.80. The settlement agreement also constitutes the final payment of the Balance of sale, and provides for the issuance of units by the Company having a fair value of \$3,327,571 to the company owned by Mr. Peter Photis Pascali, the father of the controlling shareholder and CEO, and under common control of the controlling shareholder and CEO as follows: (i) on February 9 and March 7, 2018, issuance of 1,899,999 units at a value of \$0.70 per unit with each unit consisting of 1 common share of the Company and 1 common share



purchase warrant which entitles the holder to purchase 1 common share at a price of \$1.25 until August 9th, 2019, and (ii) on April 30, 2018, 3,385,715 units at a value of \$0.59 per unit with each unit consisting of 1 common share of the Company and 1 common share purchase warrant which entitles the holder to purchase 1 common share at a price of \$0.85 until April 19, 2020. Units agreed on April 30, 2018 have been issued on October 25, 2018. As the claim related to a dispute that existed at year-end, a liability and related expense of \$3,215,643 was recorded as at December 31, 2017. The liability was initially measured based on the fair value of the units as at their expected issuance date, which is \$0.70 on February 9 and March 7, 2018 and \$0.59 on April 30, 2018. The difference between the fair value of the units as at April 30, 2018 and October 25, 2018 has been considered a transaction with shareholders and recorded in the shareholders' (Deficiency) Equity.

Net Finance Costs

	Twelve months ended Dec 31			Twelve months ended Dec 31		
	2018	2017		2018	2017	
Interest and fees on convertible debentures	70,316	\$ 75,015	-6%	\$ 291,140	\$ 300,060	-3%
Interest accretion of convertible debentures	142,616	81,056	76%	328,153	310,652	6%
Interest expense	(9,151)	6,062	-251%	64,918	40,764	59%
Interest on obligations under capital leases	1,534	-	100%	1,534	-	100%
Interest accretion on related party debts	775	41,250	-98%	22,646	41,250	-45%
Change in the fair value of investments	9,713	(58,634)	-117%	919,463	138,200	565%
Sub-total before Share-based payments	215,803	144,749	49%	1,627,854	830,926	96%
Dividend in kind	(102,579)			(102,579)		
Capitalized borrowing costs		(189,000)	-100%		(189,000)	-100%
Net finance costs	113,224	\$ (44,251)	-356%	\$ 1,525,275	\$ 641,926	138%

Finance costs for 2018 totaled \$1,525,275 as compared with \$641,926 for 2017, representing an increase of 138% year-over-year. The increase in finance costs in 2018, is primarily attributable to the adjustment in fair value of investments and a dividend in kind from HPQ Silicon Resources Inc. The adjustment to the fair market value of investments for 2018 resulted in a loss of \$919,463 compared to a loss in the amount of \$138,200 in 2017.

Depreciation on Property and Equipment

	Three months ended Dec 31			Twelve months ended Dec 31		
	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017
Depreciation on property and equipment	\$ 99,045	\$ 29,986	230%	\$ 212,622	\$ 111,937	90%

The depreciation on property and equipment increased to \$212,622 in 2018, compared with \$111,937 in 2017. The 90% increase is due to higher amounts of property and equipment being depreciated. In 2018, depreciation was taken on the Plasma atomization System (previously asset under development). In 2017 there was no depreciation on asset under development.



Net loss and comprehensive loss

	Three months ended Dec 31			Twelve months ended Dec 31		
	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017
Net comprehensive loss	\$ (2,523,283)	\$ (4,907,029)	-50%	\$ (7,845,800)	\$ (6,174,303)	27%

The net comprehensive loss for 2018 of \$7,845,800 compared to a loss of \$6,174,303, in 2017, represents an increase of 27% year-over-year. The increase of \$1,671,497 in the comprehensive loss in 2018 is primarily attributable to the factors described above, which have been summarized as follows:

- (i) a decrease in product and service-related revenue of \$2,162,745 arising in 2018,
- (ii) a decrease in cost of sales and services totaling \$145,075, primarily due to an increase in an increase in subcontracting, a decrease in investment tax credits, and an increase in amortization of intangible assets.
- (iii) an increase in SG&A expenses of \$1,383,927 arising in 2018 primarily due to an increase in employee compensation, professional fees, travel, depreciation on property & equipment, and other expenses,
- (iv) an increase in R&D expenses of \$602,194 primarily due to the increase in employee compensation, subcontracting, materials & equipment and other expenses,
- (v) a decrease due to the settlement of the claim related to the IP debt balance of \$3,215,643,
- (vi) an increase in net finance costs of \$883,349 in 2018.

Reconciliation of Non-IFRS measures (EBITDA, Adjusted and Modified)

	Three months ended Dec 31			Twelve months ended Dec 31		
	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017	2018	2017	% Change 2018vs2017
Comprehensive loss	\$ (2,523,283)	\$ (4,907,029)	-50%	\$ (7,845,800)	\$ (6,174,303)	27%
Depreciation on property and equipment	99,045	29,986	230%	212,622	111,937	90%
Amortization of intangible assets	60,326	-	100%	60,326	-	100%
Financing charges	206,090	\$ 14,385	1333%	708,391	\$ 503,726	41%
EBITDA (loss)	\$ (2,157,822)	\$ (4,862,658)	-56%	\$ (6,864,461)	\$ (5,558,640)	23%
Other non-cash items:						
Share-based payments	44,361	333,710	-87%	673,249	759,013	-11%
Settlement of a claim related to the long-term debt	-	3,215,643	-100%	-	3,215,643	-100%
Adjusted EBITDA (loss)	(2,113,461)	(1,313,305)	61%	(6,191,212)	(1,583,985)	291%
Change in fair value of investments	(195,445)	58,634	433%	919,463	138,200	565%
Modified EBITDA (loss)	\$ (2,308,906)	\$ (1,254,671)	84%	\$ (5,271,749)	\$ (1,445,785)	265%

EBITDA is defined as Earnings (from operations) before Net Financing Charges, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as Earnings (from operations) before Net Financing Charges, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and other non-cash items including share-based payment costs, and Modified EBITDA is defined as Earnings (from operations) before Net Financing Charges, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and other non-cash items including share-based payment costs and change in fair value of investments.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Modified EBITDA are not performance measures defined under IFRS and they are not considered an alternative to income or loss from operations, or to comprehensive earnings or loss, in the context of measuring a company's performance. Management believes that providing certain non-GAAP performance measures, in addition to IFRS measures, provides users of the Company's financial statements with an enhanced understanding of its results and related trends and increases transparency and clarity. Management believes that EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Modified EBITDA are important measures of operating performance because it allows management, investors and others to evaluate and compare the Company's operating results, including its return on capital and operating efficiencies, from period-to-period by removing the impact of the Company's capital structure (interest expense to service outstanding debt), asset base (depreciation and amortization), tax consequences, and other non-operating items not requiring cash outlays including the adjustment to the fair value of investments and share-based compensation. Securities regulations require that companies caution readers that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than IFRS do not have standardized meanings and are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Accordingly, they should not be considered in isolation.



The EBITDA loss in 2018 was \$6,864,461 compared with an EBITDA loss of \$5,558,640 for 2017, representing an increase of 23% year-over-year. The increase in the EBITDA loss in 2018 compared with 2017 is due to the increase in comprehensive loss of \$1,671,497, offset by an increase depreciation on property and equipment of \$100,685, an increase amortization of intangible assets of \$60,326 and an increase in finance charges of \$204,665.

Adjusted EBITDA loss in 2018 was \$6,191,212 compared with an Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$1,583,985 for 2017. The increase of \$4,607,227 in the Adjusted EBITDA loss in 2018 is attributable to an increase in EBITDA loss of \$1,305,821, offset by a decrease of \$85,764 in share-based payments and a decrease in the settlement of a claim related the long-term debt of \$3,215,643.

The Modified EBITDA loss in 2018 was \$5,271,749 compared with a Modified EBITDA loss of \$1,445,785 for 2017, representing an increase of 265%. The increase in the Modified EBITDA loss in 2018 is attributable to the increase as mentioned above in the Adjusted EBITDA of \$4,607,227 and a decrease in change of fair value of investments of \$781,263.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	2018				2017			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenues	\$ 450,436	\$1,097,726	\$1,421,352	\$ 2,060,602	\$ 1,296,768	\$ 2,026,557	\$ 2,173,397	\$ 1,696,138
Gross margin	(345,158)	252,152	496,398	705,906	51,786	1,156,205	1,043,102	875,874
Gross margin %	-76.6%	23.0%	34.9%	34.3%	4.0%	57.1%	48.0%	51.6%
Comprehensive loss	(2,523,283)	(2,758,831)	(1,534,890)	(1,028,796)	(4,907,028)	(360,083)	(608,584)	(298,610)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)

The majority of PyroGenesis' revenue is recognised from long-term contracts over time and is dependent on the timing of project initiation and execution, including project engineering, manufacturing, and testing. In 2018 the Company has adopted IFRS 15 dealing with revenue from contracts with customers.



LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2018.

	Total	6 months or less	6 to 12 months	1-3 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,419,462	3,419,462	-	-
Capital lease obligations	36,892	10,549	16,140	10,203
Term loans	247,200	247,200	-	-
Long-term debts	334,825	8,850	8,850	317,125
Convertible debentures ¹	3,641,250	142,500	142,500	3,356,250
	7,519,429	3,778,441	167,490	3,683,578

¹ Including interest to be paid

The Company has incurred, in the last several years, operating losses and negative cash flows from operations, resulting in an accumulated deficit of \$51,066,540 and a negative working capital of \$4,101,429 as at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$43,200,708 and \$9,527,105 respectively). Furthermore, as at December 31, 2018, the Company's current liabilities and expected level of expenses for the next twelve months exceed cash on hand of \$644,981 (December 31, 2017 - \$622,846). The Company has relied upon external financings to fund its operations in the past, primarily through the issuance of equity, debt, and convertible debentures, as well as from investment tax credits.

Revenue generated from active projects does not yet produce sufficient positive cash flow to fund operations. However, the Company has a strong backlog from signed contracts totaling \$7.7 million, and a pipeline of prospective new projects resulting in the Company's business plan becoming less dependent on raising additional funds to finance operations within and beyond the next 12 months. 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, should it need to, in the future. If the Company is unable to obtain sufficient additional financing when needed, it may have to curtail operations and development activities, any of which could harm the business, financial condition and results of operations. Until such financing is secured, there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern and realize its assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. See note 1(b) to the financial statements.



OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has entered into long-term leases for premises, computer software, photocopier equipment and automobile. The minimum lease payments due over the next five years are as follows:

	\$
2019	521,053
2020	514,033
2021	518,721
2022	172,656
2023	4,839
	1,731,302

Included in the above are commitments to a trust beneficially owned by a shareholder of the Company of \$266,584 for 2019, \$266,958 for 2020, \$266,958 for 2021, and \$24,247 for 2022.

SUMMARY OF CASH FLOWS

	Three months ended Dec 31		Twelve months ended Dec 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (2,177,864)	\$ (1,047,530)	\$ (3,277,988)	\$ (1,589,519)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(461,161)	(591,561)	(3,663,983)	(1,883,968)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,450,970	1,944,006	6,964,106	3,711,076
Increase (decrease) in cash	(1,188,055)	304,915	22,135	237,589
Cash - end of period	644,981	622,846	644,981	622,846

On a year to date basis, cash flow used by operating activities was \$3,277,988 compared to \$1,589,519 for the same period in the prior year.

The use of cash during 2018 consists of the comprehensive loss of \$7,845,800 (2017 - \$6,174,303) plus adjustments for operating activities of \$2,451,439 (2017 - \$4,743,487), plus a net change in non-cash operating working capital items of \$2,439,731 (2017 - net change of \$143,129) plus interest paid of \$323,358 (2017 - interest paid of \$301,832).

Investing activities resulted in a use of cash of \$3,663,983 in 2018, compared to a use of cash of \$1,883,968 in 2017 resulting from the purchase of inventories, investments, property and equipment and additions to intangible assets.

Financing activities in 2018 resulted in a net source of funds of \$6,964,106, compared with a net source of funds of \$3,711,076 for the same periods in 2017. In 2018, the Company issued common shares upon exercise of warrants, units and stock options for cash proceeds of \$7,423,362 and issued convertible debentures for net proceeds of \$2,684,298 raised for general working capital purposes, received proceeds from the issuance of a loan of \$3,145,000, and repaid an amount of \$2,752,750 in loans and capital lease obligations. In 2017, the Company completed loans and a



private placement for net cash proceeds of \$3,640,799, received proceeds from the issuance of a loan of \$277,062 and repaid loans in the amount of \$206,785.

The net cash position of the Company increased by \$22,135 for 2018 compared to a net increase of \$237,589 for 2017.

CAPITAL STOCK INFORMATION

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Class A common shares (the "Common Shares"). As at April 30, 2019 PyroGenesis had 133,598,450 Common shares, 18,720,870 share purchase warrants, 9,922,000 outstanding stock options issued, and 8,985,000 exercisable options issued.

GOING CONCERN

Cash generated from contracts and from providing engineering services to clients has historically been insufficient to meet the overall cash requirements of the Company to cover operating costs. For the Company to generate sufficient positive cash flows from operations and meet current cash requirements, the level of business must exceed that recorded to date. Management expects that the investments currently being made in accelerating projects under development for various clients, together with executing on the \$7.7 million backlog at April 30 2019, (133% of 2018 revenues) which is primarily related to the Company's successful diversification into niche markets of the additive manufacturing (including 3D printing), and metals & mining industries, will continue to improve the Company's cash position.

To date, the Company has raised financing primarily through successive issuances of equity and convertible debentures. There is no certainty that the Company will continue to be able to raise additional financing or expand its sales to fund its operations, although management is confident that it will be able to do so. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The December 31, 2018 financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they become due. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statements of financial position classifications used. The impact on the financial statements could be material.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the company concluded the following transactions with related parties:

Rent and property taxes were charged by a trust whose beneficiary is the controlling shareholder and CEO of the Company in the amount of \$260,803 (2017 - \$226,120). A balance due of \$Nil (2017 - \$17,008) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.



An amount of \$240,159 was paid as a deposit for rent to a trust whose beneficiary is the controlling shareholder and CEO of the Company (December 31, 2017 – \$Nil), of this amount \$172,941 is included in prepaids.

An amount of \$9,700 was accreted on a loan from a trust whose beneficiary is the controlling shareholder and CEO of the Company (December 31, 2017 – \$Nil), of this amount \$9,700 was expensed.

An amount of \$10,213 was owed by a trust whose beneficiary is the controlling shareholder and CEO of the Company (December 31, 2017 – \$Nil), of this amount \$10,213 is included in accounts receivable.

Interest of \$14,171 (2017 - \$56,685) was paid on the \$755,000 convertible debentures held by Mr. Peter Photis Pascali the father of the controlling shareholder and CEO. Accreted interest related to the 2015 Convertible Debenture held by Peter Photis Pascali amounted to \$11,623 (2017 - \$58,630).

A balance due to the controlling shareholder and CEO of the Company amounted to \$205,222 (December 31, 2017 - \$205,641) for expense report, salary and vacation payables and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2018.

The Balance of Sale due to a company controlled by Mr. Peter Photis Pascali, the father of the controlling shareholder and CEO and under common control of the controlling shareholder and CEO, was \$Nil (December 31, 2017 - \$111,928), and was included in long-term debt. Accreted interest related to the Balance of Sale amounted to \$Nil (2017 - \$41,250).

An amount of \$7,427 (December 31, 2017 - \$Nil), of interest payable and an accretion amount of \$12,946 (December 31, 2017 - \$Nil), were accrued on the loan of \$295,000 from the controlling shareholder and CEO of the Company and are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

As discussed in the financial statements notes 14 and 17, the Company and a company under the control of Mr. Peter Photis Pascali, the father of the controlling shareholder and CEO and under common control of the controlling shareholder and CEO entered into a settlement agreement with respect to the Balance of Sale payable.

The key management personnel of the Company are the members of the Board of Directors and certain officers. Total compensation to key management consisted of the following:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Salaries –officers	408,000	406,038
Pension contributions	8,160	8,121
Fees – Board of Directors	118,000	130,000
Share-based compensation – officers	365,379	632,798
Share-based compensation – Board of Directors	114,070	55,895
Other benefits – officers	13,066	34,082
Total compensation	1,026,675	1,266,934



A balance of \$127,748 of key management compensation, of the amounts noted above, is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$72,617).

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 7, 2019, the Company had received an additional subscription and as a result thereof the Company had issued and sold an additional aggregate amount of 97,400 Units of the Company at a price of \$0.58 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$56,492. As a result of the initial subscriptions and subsequent subscription, the Company had issued and sold pursuant to the Private Placement dated December 17, 2018, a total of 2,244,367 Units for gross proceeds of \$1,301,733. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.85 until December 18, 2020.

On February 6, 2019, the Company received a refund for the 2017 SR&ED Tax Credits claimed of \$65,610, net of the 2017 SR&ED loan balance repayment of \$247,200).

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, NEW AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For a discussion of critical accounting estimates, new and future accounting policies and financial instruments, please refer to notes 3, 4, 5 and 24 of the annual 2018 Financial Statements.

RISK FACTORS

PyroGenesis is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could significantly affect the Company's financial condition and performance. This list of risk factors may not be exhaustive as the Company operates in a rapidly changing business environment and new risk factors emerge from time to time. The Company cannot predict such risk factors, nor can the Company assess the impact, if any, of such risk factors or uncertainties on its business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. Accordingly, neither shareholders of the Company nor purchasers of securities of the Company should rely on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. If any of these risks actually occur, the Company's business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be adversely affected. In any such case, the market price of the Company's common shares could decline, and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Revenue Risks

PyroGenesis may experience delays in achieving revenues, particularly with plasma gasification projects which have a long sales cycle. Revenues may be delayed or negatively impacted by issues encountered by the Company or its clients including:

- (a) unforeseen engineering and/or environmental problems;



- (b) delays or inability to obtain required financing, licenses, permits and/or regulatory approvals;
- (c) supply interruptions and/or labour disputes;
- (d) foreign exchange fluctuations and/or collection risk; and
- (e) competition from other suppliers and/or alternative energy solutions that are less capital intensive.

There is no assurance that the business will perform as expected or that returns from the business will support the expenditures needed to develop it.

Technology Development and Manufacturing Capability Risks

PyroGenesis recently expanded into new areas of business and, as a result, many of the Company's products are at various stages of the development cycle. The Company may be unable to commercialise such products, or it may be unable to manufacture such products in a commercially viable manner. Whilst management is confident in both its technology and in its team of experienced engineers, scientists and technicians, it cannot know with certainty, which of its products will be commercialised, when such products will be commercialised, or whether such products will be able to be manufactured and distributed profitably.

Lack of Product Revenues/History of Losses

PyroGenesis has incurred losses in the majority of years since its inception. The Company's operations have not generated sufficient earnings and cash flows to date to result in consistent profitability or positive cash flow. Consequently, the Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to generate profitable operations by establishing and expanding its client base and/or raising adequate long-term financing. PyroGenesis has relied primarily on equity financing, debt financing, partner funding and government funding to carry on its business to date. The ability of the Company to achieve profitable sustainable operations in the future is uncertain. PyroGenesis has not yet demonstrated its ability to consistently achieve positive gross margins and its ongoing efforts to improve product gross margins may be insufficient to result in profitability.

Additional financing and dilution

PyroGenesis will require additional financing to support ongoing operations and to undertake capital expenditures. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to the Company when needed, or on terms acceptable to the Company. PyroGenesis' inability to raise financing to support ongoing operations or to fund capital expenditures could limit the Company's growth and may have a material adverse effect upon the Company.

The Company does not exclude raising additional funds by equity financing. In addition, at April 30, 2019, 9,922,000 stock options are currently issued and outstanding, together with 18,623,470 share purchase warrants and \$3,000,000 convertible debentures. The exercise of stock options and/or warrants, together with the conversion of debentures, as well as any new equity financings, represents dilution factors for present and future shareholders.

Sales Cycle and Fixed Price Contracts

PyroGenesis sales cycle is long and the signing of new contracts is subject to delay, over which the Company has little control. The Company also enters into sales contracts with fixed pricing,



which may be impacted by changes over the period of implementation. There is no assurance that delays or problems in fulfilling contracts with clients will not adversely affect the Company's activities, operating results or financial position.

Reliance on Technology

PyroGenesis will depend upon continuous improvements in technology to meet client demands in respect of performance and cost, and to explore additional business opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts in this regard or that it will have the resources available to meet this demand. Whilst management anticipates that the research and development will allow the Company to explore additional business opportunities, there is no guarantee that such business opportunities will be presented or realised. The commercial advantage of the Company will depend to a significant extent on the intellectual property and proprietary technology of PyroGenesis and the ability of the Company to prevent others from copying such proprietary technologies. PyroGenesis 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. PyroGenesis 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. This type of litigation can be expensive and time consuming, regardless of whether or not the Company is successful. PyroGenesis may seek patents or other similar protections in respect of particular technology; however, there can be no assurance that any future patent applications will actually result in issued patents, or that, even if patents are issued, they will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage to the Company. Moreover, the process of seeking patent protection can itself be long and expensive. In the meantime, competitors may develop technologies that are similar or superior to PyroGenesis' technology or design around the patents owned by the Company, thereby adversely affecting the Company's competitive advantage in one or more of its areas of business. Despite the efforts of the Company, its intellectual property rights may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged, infringed or required to be licensed to others. It cannot be assured that any steps 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.

Changes to Contracts

PyroGenesis is dependent upon its ability to establish and develop new relationships and to build on existing relationships with current clients. The Company cannot provide assurance that it will be successful in maintaining or advancing its relationships with current clients or procure additional clients. In addition, PyroGenesis cannot provide assurance that the U.S. Military and/or other military clients will continue to provide the Company with business. Sales to governments and governmental entities are subject to specific additional risks, such as delays in funding, termination of contracts or sub-contracts at the convenience of the government, termination, reduction or modification of contracts or sub-contracts in the event of changes in the government's policies or as a result of budgetary constraints and increased or unexpected costs resulting in losses or reduced profits under fixed price contracts.



Foreign Exchange Exposure

PyroGenesis' products and services are increasingly being sold in markets outside of Canada, whilst most of its operating expenses and capital expenditures are denominated in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company is exposed to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates between Canadian dollar and the currency in which a particular sale is transacted, which may result in foreign exchange losses that could affect earnings.

Competition

The industry is competitive and PyroGenesis competes with a substantial number of companies which have greater technical and financial resources. There can be no assurance that such competitors will not substantially increase the resources devoted to the development and marketing of products and services that compete with those of the Company or that new or existing competitors will not enter the various markets in which PyroGenesis is active. There can be no assurance that competitors will not develop new and unknown technologies with which the Company may have difficulty competing. Furthermore, failure to remain cost competitive may result in PyroGenesis losing business to its competitors.

Management and Key Personnel

PyroGenesis depends on the skills and experience of its management team and other key employees. The Company relies heavily on its ability to attract and retain highly-skilled personnel in a competitive environment. PyroGenesis may be unable to recruit, retain, and motivate highly-skilled employees in order to assist the Company's business, especially activities that are essential to the success of the Company. Failure to recruit and retain highly-skilled employees may adversely affect PyroGenesis' business, financial condition and results of operations.

Implementation of a strategic plan

PyroGenesis' commercial strategy aims to leverage its products, consumables, and services whilst focusing on the resolution of problems within niche markets within the industries served by the Company. There can be no assurances as to the success of the Company's strategic plan, which should be considered under the risks perspective and difficulties frequently encountered by a developing business.

Adverse Decisions of Sovereign Governments

PyroGenesis conducts an increasing portion of its business internationally. There is no assurance that any sovereign government, including Canada's, will not establish laws or regulations that will not be detrimental to the Company's interests or that, as a foreign corporation, it will continue to have access to the regulatory agencies in other countries. Governments have, from time to time, established foreign exchange controls, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.



Governmental Regulation

PyroGenesis is subject to a variety of federal, provincial, state, local and international laws and regulations relating namely to the environment, health and safety, export controls, currency exchange, labour and employment and taxation. These laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in a variety of administrative, civil and criminal enforcement measures, including assessment of monetary penalties, imposition of remedial requirements and issuance of injunctions as to future compliance. The Company may be subject to compliance audits by regulatory authorities in the various countries in which it operates.

Environmental Liability

PyroGenesis is subject to various environmental laws and regulations enacted in the jurisdictions in which it operates, which govern the manufacturing, processing, importation, transportation, handling and disposal of certain materials used in the Company's operations. Management believes that it has adequate procedures in place to address compliance with current environmental laws and regulations. Furthermore, management monitors the Company's practices concerning the handling of environmentally hazardous materials. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's procedures will prevent environmental damage occurring from spills of materials handled by the Company or that such damage has not already occurred. On occasion, substantial liabilities to third parties may be incurred. The Company may have the benefit of insurance maintained by it or the operator, however, the Company may become liable for damages against which it cannot adequately insure or against which it may elect not to insure because of high costs or other reasons. The Company's clients are subject to similar environmental laws and regulations, as well as limits on emissions to the air and discharges into surface and sub-surface waters. While regulatory developments that may follow in subsequent years could have the effect of reducing industry activity, the Company cannot predict the nature of the restrictions that may be imposed. The Company may be required to increase operating expenses or capital expenditures in order to comply with any new restrictions or regulations.

Product Liability and Other Lawsuits

PyroGenesis is subject to a variety of potential product liabilities claims and other lawsuits related with its operations, including liabilities and expenses associated with product defects. The Company maintains product liability and other insurance coverage that management believes is generally in accordance with the market practice in its industry, but there can be no assurance that the Company will always be adequately insured against all such potential liabilities.

Market Liquidity

The market price for the common shares of the Company could be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as the announcement of significant contracts, technological innovations, new commercial products, patents, a change in regulations, quarterly financial results, future sales of common shares by the Company or current shareholders, and many other factors could have considerable repercussions on the price of the Company's common shares. In addition, the financial markets may experience significant price and value fluctuations that affect the market



prices of equity securities of companies that sometimes are unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. Broad market fluctuations, as well as economic conditions generally may adversely affect the market price of the Company's common shares.

Information systems disruptions

The Company's business depends on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of its computer and communications software, hardware systems, and its other information technology. If such systems were to fail, or the Company was unable to successfully expand the capacity of these systems or integrate new technologies into its existing systems, its operations and financial results could be adversely affected.

OUTLOOK

2018 was a year in which PyroGenesis successfully positioned each of its commercial business lines for rapid growth by strategically partnering with multi-billion-dollar entities who have identified PyroGenesis' offerings to be unique, in demand, and of such a commercial nature as to warrant such unique relationships.

By the end of 2018 PyroGenesis could boast of a unique relationship with a multi-billion-dollar entity in each of its three commercial offerings:

- 1) The US Navy within the military/environmental sector;
- 2) A Japanese trading house within the DROSRITE™ (tooling) offering;
- 3) Aubert & Duvall within the Additive Manufacturing/3D printing ("AM")) offering.

Most companies would be thankful for one such relationship, but PyroGenesis has successfully developed three.

It became readily apparent to management that partnering with the right entity could significantly accelerate commercialization in each of its new business lines. This, however, would come with a cost in 2018. In order to succeed, PyroGenesis would have to dedicate significant resources to demonstrating the value proposition, and capabilities, to these entities. This meant that assets which should have been dedicated to sales now had to be deployed to developing these relationships. This not only impacted revenues, but it also increased costs of non-paying projects.

If 2018 was the year in which the Company successfully positioned itself with unique and strategic partnerships, geared to effectively accelerate commercialization, then 2019 is the year that bears the fruit of that strategy.

To date, PyroGenesis has announced that it should be awarded a two-ship build for its PAWDS unit shortly, for approximately \$12.5MM. Add to this the recently announced potential contract with 1st year revenues of \$20MM (\$30-\$50MM in subsequent years revenues) and the impact of this strategy is apparent: Over \$30 MM in revenues over the next 18 months. Approximately 6x 2018 revenues.

With these two contracts in hand alone, 2019 will be a profitable year.



2019 should also be the year in which the Company takes steps, outside of the ordinary course of business, to unlock additional value for investors.

One such step that has been announced is the spin-off of the Company's additive manufacturing capabilities. Management has decided that, given all it knows, that a spin off at this time should unlock additional value for investors as it would:

- (i) Attract an investor base best suited to the Company's AM value proposition, particular business operations, and financial characteristics. There are large pools of money interested in investing in the AM space, but have no desire to have their funds comingled with unrelated business lines. A spin-off would assure them that such funds would be used for AM alone.
- (ii) Maximize shareholder value by placing the spin-off in a better position to generate revenues and develop strategic relationships than had it remained part of the PyroGenesis stable of technologies
- (iii) Simplify the offering making it easier for analysts to understand and value it properly. As it stands now PyroGenesis Additive is part of PyroGenesis Canada Inc's offerings which include Drosrite™, US Military, and Purevap™, just to name a few, and as such makes it complicated to analyze. Last but not least, a spin-off creates a well understood entity with which interested parties could joint venture or acquire.

Another step, which is likewise outside the ordinary course of business, and is geared to unlocking shareholder value, is the previously announced up-listing of the Company's stock to a more senior exchange other than the one the Company is currently on.

There are other steps, outside the ordinary course of business, that the Company is considering to increase shareholder value and these will each be announced in due course.

2019 is positioned to be the first year, of many, that will bear the fruit of strategic decisions made in the recent past.