2016 Annual Report

Fiscal year ended on June 30, 2016

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Trading symbols:
TSX Venture: HEO
Alternext: MNEMO: ALHEO
OTCQX: HEOFF

Financial reports, annual reports and press releases are accessible on our website: *www.h2oinnovation.com* and on SEDAR.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

June 30, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

H_2O Innovation Inc.'s (the "Corporation" or "H_2O Innovation") President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have signed a statement of management's responsibility regarding financial information included in this Annual Report. The statement – which can be found on page 27 – also explains the roles of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors in respect of financial information included in the Annual Report. This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") reviews H_2O Innovation's operating results and financial condition for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016 and with the accompanying notes.

Certain statements set forth in this MD&A regarding the operations and the activities of H_2O Innovation as well as other communications by the Corporation to the public that describe more generally management objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or forecasts may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of securities legislation. Forward-looking statements concern analysis and other information based on forecast future results and the estimate of amounts that cannot yet be determined. Forward-looking statements include the use of the words such as "anticipate", "if", "believe", "continue", "could", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "plan", "potential", "predict", "project", "should" or "will" and other similar terms as well as those usually used in the future and the conditional, notably regarding certain assumptions as to the success of a venture. Those forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties, which may result in actual and future results of the Corporation to be materially different than those indicated. Information about the risk factors to which the Corporation is exposed is provided in the Annual Information Form dated September 26, 2016 available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). Unless required to do so pursuant to applicable securities legislation, H_2O Innovation assumes no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A or in other communications as a result of new information, future events and other changes.

Unless otherwise indicated, all figures in the present report are expressed in Canadian dollars and come from the financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

VISION, MISSION & PROFILE

OUR VISION

Be the best at providing safe and reliable water treatment solutions and technologies.

OUR MISSION

To provide safe and integrated water treatment solutions and outstanding customer care in order to secure long-term relationships.

OUR PROFILE

H_2O Innovation designs and provides state-of-the-art, custom-built and integrated water treatment solutions based on membrane filtration technology for municipal, industrial, energy and natural resources end-users. The Corporation's activities rely on three pillars which are water and wastewater projects, specialty products and services, including a complete line of specialty chemicals, consumables, specialized products for the water treatment industry as well as control & monitoring systems, and operation and maintenance services for water and wastewater treatment systems. As of June 30, 2016, H_2O Innovation employed approximately 180 resources and had six locations in North America and one location in Spain, Europe. Following the acquisition of Utility Partners, LLC ("Utility Partners") on July 26, 2016 H_2O Innovation's team grew considerably. Utility Partners operates, maintains, and repairs water treatment, distribution equipment and associated assets for all of its customers and ensures that water quality meets regulatory requirements. It currently employs 360 employees for the operation of thirty-four (34) utilities in six (6) US states, mainly on the US Gulf coast, Southeast, Northeast (New England) and the West Coast (California/Nevada).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

All shares, options and share purchase warrants as well as per share, option and share purchase warrant information presented in this MD&A have been adjusted, including proportionate adjustments being made to each stock option and share purchase warrant exercise price, to reflect and give effect to a consolidation, on December 1, 2014, of the Corporation's issued and outstanding common shares on a five-to-one basis (the "Share Consolidation"). The Share Consolidation affected all shareholders, option holders and warrant holders uniformly and thus did not materially affect any security holder's percentage of ownership interest

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASUREMENT

In this MD&A, the Corporation's management uses measures that are not in accordance with IFRS. The measurements "Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (adjusted EBITDA)" and "Net debt" are not defined by IFRS and cannot be formally presented in consolidated financial statements.

The definition of adjusted EBITDA does not take into account the Corporation's finance costs – net, stock-based compensation costs, gain on purchase price adjustment, unrealized exchange (gains) / losses and acquisition costs. The reader can establish the link between adjusted EBITDA and net earnings. The definition of adjusted EBITDA used by the Corporation may differ from those used by other companies.

Even though adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure, it is used by management, analysts, investors and other financial stakeholders to assess the Corporation's performance and management from a financial and operational standpoint.

Reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to net earnings

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Net earnings for the year	**210,197**	272,425
Finance costs – net	**753,983**	623,238
Income taxes	**678,062**	425,848
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**621,057**	363,827
Amortization of intangible assets	**1,007,816**	860,332
Gain on purchase price adjustment	**(375,977)**	-
Unrealized exchange (gains) / losses	**(78,315)**	477,980
Acquisition costs	**58,106**	50,629
Stock-based compensation costs	**-**	2,422
Adjusted EBITDA	**2,874,929**	3,076,701

The definition of net debt consists of bank overdraft, bank loans and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents. The reader can establish the link between net debt and debt. The definition of net debt used by the Corporation may differ from those used by other companies.

Even though net debt is a non-IFRS measure, it is used by management, analysts, investors and other financial stakeholders to assess the Corporation's capital management.

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Bank overdraft	**520,208**	2,052
Bank loans	**5,962,750**	4,432,077
Current portion of long-term debt	**721,973**	543,807
Long-term debt	**2,125,282**	499,777
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(3,051,870)**	(1,335,887)
Net debt	**6,278,343**	4,141,826

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Years ended June 30	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Revenues	**50,667,691**	48,699,860
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**15,542,431**	13,566,370
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**30.7%**	27.9%
Operating expenses	**1,435,187**	1,030,099
Selling expenses	**6,341,175**	4,541,164
Administrative expenses	**4,813,709**	4,776,986
Research and development expenses – net	**198,004**	265,821
Net earnings	**210,197**	272,425
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**0.010**	0.013
Adjusted EBITDA[(a)]	**2,874,929**	3,076,701
Adjusted EBITDA over revenues (%)	**5.7%**	6.3%

[(a)] See section on "Non-IFRS Financial Measurement".

Revenues and gross profit before depreciation and amortization

Revenues for fiscal year 2016 totaled $50.7 M, representing a $2.0 M or 4.0% increase, as compared with revenues of $48.7 M for fiscal year 2015. This year's growth is mainly fueled by the outstanding organic growth of the Corporation's specialty products and services ("SP&S"). For the first time in its history, H_2O Innovation has completed its fiscal year with a higher proportion of revenues coming from the SP&S activities than the water treatment projects ("Projects") – 54.7% coming from SP&S and 45.3% coming from Projects, compared to 41.6% from SP&S and 58.4% from Projects during the previous fiscal year. This business mix between Projects and SP&S is allowing the Corporation to gain predictability in its business model, secure long-term relationships with customers and maintain a high gross profit. This strong 36.9% increase, from $20.2 M to $27.7 M of revenues coming from SP&S, is the result of the investments made in the sales efforts and in the development and acquisition of new proprietary technologies such as the Smartrek™, Clearlogx® and SPMC™, which boosted revenues up, along with the gross profit.

In this fiscal year 2016, the Corporation generated a 30.7% gross profit before depreciation and amortization, an increase compared to the 27.9% gross profit before depreciation and amortization generated in fiscal year 2015. The constant efforts deployed on improving the execution and the procurement of the Corporation's water treatment projects business line are also paying off, contributing positively to the gross profit margin.

The Corporation's proprietary technologies allowed to differentiate itself from its competitors and also allowed the winning of three important distinctions over the last few months: 1) the Water Technology Company of the Year awarded by Global Water Intelligence (GWI); 2) the National Award of Excellence for best Design-Build Water/Wastewater Project by the Institute of America ("DBIA"); and 3) the WateReuse Equipment/Manufacturer of the Year Award by the WateReuse Association.

On the Projects side, revenues in fiscal year 2016 stood at $23.0 M compared with $28.5 M in fiscal year 2015, representing a 19.3% decrease. The decrease in revenues from Projects, despite the increasing project order backlog, is not unusual since revenues from Projects varies from quarter to quarter and depends on the different milestones reached for revenues recognition. Even though this year has been slower on the revenues side, the Projects business line is still a growth vehicle of the Corporation. The project order backlog reached a record high level of $50M during the year, and is still at $38.8 M on June 30, 2016, compared to $36.5 M last year. During fiscal year 2016, H_2O Innovation delivered and commissioned its largest UF system to date which includes the FiberFlex™ rack design. The Corporation also diversified it portfolio of technologies delivering its first reference using ceramic membranes and launched the FlexMBR. These new applications, together with the FiberFlex, will allow the Corporation to differentiate itself in this very competitive environment. The change in the Canadian Federal parliament has postponed financing of some Canadian projects. The US market is now characterized by increased presence of larger players looking and battling for opportunities in the mid-size market. The current pipeline of Projects remains very rich in opportunities, which should allow the Corporation to renew its project order backlog and support its revenue growth. With a dedicated sales team, it maintains strong bidding activities and business development mainly in Canada and in United States. In this regards, the Corporation has expanded its salesforce in the United States, internally and through its representatives' network, to cover more opportunities in this expanding market, which opportunities are diversified in numerous markets and industries.

Adjusted EBITDA decreased, reaching $2.9 M compared with $3.1 M during prior fiscal year. The ratio of adjusted EBITDA over revenues is at 5.7%, down from 6.3% for fiscal year 2015. This decrease of EBITDA is due to the choices management made by adding resources to expand the Corporation's sales force and to the investments made in product development in order to be able to launch new products during the fiscal year 2017, which increased its selling expenses. H_2O Innovation is reinvesting in its growth. New proprietary technologies have differentiated the Corporation from its competitors and allowed it to secure sales and enhanced its customer relations.

The following table summarizes the evolution of the Corporation's revenues and new project orders, together with the variations in its project order backlog over the last eight quarters. The revenues figures attest of the Corporation's vision and the efforts deployed to grow revenues from SP&S while increasing its project order backlog.

	2015 FY				2016 FY				2016 FY	2015 FY
	Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**		
Project order backlog	$36.1 M	$29.6 M	$40.4 M	$36.5 M	$38.3 M	$43.1 M	$42.1 M	**$38.8 M**	**N/A**	N/A
Foreign exchange impact	$1.2 M	$0.8 M	$2.2 M	$0.1 M	$1.8 M	$1.1 M	($1.7 M)	($0.2 M)	**N/A**	N/A
Bookings for water treatment projects (*)	$5.1 M	$2.2 M	$16.4 M	$2.9 M	$7.2 M	$9.6 M	$5.5 M	**$2.0 M**	**$24.3 M**	$26.6 M
Revenues from water treatment projects	$7.3 M	$8.7 M	$5.6 M	$6.9 M	$7.2 M	$5.9 M	$4.8 M	**$5.1 M**	**$23.0 M**	$28.5 M
Bookings / Revenues Ratio	0.7	0.2	*2.9*	*0.4*	*1.0*	*1.6*	*1.1*	***0.4***	***1.1***	*0.9*
Revenues from specialty products and services (usually recurrent in nature)	$3.9 M	$5.0 M	$6.5 M	$4.8 M	$5.1 M	7.3 M	$9.4 M	**$5.9 M**	**$27.7 M**	$20.2 M
Total revenues	$11.2 M	$13.7 M	$12.1 M	$11.7 M	$12.3 M	$13.2 M	$14.2 M	**$11.0 M**	**$50.7 M**	$48.7 M

(*) Foreign exchange impact has been excluded from the bookings for water treatment projects and reclassified separately due to the significant weakening of the Canadian currency. Previous quarters' information has been restated to reflect this new presentation for comparative purposes.

Shortly after its year-end, the Corporation announced the closing of the acquisition of Utility Partners. This acquisition complements the venture that was started during fiscal year 2015 in leasing and operating and maintenance of water treatment systems ("O&M"). Utility Partners is a US-based company specialized in the operation and maintenance of municipal water and wastewater treatment plants. It operates, maintains, and repairs water treatment, distribution equipment and associated assets for all of its clients and ensures that water quality meets regulatory requirements. It currently operates thirty-four (34) utilities in six (6) US states, mainly on the US Gulf coast, Southeast, Northeast (New England) and the West Coast (California/Nevada). Utility Partners has entered into long-term contracts, mainly with municipalities, that contain multi-year renewal options. Therefore, it increases the level of recurring revenues of the Corporation.

With three strong business pillars, the Corporation is now very well balanced and not dependent on a single source of revenues. As revenues coming from SP&S and O&M are recurring in nature, this strategy aiming at organic growth of revenues from sales of SP&S and O&M is proven to be efficient since it minimizes the impact of revenue volatility associated with revenues from Projects. The SP&S and O&M activities also reinforce long-term

relationships with the Projects customers and maintain a higher gross profit. The Corporation now has a platform to capture cross-selling opportunities, where one pillar will feed the others. The focus for fiscal year 2017 will be to scale up the business model by maximizing the use of all the Corporation's resources and sales forces. All together, these three business pillars provide a unique and accountable business model to better serve the Design-Build-Operate opportunities, a fast growing segment in the water industry.

Operating expenses

Showing an increase of approximately $0.4 M, operating expenses totaled $1.4 M for this current fiscal year compared to $1.0 M for the previous fiscal year. This increase is due to the development of new products and to investments made to improve the Corporation's logistics and supply chain activities related to the SP&S division.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses have increased by approximately $1.8 M and stood at $6.3 M for this current fiscal year, compared with $4.5 M for the previous fiscal year. Selling expenses are linked to bookings and revenues, but do not fluctuate proportionally. The increase in selling expenses is due, notably, to the addition of sales related personnel to support the sales of SP&S in Europe following the opening of a new location and the impact of the addition of Clearlogx's personnel. The sales commissions recorded in regard to sales target reached in the Corporation's SP&S business line also impacted the selling expenses over the year, as well as the significant weakening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar for the expenses incurred in US dollars.

The increase of selling expenses is in line with the Corporation's business plan which objective is to expand its international network for SP&S representatives and its presence in North America in order to increase its Projects' sales on the territory.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses were relatively stable and stood at $4.8 M in fiscal year 2016. Salaries and fringe benefits have increased following the addition of personnel to support operations during fiscal year 2016.

The Corporation's ratio of selling, operating and administrative expenses ("SG&A") as a whole over revenues amounted to 24.8% for this fiscal year, up from 21.2% for the previous fiscal year. Considering the improvement of the gross profit margin in the last quarters derived from the growth of the SP&S business line, management considers that the SG&A ratio is adequate. Over the last quarters, SG&A investments have paid off since the Corporation has been able to generate constant growth and maintain a relatively high gross profit margin.

Research and development expenses – net

For the year ended June 30, 2016, gross research and development expenses totaled $198,004, or 0.4% of revenues compared to $265,821 or 0.5% for fiscal year 2015. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Corporation has not recorded tax credits from the Canadian and provincial governments for eligible research and development conducted in Canada but intends to claim such tax credits for fiscal year 2016.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA decreased, reaching $2.9 M compared with $3.1 M during prior fiscal year. The ratio of adjusted EBITDA over revenues is at 5.7%, down from 6.3% for fiscal year 2015. This decrease of EBITDA is due to the choices management made by adding resources to expand its sales force, and to investments made in product development in order to be able to launch new products during the fiscal year 2017, which increased the Corporation's selling expenses. H_2O innovation is reinvesting in its growth. New proprietary technologies have differentiated the Corporation from its competitors and allowed it to secure sales and enhanced its customer relations.

Other losses (gains) – net

Other losses (gains) – net amounted to ($516,759) for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared with $406,630 for the year ended June 30, 2015. This is mostly due to a gain of $375,977 on purchase price adjustment for the Piedmont's acquisition transaction due to a breach of some of the representations and warranties contained in the Share Purchase Agreement dated December 5, 2013.

Other losses (gains) – net also include unrealized exchange (gain) of ($78,315) for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to a loss of $477,980 for the year ended June 30, 2015. Realized exchange (gains) amounted to ($33,282) for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to ($7,988) for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Finance costs – net

Finance costs – net totalled $753,983 for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared with $623,238 for the previous fiscal year. These expenses relate mostly to the long-term debt. Of this amount, $12,326 represents the theoretical and non-monetary part of interest on long-term debt. The significant increase is attributable to the increase of the Corporation's long-term debt. Also, in order to mitigate its credit risk and mainly increase its bank loans usage capacity, the Corporation started to insure a part of its accounts receivable through the insurance coverage of Exportation and Development Canada ("EDC"). The Corporation has given direction to pay all insurance proceeds to the bank. The insurance premiums are recorded in finance costs.

Net earnings

The net earnings amounted to $210,197 or $0.010 per share for fiscal year 2016 compared with $272,425 or $0.013 per share for fiscal year 2015. The decrease in net earnings despite higher revenues and gross profit is partly due to a higher level of SG&A expenses, aimed to support the constant growth of the Corporation.

Commitments

The Corporation has entered into long-term lease agreements expiring between 2018 and 2024 which call for lease payments of $5,274,470 for the rental of space. The minimum annual lease payments over the next five years are $989,743 in 2017, $809,854 in 2018, $803,423 in 2019, $750,550 in 2020 and $768,187 in 2021.

Information on share capital

As at September 26, 2016, the Corporation had 40,144,214 outstanding common shares and 2,565,334 stock options.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Working capital decreased from $8.4 M as at June 30, 2015 (current ratio of 1.75) to $8.3 M as at June 30, 2016 (current ratio of 1.55). The decrease is attributable to the $0.3 M, $0.5 M, $1.4 M, $0.2 M, $2.3 M, and $0.2 M increase in accounts receivable, inventories, costs incurred in excess of billings, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and current portion of long-term debt respectively, and the decrease of $0.5 M in billings in excess of costs incurred.

The net debt which stood at $6.3 M as at June 30, 2016 increased by nearly $2.2 M compared to $4.1 M as at June 30, 2015. This increase is attributable to the long-term debt contracted for the acquisition of the Clearlogx's assets and the use of $2.0 M of a credit facility to support work in progress in relation with water treatment projects, which was unused as at June 30, 2015.

Equity stood at $26.6 M as at June 30, 2016, compared with $26.0 M as at June 30, 2015. As at June 30, 2016 the net debt equity ratio was 0.24 whereas it was 0.16 as at June 30, 2015, showing that the Corporation is not over leveraged and has maintained its overall financial situation.

Year ended June 30, (in Canadian dollars, except for ratio)	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Working capital	**8,342,714**	$8,423,583
Working capital ratio	**1.55**	1.75
Net debt[1]	**6,278,343**	$4,141,826
Equity	**26,645,406**	$26,007,486
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.24**	0.16

[1] Net debt comprises bank overdraft, bank loans and long-term debt, net of cash and cash equivalents.

As at June 30, 2016 accounts receivable stood at $10.2 M compared with $9.9 M as at June 30, 2015. The increase of $0.3 M is attributable to a higher level of invoicing toward the end of the current fiscal year for SP&S. Retentions from customers under manufacturing contracts related to municipal projects executed during the fiscal year 2016 remained stable compared to fiscal year 2015.

Inventories increased by $0.5 M to $4.4 M as at June 30, 2016 from $4.0 M as at June 30, 2015, to meet the increasing demand of maple activities, following the spring open doors events held in Canada and in the United States, where many orders have been placed.

Costs incurred in excess of billings increased by $1.4 M to $3.5 M as at June 30, 2016 from $2.1 M as at June 30, 2015, even though they are subject to differences between project advancement and project invoicing schedules from one project to the other. Billings in excess of costs incurred decreased by $0.5 M to $0.9 M as at June 30, 2016, from $1.4 M as at June 30, 2015. This decrease is also attributable to differences between project advancement and project invoicing schedules.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by $2.3 M to $7.0 M as at June 30, 2016, from $4.7 M as at June 30, 2015. This is mostly due to an increased volume of activities for Projects which have reached, for many of them, the manufacturing stage during which equipment is being assembled and for which suppliers are involved.

The increase in the current portion of the long-term debt is explained by the long-term debt of $2,634,600 (US$2,000,000) contracted to finance the acquisition of all of the assets of Clearlogx' control technology and its specialty coagulants. In addition, an agreement was concluded for a loan amounting to up to $565,000 to finance the software in progress. Repayments amounted to $923,770 during fiscal year 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, shareholders' equity increased by $0.6 M to $26.6 M ($26.0 M as at June 30, 2015). The elements impacting the shareholders' equity in the fiscal year 2016 are the $0.2 M net earnings for the year ended June 30, 2016 and the Canadian dollar's depreciation generating an unrealized exchange gain of $0.4 M resulting from the translation of foreign operations, mainly those of the U.S. subsidiaries.

CASH FLOWS

A comparison of the Corporation's cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 is presented below:

Year ended June 30, (in Canadian dollars)	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities	**2,628,441**	2,121,544
Cash flows from investing activities	**(3,916,882)**	(1,502,540)
Cash flows from financing activities	**2,604,085**	225,677
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	**(117,817)**	104,785
Net change	**1,197,827**	949,466
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of year	**1,333,835**	384,369
Cash and cash equivalents – End of year	**2,531,662**	1,333,835

Before the change in operating working capital, operating activities generated $3.2 M in cash for the year ended June 30, 2016, compared with $2.5 M during the corresponding year ended June 30, 2015. Net cash generated by operating activities amounted to $2.6 M in fiscal year 2016 compared to $2.1 M of net cash generated by operating activities during the previous fiscal year. This improvement is attributable to the slight improvement of earnings before income taxes in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015 but also to a positive change in working capital items, such as:

- Higher volume of activities toward year-end reflected in an increase of the level of accounts payable and accrued liabilities in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015;
- A timing difference within the projects production phases affecting the invoicing milestones reached and therefore affecting costs incurred in excess of billings and billings in excess of costs incurred.

For fiscal year 2016, investing activities used net cash of ($3.9 M), mainly attributable to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, namely the containerized units and leasehold improvements and various items for $1,096,323, and to the acquisition of intangible assets, namely the investment in a new enterprise resources planning (ERP) software, and various other software in the amount of $1,010,333.

Financing activities generated net cash of $2.6 M in fiscal year 2016 compared with $0.2 M of net cash generated during the corresponding fiscal year. The Corporation contracted $2,754,600 of long-term debt for the acquisition of Clearlogx' assets and to finance the ERP software implementation, reimbursed $923,770 of long-term debt and increased its bank loans by $1,530,673. Interest paid during fiscal year 2016 amounted to $757,418.

Fourth quarter (unaudited)

	Fourth quarters ended June 30	
	2016	2015
	$	$
Revenues	**11,042,913**	11,670,028
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**3,688,703**	3,467,768
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**33.4%**	29.7%
Net loss	**(662,775)**	(284,063)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.032)**	(0.014)
Adjusted EBITDA	**157,330**	578,098

Revenues for the fourth quarter were down by 5.4% to $11.0 M from $11.7 M for the same quarter of the previous fiscal year. The decrease is explained by a decrease of $1.75 M in revenues from Projects and the increase of $1.1 M in revenues from SP&S.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the gross profit before depreciation and amortization increased to reach 33.4%, from 29.7% for the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, which is mostly due to a shift in the business mix during fiscal year 2016 where SP&S revenues exceeded 50% of the total revenues.

The fourth quarter SG&A expenses were higher than during the first three quarters of fiscal year 2016. They stand at $3.4 M in this current quarter compared to $2.9 M in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase is mainly due to hiring to support operations, to the increase of selling expenses related to high bidding activities, which includes hiring of resources in the Corporation's project sales team, to commissions paid during the quarter for bookings secured and to SP&S sales.

The fourth quarter's net loss is caused by the increase of the SG&A expenses explained in the previous paragraph.

Quarterly Summary Financial Information (unaudited)

	Three-month periods ended				**Year ended**
	June 30, 2016	**March 31, 2016**	**December 31, 2015**	**September 30, 2015**	**June 30, 2016**
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	11,042,913	14,199,860	13,165,590	12,259,328	50,667,691
Adjusted EBITDA	157,330	1,245,324	1,030,502	441,773	2,874,929
Adjusted EBITDA over revenues	1.4%	8.8%	7.8%	3.6%	5.7%
Net earnings (loss)	(662,775)	646,422	174,221	52,329	210,197
EPS basic and diluted	(0.032)	0.031	0.008	0.003	0.010
Cash flows from operating activities	3,043,359	(318,078)	128,382	(227,303)	2,626,360

	Three-month periods ended				Year ended
	June 30, 2015	**March 31, 2015**	**December 31, 2014**	**September 30, 2014**	**June 30, 2015**
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenues	11,670,028	12,121,641	13,689,060	11,219,131	48,699,860
Adjusted EBITDA	578,058	897,846	685,427	915,370	3,076,701
Adjusted EBITDA over revenues	5.0%	7.4%	5.0%	8.2%	6.3%
Net earnings (loss)	(284,063)	156,377	117,524	282,587	272,425
EPS basic and diluted	(0.014)	0.007	0.006	0.014	0.013
Cash flows from operating activities	867,972	1,392,269	(549,922)	411,225	2,121,544

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's objective in managing capital is to ensure sufficient liquidity to pursue its growth while at the same time taking a prudent approach towards financial leverage and financial risk.

The Corporation's capital is composed of net debt and shareholders' equity. Net debt consists of interest-bearing debt less cash. The Corporation's primary uses of capital are to finance increases in non-cash working capital and capital expenditures for capacity expansion and integration.

The Corporation monitors its performance through different ratios such as those required under its credit facility and long-term debt arrangements.

Credit facility and long-term debt arrangements require that the Corporation meet certain financial ratios at fixed points in time. The financial ratios are, as at June 30, 2016:

- Working capital ratio, defined as current assets divided by current liabilities, greater than or equal to 1.25:1.00;
- Debt-to-equity ratio, defined as total debt excluding deferred taxes divided by equity, less than or equal to 2.00:1.00; and
- Fixed charge coverage ratio, including all capital and interest payments on borrowings due and capital expenditures, as defined, greater than or equal to 1.00:1.00.

As at June 30, 2016, the Corporation was in compliance with the ratios required under its credit facility and long-term debt arrangements, except for the fixed charge coverage for which it received a waiver from the lender.

As at June 30, 2015, the Corporation was in compliance with the ratios required under its credit facility and long-term debt arrangements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 26, 2016, the Corporation acquired all of the membership interests of Utility Partners, LLC ("Utility Partners") for a cash consideration of $22,533,500 (US$17,000,000) and is subject to certain adjustments.

The Corporation is financed by a bought deal private placement and concurrent additional non-brokered private placement at a price of $1.20 per common share for total gross proceeds of $21,836,393. Any other amount required to pay for the acquisition of Utility Partners will come from $10,000,000 of new credit facilities, the balance of which will be used for working capital post-acquisition and to support research and innovative initiatives.

Utility Partners is a US-based company specializing in the operation and maintenance of water and wastewater treatment plants.

Due to the short period between the acquisition of the membership interests of Utility Partners and the date of issuance of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired has not yet been determined. Consequently, the initial accounting of the transaction has not been completed.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS often requires management to make estimates about and apply assumptions or subjective judgment to future events or other matters that affect the reported amounts of the Corporation's assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Assumptions, estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, expectations, current trends and other factors that management believes to be relevant at the time at which the Corporation's consolidated financial statements are prepared. Management reviews, on a regular basis, the Corporation's accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments in order to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with IFRS.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments are those that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment and are often applied to matters or outcomes that are inherently uncertain and subject to change.

As such, management cautions that future events often vary from forecasts and expectations and that estimates routinely require adjustment.

Management considers the following areas to be those where critical accounting policies affect the significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition of manufacturing contracts

The stage of completion of any manufacturing contract is assessed by management by taking into consideration all information available at the reporting date. In this process, management applies significant judgments about percentage of completion, actual work performed and the estimated costs to be incurred to complete work.

Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation assesses whether there is any indication that the goodwill and non-current assets have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In the measurement of the value in use, estimates of future cash flows are discounted. The use of different assumptions could result in different fair values and, therefore, in different carrying amounts for goodwill and other non-current assets. If the discount rate had increased or decreased by 1% compared to the assumption taken by the Corporation, assuming other variables remained constant, the recoverable amount would have been greater or lesser by approximately $2,700,000 ($2,200,000 as at June 30, 2015) and no impairment would have been recorded. If the growth rate had increased or decreased by 1% compared to the assumption taken by the Corporation, assuming other variables remained constant, the recoverable amount would have been greater or lesser by approximately $1,200,000 ($1,600,000 as at June 30, 2015) and no impairment would have been recorded.

Income taxes measurement

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Corporation's entities' ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of the deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income. If modifications were made to that management's assessment of any Corporation's entities ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Corporation would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Slow moving and obsolete inventory

The value of slow moving and obsolete inventory is based on the Corporation's assessment of historical usage, estimated future demand and, in some cases, the specific risks of loss on specifically identified inventory. The write-down may be reversed if the circumstances which caused it no longer exist.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include expenditures to develop new products when: the costs are attributable to a clearly defined product; technical feasibility has been established; a market has been identified; the Corporation intends to market the product; and the Corporation has adequate resources expected to be available to complete the project. Management is required to make judgements on when criteria for recognition as an asset is met. During the year

ended June 30, 2016, $287,403 (nil in fiscal year 2015) of development costs were recognized as intangible assets on the consolidated statements of financial position.

Stock-based compensations and other stock-based payments

As regards to stock options granted, the Corporation uses the fair value based method of accounting. The fair value of stock options is determined using Black-Scholes pricing model, which requires the use of certain assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected life of instruments. The expected life is estimated using the contractual life of the instrument. The expected volatility is estimated using the historical volatility of the Corporation's stock over the same period as the contractual life. At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There were no changes in accounting policies during the year ended June 30, 2016.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The following revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 for IFRS 9 and for IFRS 15, and January 1, 2019 for IFRS 16, with earlier application permitted. The Corporation has not yet assessed the impact of these standards or determined whether it will early adopt them.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through the statement of income (loss). IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through the statement of income (loss) or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in the statement of income (loss) to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income.

In May 2014, the IASB released IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which establishes principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. IFRS 15 also requires more comprehensive disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18, *Revenue*, and a number of revenue-related interpretations (IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, and SIC-31, *Revenue, Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Service*). IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Corporation has not yet assessed the impact of the adoption of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, *Leases*, which provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. It supersedes IAS 17, *Leases* and its associated interpretive guidance. Significant changes were made to lessee accounting with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and assets and liabilities recognized in respect of all leases (subject to limited exceptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets). In contrast, IFRS 16 does not include significant changes to the requirements for lessors. IFRS 16 will be effective as of January 1st, 2019 with earlier application permitted for companies that have also adopted IFRS 15, *Revenues from Contracts with Customers.* The Corporation has not yet examined the impacts of this new standard.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at June 30, 2016, the Corporation had off-balance sheet arrangements consisting of letters of credit amounting to $1.1 M which expire at various dates through fiscal year 2017. In these letters of credit, $1.1 M is secured by deposit certificates.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (including currency risk, cash flow interest risk and fair value interest risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Corporation's overall financial risk management program focuses on mitigating unpredictable financial market risks and their potential adverse effects on the Corporation's financial performance.

The Corporation's financial risk management is generally carried out by the corporate team, based on policies approved by the Board of Directors. The identification and evaluation of the financial risks are the responsibility of the corporate team.

Overview

The Corporation's financial instruments and the nature of risks which they may be subject to are set out in the following table:

	Risks			
	Market risks			
Financial instrument	**Currency**	**Interest rate**	**Credit**	**Liquidity**
Cash and cash equivalents	X	X	X	
Guaranteed deposit certificates	X	X	X	
Accounts receivable	X		X	
Other assets	X		X	
Bank overdraft	X	X		X
Bank loans	X	X		X
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	X			X
Long-term debt	X	X		X
Contingent consideration	X			X

Currency risk

The Corporation is exposed to exchange risk as a result of its U.S. dollar purchases and sales and also as a result of its foreign subsidiary net assets. To limit the impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar over the U.S. dollar, the Corporation matches, in general and when possible, the cash receipts in a foreign currency with the cash disbursements in the same foreign currency. The Corporation does not use derivative financial instruments to cover the variability of cash flows in foreign currencies.

As at June 30, 2016, if the Canadian dollar had increased or decreased by five percent (5%) compared to the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables remained constant, net earnings for the year ended June 30, 2016 would have been greater or lesser by approximately $308,579 ($157,112 as at June 30, 2015).

The financial assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars included in the Canadian corporation are as follows:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**377,128**	178,131
Guaranteed deposit certificates	**-**	19,379
Accounts receivable	**801,278**	91,018
	1,178,406	288,528
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Bank overdraft	**(97,941)**	(26,829)
Bank loans	**(4,603,019)**	(3,279,822)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(410,076)**	(304,125)
Long-term debt	**(2,238,946)**	-
Contingent consideration	**(262,437)**	-
	(7,612,437)	(3,610,776)

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

In the normal course of business, the Corporation is exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk as a result of the floating-rate loans, debts receivable and loans payable. The Corporation manages its interest rate fluctuation exposure by allocating its financial debt between fixed and floating-rate instruments.

The guaranteed deposit certificates and unsecured loans bear interest at fixed rates and are accounted for at amortized cost. The Corporation is, therefore, not exposed to the risk of cash flows or changes in fair value resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

The bank loans bear interest at floating rates and the Corporation is, therefore, exposed to the cash flow risks resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

As at June 30, 2016 and 2015, a 25-basis-point increase or decrease in interest rates, assuming that all other variables remained constant, would not have had a significant impact on the Corporation's net earnings and comprehensive income. These changes were retained because they are considered reasonably possible according to observations and the economic situation.

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to the risk that a party to a financial instrument will not fulfil some or all of its obligations, thereby causing the Corporation to sustain a financial loss. The main risk relates to accounts receivable. To manage credit risk from accounts receivable, the Corporation reviews credit limits, monitors aging of accounts receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on specific customer information and general historical trends. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. As at June 30, 2016, the allowance for doubtful accounts was nil ($1,270 as at June 30, 2015).

The carrying amount on the consolidated statement of financial position of the Corporation's financial assets exposed to credit risk represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's exposure to credit risk:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,051,870**	1,335,887
Guaranteed deposit certificates	**1,461,462**	1,629,803
Accounts receivable, net of tax credits receivable	**10,109,288**	9,776,265
Other assets	**70,366**	60,515

The Corporation is also exposed to credit risk due to its cash, its deposit certificates and its investment certificates. The Corporation has $4,513,332 ($2,965,690 in 2015) in cash and guaranteed deposits certificates with banking institutions that the Corporation considers at a low risk for loss.

The table below summarizes the ageing of trade accounts receivable as at:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Current	**6,565,121**	5,147,732
Past due 1 to 30 days	**870,582**	2,021,805
Past due 31 to 90 days	**57,221**	288,601
Past due more than 90 days	**623,073**	889,992
	8,115,997	8,348,130
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	**-**	(1,270)
Trade accounts receivable	**8,115,997**	8,346,860
Retentions from customers under project contracts	**1,012,846**	1,018,469
Tax credits receivable	**83,395**	99,885
Other receivables	**980,445**	410,936
	10,192,683	9,876,150

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to fulfil its obligations on a timely basis or at reasonable cost. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements and using various funding sources to ensure its financial flexibility. The Corporation prepares budgets and cash forecasts to ensure that it has sufficient funds to fulfil its obligations.

For its investing activities, the Corporation will evaluate its liquidity needs when applicable and take the necessary action.

The following table presents the financial liability instalments payable when contractually due including accrued interest as at:

As at June 30, 2016	**Carrying amount**	**0 - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**4 years and more**
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank overdraft	520,208	520,208	-	-	-
Bank loans	5,962,750	5,962,750	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,999,829	6,999,829	-	-	-
Long-term debt	3,158,977	825,309	652,232	612,796	1,068,640
Contingent consideration	263,921	222,600	41,321	-	-
Total	**16,905,685**	**14,530,696**	**693,553**	**612,796**	**1,068,640**

As at June 30, 2015	**Carrying amount**	**0 - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**4 years and more**
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank overdraft	2,052	2,052	-	-	-
Bank loans	4,432,077	4,432,077	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,729,427	4,729,427	-	-	-
Long-term debt	1,269,191	617,010	136,235	91,693	424,253
Total	**10,432,747**	**9,780,566**	**136,235**	**91,693**	**424,253**

Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted market prices when an active market exists. Otherwise, it is estimated using techniques and valuation models, such as analysis of discounted cash flows for the long-term debt, for which the significant unobservable inputs used are the discount rates which reflects the Corporation's credit risk.

There was no transfer between the levels during the year.

The carrying amount and estimated fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

Financial instruments whose fair value approximates carrying value

Cash and cash equivalents, guaranteed deposit certificates, accounts receivable, other assets, bank overdraft, bank loans and accounts payable, accrued liabilities and contingent consideration are financial instruments whose fair value approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity.

Long-term debt

The fair value of the long-term debt has been established by discounting the future cash flows at an interest rate to which the Corporation would currently be able to obtain for loans with similar maturity dates and terms. The fair value of the long-term debt is $2,847,255 ($1,043,084 as at June 30, 2015) and was determined using Level 2.

RISK FACTORS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The following risks and uncertainties relating to the Corporation are not comprehensive; the Corporation operates in a constantly evolving sector, which can cause new risks and uncertainties to arise. The Corporation is not in position to neither predict these risks and uncertainties, nor evaluate their impact, as the case may be, on its activities, nor to evaluate to what extent may a factor, or a combination of factors, cause actual results to differ from those presented in the forward-looking statements. Therefore, the Corporation's shareholders should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements.

Currency risk

The Corporation is exposed to exchange risk as a result of its U.S. dollar purchases and sales. To limit the impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar over the U.S. dollar and other currencies, the Corporation matches, in general and when possible, the cash receipts in a foreign currency with the cash disbursements in the same foreign currency. The Corporation does not use derivative financial instruments to cover the variability of cash flows in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

In the normal course of business, the Corporation is exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk as a result of the floating-rate loans, debts receivable and loans payable. The Corporation manages its interest rate fluctuation exposure by allocating its financial debt between fixed and floating-rate instruments.

The guaranteed deposit certificates and unsecured loans bear interest at fixed rates and the Corporation is, therefore, not exposed to the risk of changes in fair value resulting from interest rate fluctuations. The bank loans bear interest at floating rates and the Corporation is, therefore, exposed to the cash flow risks resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to the risk that a party to a contract will not fulfil some or all of its obligations, thereby causing the Corporation to sustain a financial loss. The main risk relates to accounts receivable. To manage credit risk from account receivables, the Corporation reviews credit limits, monitors aging of accounts receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on specific customer information and general historical trends. Also, the Corporation insures a part of its accounts receivable through the insurance coverage of Exportation and Development Canada ("EDC").

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at reasonable cost. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements, using various funding sources to ensure its financial flexibility and by preparing budgets and cash forecast to ensure that it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations. For its investing activities, the Corporation will evaluate its liquidity needs when applicable and take the necessary action.

Competitive environment

In the markets targeted by the Corporation, competition is based on a number of factors, especially price, technology, application know-how, financing viability, corporate image, product warranty, reliability, distribution network, and after-sales services. Some competitors of the Corporation have the benefit of relying on larger resources, notably financial, than those of the Corporation. In the past, the Corporation noticed that challenging global financial conditions contributed to reduce the number of water treatment projects and increase the competition as well as the number of companies bidding on each project. If such competitive environment persists, profit margins on projects may be lowered and it may adversely affect the Corporation's business, financial situation and results of operations.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, many announcements of investments in water treatment equipment over the next years were carried out at municipal level in Canada and the United States. However, on a short-term basis, such growth may be uneven due to the current instability of the global markets.

Operating risks

Design and fabrication of water treatment projects involve a high degree of operating risks. Human error in design and fabrication can cause material damage or delays in delivery. The occurrence of any of these events could result in loss of revenues, increased costs and liability to third parties. The Corporation uses software that has improved the design, drafting, estimation and fabrication of its products to minimize human error. The Corporation also controls production quality in its plants and is protected by a general insurance coverage.

Different types of events could induce an interruption of operation and/or a loss of production, as loss of a key supplier, natural disaster or failure of a program that runs a production line. All those events could cause significant delays in operation. The Corporation has located a part of its inventory in nearby warehouse and an emergency plan has been implemented and is regularly reviewed. The Corporation has also subscribed to business interruption and contingent business interruption insurance coverages.

As part of operating risks, risk to lose customers or distributors is considered and would have a noticeable gap in sales. The likelihood of occurrence is possible, while low, considering the significant amount of competition in the markets targeted by the Corporation. The Corporation develops broad distribution network and regularly adds more distributors in its distribution network to dilute customers' concentration of each distributor.

Fixed price contracts and renewal

The Corporation typically enters into fixed price manufacturing contracts based upon estimates of technical risks and total production costs. Such estimates, if materially inaccurate, can result in potential losses related to fulfilling the contractual obligations of the Corporation.

Through its subsidiary Utility Partners, the Corporation enters into operation and maintenance contracts that are effective for a period of time that may vary from 3 to 5 years, with multi-year renewal options. In the event an operation and maintenance contract is not renewed at its end, this can result in potential loss and adversely affect the Corporation's results and financial position.

Management and employees

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

Considering the type of industry and the line of work of the Corporation, the Corporation is facing situations that may result in accidents causing injuries to employees, customers or sub-contractors. The Corporation has implemented a health and safety program within its organization. Its employees are properly trained to face such kind of situations and are aware of potential hazardous work situations. Health and Safety Committees have been created by the Corporation in each facility and such committees meet on a regular basis to, among others, plan training sessions for the Corporation's employees.

Acquisition and expansion risk

The Corporation may expand its operations by acquiring additional businesses, products or technologies. There can be no assurance that (i) the Corporation will be able to identify, acquire or profitably manage additional businesses, or successfully integrate any acquired business, products, or technologies into the business without substantial expenses, delays or other operational or financial difficulties, or (ii) that acquired businesses, products or technologies, if any, will achieve anticipated revenues and income.

In connection with acquisitions completed by the Corporation, liabilities and contingencies that the Corporation failed to discover or was unable to quantify during the due diligence process conducted prior to the acquisition may exist. The Corporation may not be indemnified for some or all of these liabilities and contingencies. The existence of any material liabilities or contingencies could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, acquisitions may involve a certain number of particular risks including diversion of management's attention, failure to retain key personnel and unanticipated events or circumstances, some or all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's performance.

The failure of the Corporation to successfully manage its acquisition or expansion strategy could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's results of operations and financial condition.

Development of new products

Development of new products of a specialized nature by the Corporation entails inherent risks, namely that either the product does not perform as desired, or unacceptable reliability issues making such new product unmerchantable; or the risk that required components procured from third party suppliers do not perform in an acceptable manner, thereby having an adverse impact on marketability of such new products and on the Corporation's product liability. The Corporation is also subject to risks associated with the introduction of new products and applications, especially the non-acceptance on the markets, a delay in the development or a malfunction of the products.

IP infringement

H_2O Innovation protects its intellectual property related to investments in research and development by relying on trade secret laws and confidentiality agreements with third parties who have access to information about the Corporation's research and development activities. It also relies on a combination of laws effective in Canada, the United States or foreign countries with respect to trademarks, patents, trade secrets and other intellectual properties.

Despite its efforts, the Corporation may not be able to determine the extent of unauthorized use and infringement of its intellectual property rights related to its trademarks, patents and other intellectual property. In any case, such efforts are difficult, expensive, and time-consuming. Failure to protect H_2O Innovation's existing and future intellectual property rights could seriously harm its business and may result in the loss of its ability to exclude others from practicing the Corporation's technology.

The Corporation's patent position is subject to complex factual and legal issues that may give rise to uncertainty as to the validity, scope and enforceability of a particular patent. The question as to property ownership in the Corporation's industry is complicated and, in some cases, it is difficult to define with precision where one property begins and another ends. Therefore, there can be no assurance that infringing products or goods could not be manufactured without the Corporation's knowledge and consent

Product liability and other lawsuits

The Corporation may be 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 Corporation maintains product liability and other insurance coverage that management believes as generally in accordance with the market

practice in its industry, but there can be no assurance that the Corporation will always be adequately insured against all such potential liabilities.

Implementation of a strategic plan

The commercial strategy of the Corporation aims at leveraging its offering based on three pillars, namely water treatment projects, specialty products and services, and operation and maintenance services of water and wastewater treatment systems, by focusing on the development of niche sectors and by concluding acquisitions or alliances with players in strategic geographical regions, complimentary product lines or business models. The strategic plan of the Corporation should be addressed taking into consideration potential risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by a growing company. The successful viability of the Corporation's growth strategy may require capital investments larger than those previously expected and nothing warrants that the Corporation will achieve its desired growth level.

Capacity to secure performance guarantees

In the industry in which the Corporation evolves, it is important for the Corporation to be able to provide required performance guarantees such as bonds or insurance coverages in order to bid for and obtain certain contracts. The capacity of the Corporation to secure performance guarantees depends among other factors on its financial situation and on the collateral that the Corporation is able to provide to a bonding company. The financial situation of the Corporation and its capacity to provide collateral can be affected by many different factors and there is no assurance that the Corporation will always be able to provide the required performance guarantees for any project. If required performance guarantees cannot be provided and the Corporation cannot enter into an agreement with a customer, the Corporation may not be able to execute a project for which it had all required technical skills and competitive pricing.

Market liquidity

Trading on the Corporation's common shares may be unstable, which could in same period result in a lack of liquidity for those shares. The market price for the common shares of the Corporation could consequently 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 Corporation or current shareholders, and many other factors could have considerable repercussions on the price of the Corporation'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 Corporation's common shares.

Capital investment

The business of the Corporation depends in part upon capital investment of its customers. In many cases such capital expenditures are substantial compared to its operating budget. The technologies of the Corporation frequently represent a new solution to a customer's water treatment problems, leading to a need to educate the customer about the solutions of the Corporation. As a result, a significant proportion of the Corporation's business is made up of large orders compared to its total revenues and subject to a sale cycle which may exceed one year as well as to postponement and cancellation of projects.

Current global financial conditions

The Corporation offers products and services that are primarily designed for the non-residential construction market. Non-residential construction includes municipal, industrial, commercial and institutional sectors. The non-residential construction market is closely tied to overall changes in the economy. Economic growth and cycles have a direct impact on the level of construction that takes place on an annual basis.

In addition, the current challenging global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility. The difficulties met by financial institutions have contributed to a reduction in liquidity among all financial institutions and have reduced the availability of credit to those institutions and to the issuers who borrow from them. These difficulties may impact the ability of the Corporation to obtain equity or debt financing on terms favourable to the Corporation. As such, continued increased levels of volatility and market turmoil may impact the Corporation's operations.

Additional financing and dilution

The Corporation does not exclude raising additional funds by equity financing. In addition, as at September 26, 2016, 2,565,334 stock options are currently issued and outstanding. The exercise of stock options, as well as any new equity financings, represents dilution factors for present and future shareholders.

Shortage of raw materials

Some of the products manufactured by the Corporation require specialized raw materials. If such raw material is not available or not available under satisfactory terms and the Corporation cannot manufacture and provide its customers with the requested product, sales level and relationships of the Corporation with its customers can be negatively affected.

Insurance coverage risk

The Corporation maintains a wide insurance portfolio relating to its operations, including, among other coverage, property, general and product liability, professional liability, workers' compensation as well as directors' and officers' liability policies. However, the Corporation's insurance coverage is subject to large individual claim deductibles for certain policies, individual claim limits, exclusions, and other terms and conditions. Certain damages in litigation, such as punitive damages, are generally not covered by insurance. There is a small risk that the Corporation's current insurance coverage will not be sufficient to cover all losses, that future insurance coverage will not contain additional exclusions or limitations, that the Corporation will not be able to continue to obtain insurance coverage, or that insurance coverage will not be available at an economically reasonable cost. In the event that the Corporation does not have adequate or any insurance, product liability claims, litigation or other losses could have a material adverse effect on results of operations and financial condition.

Cybersecurity

The Corporation relies on the accuracy, reliability, and proper use of sophisticated and dependable information processing systems and management information technology and provides several services to its customers using such kind of information processing systems. Any interruption in these systems or any interruption associated with the transition of these systems to a new information technology platform could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Corporation has developed and implemented a cybersecurity plan to mitigate the risks associated with cyber threats, breach or loss of data and inadequate users' behaviors. Different controls are currently in place, such as network security, data security, training and awareness. The Corporation also maintain a cyber liability insurance coverage as well as a technology error and omission insurance coverage with respect to all services offered to its customers with respect to electronic or computer based system or network.

Technology and regulatory changes

The water treatment industry is characterized by evolving technologies, competition imposed standards and regulatory requirements which have an impact on the demand and compel the Corporation to improve its products and services. The evolution of legal, regulatory or local requirements may render obsolete some products and some water treatment processes offered by the Corporation. The acceptance of new products may also be negatively impacted by the enforcement of new governmental legislation imposing more stringent standards.

Transfer pricing

The Corporation conducts business operations in various jurisdictions and through legal entities in Canada and the United States. The tax laws of these jurisdictions have detailed transfer pricing rules which require that all transactions with non-resident related parties be priced using arm's-length pricing principles and that contemporaneous documentation must exist to support that pricing. The taxation authorities in the jurisdictions where the Corporation carries on business could challenge the Corporation's arm's-length related party transfer pricing policies. International transfer pricing is a subjective area of taxation and generally involves a significant degree of judgment. If any of these taxation authorities were to successfully challenge the Corporation's transfer pricing policies, its income tax expense could be adversely affected and it could also be subject to interest and penalty charges. Any such increase in its income tax expense and related interest and penalties could have a significant impact on the Corporation's future earnings and future cash flows.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In compliance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 52-109 ("NI 52-109"), the Corporation has filed certificates signed by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") that, among other things, report on the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures and the design and effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures

The CEO and CFO have designed disclosure controls and procedures, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance that:

- material information relating to the Corporation has been made known to them; and
- information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

An evaluation was carried out, under the supervision of the CEO and the CFO of the effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective, using the criteria set forth by NI 52-109.

Internal controls over financial reporting

The CEO and the CFO have also designed internal controls over financial reporting, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The internal controls over financial reporting are designed using the criteria set forth by the *Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission 2013* (COSO 2013) on Internal Control – Integrated Framework. The work performed during the fiscal year allows them to conclude that the internal controls over financial reporting are effective for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

During the year, the Corporation did not make any modifications to the internal controls over financial reporting that had or could reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on the internal controls over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of H_2O Innovation Inc. and all other information in the Annual Report are the responsibility of Management and have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of securities regulators. The Consolidated Financial Statements and MD&A include items that are based on best estimates and judgments of the expected effects of current events and transactions. Management has determined such items on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the Consolidated Financial Statements and MD&A are presented fairly in all material respects. Financial information presented elsewhere in the Annual Report is consistent with that in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

H_2O Innovation's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have designed disclosure controls and procedures, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to H_2O Innovation Inc. has been made known to them; and information required to be disclosed in H_2O Innovation Inc.'s filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

H_2O Innovation's CEO and CFO have also evaluated the effectiveness of H_2O Innovation's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of fiscal year 2016. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of that date. Based on this assessment, they determined that there were no material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, based on material weakness' definition set forth in NI 52-109. In compliance with NI 52-109, H_2O Innovation's CEO and CFO have provided a certification related to H_2O Innovation's annual disclosure to the Canadian Securities Administrators, including the Consolidated Financial Statements and MD&A.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that Management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the Consolidated Financial Statements and 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 entirely of independent and financially literate directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with Management, as well as with the internal and external auditors, to review the Consolidated Financial Statements, external auditors' report, MD&A, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, and to satisfy itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities. In addition, the Audit Committee has the duty to review the appropriateness of the accounting policies and significant estimates and judgments underlying the Consolidated Financial Statements as presented by Management, and to review and make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the fees of the external auditors. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration when it approves the Consolidated Financial Statements and MD&A for issuance to shareholders.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been audited by Deloitte LLP., the external independent auditor, in accordance with IFRS on behalf of the shareholders. The external independent auditor has full and free access to the Audit Committee to discuss their audit and related matters.

The President and Chief Executive Officer	The Chief Financial Officer
Frédéric Dugré	Marc Blanchet

September 26, 2016

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Deloitte LLP
925 Grande Allée West
Suite 400
Québec QC G1S 4Z4
Canada

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of
H_2O Innovation Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of H_2O Innovation Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of H_2O Innovation Inc. as at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

/s/ Deloitte LLP [1]
September 26, 2016

[1] CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A107622

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(in Canadian dollars)

As at	**June 30, 2016**	June 30, 2015
	$	$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,051,870**	1,335,887
Guaranteed deposit certificates (note 6)	**1,461,462**	1,629,803
Accounts receivable (note 7)	**10,192,683**	9,876,150
Inventories (note 8)	**4,444,810**	3,955,411
Costs incurred in excess of billings (note 9)	**3,534,972**	2,096,403
Prepaid expenses	**909,369**	753,766
	23,595,166	19,647,420
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (note 10)	**3,512,648**	3,020,789
Intangible assets (note 11)	**10,090,969**	7,592,573
Other assets	**70,366**	60,515
Goodwill (notes 5 and 12)	**4,854,647**	4,694,166
Deferred income tax assets (note 17)	**2,267,227**	2,832,159
	44,391,023	37,847,622
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Bank overdraft	**520,208**	2,052
Bank loans (note 13)	**5,962,750**	4,432,077
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 14)	**6,999,829**	4,729,427
Provisions (note 15)	**114,224**	84,272
Billings in excess of costs incurred (note 9)	**912,032**	1,409,396
Income taxes payable (note 17)	**10,775**	14,908
Deferred rent (note 24)	**10,661**	7,898
Current portion of long-term debt (note 16)	**721,973**	543,807
	15,252,452	11,223,837
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt (note 16)	**2,125,282**	499,777
Deferred rent (note 24)	**105,446**	116,522
Contingent consideration	**262,437**	-
	17,745,617	11,840,136
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital (note 18)	**55,298,945**	55,298,945
Reserve - Stock options (note 18)	**1,876,379**	1,876,379
Deficit	**(33,117,215)**	(33,327,412)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**2,587,297**	2,159,574
	26,645,406	26,007,486
	44,391,023	37,847,622

These accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board,

Frédéric Dugré — President and Chief Executive Officer

Philippe Gervais — Chairman of the Board of Directors

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in Canadian dollars)

	Common shares Number (note 18)	**Share Capital** (note 18)	**Reserve – Stock options** (note 18)	**Deficit**	**Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) – Translation adjustment**	**Total**
		$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance as at July 1, 2014	20,926,551	55,298,945	1,873,957	(33,599,837)	(1,012,182)	22,560,883
Stock-based compensation costs	-	-	2,422	-	-	2,422
Net earnings for the year	-	-	-	272,425	-	272,425
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,171,756	3,171,756
Balance as at June 30, 2015	20,926,551	55,298,945	1,876,379	(33,327,412)	2,159,574	26,007,486
Balance as at July 1, 2015	**20,926,551**	**55,298,945**	**1,876,379**	**(33,327,412)**	**2,159,574**	**26,007,486**
Net earnings for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**210,197**	**-**	**210,197**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**427,723**	**427,723**
Balance as at June 30, 2016	**20,926,551**	**55,298,945**	**1,876,379**	**(33,117,215)**	**2,587,297**	**26,645,406**

These accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in Canadian dollars)

Years ended June 30,	2016	2015
	$	$
Revenues (note 25)	**50,667,691**	48,699,860
Cost of goods sold (note 19a)	**35,125,260**	35,133,490
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**15,542,431**	13,566,370
Operating expenses (note 19a)	**1,435,187**	1,030,099
Selling expenses (note 19a)	**6,341,175**	4,541,164
Administrative expenses (note 19a)	**4,813,709**	4,776,986
Research and development expenses – net (notes 19a and 19c)	**198,004**	265,821
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 19b)	**621,057**	363,827
Amortization of intangible assets (note 19b)	**1,007,816**	860,332
Other (gains) / losses – net (note 19d)	**(516,759)**	406,630
Operating costs total	**13,900,189**	12,244,859
Operating earnings	**1,642,242**	1,321,511
Finance income	**(14,408)**	(4,889)
Finance costs	**768,391**	628,127
Finance costs – net	**753,983**	623,238
Earnings before income taxes	**888,259**	698,273
Current income tax expense (note 17)	**12,113**	9,143
Deferred tax charge (note 17)	**665,949**	416,705
	678,062	425,848
Net earnings for the year attributable to shareholders	**210,197**	272,425
Net earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the corporation during the year		
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	**0.010**	0.013
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (note 20)	**20,926,551**	20,926,551

These accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in Canadian dollars)

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Net earnings for the year	**210,197**	272,425
Other comprehensive income – Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net earnings		
Currency translation adjustments	**427,723**	3,171,756
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to shareholders	**637,920**	3,444,181

These accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in Canadian dollars)

Years ended June 30,	2016	2015
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Earnings before income taxes for the year	**888,259**	698,273
Non-cash items		
Finance costs – net	**753,983**	623,238
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**621,057**	363,827
Amortization of intangible assets	**1,007,816**	860,332
Unrealized exchange gain on long-term debt	**(42,027)**	-
Deferred rent	**(10,607)**	1,154
Stock-based compensation	**-**	2,422
	3,218,481	2,549,246
Change in working capital items (note 21a)	**(577,136)**	(405,373)
Cash generated by operations	**2,641,345**	2,143,873
Interests received	**14,408**	4,889
Income taxes paid	**(27,312)**	(27,218)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**2,628,441**	2,121,544
Cash flows from investing activities		
Variation of guaranteed deposits certificates	**174,349**	(386,690)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (note 21c)	**(1,096,323)**	(595,722)
Acquisition of other assets	**(8,325)**	(8,699)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(1,010,333)**	(511,429)
Business combination, net of cash acquired (note 5)	**(1,976,250)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(3,916,882)**	(1,502,540)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase of bank loans	**1,530,673**	876,303
Long-term debt contracted	**2,754,600**	460,000
Long-term debt reimbursement	**(923,770)**	(521,423)
Interest paid	**(757,418)**	(589,203)
Net cash generated by financing activities	**2,604,085**	225,677
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**1,315,644**	844,681
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	**(117,817)**	104,785
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1,197,827**	949,466
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year (note 21b)	**1,333,835**	384,369
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year (note 21b)	**2,531,662**	1,333,835

These accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

1. Governing Statutes and Nature of Operations

H_2O Innovation Inc. (the "Corporation") is incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Corporation provides integrated technological water treatment solutions based on membrane filtration technology to municipal, energy & mining end-users. The Corporation designs state-of-the-art custom-built water treatment projects for the production of drinking water and industrial process water, the reclamation and reuse of water, the desalination of sea water and the treatment of wastewater. Also, directly and through its affiliates, the Corporation provides services and products complementary to its membrane filtration and reverse osmosis systems. These products consist of a complete line of specialty chemicals and consumables and a complete line of couplings. At the same time and on a smaller scale, the Corporation continues its manufacturing and equipment distribution operations for the maple industry. The head office of the Corporation is located at 330 Saint-Vallier Street East, suite 340, Quebec City (Quebec), Canada.

On September 26, 2016, the Board reviewed the consolidated financial statements and authorized its publication.

2. Basis of Preparation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

Presentation currency

The Corporation's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Canadian corporations is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the foreign subsidiaries located in the United States of America and in Hong Kong is the US dollar.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiaries H_2O Innovation USA Inc., H_2O Innovation USA Holding Inc., Professional Water Technologies, LLP, Piedmont Pacific Corporation, H_2O Operation & Maintenance Inc. and Piedmont Hong Kong Limited.

H_2O Operation & Maintenance Inc. and Piedmont Hong Kong Limited were created during the prior fiscal year and did not generate significant revenues.

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Corporation has control. Control exists when the Corporation has all three of the following elements: the power to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiary, exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary; and the ability to use its power over the subsidiary to affect the amount of the Corporation's returns. The Corporation reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of controls listed above. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Corporation. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Business combinations
Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Corporation, liabilities incurred by the Corporation to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Corporation in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with *IAS 12 Income Taxes* and *IAS 19 Employee Benefits* respectively;
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance *with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

When the consideration transferred by the Corporation in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination.

Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the ‘measurement period’ (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with *IAS 39 Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement or IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Corporation's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Corporation obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of income where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Corporation reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Canadian corporations denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the statement of financial position date, whereas other assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate, using the Bank of Canada published rates, in effect at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate in effect during the year, with the exception of revenues and expenses relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are translated at historical rate. Exchange gains and losses are reflected in the consolidated statement of income.

The assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated into Canadian dollar using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated in equity under the heading of currency translation adjustment.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Corporation has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Management has the responsibility for overseeing fair value measurements.

Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustment. If third party information is used to measure fair values, management assesses the evidences obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Corporation uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Corporation can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Corporation recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which that change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Corporation's financial assets comprise mainly cash and cash equivalents, guaranteed deposit certificates and accounts receivable. The Corporation's financial liabilities comprise mainly bank overdraft, bank loans, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt and contingent consideration.

Recognition
The Corporation recognizes a financial instrument on its consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Corporation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities are measured and recognized at their fair value and their subsequent measurement depends on their classification as described below:

Classification	
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Guaranteed deposit certificates	Loans and receivables
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Bank overdraft	Other financial liabilities
Bank loans	Other financial liabilities
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Long-term debt	Other financial liabilities
Contingent consideration	Other financial liabilities

Measurement
Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Corporation has evaluated the fair values of its financial instruments based on the current interest rate environment, related market values and current pricing of financial instruments with comparable terms.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash and demand deposits. Cash equivalents include very liquid investments convertible into a known cash amount and maturing within less than three months from the date of acquisition. The Corporation considers bank overdraft in its cash and cash equivalents.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first in first out method for raw materials and finished goods. Also, the Corporation is using the absorption costing method for finished goods. The absorption costing method used by the Corporation includes direct materials, labour and manufacturing overhead expenses.

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset less its residual value over its estimated useful economic life. Moulds are amortized on a units of production basis over expected total production per mould. Land is not depreciated. For the buildings, component depreciation accounting is also used for components that have different useful economic life, as follows:

Buildings	25-40 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10 years
Automotive equipment	5 years
Containerized units for lease	4 years
Moulds	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	Remaining term of the lease between two and ten years

The depreciation expense is included in the consolidated statement of income as “Depreciation of property, plant and equipment”.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting period end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. They are amortized over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization method are reviewed at each reporting period end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The amortization expense is included in the consolidated statement of income as “Amortization of intangible assets”.

The Corporation is using the following amortization methods:

Intangible assets acquired separately

- Software is amortized using the straight-line method over periods of seven (7) to ten (10) years.
- Software in progress is not amortized until it is completed and ready to be used.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations

- Rights on technologies and technologies are amortized using the straight-line method over periods of seven (7) and fifteen (15) years, respectively.
- Patents and intellectual property are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of fifteen (15) years.
- Trademarks with a definite useful life are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of seven (7) years.
- Trademarks with indefinite useful life are not amortized but are subject to impairment review annually because the Corporation controls it with no contractual or legal expiration date and there is no foreseeable time limit to its useful economic life.
- Customer relations are amortized using the straight-line method over periods of five (5), ten (10) and fifteen (15) years.
- Distribution network is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of five (5) years.
- Technical drawings are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of ten (10) years.
- Customer backlog is amortized over its related sales period, approximately four (4) months.
- Intangible assets also include development costs for new products which have proven technical feasibility and for which a clearly defined future market exists. Costs of developing the new products are reduced by the related investment tax credits and amortized over a maximum period of four years on a straight-line basis. Expenditures on research activities are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognized as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer’s previously held interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

If, the Corporation’s interest in the fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity in the acquire (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Corporation’s cash-generating units or a group of cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

The Corporation has elected to perform its annual impairment test of goodwill during the third quarter of each year.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal.

Other assets

Other assets are mainly composed of security deposits and are recorded at amortized cost.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sales of specialty products and services
Revenue from the sale of specialty products and services and consignment inventory is recognized when the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Corporation has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Corporation retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Project contracts
Project contracts are within the scope of *IAS 11 – Construction contracts*. Where the outcome of a project contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the percentage-of-completion of the

contract such as but not limited to approval of drawings, acceptance of piping and instrumentation diagrams, assembly, inspection, start-up and acceptance of the equipment which represent proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. Variations in contract work and claims are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

Where outcome of a project contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized to the extent of contract costs incurred if it is probable that it will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

When contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is included in the statement of financial position under “Costs incurred in excess of billings”. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses, the surplus is included in the consolidated statement of financial position under “Billings in excess of costs incurred”.

Interest revenue
Interest revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably using the effective interest rate applicable.

Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Share-Based Payment

The Corporation offers a stock option plan to directors, executive officers, key employees and consultants providing services to the Corporation and accounts for these awards in accordance with IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment. Stock options granted to directors, executive officers, key employees and consultants providing services are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. Details regarding determination the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 18.

The fair value at the grant date of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as a compensation expense using a graded vesting schedule over the vesting period, based on the Corporation’s estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, is recognized in the consolidated statement of income such that the cumulative compensation expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Reserve – stock option.

Any consideration received by the Corporation upon the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital, and the Reserve – stock option component resulting from share-based payment is transferred to share capital upon the issuance of the shares.

Research and Development Expenses and Tax Credits for a Corporation established under the Carrefour de la Nouvelle Economie (“CNE”) relating to Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. However, development costs are deferred when they meet generally accepted criteria for deferral to the extent that their recovery is reasonably assured and they are included in intangible assets.

Tax credits to a corporation established under the CNE relating to research and development are accounted for during the year in which the costs are incurred, provided that the Corporation is reasonably certain that the credits will be received. These tax credits are presented against the research and development costs.

These tax credits must be examined by the tax authorities and it is possible that the amounts granted will differ from the amounts recorded.

The Corporation is entitled to scientific research and experimental development ("SR&ED") tax credits granted by the Canadian federal government ("Federal") and the government of the Province of Quebec ("Provincial"). Federal SR&ED tax credits are earned on qualified Canadian SR&ED expenditures at a rate of 20% and can only be used to offset Federal income taxes otherwise payable. Refundable Provincial SR&ED tax credits are generally earned on qualified salaries, subcontracting and university contract expenses incurred in the Province of Quebec, at a rate of 37.5% of eligible base amounts.

Tax credits and grants are accounted for using the cost reduction method. Accordingly, tax credits and grants are recorded as a reduction of the related expenses or capital expenditures in the period the expenses are incurred, provided that the Corporation has reasonable assurance the credits or grants will be realized.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the related tax is recognized in equity.

Current tax
Current tax assets or current tax liabilities represent the taxation authorities' obligations or claims for prior or current periods which are not received or paid at the statement of financial position date. Current tax is based on taxable profit which differs from accounting profit. Current tax liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is accounted for using a temporary difference approach and is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and the corresponding tax bases on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been identified as the chief executive officer who makes strategic decisions.

Segment revenue represents sales for the single reportable segment of the Corporation. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision-maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Net earnings per share

Basic net earnings per common share are computed by dividing the net earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share are calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that could occur if the stock options to issue common shares were exercised at the later of the beginning of the year or the issuance date. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Corporation will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Warranties

The provision for warranty claims represents the present value of the management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Corporation's obligations for warranties. The estimate has been made on the basis of historical warranty trends and may vary as a result of new materials, altered manufacturing processes or other events affecting product quality.

The Corporation offers warranties that are of variable lengths of time depending on each customer agreements.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS often requires management to make estimates about and apply assumptions or subjective judgment to future events or other matters that affect the reported amounts of the Corporation's assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Assumptions, estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, expectations, current trends and other factors that management believes to be relevant at the time at which the Corporation's consolidated financial statements are prepared. Management reviews, on a regular basis, the Corporation's accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments in order to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with IFRS.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments are those that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment and are often applied to matters or outcomes that are inherently uncertain and subject to change.

As such, management cautions that future events often vary from forecasts and expectations and that estimates routinely require adjustment.

Management considers the following areas to be those where critical accounting policies affect the significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition of project contracts
The stage of completion of any project contract is assessed by management by taking into consideration all information available at the reporting date. In this process, management applies significant judgments about percentage-of-completion, actual work performed and the estimated costs to be incurred to complete work.

Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets
At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation assesses whether there is any indication that the goodwill and non-current assets have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In the measurement of the value in use, estimates of future cash flows are discounted. The use of different assumptions could result in different fair values and therefore, in different carrying amounts for goodwill and other non-current assets. If the discount rate had increased or decreased by 1% compared to the assumption taken by the Corporation, assuming other variables remain constant the recoverable amount would have been greater or lesser by approximately $2,700,000 ($2,200,000 as at June 30, 2015) and no impairment would have been recorded. If the growth rate had increased or decreased by 1% compared to the assumption taken by the Corporation, assuming other variables remain constant the recoverable amount would have been greater or lesser by approximately $1,200,000 ($1,600,000 as at June 30, 2015) and no impairment would have been recorded.

Income taxes measurement
The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Corporation's entities' ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of the deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income. To the extent that management's assessment of any Corporation's entities ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Corporation would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Slow moving and obsolete inventory
The value of slow moving and obsolete inventory is based on the Corporation's assessment of historical usage, estimated future demand and in some cases, the specific risks of loss on specifically identified inventory. The write-down may be reversed if the circumstances which caused it no longer exist.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets include expenditures to develop new products when the costs are attributable to a clearly defined product, technical feasibility has been established, a market has been identified, the Corporation intends to market the product, and the Corporation has adequate resources expected to be available to complete the project. Management is required to make judgements on when criteria for recognition as an asset is met. During the year ended June 30, 2016, $287,403 (nil in fiscal year 2015) of development costs were recognized as intangible assets on the consolidated statements of financial position.

Stock-based compensations and other stock-based payments
As regards to stock option granted, the Corporation uses the fair value based method of accounting. The fair value of stock options is determined using Black-Scholes pricing model, which required the use of certain assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected life of instruments. The expected life is estimated using the contractual life of the instrument. The expected volatility is estimated using the historical volatility of the Corporation's stock over the same period as the contractual life. At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

4. Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet adopted

The following revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 for IFRS 9 and for IFRS 15, and January 1, 2019 for IFRS 16, with earlier application permitted. The Corporation has not yet assessed the impact of these standard and amendment or determined whether it will early adopt them.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through the statement of income (loss). IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through the statement of income (loss) or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in the statement of income (loss) to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of

investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income.

In May 2014, the IASB released IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which establishes principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. IFRS 15 also requires more comprehensive disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18, *Revenue*, and a number of revenue-related interpretations (IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, and SIC-31, *Revenue, Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Service*). IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Corporation has not yet assessed the impact of the adoption of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, *Leases*, which provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. It supersedes IAS 17, *Leases* and its associated interpretive guidance. Significant changes were made to lessee accounting with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and assets and liabilities recognized in respect of all leases (subject to limited exceptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets). In contrast, IFRS 16 does not include significant changes to the requirements for lessors. IFRS 16 will be effective as of January 1st, 2019 with earlier application permitted for companies that have also adopted IFRS 15, *Revenues from Contracts with Customers.* The Corporation has not yet examined the impacts of this new standard.

5. Business Combination

Description of the business combination

On October 21, 2015, the Corporation acquired all of the assets of Clearlogx pertaining to its unique Clearlogx® control technology and its specialty coagulant. In addition to the Clearlogx® technology, the Corporation purchased Clearlogx's business related to the sale of coagulants for conventional and membrane filtration systems. This acquisition was made for a total consideration of $ 1.97 million (US$1.5 million), with potential earn-out payments over a period of three (3) years following the effective date of the transaction. The acquisition of these assets was accounted for using the purchase method. The assets results have been consolidated as of October 21, 2015. This acquisition was entirely financed with a long-term bank loan of $ 2.63 million (US$2 million) borrowed from BMO Bank and secured at 75% by EDC, allowing the Corporation to reduce its interest rate.

Assets acquired at the acquisition date

	October 21, 2015 $
Assets	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	
Machinery and equipment	**9,221**
Intangible assets	
Customer backlog	**33,841**
Client relationships	**433,125**
Intellectual property	**1,650,935**
Trademark	**115,000**
Total	**2,242,122**
Identifiable net assets acquired	**2,242,122**

The purchase price allocation shown above is preliminary and based on management best estimates as at June 30, 2016. The final purchase price allocation is expected to be completed as soon as management has gathered all of the significant information available and considered necessary in order to finalize this allocation especially in regards to intangible assets.

In the intangible assets' tax treatment, 75% of the intangible assets acquired will be treated as eligible assets with related tax deductions and 25% as non-deductible.

Sources and uses of funds at the transaction closing date

	October 21, 2015 $
Sources	
Bank loan (note 16)	**2,634,600**
	2,634,600
Uses	
Cash consideration transferred	**(1,976,250)**
Working capital for the Corporation's current activities	**(392,478)**
Contingent consideration (unpaid as of June 30, 2016)	**(265,872)**
	-

The contingent consideration was estimated based on certain forecasted revenues and determined EBITDA over a three year period.

Costs related to the acquisition

The total acquisition-related costs amounted to $58,106 and are included in administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Determination of fair value

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired are recognized at the acquisition-date fair value.

The Corporation's valuation of intangible assets has identified customer backlog, client relationships, intellectual property and trademark. The assigned useful lives are 3.5 months for customer backlog, 10 years for client relationships, 10 years for intellectual property and undefined for trademark. Significant assumptions used in the determination of intangible assets, as defined by management, are year-over-year sales growth, discount rate and operating income before depreciation and amortization margin.

Goodwill arising from the business combination

Based on management's preliminary calculations, no goodwill has been attributed to the transaction. These estimates are subject to change or revaluation by management.

Impact of the business combination on the Corporation's financial performance

The Corporation's earnings for the year ended June 30, 2016 includes $539,704 in revenues and a $39,987 loss, generated from Clearlogx additional business.

If the business combination had been completed on July 1, 2015, the Corporation's consolidated revenues for the year ended June 30, 2016 would have totalled $50,758,311 and consolidated earnings for the year ended June 30, 2016 would have been $211,150.

The Corporation considers the pro forma figures to be an approximate measurement of the financial performance of the combined business over a twelve-month period. However, pro forma information does not account for synergies or changes to historical transactions and is not necessarily indicative of the profit of the Corporation if the acquisition actually occurred on July 1, 2015, nor the profit that may be achieved in the future.

To determine the Corporation's pro forma consolidated revenues and profit if Clearlogx had been acquired on July 1, 2015, the Corporation:

- Calculated depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of other acquired intangible assets based on the fair value arising from initial recognition of the business combination rather than the carrying amounts recognized in the pre-acquisition financial statements;
- Calculated the borrowing costs on the Corporation's net indebtedness after the business combination; and
- Calculated an additional income tax expense to reflect the pro forma adjustments described above.

6. Guaranteed deposit certificates

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Guaranteed deposit certificates, held as collateral for credit cards, bearing interest at 0.75% (0.90% as at June 30, 2015) and renewed monthly	**252,623**	250,388
Guaranteed deposit certificates, held as collateral for a lease agreement, bearing interest at 0.40% (0.55% as at June 30, 2015), and maturing in July 2016	**133,401**	132,851
Guaranteed deposit certificates, held as collateral for letters of credit, bearing interest at 0.75% (0.90% as at June 30, 2015) and maturing in July 2016	**1,010,057**	1,001,036
Guaranteed deposit certificate held as collateral for a lease agreement, bearing interest at 0.24% (0.20% as at June 30, 2015) and maturing in July 2016	**65,381**	125,513
Guaranteed deposit certificates, held as collateral for a lease agreement, bearing interest at 0.90% (0.90% as at June 30, 2015) and maturing in October 2015	**-**	100,636
Guaranteed deposit certificate denominated in US dollars held as collateral for a letter of credit, bearing interest at 0.10% (0.10% as at June 30, 2015) and maturing in September 2015	**-**	19,379
	1,461,462	1,629,803

7. Accounts Receivable

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Trade accounts receivable	**8,115,997**	8,348,130
Retentions from customer under project contracts	**1,012,846**	1,018,469
Allowance for doubtful accounts (i)	**-**	(1,270)
	9,128,843	9,365,329
Tax credits receivable	**83,395**	99,885
Other receivables	**980,445**	410,936
	10,192,683	9,876,150

Trade accounts receivable disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Corporation has not recognized an allowance for doubtful accounts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. In some cases, the Corporation holds the legal right to lien construction projects in the event that certain counterparties do not pay their balance within a specified period of time. The gross amount of accounts receivable for which an allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded is nil ($1,270 as at June 30, 2015).

(i) Movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Balance at beginning of the year	**(1,270)**	(547,764)
Impairment losses recognized on receivables	**-**	(336,170)
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	**1,270**	883,189
Foreign exchange translation	**-**	(525)
Balance at end of the year	**-**	(1,270)

There is no impairment or amount past due other than those related to accounts receivable.

8. Inventories

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Raw materials	**1,201,951**	1,040,487
Finished goods	**3,242,859**	2,914,924
	4,444,810	3,955,411

As a result of variations in the ageing of its inventory of raw materials in Canada and in United States, the Corporation recognized an inventory provision for the year of $132,256 ($203,695 in fiscal year 2015).

9. Work in progress

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Construction costs incurred plus recognized profits less recognized losses to date	**62,807,664**	69,029,037
Less: Progress billings	**(60,184,724)**	(68,342,030)
Net statement of financial position for ongoing contracts	**2,622,940**	687,007

Recognized and included in the consolidated financial statements as amounts due:		
From customers under project contracts (costs incurred in excess of billings)	**3,534,972**	2,096,403
To customers under project contracts (billings in excess of costs incurred)	**(912,032)**	(1,409,396)
	2,622,940	687,007

10. Property, plant and equipment

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Cost	**6,696,144**	5,746,654
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(3,183,496)**	(2,725,865)
	3,512,648	3,020,789
Land	**60,300**	33,000
Buildings	**1,197,157**	1,248,957
Machinery and equipment	**340,484**	352,722
Computer equipment	**126,377**	99,278
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	**200,989**	152,324
Automotive equipment	**16,173**	36,425
Containerized unit for lease	**1,143,998**	812,145
Moulds	**219,004**	193,043
Leasehold improvements	**208,166**	92,895
	3,512,648	3,020,789

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in Canadian dollars)

Cost	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Automotive equipment	Containerized unit for lease	Moulds	Leasehold improvements	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at June 30, 2014	33,000	1,122,810	1,739,825	349,856	320,070	95,060	47,830	185,605	247,106	**4,141,162**
Additions	-	353,711	70,617	40,602	79,068	-	879,022	5,506	13,709	**1,442,235**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	73,918	5,164	12,291	6,763	-	32,010	33,111	**163,257**
Balance as at June 30, 2015	**33,000**	**1,476,521**	**1,884,360**	**395,622**	**411,429**	**101,823**	**926,852**	**223,121**	**293,926**	**5,746,654**
Cumulated depreciation										
Balance as at June 30, 2014	-	(173,393)	(1,404,443)	(240,265)	(229,940)	(41,089)	(17,936)	(19,108)	(140,905)	**(2,267,079)**
Depreciation expense	-	(54,171)	(77,662)	(51,590)	(21,311)	(18,965)	(96,771)	(6,434)	(36,923)	**(363,827)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(49,533)	(4,489)	(7,854)	(5,344)	-	(4,536)	(23,203)	**(94,959)**
Balance as at June 30, 2015	-	(227,564)	(1,531,638)	(296,344)	(259,105)	(65,398)	(114,707)	(30,078)	(201,031)	**(2,725,865)**
Net amount as at June 30, 2015	**33,000**	**1,248,957**	**352,722**	**99,278**	**152,324**	**36,425**	**812,145**	**193,043**	**92,895**	**3,020,789**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in Canadian dollars)

Cost	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Automotive equipment	Containerized unit for lease	Moulds	Leasehold improvements	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at June 30, 2015	33,000	1,476,521	1,884,360	395,622	411,429	101,823	926,852	223,121	293,926	**5,746,654**
Additions	27,300	19,445	66,604	77,946	78,693	-	610,405	55,003	160,927	**1,096,323**
Business combination (note 5)	-	-	7,226	1,995	-	-	-	-	-	**9,221**
Write-off of fully depreciated assets	-	-	-	(145,391)	-	-	-	-	(34,863)	**(180,254)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	17,216	1,149	2,765	1,729	(13,718)	7,063	7,996	**24,200**
Balance as at June 30, 2016	**60,300**	**1,495,966**	**1,975,406**	**331,321**	**492,887**	**103,552**	**1,523,539**	**285,187**	**427,986**	**6,696,144**
Cumulated depreciation										
Balance as at June 30, 2015	-	(227,564)	(1,531,638)	(296,344)	(259,105)	(65,398)	(114,707)	(30,078)	(201,031)	**(2,725,865)**
Depreciation expense	-	(71,245)	(92,723)	(52,864)	(31,022)	(21,002)	(267,019)	(36,072)	(49,110)	**(621,057)**
Write-off of fully depreciated assets	-	-	-	145,391	-	-	-	-	34,863	**180,254**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(10,561)	(1,127)	(1,771)	(979)	2,185	(33)	(4,542)	**(16,828)**
Balance as at June 30, 2016	-	(298,809)	(1,634,922)	(204,944)	(291,898)	(87,379)	(379,541)	(66,183)	(219,820)	**(3,183,496)**
Net amount as at June 30, 2016	**60,300**	**1,197,157**	**340,484**	**126,377**	**200,989**	**16,173**	**1,143,998**	**219,004**	**208,166**	**3,512,648**

11. Intangible Assets

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Cost	**23,241,976**	19,381,232
Accumulated amortization and impairment	**(13,151,007)**	(11,788,659)
	10,090,969	7,592,573
Software	**245,702**	238,359
Software in progress	**1,023,942**	426,534
Patents	**1,824,073**	1,951,945
Rights on technologies	**10,532**	12,447
Trademarks	**692,642**	624,598
Customer relations	**2,777,997**	2,585,404
Intellectual property	**3,175,412**	1,694,837
Technical drawings	**53,266**	58,449
Deferred development costs	**287,403**	-
	10,090,969	7,592,573

Cost	Software	Software in progress	Patents	Rights on technologies	Technologies	Trademarks	Customer relations	Distribution network	Intellectual property	Technical drawings	Customer Backlog	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at June 30, 2014	566,200	6,481	3,567,597	392,592	1,152,360	981,383	5,845,882	1,349,148	2,422,090	59,325	59,325	**16,402,383**
Additions	85,708	420,053	4,254	-	-	1,414	-	-	-	-	-	**511,429**
Write-off of fully depreciated assets	(105,273)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65,269)	**(170,542)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	21,889	-	606,700	-	196,560	162,310	991,172	230,128	413,140	10,119	5,944	**2,637,962**
Balance as at June 30, 2015	**568,524**	**426,534**	**4,178,551**	**392,592**	**1,348,920**	**1,145,107**	**6,837,054**	**1,579,276**	**2,835,230**	**69,444**	**-**	**19,381,232**
Accumulated amortization												
Balance as at June 30, 2014	(378,039)	-	(1,688,876)	(378,230)	(1,152,360)	(387,879)	(3,365,513)	(1,338,691)	(812,746)	(3,460)	(59,325)	**(9,565,119)**
Amortization expense	(50,577)	-	(238,346)	(1,915)	-	(67,648)	(303,298)	(11,675)	(180,251)	(6,622)	-	**(860,332)**
Write-off of fully depreciated assets	105,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,269	**170,542**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(6,822)	-	(299,384)	-	(196,560)	(64,982)	(582,839)	(228,910)	(147,396)	(913)	(5,944)	**(1,533,750)**
Balance as at June 30, 2015	(330,165)	-	(2,226,606)	(380,145)	(1,348,920)	(520,509)	(4,251,650)	(1,579,276)	(1,140,393)	(10,995)	-	**(11,788,659)**
Net amount as at June 30, 2015	**238,359**	**426,534**	**1,951,945**	**12,447**	**-**	**624,598**	**2,585,404**	**-**	**1,694,837**	**58,449**	**-**	**7,592,573**

Cost	Software	Software in progress	Patents	Rights on technologies	Technologies	Trademarks	Customer relations	Distribution network	Intellectual property	Technical drawings	Customer Backlog	Deferred development costs	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at June 30, 2015	568,524	426,534	4,178,551	392,592	1,348,920	1,145,107	6,837,054	1,579,276	2,835,230	69,444	-	-	**19,381,232**
Additions	59,306	597,408	65,389	-	-	827	-	-	-	-	-	287,403	**1,010,333**
Business combination (note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	433,125	-	1,650,935	-	33,841	-	**2,232,901**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	5,908	-	141,568	-	46,116	38,080	232,544	53,991	96,929	2,374	-	-	**617,510**
Balance as at June 30, 2016	**633,738**	**1,023,942**	**4,385,508**	**392,592**	**1,395,036**	**1,299,014**	**7,502,723**	**1,633,267**	**4,583,094**	**71,818**	**33,841**	**287,403**	**23,241,976**
Accumulated amortization													
Balance as at June 30, 2015	(330,165)	-	(2,226,606)	(380,145)	(1,348,920)	(520,509)	(4,251,650)	(1,579,276)	(1,140,393)	(10,995)	-	-	**(11,788,659)**
Amortization expense	(56,723)	-	(265,682)	(1,915)	-	(70,921)	(337,787)	-	(233,572)	(7,375)	(33,841)	-	**(1,007,816)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1,148)	-	(69,147)	-	(46,116)	(14,942)	(135,289)	(53,991)	(33,717)	(182)	-	-	**(354,532)**
Balance as at June 30, 2016	(388,036)	-	(2,561,435)	(382,060)	(1,395,036)	(606,372)	(4,724,726)	(1,633,267)	(1,407,682)	(18,552)	(33,841)	-	**(13,151,007)**
Net amount as at June 30, 2016	**245,702**	**1,023,942**	**1,824,073**	**10,532**	**-**	**692,642**	**2,777,997**	**-**	**3,175,412**	**53,266**	**-**	**287,403**	**10,090,969**

12. Goodwill

The change in carrying value is as follows:

	$
Balance as at June 30, 2014	4,010,148
Effect of foreign exchange differences	684,018
Balance as at June 30, 2015	4,694,166
Effect of foreign exchange differences	**160,481**
Balance as at June 30, 2016	**4,854,647**

Goodwill and trademark with indefinite life have been allocated to the Corporation's cash-generating units ("CGU"), United States and Canada, for impairment testing purposes. The carrying amount of goodwill and trademark with indefinite life were allocated to cash-generating units as follows:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Canada	**-**	-
United States		
Goodwill	**4,854,647**	4,694,166
Trademark with indefinite life	**568,348**	549,560
	5,422,995	5,243,726

The Corporation carries out its impairment test annually or more frequently if there is an indicator of impairment. The Corporation has aggregated its cash-generating units into countries for the purposes of the goodwill and trademark with indefinite life impairment test. The carrying values of the goodwill and trademark with indefinite life have been allocated for impairment testing purposes to these CGU groups.

The recoverable amount of these cash-generating units was determined based on a value-in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors.

Cash flow projections during the five-year budget period are based on the same expected gross profit throughout the budget period. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of each of the cash-generating units.

The key assumptions to which the recoverable amounts of each of the CGU groups are most sensitive include growth rates for revenue, future gross profits on projects, products and services and discount rates applied to cash flow projections. Cash flows and future gross profit were projected based on past experience and actual operating results using forecasts approved by management. The discount rates were based on the Corporation's weighted average cost of capital using a standard capital structure and reflect specific risks related to the CGU groups under review. The calculation of the recoverable amounts was based on the following key assumptions:

As at June 30, 2016	**Growth rate for the terminal period**	**Post-tax discount rate**
Canada	3.0%	15.3%
United States	3.0%	14.9%

As at June 30, 2015	**Growth rate for the terminal period**	**Post-tax discount rate**
Canada	3.0%	16.2%
United States	3.0%	16.2%

In the third quarter of fiscal year 2016, the Corporation assessed the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit "United States" at $27,852,000 ($30,172,000 in fiscal year 2015) and did not recognize any goodwill and trademark with indefinite life impairment loss. The value-in use calculation was used to determine the recoverable amount of this cash-generating unit by applying new discounted projections of future cash flows based on a five-year financial forecast approved by management, based on past experience and consistent with external sources of information.

13. Bank loans

The bank loans for an authorized amount of $5,000,000 or US$5,000,000 ($6,458,500) bearing interest at CDN prime rate plus 1.00% (3.70% as at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015) and at US prime rate plus 1.00% (5.00% as at June 30, 2016 and 4.75% as at June 30, 2015) are secured by an assignment of accounts receivable and inventories and by Export Development Canada ("EDC"). As at June 30, 2016, $3,832,858 was used on this line of credit ($4,432,077 as at June 30, 2015).

The Corporation has an authorized credit facility available of $2,000,000 or US$2,000,000 ($2,583,400) bearing interest at CDN prime rate plus 1.00% (3.70% as at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015) and at US prime rate plus 1.00% (5.00% as at June 30, 2016 and 4.75% as at June 30, 2015). This credit facility is secured by EDC. As at June 30, 2016, $2,129,892 was used on this credit facility (unused as at June 30, 2015).

The Corporation has a credit facility enabling it to issue letters of credit for a maximum amount of $1,000,000. This credit facility is secured either by EDC or guaranteed deposit certificate. As at June 30, 2016, $487,550 was used on this credit facility (unused as at June 30, 2015).

The Corporation has a credit facility enabling it to issue letters of credit for a maximum amount of $1,000,000. The credit facility is secured by $1,010,057 in guaranteed deposit certificate ($1,001,036 as at June 30, 2015). As at June 30, 2016, the Corporation issued $1,000,000 in letters of credit under this credit facility ($1,000,000 as at June 30, 2015).

The Corporation has access to hedging facility of $500,000. This facility is secured by EDC and is unused as at June 30, 2016 (unused as at June 30, 2015).

The Corporation has a credit facility enabling it to use a maximum amount of $400,000 on credit cards for Corporation's related expenses. This credit facility is secured by $252,623 in guaranteed deposit certificate ($250,388 as at June 30, 2015). As at June 30, 2016, $110,507 was used on this credit facility (unused as at June 30, 2015).

The Corporation has a letter of credit amounting to $64,580 ($62,450 as at June 30, 2015) which is secured by a $65,381 guaranteed deposit certificate ($62,450 as at June 30, 2015).

The Corporation still has letters of credit amounting to $121,074 ($132,727 as at June 30, 2015) with its previous bank, which are secured by a $133,401 guaranteed deposit certificate.

Covenants
The Corporation has undertaken to maintain covenants on a yearly basis in respect of the bank loans described above.

14. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Trade accounts payable	**2,275,716**	3,039,313
Other accrued liabilities and accounts payable	**4,724,113**	1,690,114
	6,999,829	4,729,427

15. Provisions

The change in carrying value of the provision for warranties is as follows:

	$
Balance as at June 30, 2014	77,391
Additional provisions recognized	12,000
Less: Payments	(16,273)
Effect of foreign exchange differences	11,154
Balance as at June 30, 2015	84,272
Additional provisions recognized	**33,500**
Less: Payments	**(12,338)**
Effect of foreign exchange differences	**8,790**
Balance as at June 30, 2016	**114,224**

16. Long-Term Debt

	As at June 30, 2016	As at June 30, 2015
	$	$
Unsecured – at amortised cost		
Bank loan, denominated in US dollars (a)	**2,238,946**	-
Bank loan, denominated in Canadian dollars (b)	**536,200**	460,000
Loan from other entities, denominated in Canadian dollars (c)	**41,525**	529,199
Loan from other entities, denominated in US dollars (d)	**30,584**	54,385
	2,847,255	1,043,584
Less : Current portion	**721,973**	543,807
Long-term debt	**2,125,282**	499,777

(a) Bank loan
On October 20, 2015, an agreement was concluded for a loan amounting to $2,634,600 (US$ 2,000,000), to finance the acquisition of all the assets of Clearlogx' control technology and its specialty coagulant. The loan bears interest at prime rate plus 1.0% (3.70% as at June 30, 2016), payable in 60 monthly instalments of $43,056 (US$33,333), principal only, maturing on October 20, 2020. Long-term debt arrangements require that the Corporation meet the following financial ratios at fixed points in time;

- Working capital ratio, defined as current assets divided by current liabilities greater than or equal to 1.25:1.00;
- Debt-to-equity ratio, defined as total debt excluding deferred taxes divided by equity of less than or equal to 2.00:1.00; and
- Fixed charge coverage ratio, including all capital and interest payments on borrowings due and capital expenditures, as defined, greater than or equal to 1.00:1.00.

(b) Bank loan
On September 20, 2014, an agreement was concluded for a loan amounting up to $460,000, secured by a first rank hypothec on the Ham-Nord plant, representing a carrying value of $1,300,000, bearing interest at floating prime rate plus 1.05% (5.75% as at June 30, 2016), payable in one instalment of $4,120 on September 23, 2015 and 131 monthly instalments of $3,480, principal only, maturing on August 23, 2026.

On April 13, 2016, an agreement was concluded for a loan amounting up to $565,000, bearing interest at floating prime rate plus 1.0% (5,70% as at June 30, 2016), payable in one instalment of $8,360 on June 23, 2016 and 71 monthly instalments of $7,840, principal only, maturing on May 23, 2022.

(c) Loan from other entities
The loan of $41,525 bearing interest at 12% (effective rate of 17.5%) is repayable in monthly instalments maturing July 1, 2016.

(d) Loans from other entities
A loan of $30,584 (US$ 23,678), bearing interest at 8.5% payable in monthly instalments of $2,454 (US$ 1,900) and maturing July 1, 2017.

The annual principal instalments due on the long-term debt are $721,973 in 2017, $578,656 in 2018, $558,440 in 2019 and $558,440 in 2020.

17. Income Taxes

Income tax expenses are detailed as follows:

As at	**June 30, 2016 $**	June 30, 2015 $
Current tax expense:		
Current period	**3,892**	11,117
Adjustment for prior periods	**8,221**	(1,974)
	12,113	9,143
Deferred tax expense:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**297,889**	208,362
Reduction in tax rate	**166,040**	137,445
Adjustment for prior periods	**202,020**	70,898
	665,949	416,705
Income taxes	**678,062**	425,848

Reconciliation of the Corporation's effective income tax expense:

The standard rate of the Canadian corporate income tax is 26.87 % (26.44 % for 2015).The increase is caused by a change in the Canadian provinces tax rate. The following is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the Canadian corporate tax rate to the expense for 2016 and 2015.

	June 30, 2016 $	June 30, 2015 $
Earnings before income taxes	**888,259**	698,273
Income taxes at the standard rate of Canadian corporate tax of 26.87% (26.44% in 2015)	**238,675**	184,623
Tax effect from:		
Changes in statutory rates	**166,040**	137,445
Utilization of tax benefits previously unrecorded	**209,464**	70,898
Non-deductible stock-based payments	**-**	640
Tax credits	**3,819**	26,386
Items not affecting earnings	**(40,029)**	(39,390)
Non-deductible items	**49,583**	34,500
Other	**50,510**	10,746
Total income tax recovery	**678,062**	425,848

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	June 30, 2016 $	June 30, 2015 $
Reconciliation to the consolidated statements of financial position:		
Deferred tax assets	**4,720,889**	5,471,699
Deferred tax liabilities	**(2,453,662)**	(2,639,540)
Net deferred tax assets	**2,267,227**	2,832,159

Changes to deferred tax assets (liabilities) related to temporary differences as follows:

	Balance as at July 1, 2015 $	Recognized in earnings $	Recognized in equity $	Balance as at June 30, 2016 $
Non-capital losses	940,115	151,590	-	1,081,705
Property, plant and equipment	(101,442)	(69,261)	-	(170,703)
Intangible assets	(1,183,226)	(79,247)	-	(1,262,473)
U.S. interests not deducted and deferred	3,065,882	(651,998)	-	2,413,884
Other assets	110,830	93,984	-	204,814
Foreign exchange difference recognized in equity	-	(111,017)	111,017	-
	2,832,159	**(665,949)**	**111,017**	**2,267,227**

	Balance as at July 1, 2014 $	Recognized in earnings $	Recognized in equity $	Balance as at June 30, 2015 $
Non-capital losses	1,101,077	(160,962)	-	940,115
Property, plant and equipment	(9,912)	(91,530)	-	(101,442)
Intangible assets	(1,006,029)	(177,197)	-	(1,183,226)
U.S. interests not deducted and deferred	2,594,507	471,375	-	3,065,882
Other assets	121,408	(10,578)	-	110,830
Foreign exchange difference recognized in equity	-	385,597	(385,597)	-
	2,801,051	**416,705**	**(385,597)**	**2,832,159**

At June 30, 2016, the Corporation had the following tax losses carried forward available to reduce taxable income in the future, and investment tax credits carryovers to reduce income tax payable, and in respect of which the Corporation has not recognized a deferred tax on those from Canada.

Tax losses carried forward expire as follows:	Date	Canada	USA
		$	$
	2027	2,330,000	-
	2028	2,619,000	-
	2029	1,000	-
	2030	672,000	156,000
	2032	-	605,000
	2033	-	479,000
	2034	2,612,000	-
	2035	205,000	-
		8,439,000	**1,240,000**

Investment tax credits expire as follows	Date	Canada
	2020	9,000
	2021	76,000
	2022	141,000
	2023	51,000
	2025	36,000
	2026	22,000
	2027	38,000
	2028	6,000
	2029	21,000
	2030	21,000
	2032	52,000
		473,000

The ability to realize the tax benefits from these losses and investment tax credits is dependent upon a number of factors, including the future profitability of operations in the jurisdictions in which the tax losses and investment tax credits arose. Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses and other temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the asset to be recovered.

Accordingly, no deferred tax asset has been recognized on the following tax losses carried forward and temporary differences.

As at June 30, 2016	Canada	United States
	$	$
Tax losses carried forward	2,256,556	-
Development and exploration expenses	487,535	-
Capital losses	67,000	-
Research and development expenses	642,000	-
Property, plant and equipment	1,389,000	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Financing expenses	74,000	-
	4,916,091	**-**

As at June 30, 2015	Canada	United States
	$	$
Tax losses carried forward	2,182,527	-
Development and exploration expenses	455,120	-
Capital losses	66,000	-
Research and development expenses	631,000	-
Property, plant and equipment	1,388,000	-
Intangible assets	23,000	-
Financing expenses	110,000	-
	4,855,647	**-**

18. Capital Stock

Share consolidation (reverse stock split)

On December 1st, 2014, the Corporation effected a consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on a five-to-one basis (the "Share Consolidation"). The Share Consolidation affected all shareholders, optionholders and warrantholders uniformly and thus did not materially affect any securityholder's percentage of ownership interest. All references in these consolidated financial statements to common shares, options and share purchase warrants have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the Share Consolidation.

The 104,632,977 common shares issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Share Consolidation were consolidated into 20,926,551 common shares. The Corporation's outstanding stock options and share purchase

warrants were adjusted on the same basis with proportionate adjustments being made to each stock option and share purchase warrant exercise price.
All share, option and share purchase warrant and per share, option and share purchase warrant data have been retroactively adjusted to reflect and give effect to the Share Consolidation as if it occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

Share Capital

The Corporation has authorized an unlimited number of common shares (being voting and participating shares) with no par value.

Stock options

The Corporation has established a stock option plan whereby the Board of Directors may grant stock options to directors, executive officers, key employees and consultants providing services to the Corporation. The Board of Directors determines, at its discretion, the vesting terms, if applicable, the expiry date of options and the number of options to be granted. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the plan amounts to 1,100,000.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the amount recorded as stock-based compensation for options granted to its directors, officers and key employees is nil ($2,422 in 2015).

The following table summarizes the situation of the Corporation's stock-based compensation plan as at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 and the change during the years ended on these dates:

Years ended June 30,	**2016**		2015	
	Number	**Weighted average exercise price**	Number	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding - Beginning of year	**331,500**	**2.64**	347,500	2.66
Expired	**(13,000)**	**2.50**	-	-
Forfeited	**(56,500)**	**2.68**	(16,000)	3.13
Outstanding - End of year	**262,000**	**2.64**	331,500	2.64

As at June 30, 2016, the following stock options were granted:

Exercise price	Holders	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price
$				$
3.75	Directors	25,000	3.41	0.36
3.75	Directors	4,000	4.04	0.06
2.50	Employees	42,000	4.37	0.40
2.50	Directors	191,000	4.23	1.82
		262,000	4.17	2.64

As at June 30, 2016, the following stock options could be exercised:

Exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
$		$
3.75	29,000	0.42
2.50	233,000	2.22
	262,000	2.64

19. Additional information about the nature of costs components

a) Expenses by nature

Years ended June 30,	2016	2015
	$	$
Material	**24,350,640**	23,480,688
Changes in inventories of raw material, finished goods and costs incurred in excess of billings	**1,345,849**	103,864
Salaries and fringe benefits	**14,841,700**	12,705,878
Subcontractors and professional fees	**1,433,282**	3,741,729
Rent, electricity, insurance and office expenses	**1,939,708**	1,771,042
Telecommunications and travel expenses	**2,054,566**	1,774,341
Bad debt expenses	**132,616**	337,443
Other expenses	**1,814,974**	1,832,575
Total cost of goods sold, operating, selling and administrative expenses and research and development expenses - net	**47,913,335**	45,747,560

b) Depreciation and amortization

The Corporation has elected to present depreciation and amortization as a separate line item in its consolidated statement of income, as opposed to reflecting the fraction of such amount that pertains to each of the cost of goods sold, operating expenses, selling expenses, administrative expenses and research and development expenses – net, within those cost categories. The following tables provide: i) a breakdown of the depreciation and amortization expense by cost category as noted above, for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 and ii) the amounts of cost of goods sold, operating expenses, selling expenses, administrative expenses and research and development expenses - net, if depreciation and amortization were allocated within those cost categories.

Depreciation by function

Years ended June 30,	2016	2015
	$	$
Cost of goods sold	**483,971**	251,283
Operating expenses	**2,643**	2,588
Selling expenses	**39,207**	33,091
Administrative expenses	**95,236**	76,865
	621,057	363,827

Amortization by function

Years ended June 30,	2016	2015
	$	$
Cost of goods sold	**475,718**	420,990
Selling expenses	**408,708**	388,793
Administrative expenses	**123,390**	50,549
	1,007,816	860,332

Cost per function including depreciation, amortization and impairment of intangible assets

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Cost of goods sold	**36,084,949**	35,805,763
Operating expenses	**1,437,830**	1,032,687
Selling expenses	**6,789,090**	4,963,048
Administrative expenses	**5,032,335**	4,904,400
Research and development expenses – net	**198,004**	265,821
	49,542,208	46,971,719

c) Research and development expenses – net

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Gross research and development expenses	**177,807**	265,821
Research and development tax credits and grants denied	**20,197**	-
	198,004	265,821

d) Other (gains) losses – net

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Unrealized exchange (gain) loss	**(78,315)**	477,980
Realized exchange (gain)	**(33,282)**	(7,988)
Other revenues	**(28,559)**	(39,348)
(Gain) on purchase price adjustment	**(375,977)**	-
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(626)**	(24,014)
	(516,759)	406,630

20. Net Earnings Per Share

The following table sets out the weighted average basic and diluted number of outstanding shares used to compute the basic and diluted earnings per share:

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
Net earnings	**$210,197**	$272,425
Basic and diluted weighted average number of share outstanding[1]	**20,926,551**	20,926,551

[1] Adjusted to reflect the December 1st, 2014 five-to-one share consolidation (see note 18 – Capital Stock).

Items excluded from the calculation of diluted net earnings per share because the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares		
Stock options	**262,000**	331,500

For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there was no difference in the basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding, since the effect of the stock options would have been anti-dilutive. Accordingly, the diluted earnings per share for these years is calculated using the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding.

21. Cash Flows

a) The change in non-cash working capital items is as follows:

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Accounts receivable	**(248,801)**	(243,538)
Inventories	**(457,948)**	218,539
Costs incurred in excess of billings	**(1,427,466)**	151,185
Prepaid expenses	**(153,119)**	(290,031)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**2,216,466**	(78,013)
Provisions	**28,063**	(4,273)
Billings in excess of work in process	**(534,331)**	(159,242)
	(577,136)	(405,373)

b) Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

As at June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Beginning of year		
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,335,887**	497,752
Bank overdraft	**(2,052)**	(113,383)
	1,333,835	384,369
End of year		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,051,870**	1,335,887
Bank overdraft	**(520,208)**	(2,052)
	2,531,662	1,333,835

c) Non-cash transaction

The principal non-cash transaction is the transfer of containerized units from Inventory – finished goods to Property, plant and equipment – Containerized units for lease for an amount of nil ($846,513 as at June 30, 2015), since these containers have been leased to a client during the second quarter of fiscal year 2015.

22. Financial Risk Management

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (including currency risk, cash flow interest risk and fair value interest risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Corporation's overall financial risk management program focuses on mitigating unpredictable financial market risks and their potential adverse effects on the Corporation's financial performance.

The Corporation's financial risk management is generally carried out by the corporate team, based on policies approved by the Board of Directors. The identification and evaluation of the financial risks are the responsibility of the corporate team.

Overview

The Corporation's financial instruments and the nature of risks which they may be subject to are set out in the following table:

	Risks			
	Market risks			
Financial instrument	**Currency**	**Interest rate**	**Credit**	**Liquidity**
Cash and cash equivalents	X	X	X	
Guaranteed deposit certificates	X	X	X	
Accounts receivable	X		X	
Other Assets	X		X	
Bank overdraft	X	X		X
Bank loans	X	X		X
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	X			X
Long-term debt	X	X		X
Contingent consideration	X			X

Currency risk

The Corporation is exposed to exchange risk as a result of its U.S. dollar purchases and sales and also as a result of its foreign subsidiary net assets. To limit the impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar over the U.S. dollar, the Corporation matches, in general and when possible, the cash receipts in a foreign currency with the cash disbursements in the same foreign currency. The Corporation does not use derivative financial instruments to cover the variability of cash flows in foreign currencies.

As at June 30, 2016, if the Canadian dollar had increased or decreased by five percent (5%) compared to the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables remained constant, net earnings for the year ended June 30, 2016 would have been greater or lesser by approximately $308,579 ($157,112 for the year ended June 30, 2015).
The financial assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars included in the Canadian corporation are as follows:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**377,128**	178,131
Guaranteed deposits certificates	**-**	19,379
Accounts receivable	**801,278**	91,018
	1,178,406	288,528
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Bank overdraft	**(97,941)**	(26,829)
Bank loans	**(4,603,019)**	(3,279,822)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(410,076)**	(304,125)
Long-term debt	**(2,238,946)**	-
Contingent consideration	**(262,437)**	-
	(7,612,419)	(3,610,776)

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

In the normal course of business, the Corporation is exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk as a result of the cash and cash equivalents, guaranteed deposit certificates, bank overdraft, bank loans and long-term debt. The Corporation manages its interest rate fluctuation exposure by allocating its financial debt between fixed and floating-rate instruments.

The guaranteed deposit certificates and unsecured loans bear interest at fixed rates and are accounted for at amortized cost. The Corporation is, therefore, not exposed to the risk of cash flows or changes in fair value resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

The bank loans bear interest at floating rates and the Corporation is, therefore, exposed to the cash flow risks resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

As at June 30, 2016 and 2015, a 25-basis-point increase or decrease in interest rates, assuming that all other variables remain constant, would not have had a significant impact on the Corporation's net earnings and comprehensive income. These changes were retained because they are considered reasonably possible according to observations and the economic situation.

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to the risk that a party to a financial instrument will not fulfil some or all of its obligations, thereby causing the Corporation to sustain a financial loss. The main risk relates to accounts receivable. To manage credit risk from accounts receivable, the Corporation reviews credit limits, monitors aging of accounts receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on specific customer information and general historical trends. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. As at June 30, 2016, the allowance for doubtful accounts was nil ($1,270 as at June 30, 2015).

The carrying amount on the consolidated statement of financial position of the Corporation's financial assets exposed to credit risk represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's exposure to credit risk:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,051,870**	1,335,887
Guaranteed deposit certificates	**1,461,462**	1,629,803
Accounts receivable, net of tax credits receivable	**10,109,288**	9,776,265
Other Assets	**70,366**	60,515

The Corporation is also exposed to credit risk due to its cash, its deposit certificate and its investment certificates. The Corporation has $4,513,332 ($2,965,690 in 2015) in cash and guaranteed deposits certificates with banking institutions that the Corporation considers at a low risk for loss.

The table below summarizes the ageing of trade accounts receivable as at:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Current	**6,565,121**	5,147,732
Past due 1 to 30 days	**870,582**	2,021,805
Past due 31 to 90 days	**57,221**	288,601
Past due more than 90 days	**623,073**	889,992
	8,115,997	8,348,130
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	**-**	(1,270)
Trade accounts receivable	**8,115,997**	8,346,860
Retentions from customers under project contracts	**1,012,846**	1,018,469
Tax credits receivable	**83,395**	99,885
Other receivables	**980,445**	410,936
	10,192,683	9,876,150

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to fulfil its obligations on a timely basis or at reasonable cost. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements and using various funding sources to ensure its financial flexibility. The Corporation prepares budgets and cash forecast to ensure that it has sufficient funds to fulfil its obligations.

For its investing activities, the Corporation will evaluate its liquidity needs when applicable and take the necessary action.
The following table presents the financial liability instalments payable when contractually due including accrued interest:

As at June 30, 2016	Carrying amount	0 - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	4 years and more
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank overdraft	520,208	520,208	-	-	-
Bank loans	5,962,750	5,962,750	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,999,829	6,999,829	-	-	-
Long-term debt	3,158,977	825,309	652,232	612,796	1,068,640
Contingent consideration	263,921	222,600	41,321	-	-
Total	**16,905,685**	**14,530,696**	**693,553**	**612,796**	**1,068,640**

As at June 30, 2015	Carrying amount	0 - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	4 years and more
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank overdraft	2,052	2,052	-	-	-
Bank loans	4,432,077	4,432,077	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,729,427	4,729,427	-	-	-
Long-term debt	1,269,191	617,010	136,235	91,693	424,253
Total	**10,432,747**	**9,780,566**	**136,235**	**91,693**	**424,253**

Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted market prices when an active market exists. Otherwise, it is estimated using techniques and valuation models, such as analysis of discounted cash flows for the long-term debt, for which the significant unobservable inputs used are the discount rates which reflects the Corporation's credit risk.

There was no transfer between the levels during the year.
The carrying amount and estimated fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

Financial instruments whose fair value approximates carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents, guaranteed deposit certificates, accounts receivable, other assets, bank overdraft, bank loans and accounts payable, accrued liabilities and contingent consideration are financial instruments whose fair value approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity.

Long-term debt
The fair value of the long-term debt has been established by discounting the future cash flows at an interest rate to which the Corporation would currently be able to obtain for loans with similar maturity dates and terms. The fair value of the long-term debt is $2,847,255 ($1,043,584 as at June 30, 2015) was determined using Level 2.

23. Capital Management

The Corporation's objective in managing capital is to ensure sufficient liquidity to pursue its growth while at the same time taking a prudent approach towards financial leverage and financial risk.

The Corporation's capital is composed of net debt and shareholders' equity. Net debt consists of interest-bearing debt less cash. The Corporation's primary uses of capital are to finance increases in non-cash working capital and capital expenditures for capacity expansion and integration.

The Corporation monitors its performance through different ratios such as those required under its credit facility and long-term debt arrangements.

Credit facility and long-term debt arrangements require that the Corporation meet certain financial ratios at fixed points in time. The financial ratios are, as at June 30, 2016:

- Working capital ratio, defined as current assets divided by current liabilities greater than or equal to 1.25:1.00;
- Debt-to-equity ratio, defined as total debt excluding deferred taxes divided by equity of less than or equal to 2.00:1.00; and
- Fixed charge coverage ratio, including all capital and interest payments on borrowings due and capital expenditures, as defined, greater than or equal to 1.00:1.00.

As at June 30, 2016, the Corporation was in compliance with the ratios required under its credit facility and long-term debt arrangements, except for the fixed charge coverage for which it received a waiver from the lender.

As at June 30, 2015, the Corporation was in compliance with the ratios required under its credit facility and long-term debt arrangements.

24. Leases

Leasing arrangements

Operating leases relate to leases of premises with lease terms of between 1 and 10 years. The Corporation has an option to renew the lease for one premise for an additional term of 5 years. The Corporation does not have an option to purchase the leased premises at the expiry of the lease periods.

Payments recognized as an expense

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Minimum lease payments	**989,743**	825,015
	989,743	825,015

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Not later than 1 year	**989,743**	825,015
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**3,132,014**	2,908,748
Later than 5 years	**1,152,713**	1,744,694
	5,274,470	5,478,457

Liabilities recognized in respect of non-cancellable operating leases

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	$	$
Deferred rents		
Current	**10,661**	7,898
Non-current	**105,446**	116,522
	116,107	124,420

25. Segment Information

Products from which reportable segments derive their revenues

The Corporation operates under a single reportable segment consisting of delivering drinking water and process water production and wastewater treatment systems, including related services.

The following is an analysis of the Corporation's revenues for the year for the continuing operations.

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Revenues from specialty products and services	**27,701,625**	20,241,853
Project contracts revenues	**22,966,066**	28,458,007
	50,667,691	48,699,860

Geographical information

The Corporation is domiciled in Canada. The result of its revenue from external customers in Canada is $12,608,625 ($17,274,034 in 2015), and the total revenue from external customers from other countries is $38,059,066 ($31,425,826 in 2015). Detailed information for the Corporation's markets is as follows:

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Revenues from external customers		
Revenue according to geographic location		
Canada	**12,608,625**	17,274,034
United States	**29,464,622**	25,028,905
Spain	**1,261,499**	126,554
China	**2,185,369**	2,374,719
United Arab Emirates	**886,088**	142,956
Mexico	**367,459**	251,540
France	**247,846**	299,918
Egypt	**922,674**	293,714
Singapore	**477,569**	10,460
South Korea	**413,260**	597,158
India	**225,679**	108,434
Other	**1,607,001**	2,191,468
	50,667,691	48,699,860

Revenues are attributed to the various countries according to the customer's country of residence.

As at June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets according to geographic location		
Canada	**6,331,073**	3,097,671
United States	**12,127,191**	12,209,857
	18,458,264	15,307,528

Information about major customers

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, no customer accounted for more than ten percent (10%) of its revenues. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Corporation derived more than ten percent (10%) of its revenues from a single external customer.

26. Related parties disclosure

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of members of key management personnel during the years was as follows:

Years ended June 30,	**2016**	2015
	$	$
Short-term benefits	**1,174,175**	1,110,907
Post-employment benefits	**40,642**	22,587
Share-based payments	**-**	2,422
	1,214,817	1,135,916

The remuneration of key executives is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

The Corporation paid interest in the amount of nil on loans from shareholders for the year ended June 30, 2016 (nil in fiscal year 2015).

27. Subsequent Events

On July 26, 2016, the Corporation acquired all of the membership interests of Utility Partners, LLC ("Utility Partners") for a cash consideration of $22,533,500 (US$17,000,000) and is subject to certain adjustments.

The Corporation is financed by a bought deal private placement and concurrent additional non-brokered private placement at a price of $1.20 per common share for total gross proceeds of $21,836,393. Any other amount required to pay for the acquisition of Utility Partners will come from $10,000,000 of new credit facilities, the balance of which will be used for working capital post-acquisition and to support research and innovative initiatives.

Utility Partners is a US-based company specializing in the operation and maintenance of water and wastewater treatment plants.

Due to the short period between the acquisition of the membership interests of Utility Partners and the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired has not yet been determined. Consequently, the initial accounting of the transaction has not been completed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Philippe Gervais, Chairman of the Board[1]
Frédéric Dugré, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Pierre Côté, Director[3]
Élaine C. Phénix, Director[1] [2]
Jean-Réal Poirier, Director[2] [3]
Richard Hoel, Director[1]
Lisa Henthorne, Director[2] [3]
Laurence E. Gamst, Director[1]
Peter K. Dorrins, Director[2]

Key Management

Frédéric Dugré, President and Chief Executive Officer[3]
Marc Blanchet, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Guillaume Clairet, Chief Operating Officer[3]
Josée Riverin, Vice President, Finance

[1] Audit Committee
[2] Governance, Remuneration and Risks Committee
[3] Technology and Projects Committee

Legal Counsel
McCarthy Tétrault S.E.N.C.R.L.

Independent Auditors
Deloitte LLP

Transfer Agent
CST Trust Company

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