FINANCIAL TARGET SOLUTIONS GROUP, LLC
8305 Greensboro Dr, 2520, Mclean VA 22102
(703) 901-4848
Svetlana Arzhanova-Perry, CPA

United Granite LLC

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDING
MARCH 31, 2026
&
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S AUDIT REPORT

FINANCIAL TARGET SOLUTIONS GROUP, LLC
8305 Greensboro Dr, 2520, McLe4an VA 22102
(703) 901-4848
Svetlana Arzhanova-Perry, CPA

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S AUDIT REPORT

To the Owners
United Granite LLC
Chantilly, VA

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of United Granite LLC as of March 31, 2026, and the related statements of income for the period then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of United Granite LLC as of March 31, 2026, and the results of its operations for the period then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Svetlana N Arzhanova-Perry, CPA
McLean, VA
May 6, 2026

FINANCIAL TARGET SOLUTIONS GROUP, LLC
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United Granite LLC
Balance Sheet
March 31, 2026

ASSETS

Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$18,777
Contract Receivables, net of allowance	$1,158,683
Contract Assets	$0
Capitalized Costs to Fullfill Contracts	$0
Cuurent Portion of Notes Receivable	$0
Prepaid Expenses	$0
Other Current Assets	$4,386,716
Total Current Assets	$5,564,177
Property, Plant, Equipment, Net	$1,170,606
Other Assets	
Trademarks and other Intangible Assets	$3,915,425
Other Long-Term Assets	$97,966
Total Other Assets	$4,013,391
Total Assets	$10,748,174

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United Granite LLC
Balance Sheet
March 31, 2026

LIABILITIES AND PARTNER'S CAPITAL

Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$1,758,317
Payroll Liabilities	$0
Credit Cards	$17,790
Current maturities of long-term debt	$247,059
Contract Liabilities	$0
Other Current Liabilities	$68,357
Total Current Liabilities	$2,091,523
Long-Term Liabilities	
Deferred Bonus	$0
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	$6,811,766
Payable to affiliates and other related parties, net of current maturities	$0
Other long-term liabilities	$0
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$6,811,766
Total Liabilities	$8,903,289
Total Sareholders' Equty	$1,844,885
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$10,748,174

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United Granite LLC
Income Statement
For The Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2026

Income	
Contract Revenue	$9,656,025
Rental Income	$53,710
Total Income	**$9,709,735**
Cost of Goods Sold	$4,680,370
Gross Profit	$5,029,365
General and Administrative Expenses	$5,133,748
Operating Income (Loss)	-$104,383
Other Income	$0
Other Expense	$0
Net income before income taxes	-$104,383
Provision for Taxes	$0
Net Income (Loss)	-$104,383

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United Granite LLC
Schedule of General and Administrative Expenses
For The Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2026

General and Administrative Expenses	
Bank Charges & Fees	4,247
Advertising and Marketing	224,766
Car & Truck	51,062
Subcontractor Expenses	772,444
Bad Debts	45,538
Tolls and Parking	33,969
Computer and Internet Expense	4,153
Dues	29,720
Credit Card Processing Fee	100,167
Board Meeing Expenses	500
Insurance	86,625
Interest Expense	606,456
Penalties	231
Meals and Entertainment	12,560
Office Expenses	110,041
Postage	187
Professional Fees	29,234
Reimbursed Expenses	2,516
Rent Expense	730,122
Repairs and Maintenance	33,075
Payroll Expenses	1,398,816
Commission Expense	172,392
Showroom Expenses	10,000
Taxes and Licenses	75,283
Tools	22,389
Travel	511
Utilities	164,925
Gift Expenses	4,937
Depreciation	160,921
Amortization	245,964
Total General and Administrative Costs	**5,133,748**

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United Granite LLC
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

Balance - April 1, 2025	
Contributions	$1,949,268
Distribution	$0
Net income (loss)	($104,383)
Balance - March 31, 2026	**$1,844,885**

FINANCIAL TARGET SOLUTIONS
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United Granite LLC
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Net Income	($104,383)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	$406,885
Gain on sale of property and equipment	$0
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Contracts receivable, including unconditional retainage	($372,292)
Inventory	$0
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	$0
Receivable from affiliates and other related parties	$0
Other assets	($1,480,333)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$708,931
Payroll Liabilities	$0
Accrued loss on uncompleted contracts	$0
Payable to affiliates and other related parties	$0
Accrued subcontractor expenses	$0
Other liabilities	$0
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	($841,192)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Repayment of note receivable	$0
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	$0
Purchases of property and equipment	$0
Purchases of trademarks and other intangible assets	$0
Acqusition costs	$0
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	$0
Cash Flows From Financing Activities	
Payments on line of credit, net	$0
Principal payments on long-term debt	$849,725
Principal borrowings on long-term debt	$0
Distributions to shareholders	$0
Shareholders' Loan	$0
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Financing Activities	$849,725
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents, Including Restricted Cash	$8,533
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash—Beginning of Year	$10,244
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash—Ending of Year	$18,777

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

Cash payments for:	
Interest	$606,456
Taxes	$75,283

Note 1 - Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

United Granite LLC is a well-established natural & engineered stone fabrication and installation service provider, serving Virginia, Maryland, and DC. With over 22 years of experience, the company specializes in kitchen countertops, bathroom vanities, bar tops, fireplaces, and stone furnishings for residential and commercial projects.

Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

United Granite LLC has prepared these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). GAAP utilizes the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recognized as earned and expenses are recognized as obligations are incurred.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management periodically evaluates estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for continued reasonableness. Appropriate adjustments, if any, to the estimates used are made prospectively based upon such periodic evaluation. It is reasonably possible that changes may occur in the near term that would affect management's estimates with respect to the percentage of completion method, allowance for doubtful accounts and accrued expenses.

Revisions in estimated revenue from contracts are made in the year in which circumstances requiring the revision become probable.

Balance Sheet Classifications

United Granite LLC includes in current assets and liabilities the following amounts that are in connection with construction contracts that may extend beyond one year: contract assets and contract liabilities (including retainage invoiced to customers contingent upon anything other than the passage of time), capitalized costs to fulfill contracts retainage payable to sub-contractors and accrued losses on uncompleted contracts. A one-year time period is used to classify all other current assets and liabilities when not otherwise prescribed by the applicable accounting principles.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

United Granite LLC maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts with MainStreet Bank, Home Trust Bank and Citi Bank. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, United Granite LLC considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At March 31, 2026, there were no uninsured deposits.

Contracts Receivable

Contracts receivable include billed and unbilled amounts for services provided to customers for which United Granite LLC has an unconditional right to payment. Billed and unbilled amounts for which payment is contingent on anything other than the passage of time are included in contract assets and contract liabilities on a contract-by-contract basis.

When payment of the retainage is contingent upon the United Granite LLC fulfilling its obligations under the contract, it does not meet the criteria to be included in contracts receivable and remains in the contract's respective contract asset or contract liability, determined on a contract-by-contract basis. Retainage for which United Granite LLC has an unconditional right to payment that is only subject to the passage of time are Included in contracts receivable.

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions.

Contracts receivable are ordinarily due 45 days after the issuance of the invoice. Accounts past due more than 90 days are considered delinquent. Delinquent receivables are written off based on individual credit evaluation and specific circumstances of the customer.

Adoption of new accounting standard

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). The ASU and all subsequently issued clarifying ASUs replaced most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP. The ASU also required expanded disclosures relating to the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. United Granite LLC adopted the new standard effective January 1, 2020, the first day of the Company's fiscal year, using the full retrospective method.

As part of the adoption of the ASU, the Company elected to use the following transition practical expedients:
(I) completed contracts that begin and end in the same annual reporting period have not been restated;
(ii) the company used the known transaction price for completed contracts; (iii) to exclude disclosures of transaction prices allocated to remaining performance obligations when the Company expects to recognize such revenue for all periods prior to the date of initial application of the ASU; and (iv) the company has reflected the aggregate of all contract modifications that occurred prior to the date of initial application when identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price, and allocating the transaction price.

The majority of the Company's revenue is recognized over time and primarily consists of performance obligations that are satisfied within one year or less. In addition, the majority of the Company's contracts do not contain variable consideration and contract modifications are generally minimal. For these reasons, there is not a significant impact as a result of electing these transition practical expedients.

The adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. Based on the United Granite LLC evaluation process and review of its contracts with customers, the timing and amount of revenue recognized previously is consistent with how revenue is recognized under the new standard. No changes were required to previously reported revenues as a result of the adoption. Also no changes were made to balance sheet items of the Company.

Revenue recognition policy

For contracts that are within the scope of FASB ASC 606, United Granite LLC performs the following five steps:
(1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract;

(3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Performance Obligations and Recognition Method

The Company evaluates whether two or more contracts should be combined and accounted for as one single performance obligation and whether a single contract should be accounted for as more than one performance obligation. ASC 606 defines a performance obligation as a contractual promise to transfer a distinct good or service to a customer. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company's evaluation requires significant judgment and the decision to combine a group of contracts or separate a contract into multiple performance obligations could change the amount of revenue and profit recorded in a given period. The majority of the Company's contracts have a single performance obligation, as the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contract and, therefore, is not distinct. However, occasionally the Company has contracts with multiple performance obligations.

For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation using the observable stand-alone selling price, if available, or alternatively the best estimate of the stand-alone selling price of each distinct performance obligation in the contract. The primary method used to estimate stand-alone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin approach for each performance obligation.

Revenue related to contracts with customers is recognized over time as work is completed because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer (typically using an input measure such as costs incurred to date relative to total estimated costs at completion to measure progress). Costs that do not depict progress toward satisfaction of the performance obligation are included in contract costs with revenue recognized to the extent of such costs without any profit and include items such as uninstalled materials and re-work.

Revenue on contracts with customers is measured based on consideration specified in a contract with a customer, and excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, that are collected by the Company from a customer, are excluded from revenue.

Contract revenues are primarily derived from fixed-price construction contracts. The Company has determined that generally these fixed-price construction projects provide a distinct service and, therefore, qualify as one performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, not distinct. Revenue is recognized over time, because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer as work is performed at the customer's site and, therefore, the customer controls the asset as it is being constructed. The cost-to-cost measure of progress best depicts the transfer of control of assets to the customer, which occurs as costs are incurred.

Revenues from time-and-material contracts are billed to customers as work is performed. The Company determined that generally time-and-material contracts contain a single performance obligation as the services and maintenance provided by the contracts are considered a series that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The performance obligation is considered to be satisfied over time since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the time and-material contracts.

Cost of revenues earned include all direct material and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, repairs, and depreciation costs. The cost of significant uninstalled materials, re-work, or scrap is generally excluded from the cost-to-cost measure of progress as it is not proportionate to the entity's progress in satisfying the performance obligation. Costs to fulfill a contract, including mobilization costs, prior to substantive work beginning are capitalized as incurred and amortized over the expected duration of the contract.

The Company's contracts may include retention provisions to provide assurance to customers that the Company will perform in accordance with the contract terms. The retention provisions are not considered a significant financing component. The balances billed but not paid by customers pursuant to these provisions generally become due upon completion and acceptance of the project by the customer. The Company has determined that there are no significant financing components included in construction contracts as of March 31, 2026.

Contract Estimates including Claims, Unapproved Change Orders and Variable Consideration

Accounting for long-term contracts with customers involves the use of various techniques to estimate total transaction price, total estimated costs at completion, and progress toward satisfaction of performance obligations which are used to recognize revenue earned. Unforeseen events and circumstances can alter the estimate of the costs associated with a particular contract. Total estimated costs at completion, can be impacted by changes in productivity, scheduling, the unit cost of labor, subcontracts, materials, and equipment. Additionally, external factors such as weather, customer needs, customer delays in providing permits and approvals, labor availability, governmental regulation and politics may affect the progress of a project's completion, and thus the timing and amount of revenue recognition. To the extent that original cost estimates are modified, estimated costs to complete increase, delivery schedules are delayed, or progress under a contract is otherwise impeded, cash flow, revenue recognition, and profitability from a particular contract may be adversely affected.

The nature of the Company's contracts gives rise to several types of variable consideration, including contract modifications (unapproved change orders and claims), liquidated damages, volume discounts, performance bonuses, shared savings, incentive fees, and other terms that can either increase or decrease the transaction price. Transaction price for contracts is required to include evaluation of variable consideration to which the Company has an enforceable right to compensation or obligation for a reduction (as for liquidated damages), which can result in increases or decreases to a contract's transaction price. The Company estimates variable consideration as the most likely amount to which it expects to be entitled. The Company includes variable consideration in the estimated transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of the anticipated performance and all information (historic, current, and forecasted) that is reasonably to which the Company has an enforceable right to compensation or obligation for a reduction (as of a performance obligation is recognized as an adjustment to revenue on a cumulative catch-up basis.

Contract modifications can result from changes in contract specifications or requirements that either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. The Company considers unapproved change orders to be contract modifications for which customers have agreed to changes in the scope of the contract but have not agreed to the price.

The Company considers claims to be contract modifications for which the Company has sought, or will seek, to collect from customers, or others, for customer-caused changes in contract specifications or design or other customer-related causes of unanticipated additional contract costs on which there is no contractual agreement with the customer for changes in either the scope or price of the contract. Claims can also be caused by non-customer-caused changes, such as weather delays, work stoppages or other unanticipated events.

Costs associated with contract modifications are included in the estimated costs to complete the contracts and are treated as project costs when incurred. In most instances, contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct and, therefore, are accounted for as part of the existing contract. In those instances, the effect of a contract modification on the transaction price, and the measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognized as an adjustment to revenue on a cumulative catch-up basis.

To the extent unapproved change orders and claims reflected in the transaction price are not resolved in the Company's favor, or to the extent other contract provisions reflected in the transaction price are not earned, there could be reductions in or reversals of previously recognized revenue.

As a significant change in one or more of these estimates could affect the revenue and profitability of the Company's long-term construction contracts, the Company reviews and updates contract-related estimates regularly. The Company recognizes adjustments in estimated revenue on contracts on a cumulative catch-up basis Under this method, the cumulative impact of the revenue adjustment is recognized in the period the adjustment is identified. Revenue in future periods of contract performance are recognized using the adjusted estimate. If at any time the contract estimates indicate an anticipated loss on a contract, the projected loss is recognized in full, including the reversal of any previously recognized profit, in the period it is identified and recognized as an accrued loss on uncompleted contracts on the balance sheet. No adjustments resulting from revisions to estimates on any individual contract was material to the financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2026.

Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The timing of when the Company bills their customers on long-term construction contracts is generally dependent upon agreed-upon contractual terms, which may include milestone billings based on the completion of certain phases of the work, or when services are provided. When billings occur subsequent to revenue recognition as a result of contingencies, the result is in unbilled revenue, which is included in contract assets. Additionally, the Company may receive advances or deposits from customers before revenue is recognized, resulting in deferred revenue, which is included in contract liabilities.

Retainage for which the Company has an unconditional right to payment that is only subject to the passage of time are classified as contracts receivable. Retainage subject to conditions other than the passage of time do not meet the definition of a receivable and are therefore included in contract assets and contract liabilities, as determined on a contract by contract basis.

Contract assets represent revenues recognized in excess of amounts paid or payable (contract receivables) to the Company on uncompleted contracts. Contract liabilities represent the Company's obligation to perform on uncompleted contracts with customers for which the Company has received payment or for which contract receivables are outstanding. The balance of Contract Liabilities is $0 as of March 31, 2026.

Warranties

Contracts generally include assurance-type warranties that the Company's performance is free from material defect and consistent with the specifications of the contracts, which do not give rise to a separate performance obligation. Historically, the Company has not experienced significant warranty costs.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table presents the Company's revenues disaggregated by type of service of such revenue recognized during the period ended Marc h 31, 2026.

Type of service provided (Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time)	$	-
Type of service provided (Performance obligations satisfied over time)		
Granite countertops/other	$	9,656,025

The Company has determined that the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by the following factors:
a. Payers (for example, customer, governmental programs and others) that have different reimbursement and payment methodologies
b. Geography of the service location
c. Company's line of business that provided the service

Inventories

There is $4,236,198 in the inventory as of March 31, 2026.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. United Granite LLC capitalizes all property and equipment expenses in excess of $1,000. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line depreciation method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

Income Taxes

For income tax purposes, United Granite LLC reports using the accrual method of accounting. Under this method, revenue, expenses, related assets, and liabilities are recorded when income is earned and when expenses are incurred.

United Granite LLC has elected, by unanimous consent of its partners, to be taxed under the provisions of Partnership of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision or liability for federal income taxes is reflected in the accompanying statements. Instead, the partners are liable for individual income taxes on their respective shares of the Company's taxable income.

United Granite LLC is subject to income taxes in U.S. federal jurisdictions and VA. In accordance with authoritative guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB), United Granite LLC recognizes tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions when it is more likely then not that a tax position will not be sustained upon examination and settlement with various taxing authorities. Liabilities for uncertain positions are measured based upon the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. The guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes also addresses de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, and accounting in interim periods. Management has evaluated the Company's tax positions and has concluded that United Granite LLC has no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment to the financial statements to comply with the provisions of this guidance. Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. United Granite LLC may be subject to routine audits by taxing jurisdictions.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

United Granite LLC LLC's financial instruments include cash, receivables, and due to related parties. Management believes the fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to their short- term nature.

United Granite LLC adopted ASC Topic 820-10 for all financial assets and liabilities and nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Topic 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Topic 820-10 defines fair value as the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid upon transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability. The fair value should be calculated based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, not on assumptions specific to the entity. In addition, the fair value of liabilities should include consideration of non-performance risk including our own credit risk.

In addition to defining fair value, Topic 820-10 expands the disclosure requirements around fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market. Each fair value measurement is reported in one of the three levels which is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. These levels are:

• Level 1 – inputs are based upon unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
• Level 2 – inputs are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
• Level 3 – inputs are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

In general, and where applicable, the United Granite LLC uses quoted prices in an active market for marketable securities that are traded on exchanges. These marketable securities are included in Level 1.

Leases

United Granite LLC has adopted FASB ASC 842, Leases, with a date of initial application of January 1, 2020. For leases with a lease term greater than one year, United Granite LLC recognizes a lease asset for its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability for the corresponding lease obligation. United Granite LLC determines whether an arrangement is or contains a lease at contract inception. Operating leases with a duration greater than one year are included in operating lease right-of-use assets, current portion operating lease liabilities, and operating lease liabilities, net of current portion in United Granite

LLC's balance sheet at March 31, 2026. Operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. In determining the present value of lease payments, United Granite LLC uses a risk-free rate of a period comparable with that of the lease term. United Granite LLC considers the lease term to be the noncancelable period that it has the right to use the underlying asset, including all periods covered by an option to (1) extend the lease if United Granite LLC is reasonably certain to exercise the option, (2) terminate the lease if the United Granite LLC is reasonably certain not to exercise that option, and (3) extend, or not to terminate, the lease in which exercise of the option is controlled by the lessor.

Subsequent Events

These financial statements have been updated for subsequent events occurring through May 6, 2026, which is the date these consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2 — Contracts Receivable

Contract receivables are stated at net realized value. Due to its history of collecting contract receivables, United Granite LLC believes that an allowance for uncollectible amounts is not necessary. Contract receivables are generally due within 30 days and no collateral is required. United Granite LLC specifically identifies bad debts and historically such losses have been insignificant and within management's expectations.

Contract receivables as of March 31, 2026 are composed of the following:

Incomplete Contracts	$1,158,683
Retainage	$0
	$1,158,683

Note 3 — Revenue Recognized and Costs Incurred on Uncompleted Contracts

These amounts are included in the accompanying balance sheets under the following at March 31, 2026

Contract assets	$ -
Contract liabilities	$ -
Accrued loss uncompleted contracts	$ -
	$ -

Note 4 - Other Assets

The Other Assets as of the balance sheet date as follows:

Goodwill	$ 3,915,425
Security Deposit	$ 97,966
	$ 4,013,391

Note 5 - Related Party Transaction

Acrysil USA Inc is a NY based corporation which owns United Granite LLC. As such it extended $6,260,926 loan to United Granite LLC to support ongoing operating costs.

Note 6 - Accounts Payable

There is $1,758,317 outstanding Accounts Payable as of March 31, 2026 with $479,168 over 91 days past due.

Note 7 - Accrued Expenses and Payroll Liabilities

Accrued Expenses balance at March 31, 2026 is $0.00

Note 8 - Notes Payable

United Granite LLC owns CIT $50,680 as of March 31, 2026. This is a 21% loan.

Note 9 — Financing Arrangements

United Granite LLC owns two Toyota Corolla's with a total balance due of $27,259 as of March 31, 20256 respectively, Toyota Rav - $17,279, Ford truck with $47,804 balance as of March 31, 2026 and Kausar Compressor with $9,843 owed as of March31, 2026. In 2025 United Granite LLC boughts Chevrolet Tahoe with outstanding balance of $75,419 at the balance sheet date. There is also a $58,617 balance to Naviitas for capital equipment lease. United Granite LLC also has a $500,000 outstanding credit line with Citi Bank.

Note 10 -Concentration of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, accounts payable and unbilled receivables. The Company's management believes the risk of loss associated with cash is very low since cash is maintained in financial institutions.

Note 11- Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy consists of three broad levels:

Level 1 - Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable market -based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market date

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for which there is a little or	Level 3	
use of the reporting entity's own assumptions		$0

When available, the Company measures fair value using Level 1 inputs because they generally provide the most reliable evidence of fair value. Level 3 inputs would be used only when Level 1 or Level 2 inputs were not available.

Fair Value Measure Using

	Level 1
March 31, 2026	$0