

THERMASAT, INC.

Unaudited Financial Statements For The Period Ended June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To Management
ThermaSat, Inc.
Scottsdale, AZ

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of ThermaSat, Inc. (a corporation), which comprise the balance sheets as of June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, We do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether We are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of Our procedures provide a reasonable basis for Our conclusion.

Accountant's Conclusion

Based on Our review, We are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note B, certain conditions raise an uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note B. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Jason M. Tyra, CPA, PLLC
Dallas, TX
July 13, 2022

THERMASAT, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS	\$ 3,349	\$ 720
Cash		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,449	720
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Intangible Assets	101	101
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	101	101
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,450	\$ 821
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Related Party Loan	7,000	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,000	-
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock (1,000,000 shares authorized; 1,000,000 issued; \$0.001 par value)	1,000	1,000
Retained Deficit	(4,551)	(179)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	(3,550)	821
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 3,450	\$ 821

THERMASAT, INC.
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating Income		
Sales	\$ 1,200	\$ -
Gross Profit	<hr/> 1,200	<hr/> -
Operating Expense		
Advertising & Marketing	5,000	-
General Administrative	572	179
	<hr/> 5,572	<hr/> 179
Net Loss from Operations	(4,372)	(179)
Net Loss	<hr/> <u>\$ (4,372)</u>	<hr/> <u>\$ (179)</u>
Net Loss Per Share		
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net Loss per share	<hr/> <u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<hr/> <u>\$ (0.00)</u>

THERMASAT, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Loss For The Period	\$ (4,372)	\$ (179)
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	<u>(4,372)</u>	<u>(179)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Intangible Assets	-	(101)
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(101)</u>
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Issuance of Related Party Loan	7,000	-
Issuance of Common Stock	-	1,000
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	<u>7,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Cash at Beginning of Period	720	-
Net Increase In Cash	2,628	720
Cash at End of Period	<u><u>\$ 3,349</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 720</u></u>

THERMASAT, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Common Stock Number	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at July 7, 2021 (Inception)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Issuance of Stock	1,000,000	1,000	-	-	1,000
Net Loss				(179)	(179)
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,000,000	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ (179)	\$ 821
Net Loss				(4,372)	(4,372)
Balance at June 30, 2022	1,000,000	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ (4,551)	\$ (3,550)

THERMASAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
JUNE 30, 2022 & DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE A- ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Thermasat, Inc. ("the Company") is a corporation organized under the state of Delaware. The Company develops technology intended for space development.

NOTE B- GOING CONCERN MATTERS

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. However, management has identified the following conditions and events that created an uncertainty about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company sustained net operating losses for the periods ended June 30, 2022, amounting to \$4,372 and 2021 amounting to \$179, respectively.

The following describes management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions and events that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company plans to raise funds to continue operations through a Reg CF offering. The Company's ability to meet its obligations as they become due is dependent upon the success of management's plans, as described above.

These conditions and events create an uncertainty about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern through July 13, 2023 (one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued). The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE C- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The Company's fiscal year ends December 31.

Significant Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to customary risks and uncertainties associated with development of new technology including, but not limited to, the need for protection of intellectual property, dependence on key personnel, costs of services provided by third parties, the need to obtain additional financing, and limited operating history.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and

THERMASAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

expenses during the reporting period. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period they are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances, and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company's revenue is derived from use of a license agreement with a third party. The agreement is further mentioned in the paragraph below ("Intangible Assets").

Intangible Assets

In 2021, the Company entered into a license agreement for \$101.00 to utilize three technological patents that are currently pending approval with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The license has no expiration date and can be terminated by either party given 30 days written notice.

Advertising

The Company records advertising expenses in the year incurred.

Income Taxes

In December 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") was enacted into law and the new legislation contains several key tax provisions that affected the Company, including a reduction of the corporate income tax rate to 21% effective January 1, 2018, among others. The Company is required to recognize the effect of the tax law changes in the period of enactment, such as determining the transition tax, remeasuring deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as reassessing the net realizability of our deferred tax assets and liabilities. The tax rate change had no impact to the Company's net loss as the Company has not incurred a tax liability or expense for the period ended June 30, 2022, and has a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets.

The Company applies ASC 740 Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial statement reported amounts at each period end, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The provision for income taxes represents the tax expense for the period, if any and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities. ASC 740 also provides criteria for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions. A tax benefit from an uncertain position is recognized only if it is "more likely than not" that the position is sustainable upon examination by the relevant taxing authority based on its technical merit.

THERMASAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

The Company is subject to tax filing requirements as a corporation in the federal jurisdiction of the United States. The Company sustained net operating losses during the fiscal year of 2021. Net operating losses will be carried forward to reduce taxable income in future years. Due to management's uncertainty as to the timing and valuation of any benefits associated with the net operating loss carryforwards, the Company has elected to recognize an allowance to account for them in the financial statements, but has fully reserved it. Under current law, net operating losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

The Company is subject to franchise tax filing requirements in the State of Delaware.

Net Income Per Share

Net earnings or loss per share is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, excluding shares subject to redemption or forfeiture. The Company presents basic and diluted net earnings or loss per share. Diluted net earnings or loss per share reflect the actual weighted average of common shares issued and outstanding during the period, adjusted for potentially dilutive securities outstanding. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation of the diluted net loss per share if their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, or other standard setting bodies and adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the Company believes that the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU (Accounting Standards Update) 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*, or ASU 2015-17. The guidance requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities, along with any related valuation allowance, be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. For all entities other than public business entities, the guidance becomes effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Restricted Cash*, or ASU 2016-18. The amendments of ASU 2016-18 were issued to address the diversity in classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows which is currently not addressed under Topic 230. ASU 2016-18 would require an entity to include amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning of period and end of period total amounts on the statement of cash flows. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018 for non-public entities. Early adoption is permitted, and the standard must be applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2016-18 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU, 2014-09—*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, or ASU 2014-09, and further updated through ASU 2016-12, or ASU 2016-12, which amends the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 is based on principles that govern the

THERMASAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

recognition of revenue at an amount to which an entity expects to be entitled to when products are transferred to customers. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning December 15, 2018 for non-public entities. The new revenue standard may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of adoption. The adoption of ASU 2014-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, or ASU 2016-02, which supersedes the guidance in ASC 840, *Leases*. The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 for non-public entities. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting*, or ASU 2016-09. ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. Some of the areas of simplification apply only to non-public companies. This guidance was effective on December 31, 2016 for public entities. For entities other than public business entities, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for an entity in any interim or annual period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all amendments in the same period. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting*, or ASU 2017-09, which clarifies when to account for a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award as a modification. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017, for both public entities and non-public entities. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2017-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE D- DEBT

Related Party Loan

In 2022, the company issued a related party loan in exchange for cash for the purpose of funding continuing operations ("the Related Party Loan"). The loan does not accrue interest and is payable at a future date to be determined by management.

THERMASAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

NOTE E- EQUITY

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue up to 1,000,000 shares at \$0.001 par value Common Stock.

Common Stock: Common shareholders have the right to vote on certain items of Company business at the rate of one vote per share of stock. Common Stock ranks behind all issues of Preferred Stock in liquidation preference.

As of June 30, 2022, the number of shares issued and outstanding by class was as follows:

Common Stock	1,000,000
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In July of 2022, the Board of Directors, under a unanimous written consent agreement, ratably adjusted the number of shares each stockholder owns in the Company. This adjustment reduced the above outstanding 1,000,000 common shares to 500,000. This was done so that 500,000 common shares could be made available to sell to potential investors without increasing the total number of authorized shares.

NOTE F- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is an exit price, representing the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants based on the highest and best use of the asset or liability. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The Company uses valuation techniques to measure fair value that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These inputs are prioritized as follows:

Level 1 - Observable inputs, such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
Level 2 - Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, or market-corroborated inputs; and
Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions about how market participants would price the assets or liabilities.

The valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Market approach - Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Income approach - Uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based on current market expectations about those future amounts, including present value techniques, option-pricing models, and excess earnings method.

Cost approach - Based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).

THERMASAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

NOTE G- CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with a limited number of high-quality financial institutions and at times may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

NOTE H- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management considered events subsequent to the end of the period but before July 13, 2022, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.