



Greenlane Renewables Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

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Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") of Greenlane Renewables Inc. ("**Greenlane**" or the "**Company**") has been prepared by management as of March 12, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the annual information form ("**AIF**") for the year ended December 31, 2025. All figures are expressed in Canadian dollars and all tabular amounts are in \$000s, except where otherwise indicated. The three-month periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are herein referred to as "**Q4**". The financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in Canadian dollars, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IFRS Accounting Standards**").

This MD&A refers to certain measures that are not standardized under IFRS Accounting Standards, such as Gross Margin before amortization, Adjusted EBITDA and Sales Order Backlog. These are specified financial measures used by Management to better manage the Company and to assist the Company's shareholders to evaluate the Company's performance, but do not have standardized meaning. To facilitate a better understanding of these measures presented by the Company, qualifications, definitions and reconciliations refer to the "*Alternative Performance Measures*" section of this MD&A.

Certain statements contained in this MD&A are forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws relating to the Company. This information is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Users of this information are cautioned that actual results may differ materially. For additional information refer to the "*Risks and Uncertainties*" and "*Forward-looking Information*" sections of this MD&A and the "*Risk Factors*" section of the Company's AIF.

Greenlane's common shares trade under the symbol "GRN" on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("**TSX**"). The head office of the Company is located at 110-3605 Gilmore Way, Burnaby, BC, V5G 4X5 and the registered and records office of the Company is located at 1500-1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4N7.

Additional information relating to the Company, including the AIF, are available under Greenlane's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.greenlenerenewables.com. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined have their meaning ascribed to them in the Company's AIF. Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the Company's website does not form part of this MD&A.

Selected Financial Information

Financial Results

On April 15, 2024, the Company sold its wholly owned subsidiary, Greenlane Renewables U.K. Limited ("GRUK"). As a result, the operations of GRUK have been classified as discontinued operations and presented separately from continuing operations.

(in \$000s, except as noted)	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
From Continuing Operations						
Revenue	\$ 10,797	\$ 8,517	27%	\$ 44,431	\$ 51,820	-14%
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$ 4,417	\$ 3,834	15%	\$ 19,140	\$ 16,329	17%
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$ (505)	\$ (209)	-142%	\$ 2,334	\$ (1,748)	234%
Net income (loss) and comprehensive loss	\$ (1,260)	\$ 1,944	-165%	\$ (713)	\$ (1,299)	45%
From Discontinued Operations						
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ 720	100%
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ 302	100%
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ (105)	100%
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ (472)	100%
Aggregate						
Revenue	\$ 10,797	\$ 8,517	27%	\$ 44,431	\$ 52,540	-15%
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$ 4,417	\$ 3,834	15%	\$ 19,140	\$ 16,631	15%
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$ (505)	\$ (209)	-142%	\$ 2,334	\$ (1,853)	226%
Net income (loss) and comprehensive loss	\$ (1,260)	\$ 1,944	-165%	\$ (713)	\$ (1,771)	60%
Weighted average common shares outstanding	158,050,418	154,970,059	2%	157,266,952	154,330,595	2%

Notes:

- Gross Margin before amortization is calculated as revenue less cost of goods sold, excluding amortization
- Gross Margin before amortization and Adjusted EBITDA are non-IFRS measures, refer to "Alternative Performance Measures" for further information

Financial Position

As at December 31, (in \$000s, except as noted)	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,699	\$ 16,168
Working capital (including cash and cash equivalents)	\$ 12,502	\$ 14,241
Total assets	\$ 46,766	\$ 45,352
Total liabilities	\$ 23,092	\$ 21,377
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 23,674	\$ 23,975
Common shares outstanding	158,159,032	156,690,024

Fourth Quarter Highlights

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, Greenlane:

- generated \$10.8 million in revenue which was a 27% increase over Q4 2024;
- recognized Gross Margin before amortization of \$4.4 million or 41% of revenue (Q4 2024 - \$3.8 million or 45% of revenue) and realized an Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$0.5 million (Q4 2024 – loss of \$0.2 million);
- incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$1.3 million (Q4 2024 – income of \$1.9 million);
- announced the filing of a new patent application for a Linear Nitrogen Rejection Unit ("NRU") for its next-generation landfill gas upgrading technology.

Fiscal 2025 Highlights

For the year ended December 31, 2025, Greenlane:

- generated \$44.4 million in revenue which was 14% less than fiscal 2024;
- recognized Gross Margin before amortization of \$19.1 million or 43% of revenue (2024 - \$16.3 million or 32% of revenue) and realized Adjusted EBITDA of \$2.3 million (2024 – loss of \$1.7 million);
- incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$0.7 million (2024 – loss of \$1.3 million);
- announced eight new service agreements for renewable natural gas project sites across multiple biogas sectors spanning a range of maintenance service offerings;
- secured purchase orders totalling over \$9.9 million (€6.2 million) for its proprietary biogas desulfurization equipment from repeat customers;
- on June 24, 2025, the Company announced the filing of the first of two patent applications for the year, for its new landfill gas upgrading technology;
- ended the year with a Sales Order Backlog of \$33.6 million.

Outlook

The market for renewable natural gas (“RNG”), also referred to as biomethane, is anticipated to grow over time, driven by a widely held desire to increase supply of renewable alternatives to fossil fuels as global demand for energy continues to increase and the global climate crisis continues to intensify. As a global leader in biogas desulfurization and upgrading and core technologies that enable the production of ENG, Greenlane expects to benefit from this trend.

Nature of Operations

Greenlane is driving change: accelerating the energy transition. We are cleaning up two of the largest and most difficult to decarbonize sectors of the global energy system: the natural gas grind and commercial transportation. As a pioneer and leading global specialist in biogas desulfurization and upgrading, we have been actively contributing to the decarbonization of our planet for over 35 years with more than 500 systems sold into 32 countries. Our advanced solutions marketed and sold by the Company under its Greenlane Cascade™ and Airdep product brands, enable the production of low-carbon and carbon-negative RNG, from a wide range of sources such as landfills, sugar mills, wastewater treatment plants, dairy farms and food waste. Greenlane is transforming energy production and creating new, sustainable revenue streams for its customers - all while dramatically reducing carbon emissions.

Greenlane generates revenue from sales of its multiple product lines of biogas desulfurization and upgrading equipment (“**System Sales**”), parts and service, and technology licensing (“**Royalty Contracts**”).

RNG is high-value because it is low-carbon. RNG is an essential tool for the most difficult to decarbonize sectors of the global energy system. As a drop-in substitute for fossil natural gas in the distribution network, RNG requires no change to downstream appliances and allows gas utilities to reduce the carbon intensity of the energy they provide to their customers. RNG is to gas utilities as wind and solar is to electric utilities (but without the intermittency).

In commercial transportation, RNG is an established low-carbon substitute for diesel fuel in long-haul heavy-duty transport. EVs are considered the future of light-duty transportation but not for heavy duty. In industry, RNG helps manufacturers meet their sustainability commitments and can be a cost-effective delivered-to-site low-carbon substitute fuel for high-heat hard-to-electrify applications.

Overview of the Business

Greenlane's strategy involves advanced proprietary standard products, superior system integration and project delivery, and a strong parts and service platform all underpinned by financial discipline with relentless focus on improving Adjusted EBITDA results and maintaining healthy cash reserves. The global RNG industry, in which Greenlane participates is dynamic and fast growing. According to the International Energy Agency's Outlook for Biogas and Biomethane Report, May 2025, global RNG production is projected to grow at 15% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) globally through 2035. In Brazil, a market still early in its maturation, the report projects biomethane growth to be even faster at 21% CAGR through the same time period.

As a leading provider of technologically advanced products in our industry, we believe that we must deliver on four key strategic success criteria:

- 1) **Price and Performance:** Deliver attractive return-on-investment results to our customers with the best combination of product price and performance while also innovating quickly to respond to customer needs and changing market dynamics.
- 2) **Manufacturing:** Control manufacturing to manage costs and have localized production in core markets to enable our project developer customers to secure tax incentives, avoid import tariffs and secure project financing at attractive rates.

- 3) Intellectual Property (IP): Fortify sustainable comparative advantage by capturing and protecting a growing portfolio of strong IP from innovations that aim to solve the industry's most challenging problems.
- 4) Partnerships: Collaborate with industry partners, who bring expertise and focus on adjacent and essential elements of the RNG value chain, to deliver complete solutions and extend market reach.

Management believes that the Company is well positioned to address all four of the above strategic success criteria due to Greenlane's expertise and proven track record. To the Company's knowledge, Greenlane is the only company that has offered and actively deployed the three most popular biogas upgrading technologies - water wash, pressure swing adsorption, and membrane separation – alongside proprietary biogas desulfurization and air deodorization technology. It is this deep level of understanding, unbiased perspective on technology and segment-specific insights gained through extensive experience that make Greenlane uniquely capable to solve the toughest industry challenges facing RNG project developers and owners.

The most challenging problems that need solving are best explained with reference to the fundamental differences between biogas generated from anaerobic digesters ("AD biogas") and landfill gas generated from municipal solid waste.

AD biogas is commonly composed of 50%-60% methane (CH₄), carbon dioxide (CO₂), 2,000 ppm - 5,000 ppm hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), and possibly other trace impurities. Industry benchmark methane recovery in the upgrading process is 99.5%. While removal of CO₂ can be done reliably and at a competitive cost, the real challenge is cost effective and reliable removal of the high H₂S levels found in AD biogas. Greenlane has solved this difficult industry problem with our benchmark Cascade H₂S product line, building on our 13 years of success in Europe. We believe this is a breakthrough product that can drive consensus in the industry on H₂S removal from AD biogas to also become the defacto standard in the North American and South American markets.

Landfill gas is different from AD biogas in that it can commonly contain up to 3% or more oxygen (O₂) and up to 18% or more nitrogen (N₂). Separating O₂ and N₂ from CH₄ is not easy. Industry benchmark methane recovery is between 80% and 95%. Today's state-of-the-art landfill gas upgrading technology is too costly for the low performance it delivers. Greenlane is focused on solving this problem with our next generation Cascade LF product line. As announced in December 2024, the Company filed two new patent applications for landfill gas upgrading technology directly related to this industry challenge and the Company filed another two new patent applications in 2025.

The Company has historically used a capital light business model which combines outsourced fabrication of biogas upgrading systems with in-house production of its biogas desulfurization and air deodorization equipment in Italy. While the Company has maintained its capital light approach, in 2026 it is advancing initiatives to manufacture its Cascade LF system with localized production in Brazil, the launch market for its Cascade LF production line, with the goal of being ready to ship the first system by end of the year. We also source key non-proprietary components through an extensive global supply chain. Our in-house team of supplier quality engineers oversee the production process and ensure quality conformance. Next, the Company plans to establish a manufacturing location for Cascade LF to serve the North American market.

In addition to the design, manufacture and supply of proprietary standard products, an important segment of Greenlane's business is its robust service and spare parts business. The Company integrates its proprietary technology with third party components to engineer and deliver complete turn-key gas upgrading systems. This end-to-end involvement spans the full project lifecycle: from initial system design and delivery to commissioning and rigorous performance testing. Once a system is operational, Greenlane is capable of providing essential ongoing maintenance and after care services, spare parts and services, including 24/7 technical support and remote monitoring to ensure the long-term mechanical integrity and operational success.

Overview of Activities for Fiscal 2025

For fiscal 2025, the Company reported results from continuing operations including revenue of \$44.4 million, Gross Margin before amortization of \$19.1 million or 43% of revenue, Adjusted EBITDA of \$2.3 million or 5% of revenue and a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$0.7 million. Revenue was in line with the stage of completion on announced and active projects and represents a 14% decrease over revenue of \$51.8 million in fiscal 2024.

Sales Order Backlog

As at December 31, 2025, the Company reported a Sales Order Backlog of \$33.6 million. Sales Order Backlog has been adjusted for individually immaterial contractual change orders and foreign exchange movements.

Selected Annual Information

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	2025		2024		2023
From Continuing Operations					
Revenue	\$	44,431	\$	51,820	\$ 54,633
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$	19,140	\$	16,329	\$ 13,605
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$	2,334	\$	(1,748)	\$ (9,047)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$	(713)	\$	(1,299)	\$ (28,313)
From Discontinued Operations					
Revenue	\$	-	\$	720	\$ 3,183
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$	-	\$	302	\$ 774
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$	-	\$	(105)	\$ (990)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$	-	\$	(472)	\$ (1,042)
Aggregate					
Revenue	\$	44,431	\$	52,540	\$ 57,816
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$	19,140	\$	16,631	\$ 14,379
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$	2,334	\$	(1,853)	\$ (10,037)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$	(713)	\$	(1,771)	\$ (29,355)
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.01)	\$ (0.19)
Total assets	\$	46,766	\$	45,352	\$ 54,355
Total non-current liabilities	\$	2,517	\$	2,776	\$ 4,365
Weighted average common shares outstanding		157,266,952		154,330,595	153,067,660
Common shares outstanding		158,159,032		156,690,024	153,790,399

Notes:

- Gross Margin before amortization is calculated as revenue less cost of goods sold, excluding amortization
- Gross Margin before amortization and Adjusted EBITDA are non-IFRS measures, refer to "Alternative Performance Measures" for further information

During fiscal 2025, the Company focused on research and development initiatives, filing two new patents, while generating increased revenue from its proprietary biogas desulfurization equipment, and from parts and service following the sale of upgrading equipment in the Americas. During fiscal 2024, Greenlane saw operational efficiencies due to its investment in systems and processes in prior periods along with reductions in workforce, primarily in the third quarter, resulting in ongoing cost savings in general and administrative expenses. During fiscal 2023, the Company incurred an impairment provision on goodwill and intangible assets of \$14.4 million which negatively impacted net loss and comprehensive loss.

Results of Continuing Operations

Revenue

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Revenue:						
System sales	\$ 7,610	\$ 5,936	28%	\$ 26,831	\$ 43,016	-38%
Parts and service	3,187	2,581	23%	14,280	7,983	79%
Royalties	-	-	-%	3,320	821	304%
Total revenue	\$ 10,797	\$ 8,517	27%	\$ 44,431	\$ 51,820	-14%

Revenue for the fourth quarter of 2025 of \$10.8 million was \$2.3 million or 27% higher than Q4 2024. The increase was driven by a \$1.7 million increase in system sales together and a \$0.6 million improvement in parts and service sales. Revenue for fiscal 2025 of \$44.4 million was \$7.4 million or 14% less than the prior year. The decrease was driven by a \$16.2 million reduction in system sales partially offset by a \$6.3 million improvement in parts and service sales and \$2.5 million improvement in recognition of royalty revenue.

At December 31, 2025, Sales Order Backlog was \$33.6. During Q4 2025, \$7.6 million was recognized in revenue and removed from the Sales Order Backlog and \$7.7 million was included for additional sales orders. Sales Order Backlog has been adjusted for individually immaterial contractual change orders and foreign exchange movements. Refer to the "Alternative Performance Measures – Sales Order Backlog" section of this MD&A for additional details.

Parts and service revenue of \$3.2 million in Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$2.6 million) and \$14.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$8.0 million) is primarily comprised of upgrader support services in the Americas, which has seen an increase over the comparative period as a result of new service contracts and sales following the completion of upgrader projects, along with biogas desulfurization system support activities in Europe.

There was no revenue recognized from royalty contracts in Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$nil) and \$3.3 million (2024 - \$0.8) recognized during fiscal 2025 as the Company reached the second anniversary of its technology licensing agreement with ZEG Biogás e Energia SA which triggered revenue recognition of the agreement's one-time minimum volume commitment.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Revenue:						
System sales	\$ 7,610	\$ 5,936	28%	\$ 26,831	\$ 43,016	-38%
Parts and service	3,187	2,581	23%	14,280	7,983	79%
Royalties	-	-	-%	3,320	821	304%
	10,797	8,517	27%	44,431	51,820	-14%
Cost of goods sold						
System sales	4,493	3,144	43%	16,584	30,389	-45%
Parts and service	1,887	1,539	23%	8,256	4,987	66%
Royalties	-	-	-%	451	115	292%
	6,380	4,683	36%	25,291	35,491	-29%
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}						
System sales	3,117	2,792	12%	10,247	12,627	-19%
Parts and service	1,300	1,042	25%	6,024	2,996	101%
Royalties	-	-	-%	2,869	706	306%
	4,417	3,834	15%	19,140	16,329	17%
Amortization of:						
Intangible assets	155	143	8%	603	565	7%
Property and equipment	142	79	80%	395	330	20%
	297	222	34%	998	895	12%
Gross profit	\$ 4,120	\$ 3,612	14%	\$ 18,142	\$ 15,434	18%

Notes:

- Gross Margin before amortization is calculated as revenue less cost of goods sold, excluding amortization
- Gross Margin before amortization is a non-IFRS measures, refer to "Alternative Performance Measures" for further information

Gross profit was \$4.1 million for Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$3.6 million) and \$18.1 million for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$15.4 million), which was an increase of \$0.5 million or 14% and \$2.7 million or 18%, respectively. The increase was driven by higher revenue levels achieved and the factors detailed below.

Cost of goods sold was \$6.4 million for Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$4.7 million), an increase of 36% over the comparative period primarily attributable to the increase in revenue and increased costs at one upgrader project site due to non-recurring commissioning costs. Cost of goods sold was \$25.3 million for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$35.5 million), a decrease of 29% over the prior year primarily due to the decrease in revenue activities.

Overall Gross Margin before amortization was \$4.4 million or 41% of revenue for Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$3.8 million or 45% of revenue) and for fiscal 2025 was \$19.1 million or 43% of revenue (2024 - \$16.3 million or 32% of revenue).

Gross Margin before amortization contribution from system sales for Q4 2025 was \$3.1 million or 41% of systems sales revenue (Q4 2024 - \$2.8 million or 47% of systems sales revenue) and for fiscal 2025 was \$10.2 million or 38% of systems sales revenue (2024 - \$12.7 million or 29% of systems sales revenue). The Company has a portfolio of active projects all at different stages of completion and different gross margin levels. The change in contribution on a percentage basis for both Q4 2025 and fiscal 2025 as compared to the same periods of 2024 was primarily the result of changes in product mix partially offset by factors detailed above.

Gross Margin before amortization contribution from parts and service in Q4 2025 was \$1.3 million or 41% of parts and service revenue (Q4 2024 - \$1.0 million or 40% of parts and service revenue) and for fiscal 2025 was \$6.0 million or 42% of parts and service revenue (2024 - \$3.0 million or 38% of parts and service revenue). The Company's parts and service offerings have varying gross margin levels and in Q4 2025 and fiscal 2025 these offerings resulted in higher margins.

There was no Gross Margin before amortization contribution from royalty contracts in Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$nil) and \$2.9 million or 86% of royalty revenue for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$0.7 million or 86% of royalty revenue).

Amortization of intangible assets and property and equipment was \$0.3 million for Q4 2025 (Q3 2024 - \$0.2 million) and \$1.0 million for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$0.9 million) which was an increase of 34% and 12% for the comparable periods of 2024 reflecting additions of property and equipment in the second half of 2025 and resulting increase in amortization.

Operating Expenses

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Amortization of office equipment	\$ 45	\$ 54	-17%	\$ 189	\$ 215	-12%
General and administration	4,071	3,900	4%	14,067	16,728	-16%
Research and development	694	63	1002%	1,899	411	362%
Restructuring charge	-	130	100%	-	648	100%
Sales and marketing	157	80	96%	840	938	-10%
Share based compensation	94	(130)	-172%	407	444	-8%
Total operating expenses	\$ 5,061	\$ 4,097	24%	\$ 17,402	\$ 19,384	-10%

Total operating expenses for Q4 2025 were \$5.1 million (Q4 2024 - \$4.1 million) and \$17.4 million for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$19.4 million).

General and administration expenses in Q4 2025 were \$4.1 million (Q4 2024 - \$3.9 million). Of this, \$2.8 million related to salaries and benefits (Q4 2024 - \$2.0 million), the increase reflects an increase in the bonus accrual as a result of the achievement of certain targets and a higher number of employees compared to the comparative quarter. General and administration expenses for fiscal 2025 were \$14.1 million (2024 - \$16.7 million). Of this, \$9.2 million related to salaries and benefits (2024 - \$10.3 million). At December 31, 2025, the Company had 113 employees and contractors (2024 - 98 employees and contractors).

The Company incurred general and administration expenses (excluding salaries and benefits) of \$1.3 million in Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$1.9 million), and \$4.9 million for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$6.4 million). The decrease in Q4 2025 was the result of a reduction in insurance rates and professional fees while fiscal 2025 saw a further decrease from the recovery of bad debt expense.

Research and development costs were \$0.7 million in Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$0.1 million) and \$1.9 million for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$0.4 million) reflecting internal labour costs and external consultancy fees associated with ongoing initiatives related to development of the Company's next generation landfill gas upgrading technology and enhancement of its various product offerings.

Sales and marketing costs, which includes salaries and benefits for sales personnel, marketing and promotion costs and costs associated with attending sales conferences were \$0.2 million in Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$0.1 million) and \$0.8 million for fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$0.9 million).

Share-based compensation is a non-cash expense associated with the issuance of stock options ("Options"), restricted share units ("RSUs") and performance restricted share units ("PRsUs") to the Company's employees, directors and advisors. In Q4 2025, share-based compensation expense was \$0.1 million (Q4 2024 - \$0.1 million income) and for the year ended December 31, 2025, share-based compensation expense was \$0.4 million (2025 - \$0.4 million). The expense is related to amortizing the cost of the outstanding unvested Options and RSUs over the vesting period. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had 6.9 million Options, 3.5 million RSUs and 0.2 million PRsUs (December 31, 2024 - 7.6 million, 3.2 million and 0.2 million, respectively). In December 2024, the Company performed a buy back of 1,706,242 options at \$0.01 per option that resulted in a \$0.1 million recovery in Q4 2024.

Other Items

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Change in fair value of notes receivable	\$ -	\$ (1,483)	-100%	\$ -	\$ (531)	-100%
Finance expense	54	35	54%	165	143	15%
Finance income	(126)	(206)	-39%	(375)	(467)	-20%
Other loss (income)	(42)	(278)	-85%	1	(1,236)	-100%
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	506	(947)	-153%	(143)	(1,261)	-89%
	\$ 392	\$ (2,879)	-114%	\$ (352)	\$ (3,352)	-89%

The Company recognized a loss from other items of \$0.4 million during Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - gain of \$2.9 million), and a gain from other items of \$0.4 million during fiscal 2025 (2024 - gain of \$3.4 million).

During Q3 2024, the Company recorded a loss in the change in fair value of notes receivable of \$0.9 million as the underlying note matured during the quarter and was in default at September 30, 2024. In Q4 2024, the Company received confirmation the note receivable would be repaid in full including interest and the default premium of \$0.5 million resulting in a \$1.5 million gain. All amounts were received in January 2025.

Finance expense primarily relates to interest on leases. Finance income primarily relates to interest earned on cash on hand.

Other income for fiscal 2024 includes the settlement and subsequent receipt of payment of an intellectual property pre-litigation claim.

The Company recognized a foreign exchange loss of \$0.5 million in Q4 2025 (Q4 2024 - \$0.9 million gain) and foreign exchange gain of \$0.1 million in fiscal 2025 (2024 - \$1.3 million gain) which is largely driven by the majority of Greenlane's contracts being denominated in United States dollars and Euros and these respective currencies changing value against the Canadian dollar.

Income Taxes

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Current	\$ 134	\$ 529	-75%	\$ 2,295	\$ 1,072	114%
Deferred (recovery)	(147)	(207)	-29%	(161)	(290)	-44%
Total income taxes	\$ (13)	\$ 322	-104%	\$ 2,134	\$ 782	173%

Included in Q4 2025 was a current tax provision of \$0.1 million (Q4 2024 - \$0.5 million) and a deferred tax recovery of \$0.1 million (Q4 2024 - \$0.2 million). For fiscal 2025, the Company recorded a current tax provision of \$2.3 million (2024 - \$1.1 million) and a deferred tax recovery of \$0.2 million (2024 - \$0.3 million provision). The Company incurs income taxes on certain foreign operations that cannot be offset by consolidated tax losses due to cross-border limitations. In the second quarter of 2025, the Company recognized the balance of the deferred royalty revenue of \$3.3 million related to the collaborative agreement with ZEG Biogás e Energia SA. A 15% withholding tax was withheld related to the royalty and is included in income tax expense.

As at December 31, 2025, Greenlane has \$31.8 million (2024 - \$22.9 million) in Canadian loss carryforwards available to reduce future years' taxable income which expire between 2038 and 2043; \$9.9 million (2024 - \$8.5 million) in British loss carryforwards which carry forward indefinitely; \$1.2 million (2024 - \$0.7 million) in US loss carryforwards which carry forward indefinitely, nil (2024 - \$0.3 million) in Dutch loss carryforwards; nil (2024 - \$0.3 million) in Italian loss carryforwards which carry forward indefinitely; and \$1.6 million (2024 - \$1.2 million) in Brazilian loss carryforwards that may be carried forward indefinitely. At December 31, 2025, the Company has \$36.8 million of unrecognized deferred tax assets.

Net loss and comprehensive loss

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,320)	\$ 2,072	-164%	\$ (1,042)	\$ (1,380)	24%
Other comprehensive income (loss)	60	(128)	147%	329	81	307%
Net loss and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,260)	\$ 1,944	-165%	\$ (713)	\$ (1,299)	45%
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	-200%	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	-%

In Q4 2025, the Company realized a net loss of \$1.3 million compared to a net income of \$2.1 million in Q4 2024. In Q4 2025, the Company realized net loss and comprehensive loss of \$1.3 million compared to a net income and comprehensive income of \$1.9 million in Q4 2024.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred a net loss of \$1.0 million compared to a net loss of \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$0.7 million compared to a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Results of Discontinued Operations

On April 15, 2024, the Company disposed of its wholly owned subsidiary Greenlane Renewables UK Limited for gross proceeds of \$0.3 million (£0.2 million) or \$22 (£13), net of cash on hand at closing, subject to customary post-closing adjustments. An impairment loss of \$0.3 million was incurred to reduce the carrying value of the assets to their fair value.

Greenlane Renewables UK Limited carried on the Company's United Kingdom's and Europe's legacy upgrading system parts and service business. As part of management's ongoing evaluation of its operations and strategic plan, these operations were deemed non-core. The disposal allowed the Company to focus on areas of growth for Greenlane's products and services. Greenlane was successful in selling the business to a well-established and committed natural gas and biogas services and maintenance business with an intended outcome being that the Company has an ongoing business relationship with the new ownership to support our mutual objectives for sustainable growth.

The following table provides the operating results of the discontinued operations.

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change	2025	2024	% Change
Revenue:						
Services and spare parts	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ 720	-100%
Cost of goods sold:						
Services and spare parts	-	-	0%	-	418	-100%
Gross margin before amortization: ^{1,2}						
Services and spare parts	-	-	0%	-	302	-100%
Gross profit	-	-	0%	-	302	-100%
Operating expenses:						
Amortization of office equipment	-	-	0%	-	20	-100%
General and administration	-	-	0%	-	407	-100%
Operating loss	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ (125)	-100%
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ (105)	-100%

Notes:

- Gross Margin before amortization is calculated as revenue less cost of goods sold, excluding amortization
- Gross Margin before amortization and Adjusted EBITDA are non-IFRS Accounting Standards measures, refer to "Alternative Performance Measures" for further information

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes information regarding the Company's operations on a quarterly basis for the last eight quarters.

The Company's results are not impacted by seasonality; however the operating results are significantly affected by the timing and delivery of new System Sales contracts and delivery of current System Sales contracts. Timing of System Sales contract awards tends to be variable due to customer-related factors such as finalizing technical specifications and securing project funding, permits and RNG off-take and feedstock agreements.

Revenue and corresponding costs from executing System Sales contracts are recognized using the stage of completion method. Under the stage of completion method, contract revenues and expenses are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity where the outcome of the contract can be measured reliably, otherwise revenue is recognized only to the extent of recoverable contract costs incurred. A typical system supply contract has five to eight payment milestones and a duration of nine to 24 months, and therefore quarterly operating results can fluctuate significantly as a result of the timing of contract related work.

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Dec 31, 2025	Sep 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025
Revenue	\$ 10,797	\$ 11,550	\$ 15,077	\$ 7,007
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$ 4,417	\$ 4,536	\$ 7,389	\$ 2,798
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$ (505)	\$ 503	\$ 3,406	\$ (1,070)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (1,320)	\$ 16	\$ 1,277	\$ (1,015)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024
Revenue	\$ 8,517	\$ 10,544	\$ 14,630	\$ 18,129
Gross Margin before amortization ^{1,2}	\$ 3,834	\$ 3,622	\$ 4,063	\$ 4,810
Adjusted EBITDA ²	\$ (209)	\$ (173)	\$ (829)	\$ (537)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2,072	\$ (2,157)	\$ (477)	\$ (818)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6)	\$ (477)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)

Notes:

- Gross Margin before amortization is calculated as revenue less cost of goods sold, excluding amortization
- Gross Margin before amortization and Adjusted EBITDA are non-IFRS Accounting Standards measures, refer to "Alternative Performance Measures" for further information

Liquidity

Years ended December 31, (in \$000s)	2025	2024
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 1,247	\$ 4,617
Investing activities	296	(53)
Financing activities	(385)	(278)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$ 1,158	\$ 4,286

Operating Activities

For fiscal 2025, the Company generated \$1.2 million in cash from operating activities (2024 – generated \$4.6 million), including nil (2024 - \$0.7 million) in cash used in discontinued operations. Cash generated by operating activities before non-cash working capital items was \$2.3 million (2024 – used \$1.7 million) driven by the operating income incurred during 2025. In addition, the Company used \$0.3 million (2024 – \$8.3 million) in non-cash working capital.

Investing Activities

Net cash generated by investing activities was \$0.3 million in fiscal 2025 comprised of \$1.6 million proceeds received from the note partially offset by \$0.6 million for the purchase of property and equipment and \$0.7 million payment of the contingent earn-out.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$0.4 million for fiscal 2025, mostly related to the payment of lease liabilities.

Contractual Obligations

The table below summarizes the future undiscounted contractual cash flow requirements as at December 31, 2025 for the Company's financial liabilities:

(in \$000s)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 – 3 years	Thereafter
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 13,780	\$ 13,780	\$ 13,780	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liability	2,663	3,216	580	589	956	1,091
Warranty liability	434	434	409	25	-	-
Deferred consideration - contingent earn-out	710	710	710	-	-	-
Total contractual cash flow	\$ 17,587	\$ 18,140	\$ 15,479	\$ 614	\$ 956	\$ 1,091

As part of normal ongoing operations, it is possible that the Company could become involved in litigation and claims from time to time. Management is not presently aware of any litigation or claims where likelihood and quantum of liability can be reasonably estimated and which would materially affect the financial position or financial performance of the Company.

Capital Resources

At December 31, 2025, Greenlane had cash and cash equivalents of \$17.7 million (December 31, 2024 - \$16.2 million) and working capital of \$12.5 million (December 31, 2024 - \$14.2 million). During 2025, \$1.2 million of restricted cash that was held as security for a surety bond related to upgrading system contracts was released into cash and cash equivalents due to various project completions. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, a further \$0.1 million of restricted cash was released.

Included in cash and cash equivalents is \$2.1 million in an escrow account as an advance payment security related to a system supply contract that is released for direct project payments to the Company's suppliers with the surplus distributed to the Company as the project progresses. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the final advance payment related to the system sales contract was received and the escrow account was closed.

Lease Liabilities

The Company has lease liabilities in relation to its head office lease in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada and operations offices in Vicenza, Italy. The following table outlines changes in the Company's lease liabilities:

As at December 31, (in \$000s)	2025		2024	
Balance, beginning of the year	\$	2,074	\$	1,951
Additional leases		882		412
Lease payments		(550)		(421)
Finance fees		165		143
Disposal of subsidiary		-		(35)
Foreign exchange adjustment		92		24
Balance, end of the year		2,663		2,074
Current portion		(434)		(328)
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	\$	2,229	\$	1,746

Debt

At December 31, 2025, the Company had no debt other than payables resulting from normal course operations and off balance sheet arrangements noted below.

Off Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

In June 2025, the Company renewed its standby letter of credit facility (the "Facility") for \$20.0 million (previously \$26.5 million). The Facility provides the Company the ability to issue standby letters of credit to its customers for system supply contracts that have advance payment and performance security requirements. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had issued \$7.8 million in standby letters of credit under the Facility.

The Company also has a \$0.6 million performance bond outstanding. The Company currently has \$0.4 as a cash deposit, classified as restricted cash, to partially secure the bond. In December 2025, a \$6.6 million performance bond was released.

Upon demand of any standby letter of credit, advance payment bond or performance bond, the Company would be required to compensate the counterparty for any losses and expenses incurred, as applicable.

Shareholders' Equity

Equity decreased \$0.3 million to \$23.7 million at December 31, 2025. The decrease was primarily attributable to the net loss and comprehensive loss incurred in the year partially offset by share based compensation.

Securities data

The Company had the following common shares, Options, RSUs and PRSUs outstanding:

	March 12, 2026	December 31, 2025
Common shares ¹	159,570,500	158,159,032
Stock options ²	11,303,928	6,901,428
Restricted share units ^{3,4}	3,283,461	3,539,929
Performance restricted share units ⁵	175,000	175,000

Notes:

- As of March 12, 2026, on a fully-diluted basis the Company would have 174,332,889 common shares outstanding (December 31, 2025 – 168,775,389)
- As of March 12, 2026, 2,831,806 Options are exercisable (December 31, 2025 – 2,735,140)
- As of March 12, 2026, 951,705 RSUs are exercisable (December 31, 2025 – 998,332)
- As of March 12, 2026, 62,265 unvested RSUs are only exercisable for cash once vested (December 31, 2025 – 62,265)
- As of March 12, 2026, nil PRSUs are exercisable (December 31, 2025 – nil)

Financial Instruments and Related Risks

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument to another entity. Upon initial recognition, all financial instruments, including derivatives, are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. Subsequent measurement is then based on the financial instruments being classified into one of four categories: held for trading, loans and receivables, available for sale and financial liabilities. The Company has designated its financial instruments into the following categories applying the indicated measurement methods:

Financial Instrument	Measurement Method
Cash and cash equivalents; and restricted cash	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Notes receivable	Fair value through profit and loss
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Deferred consideration - contingent earn-out	Fair value through profit and loss

Each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there are any impaired financial assets, other than those classified as held for trading. An impairment loss, other than temporary, is included in net earnings.

Fair Value

Financial assets

Due to the relatively short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents; restricted cash; and accounts receivable net of lifetime credit losses, the Company has determined that the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Financial liabilities

Due to the relatively short-term nature of accounts payable and accrued liabilities the Company has determined that the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions, and through the performance of credit checks for all new customers. The Company considers its credit risk with respect to accounts receivable to be limited to the value of the provision for allowance for expected credit losses which has been recognized.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk is limited to the portion of the Company's business transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, primarily the United States dollar ("USD"), Great Britain Pound ("GBP"), Euros and Brazilian Real ("BRL"). The Company believes that its results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be affected by a sudden change in foreign exchange rates but would not impair or enhance its ability to pay its foreign currency obligations. The Company manages foreign exchange risk by maintaining USD, GBP, Euros and BRL cash on hand to fund its anticipated short-term foreign currency expenditures.

Foreign exchange risk arises from fluctuations in the future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk on its foreign currency denominated cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

A substantial amount of the Company's sales and purchases are transacted in foreign currencies. The exposure to foreign exchange rates varies throughout the year depending on the volume and timing of transactions in foreign currencies.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary financial assets and monetary financial liabilities, shown as values in the foreign currency, at the reporting date are as follows:

As at December 31, (in 000s)	Financial assets				Financial liabilities			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
GBP	£	15	£	17	£	15	£	-
Euro	€	10,032	€	6,009	€	4,425	€	2,306
BRL	R\$	1,459	R\$	2,159	R\$	489	R\$	271
USD	\$	5,247	\$	11,426	\$	617	\$	486

The Company's exposure to a 10% exchange rate movement, shown in Canadian dollars, on its foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities results in the following gains and losses:

	GBP	Euro	BRL	USD
10% strengthening of Canadian dollar (increase) decrease net loss	\$ 0	\$ 902	\$ 24	\$ 635
10% weakening of Canadian dollar (increase) decrease net loss	\$ (0)	\$ (902)	\$ (24)	\$ (635)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At December 31, 2025, the Company had no variable rate interest bearing financial liabilities or assets.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds needed to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis as well as its planned capital expenditures. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to meet its short-term ongoing obligations and reviews its actual expenditures and forecast cash flows on a regular basis and matches the maturity dates of its cash equivalents to capital and operating needs. Changes in operating levels, customer demand, foreign exchange rates and other factors all impact the Company's liquidity position.

Related Party Transactions

Key management includes Directors, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and the Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), who have the authority and responsibility for the planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. In 2024, key management included the Executive Vice Chair. The remuneration paid and payable to these key management personnel during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is outlined below and includes restructuring costs in 2024:

For the years ended December 31, (in \$000s)	2025	2024
Non-executive directors' fees	\$ 286	\$ 286
Salaries and short-term benefits	1,657	1,886
Equity-based compensation	307	436
Related party transactions	\$ 2,250	\$ 2,608

Proposed Transactions

Management is constantly having discussions and is working with various third parties regarding potential corporate transactions. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has not entered into any corporate transaction agreement or binding letter of intent and there is no assurance that any agreement will be entered into in the future or that any corporate transaction will be considered or completed.

Critical Accounting Policies and Management Estimates

This MD&A of the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows is based on the financial statements which are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates and the differences could be material. Estimates, judgements and assumptions are reviewed on a continuous basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Key areas of estimation where management has made difficult, complex or subjective assumptions, often as a result of matters inherently uncertain, are summarized below.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are identifiable and recorded when goods or services are delivered to customers. Transaction prices are derived from specific selling prices either at the time of delivery or when the contract is signed with the customer for future delivery of products or services. The Company determines revenue to be transferred at a point in time when the physical asset or service is immediately transferred or consumed by the end customer. Revenue is considered to be transferred over a period of time when a series of activities are performed over a longer period of time to deliver a service or good to the customer.

Greenlane applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction.

System supply contracts

Once a contract is sufficiently advanced and the outcome of the contract can be measured reliably, contract revenue, costs and profits are recognized over the period of the contract by reference to the stage of completion of each contract. Revenue is recognized over time as the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. For upgrader systems, the stage of completion of a contract is determined by internal estimates, with reference to the proportion of work performed, costs incurred, and timeline to complete each phase. For biogas desulfurization systems, the stage of a contract's progress is measured on a cost-to-cost basis, with the degree of performance determined by comparing amounts incurred to date against the total forecasted contract costs.

Prior to this recognition, stage receipts from customers are recorded in the statement of financial position as a contract liability.

If contract costs are expected to exceed contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized immediately in the statement of operations.

Contract revenue includes an assessment of the amounts agreed in the contract, plus or less any variations in contract work and claims to the extent that they are approved and can be measured reliably.

Once revenue has started to be recognized on an individual contract, the Company reports the position for each contract as either an asset or a liability. In instances where amounts recognized in revenue are in excess of amounts invoiced, an asset is recognized. Similarly, a liability is recognized where billings to date exceed revenue recognized.

The carrying amount of system supply contracts and revenue recognized from system supply contracts reflect management's best estimate about each contract's outcome and stage of completion but are subject to estimation uncertainty.

Parts and service sales

The Company generates additional revenue from after-sales service and maintenance, and sale of spare parts. Services revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance or service agreement, with ad-hoc services recognized once the work is performed. Spare parts sales revenue is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customers.

Royalty contracts

Royalty contracts exist when the Company enters a contract to grant a license of intellectual property to a customer at a point in time and in conjunction with the sale of other goods. Royalty revenue is recognized at the time that the sale of goods is fulfilled. Prior to this fulfillment, stage receipts from customers are recorded in the statement of financial position as a contract liability.

Royalty contracts may have guaranteed minimums over specified time periods and the stage receipts may not be refundable. If the guaranteed minimums are not met by the customer and the stage receipts are not refundable, then any stage receipt is recognized as revenue at the end of time period specified for guaranteed minimums in the contract.

Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination

Acquired assets and assumed liabilities are recognized at fair value on the date the Company effectively obtains control. The measurement of each business combination is based on the information available on the acquisition date. The estimate of fair value of the acquired intangible assets (including goodwill), property, plant and equipment, other assets, liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration are based on assumptions. The measurement is largely based on revenue, gross margin and attrition rates. Management applies significant judgement in estimating the fair value of intangible assets using the multi-period excess earnings method through a discounted cash flow model. Management develops significant assumptions related to revenue and gross margin forecasts, customer attrition rates and discount rate.

Impairment of non-current assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in arm's length transactions of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value-in-use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. Cash flows are derived from the projection for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company has not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance an asset's performance. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Fair value of financial instruments

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. Fair value is measured at a point in time and may change in subsequent periods.

Where possible, fair value is determined by reference to quoted prices in the most advantageous active market available to the Company. In the absence of an active market, fair value is determined on the basis of valuation models, including discounted cash flow model. These models require assumptions of the amount and timing of future cash flows, discount rates and market conditions at the measurement date. External observable market data are used for these assumptions when available. When such data is not available, the Company uses the best possible estimate.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company applies an expected credit loss approach in determining allowances for doubtful accounts. The approach that the Company has taken for trade receivables and contract assets is a provision matrix approach whereby lifetime credit losses are recognized based on aging characterization and credit worthiness of customers. Specific provisions may be used where there is information that a specific customer's expected credit losses have increased.

Useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets

The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of relevant assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives is based on internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations

could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in estimated useful lives would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

Accrued liabilities and warranty liability

Measurement of accrued liabilities and warranty liability involves the use of estimates to be made by management for determining the amount to be accrued and/or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. These estimates are based on financial information available to management at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Provision for income tax

Provision for income tax is made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of each reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by tax authorities of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such difference will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient tax profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Management applies judgement in determining the likelihood of future taxable profits.

Determination of CGUs

For purposes of assessing impairment of non-financial assets, the Company must determine CGUs. Assets and liabilities are grouped into CGUs at the lowest level of separately identifiable cash flows. Determination of what constitutes a CGU is subject to management judgement. The asset composition of a CGU can directly impact the recoverability of assets included within the CGU. The Company has determined that its CGUs are (i) Upgrader System Sales; and (ii) Airdep S.r.l. ("**Airdep**").

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the general reasonableness of the Company's financial reporting. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management's performance of its financial reporting and internal control responsibilities. The Board of Directors exercises this responsibility with the assistance of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management maintains disclosure controls and procedures ("**DC&P**") designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in Greenlane's interim and annual filings is reviewed, recognized and disclosed accurately and in the appropriate time period. Management, including the CEO and CFO, carried out an evaluation, as of December 31, 2025, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of Greenlane's DC&P, as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("**NI 52-109**"). Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the design and operation of Greenlane's DC&P were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports Greenlane files or submits under Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified.

It should be noted that while the CEO and CFO believe that Greenlane's DC&P provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that these DC&P will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management maintains internal control over financial reporting ("**ICFR**") that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate ICFR, as defined in NI 52-109. Management, including the CEO and the CFO, has conducted an evaluation of Greenlane's ICFR based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and there were no changes in Greenlane's ICFR in 2025 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect Greenlane's ICFR. Based on management's assessment as of December 31, 2025, the CEO and CFO have concluded that Greenlane's ICFR is effective.

Due to its inherent limitations, ICFR is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of Greenlane's financial statements would be prevented or detected. Further, the evaluation of the effectiveness of ICFR was made as of a specific date, and continued effectiveness in future periods is subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate.

Risks and Uncertainties

Greenlane's business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties and those described below are not the only risks and uncertainties faced. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to Greenlane or that Greenlane currently deemed immaterial may also adversely impact Greenlane's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flow, and such impact may be material. Any of the matters highlighted in these risk factors could have a material adverse effect on Greenlane's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flow. An investment in, and the operations of Greenlane are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties in the normal course of business. Management invests

significant time to understand these risks and uncertainties. These risks range from macro-economic factors to industry-specific risks, many of which are largely beyond the Company's control.

In addition to below, Greenlane has identified significant risks in its most recent AIF under the heading "*Risk Factors*". Greenlane's AIF is available under the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Risks Relating to the Business of the Company

Sales Order Backlog

The Company's Sales Order Backlog refers to the balance of unrecognized revenue from contracted projects, where such revenue is recognized over time as completion of the project progresses. The ability to progress projects and realize revenue is subject to normal risks which include, without limitation, the ability of the Company's customers to advance a project's construction, and the ability of the Company's suppliers in its supply chain to deliver on time and on specification. In some cases, customers may cancel orders where financing or permitting is not obtained. Delays in completion of projects or cancellation of orders representing the Company's Sales Order Backlog may result in revenues from these contracts not being realized or being deferred to future financial periods. The Company replenishes the Sales Order Backlog through winning new sales orders. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to maintain or grow the Sales Order Backlog due to market, pricing, competitive, technological or other reasons.

Execution on Existing Supply Contracts

The Company's ability to execute on its existing supply contracts depend on a number of factors subject to certain risks. These risks include, without limitation: (i) the ability of the Company's customers to satisfy conditions necessary for the advancement of the underlying projects, (ii) the Company's ability to sustain sufficient working capital necessary to enable it to perform its obligations under these supply contracts, (iii) scheduling delays due to either party, (iv) the Company's ability to secure the necessary fabrication and supply of components from its suppliers and contract manufacturers at anticipated or budgeted costs, (v) global supply chain issues, (vi) regulatory risks relating to international trade including the imposition of tariffs and similar duties, and (vii) the other risks described in this AIF. Any of these risks could impact project costs as well as the ability to achieve the revenue projected to be earned from these projects or delay the achievement of such revenues.

Risks Related to Strategic Initiatives

While the Company intends to build on past investments and achievements to adopt strategies that emphasize long-term operational excellence and financial strength, there is no assurance that these efforts will lead to increased revenues or profitability for the Company. Risks associated with the following strategic initiatives include the following:

- 1) **Sales in Profitable Segments:** There is no assurance that the Company will be able further drive sales in their high-margin business segments like parts and service, biogas desulfurization products and technology licensing. Without increased sales in these business segments, the Company will be unable to benefit from enhanced recurring revenue streams.
- 2) **Profitability in Upgrading Systems Segment:** There is no assurance that the Company will be able to meet customer expectations in both time and budget by offering standardized products as opposed to custom-engineered solutions. There is no assurance that standardized product offerings will reliably drive efficiency, reduce costs and improve scalability.
- 3) **New Product Launch:** There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in fabricating and marketing its next generation Cascade LF product line in the planned time frame, and there is no assurance that patent applications filed will be granted. There is no assurance that, Cascade LF, the Company's new landfill gas upgrading product line will be adopted by the market and that it will be commercially successful. The Company may not be successful in establishing production of Cascade LF in its key markets of Brazil and the United States and this may adversely impact the Company's ability to deliver such products to customers in a timely and cost efficient manner. If any of these risks materialize there could be material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance or reputation.
- 4) **Collaborative Agreement with ZEG Biogás:** There is no assurance that the Company's collaborative agreement with ZEG Biogás will result in the Company earning further royalties from the industrial scale volume production of the Company's Totara+ Water Wash biogas upgrading products in Brazil.
- 5) **Strategic Alliances:** There is no assurance that the Company will enter into any alliances or agreements with any strategic partners. Should any alliances or agreements be entered into, there is no assurance that the alliances or agreements will be successful in increasing opportunities, revenue or profitability for the Company.

The Company anticipates that significant expenses will be required in connection with any strategic initiatives that the Company determines to pursue. These initiatives may require substantial investment by the Company before significant revenues are achieved, and there is no assurance that this investment can be fully funded through existing resources or will be recovered.

Managing and Developing Relationships with Customers

The success of the Company's business and the Company's ability to secure new supply contracts depends on its ability to develop relationships with customers who will integrate the Company's biogas upgrading systems into their own projects and on the Company's ability to continue to research, develop and design new biogas upgrading systems to meet customer needs. The ability of the Company to sell its products into its target markets depends to a significant extent upon the Company maintaining sales and service capabilities in those markets. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to maintain all of its current customer relationships, that any existing customers will provide repeat orders, that the Company will be able to secure new future customers or that any future customer relationships that the Company enters into will result in profitable sales.

Managing Relationships with Suppliers

Many of the Company's products rely upon the manufacturing and supply capabilities of third parties and the Company has negotiated supply agreements with various suppliers including master supply agreements. In some instances, a supplier to the Company may currently be the only viable supplier of certain key components for the Company's products to achieve the Company's contract commitments on-time and on-budget, and the Company is dependent on their ability to source materials, manage their capacity, workforce and schedules, and their financial stability. For a number of reasons, including but not limited to shortages of raw materials, parts, labour disruptions, lack of capacity and equipment failure, global shipping delays, natural disaster and financial instability, a supplier may fail to supply materials or components that meet the Company's quality, quantity, delivery time or cost requirements or to supply any at all. Global pandemics, in combination with other factors causing political and economic disruptions on a global scale such as the war in Ukraine, conflict in the Middle East, natural disasters, and geopolitical risks and uncertainties affecting the supply chain and shipping, including the imposition of tariffs or other barriers to trade may erode a supplier's financial stability to the point where they may not be able to deliver products ordered or to the point of insolvency. The Company has a robust program to qualify its suppliers, conducts periodic in-person audits and in-process inspections to verify their progress and requires key suppliers to provide frequent progress reports, and its contracts with suppliers include terms to mitigate the effects of defective products, late deliveries and cancellations. There can be no assurance, however, that these measures will be effective to ensure on-time delivery of products that are not defective, or that a key supplier will not otherwise fail. If the Company is not able to resolve these issues or obtain substitute sources for these materials or components in a timely and cost-competitive manner or on terms acceptable to it, the Company's ability to procure the manufacture or supply of certain products may be harmed, and it may be subjected to penalties for late or failed deliveries or cancellation of orders, which could have a material adverse effect on its business and financial results. If the Company is unable to procure components that are cost-competitive, the Company may not be able to win new sales, or its profitability may be adversely affected. The Company's products also use steel and other materials that have global demand. Further increases in raw material costs and costs at which suppliers are willing to supply key components for the Company's products may negatively affect the Company's margins and financial condition. The Company attempts to mitigate these risks by seeking secondary suppliers and locking in pricing at the proposal stage and long-term pricing when possible, and raising prices to its customers where necessary. There are no guarantees, however, that the Company will be successful in securing alternative suppliers, that it will be able to secure sufficient materials at a reasonable cost for its production requirements or that its customers will accept higher prices.

Retention and Acquisition of Skilled Personnel

The Company generally depends upon a relatively small number of employees to develop, market, sell and support its products. As the Company maintains a lean work force, loss of any member of the Company's management team or skilled professionals and high levels of turnover among staff could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations. In addition, an inability to hire, or the increased costs of new personnel, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operating results. The launch of the Company's new product lines requires the Company to find, hire and retain additional capable employees who can understand, develop, explain, market and sell its products. The lack of capable and skilled employees may result in an inability to secure new supply contracts. The design of biogas upgrading systems for customers and the fulfillment of sales made require highly skilled technical employees trained in matters from supply chain management through to commissioning and servicing of the Company's biogas upgrading systems. There is intense competition for capable personnel in all these areas and the Company may not be successful in attracting, training, integrating, motivating, or retaining new personnel, vendors, or subcontractors for these required functions. New employees often require significant training and, in many cases, take significant time before they achieve full productivity. As a result, the Company may incur additional costs to attract and retain employees, including expenditures related to salaries, benefits and compensation expenses related to equity awards, and may lose new employees to its competitors or other companies before it realizes the benefit of its investment in recruiting and training them. In addition, as the Company moves into new jurisdictions, it will need to attract and recruit skilled employees in those areas. Our costs of attracting and retaining key personnel may also increase as a result of shortages of qualified candidates as well as overall wage and general inflation.

Competition in the Biogas Upgrading Industry

While RNG continues to gain traction globally as a tool to displace and decarbonize natural gas consumed with supportive regulations and incentives, the biogas upgrading industry has new competitive entrants and established competitors moving into new markets. It is a swiftly changing environment in which nimble competitors with versatile and cost-effective products are able to capture market opportunities as they arise. While the Company has been a pioneer in this industry, there is no assurance that its products will continue to be attractive to customers, that its optimized biogas desulfurization product line or its compelling new product line for landfill gas upgrading will be suitable for any type of RNG project or that it will be able to expand into new markets to increase sales. With many new competitors in all markets and with diverse product offerings, price competition is increasing. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure new sales, continue to increase its sales or maintain the profitability of its sales.

Technology Failure

The performance of the Company's desulfurization and upgrading systems may encounter problems due to the failure of its technology, the failure of the technology of others, the failure to integrate these technologies properly, incorrect specifications for the project, operator error or the failure to maintain and service the systems properly. Many of these potential problems and delays are beyond the Company's control. In addition, poor performance may involve delays in project installations and modifications to the systems, as well as third party involvement. Any problem or perceived problem with the desulfurization or upgrading systems, whether originating from its technology, design, or from third parties, could damage the Company's reputation and the reputation of its products and limit its sales. In addition, the Company may be required to offer customers services, products or compensation if the failure of a system to perform results in a claim under the warranties offered by the Company.

Intellectual Property

The Company depends on intellectual property, both owned by the Company and acquired or licensed from others. Any failure of the Company or of those who supply intellectual property to the Company to protect its existing and future intellectual property could adversely affect the Company's future growth and success. Failure to protect such intellectual property rights may result in the loss of its ability to exclude others from practicing the Company's technology or the Company's right to use technologies essential to its products, and may result in legal claims from third parties seeking to challenge the Company's use of intellectual property. If the Company does not adequately ensure its freedom to use certain technology, it may face increased costs to use its intellectual property, pay damages for infringement or misappropriation and/or be enjoined from using such intellectual property. The Company's patents and other intellectual property rights do not guarantee it the right to practice its technologies if other parties own intellectual property rights that it needs in order to practice such technologies. The Company'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. As is the case in many other industries, the web of intellectual property ownership in the Company's industry is complicated and, in some cases, it is difficult to define with precision where one property begins and another ends. In any case, there can be no assurance that:

- any of the rights the Company has under patents owned by it or other patents that third parties license to it will not be curtailed, for example, through invalidation, circumvention, challenge, being rendered unenforceable or by license to others;
- the Company was the first inventor of inventions covered by its issued patents or pending applications or that the Company was the first to file patent applications for such inventions;
- any of the Company's pending or future patent applications will be issued with the breadth of claim coverage sought by it, or be issued at all;
- the Company's competitors will not independently develop or patent technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to its technologies;
- any of the Company's trade secrets will not be learned independently by its competitors; or
- the steps the Company takes to protect its intellectual property will be adequate. In addition, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable, limited or not applied for in certain foreign countries.

The Company also seeks to protect its proprietary intellectual property, including intellectual property that may not be patented or patentable, in part by confidentiality agreements and, if applicable, inventors' rights agreements with its strategic partners and employees. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that the Company will have adequate remedies for any breach or that such persons or institutions will not assert rights to intellectual property arising out of these relationships.

Certain intellectual property has been licensed to the Company from third parties who may also license such intellectual property to others, including the Company's competitors. If necessary or desirable, the Company may seek further licenses under the patents or other intellectual property rights of others. However, the Company can give no assurances that it will obtain such licenses or that the terms of any offered licenses will be acceptable to it. The failure to obtain or renew a license from a third party for intellectual property the Company uses at present could cause it to incur substantial costs and to suspend the manufacture, shipment of products or its use of processes requiring such intellectual property.

While the Company thoroughly researches the technologies and intellectual property that it develops and procures, and obtains contractual protections from third parties who provide such technologies and intellectual property in the form of warranties of non-infringement and indemnifications, there can be no assurance that these measures will fully mitigate the risk of other third parties asserting superior rights, seeking damages for infringement or seeking to enjoin the Company's use of such technologies or intellectual property. The inadvertent supply of infringing products to the Company's customers may expose the Company to claims for indemnification, damages, or supply of non-infringing products to customers which may be costly to the Company. The Company will fully defend any such claims to the extent of defences available, but there is no assurance that the Company's defence of these claims will be successful. Accordingly, there is a risk that the Company's results of operations may be adversely impacted by potential claims relating to the intellectual property that the Company uses in the course of its business.

Macroeconomic and Geopolitical Risks and Uncertainties

Macroeconomic and geopolitical risks and uncertainties may have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations. The Company operates internationally, both selling into countries globally and procuring its products from a global supply chain. Economic, legal and political conditions globally could adversely affect the Company's ability to conclude sales and procure and timely deliver products. These factors may significantly adversely affect the availability and costs of raw materials and fuel sources, contribute to inflation and cause currency fluctuations, and cause market volatility, all of which could significantly impact the Company's revenues and profitability and its ability to raise capital as needed. Currently,

the joint U.S.-Israeli military campaign in Iran and subsequent closure of the Strait of Hormuz have severely disrupted maritime and air cargo routes, leading to significant increases to logistics costs. These events along with the protracted Russia-Ukraine war and its related economic and political sanctions on global fuel sources continue to exacerbate global shipping challenges, contribute to persistent inflation and cause market volatility. Such conditions may significantly increase the cost of raw materials and fuel, fluctuate currency exchange rates and potentially impede the Company's ability to reach its strategic initiatives. These conditions are beyond the Company's control and there can be no assurances that any mitigating actions by the Company or the Company's suppliers will be effective.

Trade Relations and Tariffs

Changes in international trade relations, including the imposition, expansion or threat of tariffs, duties, trade sanctions, import or export restrictions or other protectionist measures by Canada, the United States or other countries, may adversely affect the Company's business. Any escalation in trade tensions or introductions of new or increased tariffs on equipment, steel, aluminum, energy-related products or other key inputs could increase the Company's costs of goods, disrupt supply chains, cause delays in project execution or reduce margins. In addition, retaliatory trade measures between countries may further increase uncertainty and costs, potentially impacting customer demand, project economics and access to markets. Broad global trade disputes could negatively affect the Canadian, U.S. and global economies and by extension the RNG industry and the Company. These tariffs, and any changes to these tariffs or imposition of any new tariffs, taxes or import or export restrictions or prohibitions, could have a material adverse effect on Company by potentially restricting cross-border supply chains and its ability to source components globally for its U.S. based projects. Tariffs may also impact the Company's markets as potential U.S. customers look to local suppliers to avoid tariffs, forcing the Company to further diversify the geographies in which it operates.

Force Majeure Events including Trade Disputes, Pandemics, Natural Disasters, Labour Disruptions and Wars

The Company's operations may be adversely impacted by factors that are beyond the Company's control including pandemics, natural disasters, labour disruptions, geopolitical factors and outbreaks of war and trade disputes including the imposition of significant tariffs. Such factors may not be foreseeable and may significantly adversely affect global economic conditions, including inflation, supply chain, global shipping, international trade and currency volatility.

While many of the restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic have been removed globally, the Company's business may still be impacted through lingering or renewed effects of the pandemic, including through supply chain and delivery delays, with a result that it may not be able to complete on its current biogas upgrading contracts within the anticipated timeframe. In some cases, such delays may result in liquidated damages, may adversely affect the Company's recording of revenues, and receipt of milestone payments from these contracts may be deferred to later fiscal reporting periods.

The Russia-Ukraine war drastically reduced capacity for Ukraine to supply goods and raw materials, such as steel. As the sanctions imposed on Russia continue, so too does the reduced availability of Russian-produced steel and other products.

Similarly, the availability and cost of steel and aluminum and steel and aluminum products that originate in China was adversely impacted by the imposition of significant tariffs by Canada in late 2024. Further, recent announcements by the US has greatly increased the risk of significant tariffs imposed on non-US products and countervailing tariffs on US products, as well as the potential for other trade measures that could adversely affect the Company's ability to sell products into the US, and increase the cost of supply of components of products the Company sells.

Incidences of natural disasters caused by weather and climate extremes including heatwaves, droughts, forest fires, atmospheric rivers, torrential downpours and flooding could significantly adversely affect the Company's operations either directly, or by affecting the businesses of its suppliers or customers.

Other events and factors that are beyond the Company's control but that may have a significant adverse effect on the Company's operations include, but are not limited to strikes and labour disruptions affecting transportation and shipping or the Company's suppliers or customers, and global political instabilities such as the outbreak of war, discussed below under "*Macroeconomic and Geopolitical Risks and Uncertainties*". While the Company works to mitigate the effects of these uncontrollable events, there is no assurance that they will be effective in doing so in future, particularly when multiple events coincide, and they may negatively impact the Company's operations and profitability.

Unexpected Disruptions Affecting Projects and Operations

Manufacturing and installing the Company's products can sometimes be subject to delays for a variety of reasons, including labour slowdowns, construction delays unrelated to the Company's products, technological malfunctions, defective materials, or workplace safety. Such events may delay the recognition of revenue, discourage customers from doing business with the Company, and may hurt the Company's reputation, affecting future sales prospects. The Company may lose a significant amount of sales and may not be able to replace those sales at an acceptable margin or at all. Although the Company has procedures in place for managing unexpected delays such as these, there can be no assurance that such delays will be overcome in a timely manner and to the satisfaction of the customer. Furthermore, the Company enters into agreements which, consistent with industry standards, may include liquidated damages or termination provisions which may allow customers to claim amounts or terminate and not proceed with proposed projects. There is a risk that the Company may be required to pay liquidated damages or that its product supply contracts may be terminated prior to completion.

Engineering Liability

The Company may become liable for damages suffered by its customers if the systems that the Company designs and commissions for its customers do not meet professional engineering and other standards. The systems that the Company sells are complex and are often integrated with other equipment or systems supplied by third parties. The Company may have to defend itself against claims of professional negligence despite meeting all requisite standards due to the complexity of determining causation of an adverse event. While the Company maintains professional liability insurance to cover claims in relation to professional negligence associated with its products, there is no assurance that this insurance will cover all claims to the extent that customers may claim for damages in excess of the Company's insurance coverage limits, or that such insurance will be available in future. In addition, significant deductibles may apply before insurance coverage is provided and premiums for such insurance may escalate. The Company will fully defend any such claims to the extent of defences available, but there is no assurance that the Company's defence of these claims will be successful. Accordingly, there is a risk that the Company's results of operations may be adversely impacted by potential claims relating to the design and engineering of the Company's systems, and the availability and cost of related insurance.

Product Liability

The Company's results of operations could be materially harmed by accidents involving either its products or those of other manufacturers, either because the Company faces claims for damages or because demand for its products could suffer and its sales could decline. As a developer and supplier of industrial systems, the Company faces an inherent business risk of exposure to product liability claims in the event that its products, or the equipment into which its products are incorporated, malfunction and result in personal injury or death. The Company may be named in product liability claims even if there is no evidence that its systems or components caused the accidents. Product liability claims could result in significant losses as a result of expenses incurred in defending claims or the award of damages. Any accidents involving the Company's systems or other companies' biogas upgrading products could materially impede further acceptance of the Company's products.

Risks Associated with Acquisitions

The Company has not made any acquisitions since it acquired Airdep on February 1, 2022, and the Company may or may not consider acquisitions in future. Any such acquisitions will be, in part, dependent on management's ability to identify, acquire and develop suitable acquisition targets in both new and existing markets. To pay for any acquisitions, the Company may need to raise new capital, acquire debt or use existing cash resources. In certain circumstances, acceptable acquisition targets might not be available. Acquisitions involve a number of risks, including: (i) the possibility that the Company, as a successor owner, may be legally and financially responsible for liabilities of prior owners; (ii) the possibility that the expected benefits of the acquisition may not materialize and the Company may pay more than the acquired company or assets are worth; (iii) the additional expenses associated with completing an acquisition and amortizing any acquired intangible assets; (iv) the difficulty of integrating the operations, systems, including accounting systems and financial standards, and personnel of an acquired business; (v) the challenge of implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies throughout an acquired business; (vi) the inability to integrate, train, retain and motivate key personnel of an acquired business; and (vii) the potential disruption of its ongoing business and the distraction of management from its day-to-day operations. These risks and difficulties, if they materialize, could disrupt the Company's ongoing business, distract management, result in the loss of key personnel, increase expenses and otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial performance.

Inability to Secure Additional Financing May Impair Ability to Expand Business

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise additional funding as needed to carry out its business objectives. The development of the Company's business depends upon its ability to secure sales, generate cash flow from operations, prevailing market conditions for biogas upgrading and for RNG pricing, its business performance and its ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing or other means. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the financing it requires as and when needed or at all in order to support its growth and expansion of its business. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from treasury, shareholders may suffer additional dilution.

Reliance on Permits and Authorizations and Delays in Receiving Such Permits and Authorizations

Certain contemplated capital expenditures and installations of biogas upgrading systems may require the Company's customers to seek approval of appropriate regulatory authorities. There is no guarantee that regulatory authorities will approve any contemplated installation, or expansion and/or renovation, which could adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of the Company's operations. In the event a customer fails to obtain the necessary authorizations or permits for a project, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with the installation of its biogas upgrading systems as currently proposed and the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company may be materially adversely affected. See also "Risk Factors –Sales Order Backlog".

Demand for Renewable Natural Gas

Sales of the Company's products and services largely depend upon the increased use and widespread adoption and demand of RNG. Factors for driving RNG demand include price competitiveness, availability, regulation, incentives and environmental performance compared to alternatives. The timeline for when such widespread adoption will take place is uncertain, and may necessitate the Company to markedly change its financial projections. Moreover, if a significant number of adoptees of the Company's biogas upgrading systems do not achieve commercially feasible results in conjunction with using the Company's products, the market for the Company's biogas upgrading systems will not grow in the way the Company anticipates.

Regulatory Risks, Including Changes to National and Local Legislation

Renewable energy and RNG regulations are dynamic and subject to evolving interpretations which could require the Company to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or alter certain aspects of its business plan. It is also possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to certain aspects of the Company's business. The Company cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications towards renewable energy policies, nor can it determine what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative policies and procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on the Company's business. Compliance with any such legislation may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, regulatory approvals or permits may be required for the design, installation and operation of biogas upgrading systems under federal, provincial and municipal regulations governing renewable natural gas. To the extent that there are delays in gaining regulatory approval, the Company's development and growth may be constrained.

Management expects that the legislative and regulatory environment in the renewable energy industry globally will continue to positively develop but still be dynamic for the foreseeable future. The Company's business may suffer if environmental policies change and no longer encourage the development and growth of renewable based technologies, or if the Company is not able to benefit from such policy changes. In addition, if current laws and regulations in jurisdictions internationally that provide significant incentives for adoption of RNG are not kept in force or if further environmental laws and regulations are not adopted in these jurisdictions as well as in other jurisdictions, demand for biogas upgrading systems and renewable natural gas may diminish. Public opinion can also exert a significant influence over the regulation of the renewable energy industry. A negative shift in the public's perception of the feasibility of biogas upgrading technology or renewable natural gas could affect future legislation or regulations in jurisdictions around the world.

Environmental Risks

Environmental legislation imposes, among other things, restrictions, liabilities and obligations in connection with the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous substances and waste and in connection with spills, releases and emissions of various substances and gases to the environment. In addition, certain types of operations, including biogas installation projects and significant changes to certain existing projects, may require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Compliance with environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and failure to comply with environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties and liability for cleanup costs and damages. Changes in environmental legislation may require, among other things, reductions in emissions to the air from the Company's existing and target customers' operations and result in increased capital expenditures, which may materially adversely affect the economics of a project for the Company's customers (who may opt not to proceed with a prospective project) and may adversely affect the Company's profit margin. Future changes in environmental legislation could occur and result in stricter standards and enforcement, fines and liability, and increased capital expenditures and operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on certain of the Company's existing and target customers' ability to purchase the Company's products.

Anti-Bribery Laws

The Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act and anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions where the Company does business prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business or other commercial advantage. The Company's policies mandate compliance with these laws, which often carry substantial penalties, and the Company also conducts diligence where appropriate to mitigate the risk of violation of such laws. There can be no assurances that the Company's internal policies and procedures will always protect it from reckless or other inappropriate acts committed by the Company's affiliates, employees, suppliers or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation, business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Cybersecurity

In the course of its business, the Company relies on technology and systems that may be vulnerable to cyber threats, including fraud resulting from cyber threats. Such threats have evolved in severity, frequency and sophistication in recent years. Individuals engaging in cybercrime may target banking systems, corruption of systems or data, theft of sensitive data or other corporate assets, use of malicious software to encrypt, steal, or delete data (such as RANSOMWARE) or deception of technology users (such as PHISHING). While we invest in robust security systems to detect and block inappropriate or illegal access to our key systems, educate users on risks and regularly review procedures and protocols to ensure data and systems integrity, there can be no assurance that critical systems will not be inadvertently or intentionally breached and compromised, or that a cyber-based fraud will be averted. Any successful cyber-attack against the Company could result in business interruption losses, financial loss, equipment damage, or loss of critical or sensitive information.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, the Company may be a party to legal and regulatory proceedings, including matters involving governmental agencies, entities with whom it does business and other proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. There is a risk that the Company may have to pursue legal remedies with significant cost and time to pursue customers in order to collect amounts contractually owed under its biogas upgrading contracts. The Company will evaluate its exposure to these legal and regulatory proceedings and establish reserves for the estimated liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Assessing and predicting the outcome of these matters involves substantial uncertainties. In addition, the Company operates all over the world, and therefore is subject to the jurisdiction of disparate countries. Consequently, certain activities conducted by the Company may be permissible under one regulatory regime while not under another. In the past, Canadian courts and regulatory authorities have taken the view that it is not contrary to Canadian federal or provincial law for a person to be engaged in, or for an entity to hold interests in affiliates that are engaged in, certain regulated activities where such activities may be regulated differently than in the home jurisdictions and have enforced extra-territorial laws even where such laws (or regulatory regimes applicable to certain activities

or industries) differs from those in the Canadian jurisdiction. Such potential proceedings could involve substantial litigation expense, penalties, fines, seizure of assets, injunctions or other restrictions being imposed upon the Company or its business partners, while diverting the attention of key executives. Unexpected outcomes in these legal proceedings, or changes in management's evaluations or predictions and accompanying changes in established reserves, could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial results.

Global Economy

Financial and securities markets are influenced by the economic and market conditions in other countries. Although economic conditions in these countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in countries in which the Company operates, investors' reactions to developments in these other countries, such as the recent developments in the global financial markets, may substantially affect capital inflows into many economies, and the market value of securities of issuers with operations in such countries.

An economic downturn or volatility could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. A weakening of economic conditions could lead to reductions in demand for the Company's products. For example, its revenues can be adversely affected by high unemployment and other economic factors. Further, weakened economic conditions or a recession could reduce the amount of income customers are able to spend on the Company's products. In addition, as a result of volatile or uncertain economic conditions, the Company may experience the negative effects of increased financial pressures on its customers or suppliers. For instance, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be negatively impacted by increased competitive pricing pressure, increased bad debt expense or by supplier financial instability. If the Company is not able to timely and appropriately adapt to changes resulting from a weak economic environment, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

North American Market for Environmental Commodities

Most of the value of RNG in North America arises from the associated "green attributes" of RNG. These green attributes take many forms in both regions. In North America, the primary commodity is Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) created under the U.S. RFS and the several states that have, or are planning, LCFS programs, with California's LCFS being the most mature and most liquid. In addition, there is a voluntary market that has emerged in the U.S. and Canada, particularly among natural gas utilities. In Europe, green attributes go by different names depending on the country.

The value of the environmental commodities can be highly volatile. There can be no assurance that these markets will continue to be viable over the long-term and should the value of these commodities diminish significantly, the overall market for RNG could suffer. This in turn may have an adverse effect on the market for the Company's biogas upgrading systems, which may result in lower realized sales and reduced profitability.

Financial and Accounting Risks

Negative Cash Flow from Operations

The Company cannot guarantee if it will have positive cash flow from operating activities in future periods. The Company cannot provide any assurance that it will achieve sufficient revenues from sales to achieve or maintain profitability or positive cash flow from operating activities. If the Company does not achieve or maintain profitability or positive cash flow from operating activities, then there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation and the Company may need to deploy a portion of its working capital to fund such negative operating cash flows or seek additional sources of funding, of which there is no assurance that any required funding will be obtained. The Company's negative cash flow from operations may impair the ability of the Company to sustain the necessary working capital or secure adequate financial assurances or performance bonding required to enable the Company to expand on its business operations, including executing on existing supply contracts and undertaking its strategic initiatives, including securing new larger customer contracts. In addition, negative cash flow could result in the Company being forced to consider reductions in its employee base that may adversely impact on the Company's ability to execute on existing supply contracts and to secure new supply contracts.

In the event that contract awards do not materialize or are delayed and cash flow from operations does not adequately support the fixed costs of the Company, the Company will then be required to re-evaluate its planned expenditures, reallocate its total resources and may require future financings in such a manner as the Board of Directors and management deem to be in the Company's best interest. This may result in a substantial reduction of the scope of the Company's existing and planned operations. Failure of potential projects to translate into purchase orders for the Company may also adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and the price of its Common Shares.

Fluctuating Period Operating Results and Cash Flow

The Company's operating results and cash flow can fluctuate substantially from quarter to quarter and periodically as a result of the timing of recognition of revenues from contracted projects. Timing of new contract awards varies due to customer-related factors such as finalizing technical specifications and securing project funding, permits and RNG offtake and feedstock agreements. Some projects have pause periods to allow customers to complete concurrent activities such as site infrastructure work. The Company recognizes revenue, costs and profits over the period of the contract by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is determined by internal estimates, with reference to the proportion of costs incurred and the proportion of work performed. Revenue is recognized in proportion to the total revenue expected on the contract. Such estimates may differ from actual results. Accordingly, the inherent uncertainty in these estimates could cause the Company's revenue assumptions to be inaccurate.

The Company's Upgrader System Revenues are Largely Derived from a Relatively Small Number of Large Orders

The Company's upgrader system revenues are largely derived from a relatively small number of large orders accounted for on a stage of completion basis over typically a 9 to 24-month period. Timing of new contract awards varies due to customer-related factors such as finalizing technical specifications and securing project funding, permits and RNG offtake and feedstock agreements. Some projects have pause periods to allow customers to complete concurrent activities such as site infrastructure work. As a result, the Company's revenue varies from quarter to quarter and these variations may result in the Company's quarterly revenues not being as anticipated or as reflected in the Company's guidance, if any. In addition, other third party credit-related risks may cause project delays and slow or reduced payments impacting the timing and amount of revenues, or an increase in the costs of project execution. The loss of, or a reduction in, purchase orders or anticipated purchase orders from these customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, if one of the Company's customers is unable to meet its commitments to the Company, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. As the Company pursues larger orders, it may also be increasingly reliant on a small number of large customers and their ability to finance, permit and execute the project.

Foreign Sales; Global Procurement

The majority of the Company's sales are denominated in foreign currencies (not Canadian); however, it incurs the majority of its employee and related costs in Canadian dollars. In the future, the proportion of the Company's sales that are international may increase. Such sales may be subject to unexpected regulatory requirements and other barriers. Any fluctuation in the exchange rates of foreign currencies may negatively impact the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Capital Requirements Associated with Expanded Operations

The Company may not generate sufficient internal cash flow to sustain capital requirements or to expand its business in accordance with its business plans. Accordingly, the Company may need to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. If the Company raises additional funds through issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, its existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities the Company issues could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of its Common Shares. Any debt financing secured by the Company in the future could include restrictive covenants relating to its capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, the Company may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to it or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to it when the Company requires it, the Company's ability to continue to support business growth and respond to business challenges could be significantly limited. In addition, the terms of any additional equity or debt issuances may adversely affect the value and price of the Common Shares.

Estimates or Judgments Relating to Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, as provided in the notes to the Company's most recently audited financial statements, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The Company's operating results may be adversely affected if the assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in the assumptions, which could cause the Company's operating results to fall below the expectations of investors, resulting in a decline in the share price of the Company.

Operating Claims

There is a risk that the warranty accrual included in the Company's balance sheet is not sufficient, and it may recognize additional expenses as a result of warranty claims in excess of its current expectations. Such warranty claims may necessitate a redesign, re-specification, a change in manufacturing processes, and/or recall of its products, which may have an adverse impact on the Company's finances and on existing or future sales. Although the Company attempts to mitigate these risks through its sales and marketing initiatives and its product development, quality assurance, support and service programs, there can be no assurance that such initiatives and programs are adequate or that sales of its commercial products will continue to grow and contribute financially. Even in the absence of any warranty claims, a product deficiency such as a manufacturing or design defect or a safety issue could be identified, necessitating a product recall, which could itself have an adverse impact on its finances and on existing or future sales.

Insurance Risks

The Company's policies of insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to risks inherent in the operation of the Company's business and the products and services the Company delivers. The Company may not be able to obtain insurance, the insurance placed may not be sufficient to cover losses and insurance deductibles, retention amounts and premiums may increase. These factors could result in significantly increased costs or the Company being responsible for uninsured losses from its activities, which could significantly adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Inflation

The general rate of inflation impacts the economies and business environments in which the Company operates. While inflation rates in 2024 and 2025 were lower than in 2023, there is no assurance that inflation will not rise significantly in the future. Accordingly, the Company expects that costs of all inputs to the Company's products, including raw materials, supplier costs and general employee and overhead costs, will increase. These increases in cost may adversely impact the profitability of our current and future contracts. To the extent that the Company is not able to pass these costs on to the Company's customers through increased pricing of the Company's products, the Company's margins on its products will be reduced. Further, increased pricing of the Company's products may result in reduced demand and negatively impact the Company's revenues. Accordingly, increased inflation and any economic conditions resulting from governmental attempts to manage or reduce inflation, such as the imposition of tariffs, higher interest rates or wage and price controls, may negatively impact the Company's costs as well as the demand for its products and services, and have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Tax Risks

The Company operates and will be subject to income tax and other forms of taxation in multiple tax jurisdictions. Taxation laws and rates which determine taxation expenses may vary significantly in different jurisdictions, and legislation governing taxation laws and rates is also subject to change. Therefore, the Company's earnings may be impacted by changes in the proportion of earnings taxed in different jurisdictions, changes in taxation rates, changes in estimates of liabilities and changes in the amount of other forms of taxation. The Company may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities or expenses. The Company will be subject to income taxes and non-income taxes in a variety of jurisdictions and its tax structure is subject to review by both domestic and foreign taxation authorities and the determination of the Company's provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities will require significant judgment.

Risk Associated with Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's CEO and CFO have designed or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures ("DCP") to provide reasonable assurance that (i) material information relating to the Company is made known to the Company's CEO and CFO by others, and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in its filings under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under applicable securities legislation. There is no assurance, however, that our DCP will ultimately be effective in ensuring the timely and accurate disclosure all material information relating to the Company and its business in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

The Company is required to maintain and evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") under National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings in Canada. Effective internal controls are required for the Company to accurately and reliably report financial results and other financial information. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to achieve and maintain the adequacy of its ICFR as such standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, and the Company may not be able to ensure that the Company can conclude on an ongoing basis that our ICFR is effective. The Company's failure to establish and maintain effective ICFR could result in the Company's inability to meet our reporting obligations, inability to prevent fraud and inability to detect material misstatements. As a result, any failure to maintain effective ICFR may result in investors losing confidence in the Company's ability to report timely, accurate and reliable financial and other information, may expose the Company to legal or regulatory actions and may adversely impact the market value of the Company's Common shares.

Risks Related to the Common Shares

Market for the Common Shares

There can be no assurance that there will be an active trading market for the Common Shares or that any market developed will be sustained. The Company cannot predict the prices at which the Common Shares will trade. Fluctuations in the market price of the Common Shares could cause an investor to lose all or part of its investment in Common Shares. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of the Common Shares include: (i) announcements of new offerings, products, services or technologies; (ii) commercial relationships, acquisitions or other events by the Company or its competitors; (iii) price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time; (iv) significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of renewable energy companies; (v) fluctuations in the trading volume of the Common Shares or the size of the Company's public float; (vi) actual or anticipated changes or fluctuations in the Company's results of operations; (vii) whether the Company's results of operations meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors; (viii) actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of investors or securities analysts; (ix) litigation involving the Company, its industry, or both; (x) regulatory developments in Canada, the UK, Europe, the United States, Brazil, and other foreign countries; (xi) general economic conditions and trends; (xii) major catastrophic events; (xiii) sales of large blocks of the Common Shares; (xiv) departures of key employees or members of management; (xv) trade relations and tariffs or (xvi) an adverse impact on the Company from any of the other risks cited herein.

No History of Payment of Cash Dividends

To date, the Company has not declared or paid cash dividends on the Common Shares. The Company intends to retain future earnings to finance the operation, development and expansion of the business. The Company does not anticipate paying cash dividends on the Common Shares in the foreseeable future. Payment of future cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Board and will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects and other factors that the Board considers relevant.

Tax Issues

There may be income tax consequences in relation to the Common Shares, which will vary according to circumstances of each investor. Prospective investors should seek independent advice from their own tax and legal advisers.

Future Offerings could be dilutive to the Company's shareholders

In order to finance future operations, the Company may determine to raise funds through the issuance of additional Common Shares or other securities convertible into Common Shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of Common Shares or other securities convertible into Common Shares or the dilutive effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of these securities will have on the market price of the Common Shares. Thus, holders of Common Shares bear the dilution risk of the Company's existing convertible securities or future offerings reducing the market value of Common Shares.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are those that affect its financial statements and are summarized in Notes 2 and 3 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes of accounting policies during the year, and no changes are expected to be adopted in the current year.

There are a number of accounting standard amendments issued by the IFRS Accounting Standards which the Company has not yet adopted. None of the future amendments are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's accounting policies on adoption.

Alternative Performance Measures

Specified financial measures

Management evaluates the Company's performance using a variety of measures, including Gross Margin before amortization, Adjusted EBITDA, and Sales Order Backlog. The specified financial measures, including non-IFRS measures and supplementary financial measures should not be considered as an alternative to or more meaningful than revenue or net loss. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards and therefore they may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other publicly traded companies and should not be construed as an alternative to other financial measures determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The Company believes these specified financial measures provide useful information to both management and investors in measuring the financial performance and financial condition of the Company. Management uses these specified financial measures to exclude the impact of certain expenses and income that must be recognized under IFRS Accounting Standards when analyzing consolidated underlying operating performance, as the excluded items are not necessarily reflective of the Company's underlying operating performance and make comparisons of underlying financial performance between periods difficult. From time to time, the Company may exclude additional items if it believes doing so would result in a more effective analysis of underlying operating performance. The exclusion of certain items does not imply that they are non-recurring.

Gross Margin before amortization

Gross Margin before amortization is a non-IFRS measure and is defined by the Company as gross profit before amortization of intangible assets and property and equipment.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure and is defined by the Company as earnings before interest, taxes, foreign exchange, depreciation and amortization, as well as adjustments for other income (expense), value assigned to Options, RSUs and PRSUs, transaction costs and non-recurring items.

The following tables reconciles net loss and comprehensive loss to Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations:

<i>(in \$000s, except as noted)</i>	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,260)	\$ 1,944	\$ (713)	\$ (1,299)
Add (deduct)				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(60)	128	(329)	(81)
Provision for income taxes	(13)	322	2,134	782
Restructuring charge	-	130	-	648
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	506	(947)	(143)	(1,261)
Other (income) loss	(42)	(278)	1	(1,236)
Finance income	(126)	(206)	(375)	(467)
Finance expense	54	35	165	143
Change in fair value of notes receivable	-	(1,483)	-	(531)
Share based compensation	94	(130)	407	444
Amortization of:				
Office equipment	45	54	189	215
Property and equipment	142	79	395	330
Intangible assets	155	143	603	565
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (505)	\$ (209)	\$ 2,334	\$ (1,748)

The following tables reconciles net loss and comprehensive loss to Adjusted EBITDA from discontinued operations:

<i>(in \$000s)</i>	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2024	2024
Net loss and comprehensive loss from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (472)
Add (deduct):				
Exchange differences on translating foreign Operations	-	-	-	(11)
Foreign exchange loss	-	-	-	15
Finance expense	-	-	-	1
Impairment loss on inventory and property and equipment	-	-	-	342
Amortization of: Office equipment	-	-	-	20
Adjusted EBITDA from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (105)

Sales Order Backlog

The Company provides an update on its contracted System Sales, which includes its multiple product lines of biogas desulfurization and upgrading systems ("**Sales Order Backlog**"). Sales Order Backlog is a supplementary financial measure that refers to the balance of unrecognized revenue from sales contracts. The Company's Sales Order Backlog is a snapshot in time which varies from period-to-period. The Sales Order Backlog increases by the value of new system supply contracts and is drawn down over time as these projects progress towards completion with amounts recognized in revenue (by reference to the stage of completion of each contract). Sales Order Backlog does not include revenue from contracts in connection with parts and service, given the smaller individual contract values, or royalties.

Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the future success of the Greenlane business, technology and market opportunities. All statements that are not historical in nature contain forward-looking information. Forward-looking statements typically contain words such as "believes", "expects", "anticipates", "plans", "continues", "could", "indicates", "intends", "would" or the negative of these terms, or other similar words, expressions and grammatical variations thereof, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" happen or that current events or conditions will continue or be repeated, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Examples of such statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning: the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business; the biogas upgrading market is anticipated to grow; the Company is pursuing sales opportunities and if contract awards are delayed, the Company may adjust scope of Company's existing and planned operations; the expected progress for the fulfillment of contracts for biogas upgrading systems and the timing of revenue recognition; the Company's estimates respecting deferred consideration; the Company's plans to establish manufacturing in Brazil for Cascade LF; the Company's goals to ship the first Cascade LF system this year; the Company's performance expectations of Cascade LF product line and its ability to improve methane recovery performance while reducing capital expenditure; trends in, and the development of, the Company's target markets including regulatory policies and legislation; the Company's market

opportunities; the benefits of the Company's products; expectations regarding competitors; and the expected impact of the described risks and uncertainties.

These statements are neither promises nor guarantees but involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity or performance to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity or performance expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks include, generally, risks related to the business as a going concern, revenue growth, operating results, industry and products, technology, competition, regulatory policies, the availability of skilled personnel, the ability of the Company to convert opportunities into committed contracts; systematic process enhancements and their expected benefits; the economy and other factors. Although the forward-looking statements contained herein are based upon what management believes to be current and reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure readers that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Examples of such assumptions include but are not limited to: assumption that Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business; assumed benefits of systematic process enhancements; the Company ability to continue securing upgrading System Sales contracts to realize profitable operations in the future; expected timing and value of contract awards; Greenlane may face impediments in delivering and advancing projects to be able to timely realize revenue; trends in certain market segments and the economic climate generally; regulatory developments in the industry; the pace and outcome of technological development; and the financial stability and expected actions of competitors, customers and suppliers. The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement and the Risks and Uncertainties in this MD&A and other referenced public disclosure. Except to the extent required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein.