Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
(in United States Dollars)

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

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

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc. as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

MNP LLP

Calgary, Alberta
April 27, 2016

Chartered Professional Accountants

MNP LLP

Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
United States Dollars

As at	Note	December 31, 2015	December 31 , 2014
Assets			
Current			
Cash		**$ 1,051,614**	$ 1,686,690
Accounts receivable		**1,411,906**	759,062
Inventory	**3**	**2,515,677**	2,380,108
Income taxes receivable		**37,030**	39,899
Current portion of due from related parties	**6**	**4,501**	7,059
Prepaid expenses		**143,019**	141,956
		5,163,747	5,014,774
Investment	**4**	**203,377**	436,498
Equipment deposits	**5**	**-**	441,336
Property, plant and equipment	**5**	**14,231,813**	13,174,015
Due from related parties	**6**	**1,477,362**	1,449,988
Deferred tax asset	**7**	**907,422**	1,330,099
		$ 21,983,721	$ 21,846,710
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$ 376,269**	$ 414,869
Equipment payable	**5**	**187,583**	-
Income taxes payable		**-**	950
		563,852	415,819
Deferred tax liability	**7**	**3,068,280**	3,316,020
		3,632,132	3,731,839
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	**10(b)**	**8,249,928**	8,350,981
Contributed surplus	**14**	**1,653,558**	1,687,447
Retained earnings		**8,626,008**	8,021,227
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		**(177,905)**	55,216
		18,351,589	18,114,871
		$ 21,983,721	$ 21,846,710

Commitments	**12**
Subsequent event	**17**

On behalf of the Board:

Signed "David F. Grant" Director
David F. Grant

Signed "Roger Dent" Director
Roger Dent

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Income, and Comprehensive Income
United States Dollars

For the years ended December 31	Note		2015		2014
Revenue	11	$	**7,479,958**	$	5,850,318
Cost of goods sold	3		**3,196,665**		2,636,284
Loss on write-down of inventory	3		**184,876**		-
Gross margin			**4,098,417**		3,214,034
Overhead expenses					
Depreciation	5		**983,550**		972,426
Foreign exchange loss			**4,667**		4,688
General and administrative			**904,892**		837,883
Employee benefits			**1,097,365**		1,076,623
Bad debt	6		**4,910**		20,000
Commissions			**7,004**		19,176
Interest on long-term debt			**-**		4,489
Share-based compensation	14		**87,856**		48,875
Research and product design			**32,314**		20,531
			3,122,558		3,004,691
Income from operations			**975,859**		209,343
Other income (loss)					
Interest income			**30,327**		29,220
Other income			**64,959**		-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	5		**-**		(56,634)
Income before income taxes			**1,071,145**		181,929
Income tax provision (recovery)					
Current	7		**11,233**		10,139
Deferred	7		**174,937**		(297,493)
			186,170		(287,354)
Net income		$	**884,975**	$	469,283
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Gain (loss) on available for sale financial assets	4		**(233,121)**		71,020
Comprehensive Income		$	**651,854**	$	540,303
Income per share - basic	15		**$ 0.08**		$ 0.04
- diluted	15		**$ 0.07**		$ 0.04
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	15		**11,660,362**		11,982,866
- diluted	15		**12,027,806**		12,149,473

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
United States Dollars

	Note	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013		$ 8,765,090	$ 1,638,572	$ 7,570,036	$ (15,804)	$ 17,957,894
Repurchase under normal course issuer bid	10(d)	(412,635)	-	(18,092)	-	(430,727)
Share-based compensation	14	-	48,875	-	-	48,875
Share issue costs	10(b)	(1,474)	-	-	-	(1,474)
Net income		-	-	469,283	-	469,283
Available for sale financial assets	4	-	-	-	71,020	71,020
Balance at December 31, 2014		**$ 8,350,981**	**$ 1,687,447**	**$ 8,021,227**	**$ 55,216**	**$ 18,114,871**
Shares issued upon option exercise	**10(b) 14**	**307,020**	**(121,745)**	**-**	**-**	**185,275**
Repurchase under normal course issuer bid	**10(d)**	**(404,474)**	**-**	**(280,194)**	**-**	**(684,668)**
Share-based compensation	**14**	**-**	**87,856**	**-**	**-**	**87,856**
Share issue costs	**10(b)**	**(3,599)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,599)**
Net income		**-**	**-**	**884,975**	**-**	**884,975**
Available for sale financial assets	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(233,121)**	**(233,121)**
Balance at December 31 , 2015		**$ 8,249,928**	**$ 1,653,558**	**$ 8,626,008**	**$ (177,905)**	**$ 18,351,589**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
United States Dollars

For the years ended December 31	Note	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income for the year		**$ 884,975**	$ 469,283
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	**5**	**983,550**	972,426
Deferred tax (recovery)	**7**	**174,937**	(297,493)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	**5**	**-**	56,634
Bad debt	**6**	**4,910**	20,000
Share-based compensation	**14**	**87,856**	48,875
		2,136,228	1,269,725
Net change in non-cash working capital items			
Accounts receivable		**(652,844)**	274,983
Inventory		**(135,569)**	75,956
Prepaid expenses		**(1,063)**	(8,660)
Income taxes receivable		**2,869**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(38,600)**	(126,373)
Income taxes payable		**(950)**	(616)
Increase in cash from operations		**1,310,071**	1,485,015
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments from related parties	**6**	**25,934**	249,651
Advances to related parties	**6**	**(55,660)**	(117,490)
Repayment of long-term debt	**9**	**-**	(300,000)
Share issue costs	**10(b)**	**(3,599)**	(1,474)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**10(b)**	**185,275**	-
Repurchase of common shares	**10(d)**	**(684,668)**	(430,727)
Decrease in cash from financing activities		**(532,718)**	(600,040)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Deposits on equipment	**5**	**-**	(441,336)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	**5**	**-**	262,500
Purchase of available for sale financial asset	**4**	**-**	(90,676)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**5**	**(1,412,429)**	(853,811)
Decrease in cash from investing activities		**(1,412,429)**	(1,123,323)
Decrease in cash		**(635,076)**	(238,348)
Cash, beginning of year		**1,686,690**	1,925,038
Cash, end of year		**$ 1,051,614**	$ 1,686,690
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Interest paid		**$ -**	$ 4,489
Income taxes paid		**12,214**	10,755

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations

Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc. ("Omni-Lite" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Laws of the Business Corporations Act of Alberta in 1992. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2016. Its head office, research and development, and production operations are located at 17210 Edwards Road, Cerritos, California, U.S.A, 90703. An international sales office is located in Barbados. A corporate, registered office is located at #900, 715 - 10th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2R 0A8. The Company's activities consist of developing, producing and marketing specialized metal matrix composite, aluminum, carbon and stainless steel alloy products. These products include components for the aerospace, military, specialty automotive and sports and recreation industries. Since the most significant portion of the Company's operations are located in the United States and its functional currency is denominated in United States dollars, these consolidated financial statements are stated in United States dollars. The Company is listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol OML.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in effect at January 1, 2016. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The consolidated financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared using careful judgment with reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

(a) Consolidation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Omni-Lite Industries International Inc., Omni-Lite Industries California Inc., Formed Fast International Inc., and Omni-Lite Properties Inc. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Basis of measurement
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, using the historical cost convention except for share-based payments and financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss or available for sale which are measured at fair value. In addition, they have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

(c) Inventory
Inventory consists of raw materials and finished goods. Inventory is carried at the lower of weighted average actual costs (including materials, labour and allocated overhead) and net realizable value. Finished goods inventory is recorded at the weighted average cost of production which approximates actual cost and includes raw materials, labour and allocated overheads.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(d) Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognized when goods are shipped to the customer, all significant contractual obligations have been satisfied, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

(e) Cash
Cash includes short-term, highly liquid investments that mature within three months of their purchase.

(f) Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided using the following methods and annual rates intended to depreciate the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives.

Building	4% declining balance
Production and other equipment	15-30 years straight-line
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Non-consumable tooling	7 years straight-line
Vehicle	7 years straight-line

The Company reviews the criteria for capitalization and the useful life of its property, plant and equipment on an on-going basis considering changes in circumstances.

When the cost of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is significant in relation to the total cost of an item and the items have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (significant components) of property, plant and equipment. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in overhead or direct operating expenses. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income in the consolidated statement of income, and comprehensive income. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there is an indication that an asset group may be impaired. If any indication of impairment exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset group. External triggering events include, for example, changes in customer or industry dynamics, other technologies and economic declines. Internal triggering events for impairment include lower profitability or planned restructuring. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets, cash generating units (“CGU”).

If the carrying amount of the asset, or its respective CGU, exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the difference is recognized as an impairment charge. The Company’s corporate assets, which do not generate separate cash inflows, are allocated to the CGUs on a reasonable basis for impairment testing purposes.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets - continued

The Company's impairment tests compare the carrying amount of the asset or CGU to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCS") and value in use ("VIU"). FVLCS is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or CGU in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices, less the costs of disposal. The determination of VIU requires the estimation and discounting of cash flows which involves key assumptions that consider all information available on the respective testing date. Management uses its judgment, considering past and actual performance as well as expected developments in the respective markets and in the overall macro-economic environment and economic trends to model and discount future cash flows.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the Company has a material obligation, whether existing or potential, as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the obligation is determined to be material, then the estimated amount of the provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash outflows. At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 there were no provisions recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(i) Income taxes

Income tax expense for the year consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or directly in equity.

Taxable income differs from income as reported in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. As a result, current tax is the expected tax due on taxable income less adjustments to prior periods using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted as at the reporting date in jurisdictions where the Company operates.

In general, deferred taxes are recognized based on temporary differences arising between the tax value of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized and are not accounted for if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable income. Deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and apply to when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to settle on a net basis and when such assets and liabilities relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(j) Foreign exchange

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in United States (U.S.) dollars, the functional currency of the Company's operations. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the foreign exchange rate in effect at the statement of financial position date. Revenue and expense transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the appropriate functional currency at the foreign exchange rate on the date of the transaction with all consequential exchange differences recognized in net income.

Non-monetary assets that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All resulting exchange differences from translation of the functional currency into a different reporting currency are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

(k) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The following are the most significant accounting judgments and estimates made by the Company in applying accounting policies:

Judgments

Determining CGU's

Determination of what constitutes a CGU is subject to management judgment. The asset composition of a CGU can directly impact the recoverability of assets included within the CGU.

Investments

The Company applies judgment in determining if it has control over the investment where the Company holds less than 50% equity ownership. The judgment is based on management's determination of whether the Company has control over the activities, projects, financial and operating policies of the investment.

Deferred taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable earnings will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable earnings together with future tax planning strategies.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(k) Significant accounting estimates and judgments - continued

Estimates

Valuation of amounts receivables
Amounts receivable are reviewed on a regular basis to estimate recoverability of balances. Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary.

Inventory
The amounts for finished goods inventory is based on standard costs and includes cost allocation estimates.

Share-based payments
The Company uses an option pricing model to determine the fair value of share-based payments. Inputs to the model are subject to various estimates regarding volatility, interest rates, dividend yields, forfeiture rates and expected life of the units issued. These inputs are subject to market factors as well as internal estimates. The Company considers historic trends together with any new information to determine the best estimate of fair value at the date of grant.

Depreciation
The consolidated financial statements include estimates of the useful economic life of property, plant and equipment. Due to varying assumptions required to be made with regards to future recoverability of these assets, the depreciation recorded by management is based on their best estimate in this regard may be significantly different from those determined based on future operational results.

Transfer pricing
The Company has conducted a study of its internal policies with respect to transfer pricing within the consolidated group. The consolidated income tax provision provided herein has been based on management's best estimate of the pricing that is equivalent to comparative uncontrolled pricing for the same or similar products and is subject to assessment by taxation authorities. Until the time frame for reassessment has been statute barred or the taxation authorities have reviewed and not objected to the tax filings, there is a possibility that a reassessment can occur.

(l) Share-based compensation plan
The Company provides equity-settled share-based payments in the form of a share option plan to its employees, officers, directors and consultants. The Company accounts for these share options using the graded vesting method of accounting for share-based compensation expense. Under this method, the associated compensation expense is charged to the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus less an estimated forfeiture rate over each vesting period (tranches) of the options granted. The forfeiture rate is based on past experience of actual forfeitures. Each tranche is treated as a separate share option grant, and subsequently valued at the start of each tranche's vesting period.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(l) Share-based compensation plan - continued

Share-based compensation transactions with non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services recovered. However, if the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based compensation transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the non-employee provides the goods or services.

(m) Per share amounts

Basic income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The Company follows the treasury stock method for the computation of diluted per share amounts. This method assumes the proceeds from the exercise of dilutive options are used to purchase common shares at the weighted average market price during the period.

(n) Research and Development expenses

Expenses related to research and development activities that do not meet generally accepted criteria for deferral are expensed as incurred, net of related tax credits and government grants. Development expenses that meet generally accepted criteria for deferral, in accordance with the IAS 38, “Intangible Assets”, are capitalized, net of related tax credits and government grants, and are amortized against earnings over the estimated benefit period. Research and development expenses are mainly comprised of salaries and related expenses, material costs as well as fees paid to third party consultants.

(o) Segmented information

The Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries are grouped into three geographical segments in the United States, Canada, and Barbados and each are supported by a corporate segment. The three geographical segments share common economic characteristics. The Operating Segments’ financial results are reviewed regularly by the Company’s chief operating decision-makers (“CODM”). The CODM make decisions about resource allocation and assess segment performance based on the internally prepared segment information.

(p) Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument. Measurements in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as “fair value through profit or loss”, “available-for-sale”, “held-to-maturity”, “loans and receivables”, or “other financial liabilities.”

Financial assets and financial liabilities at “fair value through profit or loss” are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. Financial assets classified as “available-for-sale” are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). Transaction costs related to financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are included in net income when incurred. Financial assets classified as “held-to-maturity”, “loans and receivables” and financial liabilities classified as “other financial liabilities” are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(p) Financial Instruments - continued

Cash is designated as "fair value through profit or loss." Accounts receivable and due from related parties are designated as "loans and receivables". Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and equipment payable are designated as "other financial liabilities". Investments are financial instruments classified as "available-for-sale". They are initially recorded at their fair value unless fair value is not readily determinable. Subsequent changes to the market value of the investments are recorded as changes to OCI. Realized gains and losses are recognized in net income when the investments are actually disposed of.

Financial instruments measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position require classification into one of the following levels of the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices listed in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy level at which a fair value measurement is categorized is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Cash and investments are measured at Level 1.

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether it is impaired based on objective evidence indicating that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the net present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value and any amounts in OCI are transferred to earnings. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognized in net income. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

(q) New accounting policies

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, the Company did not adopt any new IFRS standards.

(r) Recent accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, which replaces International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 18 “Revenue”, IAS 11 “Construction Contracts”, and related interpretations. The standard is required to be adopted either retrospectively or using a modified transition approach for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 15 will be applied by the Company on January 1, 2018 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(r) Recent accounting pronouncements - continued

In July 2014, the IASB completed the final elements of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”. The standard supersedes earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completes the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. IFRS 9, as amended, includes a principle-based approach for classification and measurement of financial assets, a single ‘expected loss’ impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 9 will be applied on a retrospective basis by the Company on January 1, 2018 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 “Leases”, which replaces IAS 17 “Leases”. For lessees applying IFRS 16, a single recognition and measurement model for leases would apply, with required recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if the entity is also applying IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. IFRS 16 will be applied by the Company on January 1, 2019 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Inventory

The major components of inventory are classified as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Raw materials	**$ 595,509**	$ 391,587
Finished goods	**1,920,168**	1,988,521
	$ 2,515,677	$ 2,380,108

The cost of finished goods and raw material inventories recognized as expense and included in cost of goods sold was $3,196,665 (December 31, 2014 - $2,636,284). A non-recurring write-down of obsolete finished goods was incurred in the amount of $184,876 (December 31, 2014 - $nil). There were recurring inventory write-downs included in cost of goods sold in the amount of $152,142 (December 31, 2014 - $212,423).

4. Investment

As at December 31, 2015, long-term investment consists of an available-for-sale investment in the common shares of a public company. The Company's investment is recorded at the fair value as supported by the market price listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

		Carrying Amount
Investment at December 31, 2013	$	274,802
Purchase 740,741 shares, April 9, 2014		90,676
Gain from market price valuation		71,020
Investment at December 31, 2014	$	436,498
Loss from market price valuation		**(233,121)**
Investment at December 31, 2015	**$**	**203,377**

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Building	Production and other equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicle	Non-consumable tooling	Totals
At December 31, 2013	770,000	1,494,410	13,429,221	186,042	28,400	5,146,553	21,054,626
Additions	-	5,950	306,265	16,019	-	525,577	853,811
Disposals	-	-	(425,000)	-	-	-	(425,000)
At December 31, 2014	770,000	1,500,360	13,310,486	202,061	28,400	5,672,130	21,483,437
Additions	**-**	**-**	**1,485,283**	**4,807**	**-**	**551,258**	**2,041,348**
At December 31, 2015	**770,000**	**1,500,360**	**14,795,769**	**206,868**	**28,400**	**6,223,388**	**23,524,785**
Accumulated Depreciation							
At December 31, 2013	-	597,308	3,331,884	142,987	28,400	3,342,283	7,442,862
Depreciation	-	35,944	383,407	16,875	-	536,200	972,426
Disposals	-	-	(105,866)	-	-	-	(105,866)
At December 31, 2014	-	633,252	3,609,425	159,862	28,400	3,878,483	8,309,422
Depreciation	**-**	**34,252**	**399,456**	**20,035**	**-**	**529,807**	**983,550**
At December 31, 2015	**-**	**667,504**	**4,008,881**	**179,897**	**28,400**	**4,408,290**	**9,292,972**
Net Book Value							
At December 31, 2014	770,000	867,108	9,701,061	42,199	-	1,793,647	13,174,015
At December 31, 2015	**770,000**	**832,856**	**10,786,888**	**26,971**	**-**	**1,815,098**	**14,231,813**

5. Property, Plant and Equipment - continued

In January and February, 2014, production and other equipment were sold for gross proceeds of $200,000 and $62,500 with book values of $255,944 and $63,190, respectively. Equipment not in service and not subject to depreciation in the amount of $1,873,071 (December 31, 2014 - $2,118,727) is included in production and other equipment.

During the year, the Company used deposits from the prior year (December 31, 2014 - $441,336) and current installments to purchase production and other equipment in the amount of $1,099,250. An equipment payable is due in the amount of $187,583 (December 31, 2014 - $nil) for production equipment.

6. Related Party Transactions

Due from related parties includes advances to a company under common management. An amount of $1,047,116 (December 31, 2014 - $1,027,911) is due from California Nanotechnologies Corp. bearing interest at 2% per annum and due on demand. The loan is secured by all the assets of California Nanotechnologies Inc. Additional security for the loan has been provided by one of the founders and a current member of the board of directors of the California Nanotechnologies Corp.

For 2015 and 2014, the Company did not pay the Chief Executive Officer a salary. It is management's estimate that the fair value of the annual salary would approximate $160,000 (2014 - $160,000). Due to the lack of independent evidence with respect to the fair value of these services, this transaction has been recorded at the carrying amount of $nil.

The Company has outstanding an unsecured interest free loan to one employee under the Company's *Greenhouse Gas Reduction Incentives for Employees* program in the amount of $20,000 (December 31, 2014 - $20,000), forgiven after five years of service time, related to the acquisition of property with a maturity date in 2017. A loan of this type to one former employee is included in bad debt in the prior year in the amount of $20,000. One employee has received a grant related to the purchase of a hybrid/electric car under the Company's *Greenhouse Gas Reduction Incentives for Employees* program in the amount of $5,000. Two former employees have received unsecured interest free loans from the Company with amounts due totalling $4,910, which were written off as bad debt (December 31, 2014 - $nil). A current employee has received unsecured an interest free loan from the Company with an amount due totalling $4,501 (December 31, 2014 - $7,059), with a current portion of $4,501 (December 31, 2014 – 7,059), with a maturity date in 2016. The Company has issued a loan due on demand to the Chief Executive Officer for $405,246 (December 31, 2014 - $397,077) at a 2% interest rate. The loan is secured by the Chief Executive Officer's related residential property.

6. Related Party Transactions - continued

Significant subsidiaries:

The tables set forth below provide information relative to the Company's significant subsidiaries, including each such entity's name, its jurisdiction of incorporation/formation, the percentage of securities directly or indirectly owned by Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc., a brief description of the entity, and the market areas served, if applicable. The functional currency of each entity is U.S. Dollars.

Company (Jurisdiction of Incorporation/ Formation)	**Percentage of ownership by Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc**	**Overview**	**Market Area**
Omni-Lite Industries California Inc. (California USA)	100%	Formed and incorporated on October 4, 1985. It is the head office which conducts research and development, and production operations.	United States
Omni-Lite Properties Inc. (California USA)	100%	Formed and incorporated on December 26, 2000. It owns the property and significant equipment for the head office.	United States
Omni-Lite Industries International Inc. (Barbados)	100%	Formed and incorporated in Barbados on October 9, 1997. It conducts all international sales in the sports and recreation division.	International
Formed Fast International Inc. (Barbados)	100%	Formed and incorporated in Barbados on February 24, 1998. It is an investment holding company.	International

7. Income Taxes

		2015		2014
Statutory tax rate		**26.00%**		25.00%
Income taxes at the statutory rate	**$**	**278,498**	$	45,482
Rate differential on income earned in foreign jurisdictions		**(121,688)**		(159,689)
Share-based compensation		**22,843**		11,060
Share issue costs		**(972)**		(369)
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized		**32,386**		(29,179)
Permanent items		**544**		1,337
Change in estimate from prior year		**(25,441)**		(155,996)
	$	**186,170**	$	(287,354)

Income tax expense (recovery):				
Current	**$**	**11,233**	$	10,139
Deferred		**174,937**		(297,493)
	$	**186,170**	$	(287,354)

7. Income Taxes - continued

Principal components of the net deferred tax liability are:

Deferred tax asset:	**December 31, 2015**	December 31, 2014
Unused tax losses carry forward	**$ 683,156**	$ 1,152,106
Share issue costs	**1,166**	43,451
Investment	**78,968**	-
Property, plant and equipment	**883**	1,230
Interest expense	**234,891**	167,476
Inventory / cost of goods sold	**124,636**	149,728
Total deferred tax asset	**1,123,700**	1,513,991
Deferred tax asset not recognized	**(216,278)**	(183,892)
Net deferred tax asset	**$ 907,422**	$ 1,330,099
Deferred tax liability:		
Property, plant and equipment	**$ (3,068,280)**	$ (3,316,020)
Total deferred tax liability	**(3,068,280)**	(3,316,020)
Net deferred tax liability	**$ (2,160,858)**	$ (1,985,921)

The Company has non-capital losses of $500,962 in Canada which begin to expire in 2031 and US federal net operating losses of $1,202,353, which begin to expire in 2033.

8. Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Wages and short-term benefits	**$ 320,422**	$ 325,768
Share-based compensation	**13,174**	17,835
	$ 333,596	$ 343,603

Key management personnel of the Company include the Chief Executive Officer (also a Director), President, Vice-president, Chief Financial Officer and the three other members of the Board of Directors. 150,000 options were granted in 2015 to key management personnel (2014 - 50,000).

9. Long-term Debt

Effective October 2011, the Company refinanced a long-term primary credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") with total credit facilities of up to $2,400,000, including a term loan facility in the amount of $1,200,000 bearing interest at the Prime Rate plus one-quarter of one percent (0.25%), (3.5% effective average interest rate), maturing on January 30, 2017, repayable in monthly principal installments of $33,333, paid in full on October 23, 2014. The Credit Agreement also includes a commercial advance line of up to $1,200,000 for operating purposes, bearing interest at the Prime Rate plus one-quarter of one percent (0.25%), maturing on January 30, 2017. The available credit line at December 31, 2015 was $1,200,000 (December 31, 2014 - $1,200,000). The Credit Agreement is secured by all the accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, and general intangibles of the Company. Under this agreement, the Company has agreed to certain conditions and financial covenant ratios, based on financial results including net worth, current and debt service ratios, and profitability, which have been met. Advances are automatically repayable daily with available funds after clearing operating disbursements.

10. Share Capital

(a) Authorized
Unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

(b) Issued

Share capital	Number of Shares	Amount
Total issued and outstanding, December 31, 2013	12,212,932	$ 8,765,090
Share issuance costs	-	(1,474)
Cancelled on repurchase under normal course issuer bid	(575,000)	(412,635)
Total issued and outstanding, December 31, 2014	11,637,932	$ 8,350,981
Shares issued upon option exercise	**343,343**	**307,020**
Share issuance costs	**-**	**(3,599)**
Shares cancelled	**(8,334)**	**-**
Cancelled on repurchase under normal course issuer bid	**(561,900)**	**(404,474)**
Total issued and outstanding, December 31, 2015	**11,411,041**	**$ 8,249,928**

During the year, 343,343 share options were exercised (December 31, 2014 – nil) for $185,275 resulting in a $307,020 increase in share capital and a $121,745 decrease in contributed surplus.

10. Share Capital

(c) Share options

The Company has granted share options to directors, consultants, and employees of the Company as follows:

		Number	Option Price per Share Range	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at December 31, 2013		1,097,679	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $0.82
Options	- granted	100,000	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.77
	- expired	(24,333)	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.82
	- forfeited	(16,668)	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.70
Options outstanding at December 31, 2014		1,156,678	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $0.82
Options	**- granted**	**350,000**	**CAD $1.35 to $1.98**	**CAD $1.20**
	- exercised	**(343,343)**	**CAD $0.60 to $0.90**	**CAD $0.73**
	- forfeited	**(115,000)**	**CAD $0.60 to $1.45**	**CAD $1.21**
Options outstanding at December 31, 2015		**1,048,335**	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $1.03**
Options exercisable at December 31, 2015		**483,334**	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $0.90**

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2015 was $1.20 CAD (December 31, 2014 - $0.67 CAD).

The Company established a share option plan for employees, directors and consultants on September 15, 1997. Under this plan, the Company is authorized to issue options up to 10% of the outstanding number of issued and outstanding shares. From grant date, options vest at one-third of the total grant annually with an expiration term of 5 years. The current share option plan was approved by shareholders on January 15, 2016.

The options that are outstanding at December 31, 2015 are summarized as follows:

Options Outstanding	Option price	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
543,335	**CAD $0.60 to $0.90**	**CAD $0.64**	**2.54 years**
210,000	**CAD $0.91 to $1.37**	**CAD $1.35**	**4.45 years**
295,000	**CAD $1.38 to $2.00**	**CAD $1.55**	**2.72 years**
1,048,335	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $1.04**	**2.97 years**

Number of Options Currently Vested	Option price	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Options Currently Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
313,334	**CAD $0.60 to $0.90**	**CAD $0.62**	**2.44 years**
170,000	**CAD $1.38 to $2.00**	**CAD $1.41**	**1.27 years**
483,334	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $0.90**	**2.03 years**

10. Share Capital - continued

(c) Share options - continued

The options that are outstanding at December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

Options Outstanding	Option price	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
941,678	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.68	2.42 years
215,000	CAD $1.38 to $2.00	CAD $1.41	2.27 years
1,156,678	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $0.82	2.39 years

Number of Options Currently Vested	Option price	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Options Currently Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
498,350	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.71	1.36 years
143,332	CAD $1.38 to $2.00	CAD $1.41	2.27 years
641,682	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $0.86	1.56 years

The fair value of the options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Risk free interest rate (%)	**0.4 – 1.1%**	1.5 – 2.0%
Expected life (years)	**5**	5
Volatility rate (%)	**60 – 70%**	60 – 70%
Dividend yield (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%
Forfeiture rate (%)	**5.4%**	9.2%

In estimating expected stock price volatility at the time of a particular share option grant, the Company relies on observations of historical volatility trends.

(d) Normal course issuer bid

During the year, pursuant to a normal course issuer bid under applicable securities legislation the Company acquired 561,900 (December 31, 2014 – 575,000) of its issued and outstanding common shares. The Company repurchased the common shares for $684,668 (December 31, 2014 – $430,727) resulting in a $404,474 (December 31, 2014 – $412,635) reduction in share capital and a $280,194 decrease (December 31, 2014 – $18,092 decrease) in retained earnings.

11. Segmented Information

Geographic Segments:

The Company has its operations and subsidiaries in the United States, Canada and Barbados. The Company allocates its revenues between countries based on location that has title to the contract. The Company has utilized and reported revenues from products sold based on the Company locations for each of these segments as follows:

December 31, 2015	**United States**	**Canada**	**Barbados**	**Inter-corporate elimination**	**Total**
Revenue	**$ 7,030,769**	**$ -**	**$ 789,849**	**$ (340,660)**	**$ 7,479,958**
Net income/(loss)	**493,492**	**(25,647)**	**417,130**	**-**	**884,975**

December 31, 2014	United States	Canada	Barbados	Inter-corporate elimination	Total
Revenue	$ 5,410,532	$ -	$ 940,917	$ (501,131)	$ 5,850,318
Net income	58,599	5,301	405,392	-	469,283

12. Commitments

The Company has agreements with various customers, in the normal course of operations, to supply components in 2016 through 2018.

13. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments of the Company consist of cash, accounts receivable, due from related parties, investment and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and equipment payable.

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
At fair value through profit or loss				
Cash	**$ 1,051,614**	**$ 1,051,614**	$ 1,686,690	$ 1,686,690
Loans and receivable				
Accounts receivable	**1,411,906**	**1,411,906**	759,062	759,062
Due from related parties	**1,481,863**	**1,481,863**	1,457,047	1,457,047
Available for sale				
Investment	**203,377**	**203,377**	436,498	436,498
Other financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**376,269**	**376,269**	414,869	414,869
Equipment payable	**187,583**	**187,583**	-	-

13. Financial Instruments - continued

The table below sets out fair value measurements using the fair value hierarchy.

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Cash	$ 1,051,614	$ 1,051,614	$ -	$ -
Investment	203,377	203,377	-	-

There have been no transfers during the year between Levels 1 and 2.

The carrying values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and equipment payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of the Company's due from related parties approximate their fair values due to the interest rates applied to these instruments, which approximate market interest rates.

The Company holds various forms of financial instruments. The nature of these instruments and the Company's operations expose the Company to various risks. The Company manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes its exposure to the extent practical. The Company does not use off statement of financial position contracts to manage these risks.

Interest rate risk
The Company's revolving line of credit is subject to floating rates. The floating rate debt is subject to interest rate cash flow risk, as the required cash flows to service the debt will fluctuate as a result of changes in market rates. As at December 31, 2015, the increase or decrease in income before taxes for each 1% change in interest rates on floating rate debt amounts to approximately $nil (December 31, 2014 - $nil). The related disclosures regarding these debt instruments are included in Note 9 of these consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency risk
A significant portion of the Company's operations are located outside of the United States and, accordingly, the related financial assets and liabilities are subject to fluctuations in exchange rates.

The Company manages its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations by maintaining foreign currency bank accounts and receivables to offset foreign currency payables and planned expenditures. The Company reports in its functional currency, the U.S. dollar. At December 31, 2015, the Company had the following balances denominated in Canadian dollars. The balances have been translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with the Company's foreign exchange accounting policy.

	U.S. Dollar December 31, 2015	U.S. Dollar December 31, 2014
Cash	**$ 5,302**	$ 15,304
Accounts payable	**391**	76,942

13. Financial Instruments - continued

Foreign currency risk - continued
Omni-Lite operates with a U.S. dollar functional currency which gives rise to currency exchange rate risk on Omni-Lite's Canadian dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities, such as Canadian dollar bank accounts and accounts payable, as follows:

	Impact on Net Income
U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate – 10% increase	**$ 491**
U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate – 10% decrease	**(491)**

Other Price Risk
The Company has financial instruments that may fluctuate in value as a result of changes in market price. The Company has an investment in shares of California Nanotechnologies Corp. This investment is recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value as of the statement of financial position date with changes from the prior year's fair value reported in OCI. A 1% change in the price of the investment would have an impact of $2,034 (December 2014 - $4,365).

Liquidity Risk
The Company is exposed to liquidity risk due to the borrowings under the credit facilities. This risk is mitigated by complying with the covenants and managing the cash flow by controlling receivables and payables.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial liabilities based on the remaining terms of the liabilities as at December 31, 2015:

	≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 3 years	> 3 year ≤ 4 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 376,269	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 376,269
Equipment payable	187,583	-	-	-	187,583
Total	$ 563,852	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 563,852

Credit Risk
The Company manages credit risk by dealing with financially sound customers, based on an evaluation of the customer's financial condition. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company was engaged in contracts for products with two (December 31, 2014 – four) customers in excess of 10% of revenue, which accounted for $3,951,983 (December 31, 2014 - $3,943,769) or 53% (December 31, 2014 – 67%) of the Company's total revenue. During the same period, there were no sales (December 31, 2014 – one) to customers in an international country (outside of the United States) (December 31, 2014 - $643,689) of at least 10% (December 31, 2014 – 11%) of the Company's total revenue. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of account receivable, cash and due from related parties. The table below provides an analysis of the age of our past due accounts receivables which are not considered impaired.

	Total	Current	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 60 days	60 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
December 31, 2015	$ 1,411,906	$ 1,049,977	$ 172,403	$ 168,494	$ 21,032	$ -
December 31, 2014	$ 759,062	$ 481,371	$ 201,519	$ 72,672	$ -	$ 3,500

14. Contributed Surplus

The following is a continuity schedule of contributed surplus:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 1,687,447**	$ 1,638,572
Shares issued upon option exercise	**(121,745)**	-
Share-based compensation	**87,856**	48,875
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,653,558**	$ 1,687,447

15. Income per Common Share

The basic income per common share is calculated using net income divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. The diluted income per common share is calculated using net income divided by the weighted-average number of diluted common shares outstanding.

60,000 (December 31, 2014 – 215,000) options were excluded in calculating the weighted-average number of diluted common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2015, because their exercise price was greater than the annual average common share market price for the year. Outstanding options were the only potential dilutive instruments.

16. Capital Disclosures

The objective for managing the Company's capital structure is to ensure that the Company has the financial capacity, liquidity and flexibility to fund expansion projects and product development efforts. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash, and equity comprised of issued capital, contributed surplus and retained earnings. The Company generally relies on operating cash flows to fund the expansion and product development. However, given the long cycle time of some of the development projects which require significant capital investment prior to cash flow generation, it is not unusual for capital expenditures to exceed cash flow from operating activities in any given period. The Company's financing needs depend on the timing of expected net cash flows from new products and sales of current products. This requires the Company to maintain financial flexibility and liquidity. The Company's capital management policies are aimed at:

Maintaining an appropriate balance between short-term borrowings, long-term debt and shareholders' equity; maintaining sufficient undrawn committed credit capacity to provide liquidity; ensuring ample covenant room to draw credit lines as required; and ensuring the Company maintains a credit rating that is appropriate for their circumstances.

The Company monitors the leverage in its capital structure by reviewing the ratio of net debt to cash flow from operating activities and interest coverage ratios.

17. Subsequent event

Subsequent to year end, pursuant to a normal course issuer bid under applicable securities legislation, the Company acquired 255,000 of its issued and outstanding common shares.