

Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.

For the period ended March 31, 2017

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes of Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc. for the interim period ended March 31, 2017. Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc. (“Omni-Lite” or the “Company”) reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the IASB. The Company’s functional currency is in United States (“US”) dollars and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in US dollars. This discussion has been completed as of May 26, 2017.

Company Overview

Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc. is a world recognized research and development Company with the core mission of utilizing material science for mission critical applications. The Company’s specialized, precision components are produced utilizing computer-controlled hot and cold forging systems that are networked to provide an optimal environment for engineering enhancements, leading to maximum production efficiencies. These capabilities provide financial benefits such as high industry gross and net margins, and significant cash flow and EBITDA⁽¹⁾ ratios, which allow the Company to execute an ambitious growth strategy.

By combining its progressive cold forging techniques with a team of key design and material engineers, production technicians, marketing and administrative support personnel, Omni-Lite has been able to deliver components with the exacting criteria required by customers in a broad group of industries. The Company’s mandate is to further leverage this unique mix of skills and competencies to achieve additional growth.

Omni-Lite is managed as a single business by the chief operating decision-makers. The Company operates four business segments defined as the Aerospace, Military, Specialty Automotive, and Sports and Recreation divisions. Through its wholly owned subsidiaries which include: Omni-Lite Industries International Inc., Omni-Lite Industries California Inc., Formed Fast International Inc., and Omni-Lite Properties Inc., the Company designs, engineers, manufactures, and markets specialized components to a broad spectrum of Fortune 500 customers. Its components are utilized in the products for Boeing, Airbus, Bombardier, the U.S. Military, Chrysler, Ford, Nike, and adidas. The requirements and stature of these customers necessitates that the Company operate at a very high level of engineering and production efficiency.

⁽¹⁾ “EBITDA” is a non-IFRS term which represents earnings or losses before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and non-controlling interests. The MD&A presents certain non-IFRS financial measures to assist readers in understanding the Company's performance. Non-IFRS financial measures are measures that either exclude or include amounts that are not excluded or included in the most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS.

The distribution of revenue among the four business divisions for the period ended March 31, 2017 is as follows:

<u>Division</u>	<u>Aerospace</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Specialty Automotive</u>	<u>Sport & Recreation</u>
March 31, 2017	43%	15%	34%	8%

To ensure future growth, Omni-Lite is committed to funding the research and development of new products and materials and to apply for patents to protect the intellectual property that pertains to its business. To date, the Company has been granted eight (8) U.S. Patents covering innovations in materials, processes, and design.

To gain access to new nanostructured materials and technical services being pioneered in this innovative industry, Omni-Lite invested in California Nanotechnologies Corp., a publicly listed company trading as “CNO” on the TSX Venture Exchange. Approximately 18 percent of outstanding shares of CNO are held by Omni-Lite.

Omni-Lite’s overall strategy is to continue striving to be the best in the progressive cold forging business. This strategy, entitled the Vision 2020 Plan is summarized below:

Vision 2020 Plan

- Create superior shareholder value through development of quality products, financial discipline, and investment
- Sales growth of 20 percent to 25 percent per year
- Commission 35 Progressive cold forging systems
- Maintain research and development efforts for future initiatives
- Continual update of ancillary systems to support production and quality
- Upgrade the current facility and adjoining leased space to improve efficiencies
- Growth and retention of highly skilled workforce and management
- Commit to maintaining the environment through waste reduction, energy conservation, and recycling.

Outlook

In September of 2015 Omni-Lite initiated a program to review the potential of converting an existing cold forming system to operate at elevated temperatures, in order that the hot forging of aircraft Titanium and other super alloys could be evaluated. In April 2017, the Company produced the first complete Ti 6Al-4V fully tubular component from this system. This significant technical breakthrough should lead to significant revenue opportunities within the Aerospace, Military, Marine, Sports and Recreation and Medical Industries.

In 2017, Omni-Lite will continue to focus on building revenue in the aerospace, military, and specialty automotive segments through on-going product development and organic customer growth. The Aerospace division is experiencing growth due to a cyclical resurgence in the aerospace industry and a focus on some of the components that the Company manufactures for aircraft utilizing a greater share of composite material. The Specialty Automotive division is growing primarily due to an emphasis on new components focusing on “green” technology for diesel engines. With the “Vision 2020” strategy, Omni-

Lite has purchased a large seven station progressive forging system. This system will be the most sophisticated at Omni-Lite, with five of the seven dies modified with the OD-Plus System, which provides for the opening and closing of the forging tooling, in real time, under high pressure. This system was delivered to Omni-Lite in September of 2015.

Selected Annual Consolidated Financial Information

All figures are in US dollars except as noted.

Basic Weighted Average Shares Issued And Outstanding, March 31, 2017: 10,369,120	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Revenue	\$1,724,239	\$7,179,808	\$7,479,958	\$5,850,318
Net Income	368,195	762,595	884,975	469,283
EPS (US)	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.04
Total Assets	22,043,589	21,667,500	21,983,721	21,846,710

Results from Operations

Revenue: For the period ended March 31, 2017, Omni-Lite reported revenue of \$1,724,239, an increase of 16 percent from the prior period.

The Aerospace division represented the largest portion of revenues with 43 percent. Revenues in this division were lower by 7 percent when compared to the period ended March 31, 2016. The Military division contributed 15 percent of revenue, compared to nil in the 2016 period. The Automotive division contributed 34 percent of revenue, an increase of 1 percent under the 2016 period. The Sports and Recreation division contributed 8 percent of revenue, a 51 percent increase from the 2016 period.

Revenues by division and by geographic location are summarized below:

<u>Division</u>	<u>Aerospace</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Specialty Automotive</u>	<u>Sport & Recreation</u>
Q1 2017	43%	15%	34%	8%
Q1 2016	54%	0%	40%	6%

<u>Geographic Segment</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Barbados</u>
Q1 2017	98%	-	2%
Q1 2016	99%	-	1%

Cost of Goods Sold: Cost of Goods Sold (“COGS”) increased 12 percent from \$593,322 in 2016 to \$666,668 in 2017. Gross margin in 2017 increased to 61 percent compared to 60 percent in 2016 as a result of continuing to improve production efficiencies.

Operating Expenses: Total operating expenses decreased by 5 percent from the prior period as the Company was able to realize administrative cost measures.

Research and product design (“R&D”) expense was \$10,014, an increase of 114 percent over the three months in the prior year.

Current income tax expense increased to \$1,690 from \$1,175 in the prior period due to higher taxable income, and a partial offset from U.S. energy tax credits. Deferred tax recovery decreased to (\$121,700) from (\$131,400) resulting from a reduction of tax deductions available in future years. Deferred income tax expense reflects, in part, the effect of temporary tax-to-book differences in the depreciation in the carrying value of the Company's capital equipment. For a capital-intensive company, such as Omni-Lite, these tax considerations can have significant effects on cash flow and earnings.

Net Income: Net income was \$368,195 versus \$170,220 in 2016, an increase of 116 percent which was primarily due to increases in revenue from the Military division.

Earnings per share: Basic earnings per share were \$0.04 compared to \$0.02 generated in 2016 based on the weighted average shares outstanding of 10,369,120 and 11,258,588 in 2016. Actual shares outstanding were 10,369,120.

The diluted earnings per share were \$0.04 compared to \$0.02 in 2016. At March 31, 2017, the diluted weighted average number of shares was 10,648,450. 93,766 (March 31, 2016 – 215,000) options were excluded in calculating the weighted-average number of diluted common shares outstanding, because their exercise price was less than the annual average common share market price in the period.

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if options and warrants to issue common shares were exercised. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments, in accordance with standards approved by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (US \$)

All figures in US dollars unless noted.

Basic Weighted Average Shares Issued And Outstanding, March 31, 2017: 10,369,120	For the period ended March 31, 2017	For the period ended March 17, 2016	% Increase (Decrease)
Revenue	\$1,724,239	\$1,484,489	16%
Cash flow from operations ⁽²⁾	529,264	341,800	55%
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	511,415	300,357	70%
Net Income	368,195	170,220	116%
EPS (US)	0.04	0.02	135%

⁽²⁾ Cash flow from operations is a non-IFRS term requested by the oil and gas investment community that represents net earnings adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation, depletion and amortization, future income taxes, asset write-downs and gains (losses) on sale of assets, if any. EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. These are non-IFRS financial measures, as defined herein, and should be read in conjunction with IFRS financial measures. These non-IFRS financial measures are not presented as an alternative to IFRS cash flows from operations or as a measure of our liquidity or as an alternative to reported net income as an indicator of our operating performance. The non-IFRS financial measures as used herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. We believe the use of EBITDA and non-IFRS cash flow from operations along with IFRS financial measures enhances the understanding of our operating results and may be useful to investors in comparing our operating performance with that of other companies and estimating our enterprise value. EBITDA is also a useful tool in evaluating the operating results of the Company given the significant variation that can

result from, for example, the timing of capital expenditures and the amount of working capital in support of our customer programs and contracts. We also use EBITDA internally to evaluate the operating performance of the Company, to allocate resources and capital, and to evaluate future growth opportunities.

Quarterly Information

The following table summarizes the Company's financial performance over the last eight quarters. All figures in US dollars unless noted.

ALL FIGURES IN US DOLLARS

	Mar 31/2017	Dec 31/2016	Sep 30/2016	Jun 30/2016	Mar 31/2016	Dec 31/2015	Sep 30/2015	Jun 30/2015
Revenue	1,724,239	1,411,288	2,173,388	2,110,643	1,484,489	1,462,704	2,002,623	2,241,296
Cash Flow from Operations ⁽²⁾	529,264	319,018	908,908	604,607	341,800	118,319	663,086	829,469
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	523,871	137,699	906,537	599,740	341,793	261,179	698,385	854,870
Net Income (Loss)	368,195	(323,794)	505,223	410,946	170,220	(365,372)	370,453	567,581
EPS (Loss) - basic (US)	.036	(.029)	.047	.037	.015	(.031)	.032	.048
EPS (Loss) - diluted (US)	.035	(.023)	.043	.036	.015	(.030)	.031	.045

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flows by activity and cash on hand:

	Mar 31/2017	Mar 31/2016
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 478,986	\$ 455,780
Net cash from (used) in financing activities	(4,066)	(301,800)
Net cash from (used) in investing activities	(332,361)	(393,703)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	142,559	(239,723)
Cash at the beginning of the period	476,976	1,051,614
Cash at the end of the period	619,535	811,891

At March 31, 2017, the single source of liquidity was cash from operating activities and these amounts were used along with the beginning cash balances for equipment purchases in executing the Vision 2020 plan. At the period end, the Company's working capital (current assets – current liabilities) was \$4,428,282, an increase of 5% from December 31, 2016 when working capital was \$4,232,880.

A comparison between total current assets divided by total current liabilities shows that at March 31, 2017 the current ratio⁽³⁾ was 11.4x compared to 12.9x at December 31, 2016. Debt ratio⁽³⁾ ((Current liability + Total long-term debt)/Total Assets) remained at 0.02x at March 31, 2017 compared to December 31, 2016. The Company is able to meet its debt service.

Cash flow from operating activities increased to \$478,986 from \$455,980 in the 2016 period.

Cash flow used in financing activities was \$4,066.

⁽³⁾ Non-IFRS measure - certain supplementary measures in this MD&A do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed under IFRS and, therefore, are considered non-IFRS measures. These measures are described and presented in order to provide shareholders and potential investors with additional information regarding the Corporation's financial results, liquidity and its ability to generate funds to finance its operations. These measures are identified and presented, where appropriate, together with reconciliations to the equivalent IFRS measure. However, they should not be used as an alternative to IFRS because they may not be consistent with calculations of other companies.

Cash flow used in investing activities was \$332,361 (2016 - 393,703). In 2016, the Company purchased a solar array system \$270,685 that when operational in 2017 will supply 50% of the facilities electric power.

The Company's liquidity needs can be met through a variety of sources including cash on hand, cash provided by operations, short-term borrowings from our credit line, and long term debt securitized by real estate and equipment. At March 31, 2017, Omni-Lite had \$1,200,000 of available credit on the primary credit facility.

The terms of the long-term primary credit facility require that certain financial covenants be met. At March 31, 2017, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

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 Company generally relies on operating cash flows to fund expansion and product development. However, given the long cycle time of some of the development projects, significant capital investment prior to cash flow generation may be required. 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 permitting it to draw down credit lines as required and ensuring the Company maintains a credit rating that is appropriate for their circumstances.

As a capital equipment-intensive company, Omni-Lite's management measures the performance of the Company by the metrics of Cash Flow from Operations ⁽²⁾, EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾. The calculation of EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾ on a 12-month rolling basis is set out in the following table.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Net Income	\$ 960,570	\$ 742,882
Add:		
Interest expense	(30,164)	(30,456)
Provision for income taxes	290,322	98,835
Depreciation	1,046,896	1,007,273
Other Expense, net	-	(64,959)
EBITDA	\$ 2,267,624	\$ 1,753,575
Add:		
Stock based compensation	70,290	109,872
Write down of inventory	(184,876)	184,876
Non-recurring items	20,789	110,114
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,173,827	\$ 2,158,437

⁽⁴⁾ "EBITDA" is a non-IFRS term which represents earnings or losses before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and non-controlling interests. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation provision, gains (losses) on sale of assets, and non-recurring items, if any. These are non-IFRS financial measures, as defined herein, and should be read in conjunction

with IFRS financial measures. These non-IFRS financial measures are not presented as an alternative to IFRS cash flows from operations, as a measure of our liquidity or as an alternative to reported net income as an indicator of our operating performance. The non-IFRS financial measures as used herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. We believe the use of Adjusted EBITDA and non-IFRS cash flow from continuing operations along with IFRS financial measures enhances the understanding of our operating results and may be useful to investors in comparing our operating performance with that of other companies and estimating our enterprise value. Adjusted EBITDA is also a useful tool in evaluating the operating results of the Company given the significant variation that can result from, for example, the timing of capital expenditures and the amount of working capital in support of our customer programs and contracts. We also use Adjusted EBITDA internally to evaluate the operating performance of the Company, to allocate resources and capital, and to evaluate future growth opportunities.

Risk Factors

Capability to Deliver Results

Omni-Lite's results are dependent on a number of factors including customer demand, market cycle, the Company's continued success in materials and production methods, foreign exchange rates, effective marketing, retention of expertise, and continued access to the financial markets.

Economic Factors

The Company's business and operating performance is subject to economic forces beyond its control, such as changes in consumer preferences, spending patterns, and general economic downturns.

Business Risk Factors

Other risks include those recognized by companies within the manufacturing sector and include,

1. **Market cycle** – The Company's revenues are dependent on divisions such as the aerospace, defense, and specialty automotive and sports and recreational sectors that may experience cyclical changes in demand. The Company minimizes its risk by diversifying its customer base.
2. **Better technology** – Improvements in materials and processing methods developed by others, which Omni-Lite does not adopt or license may provide other companies with a greater competitive edge. Omni-Lite strives to remain at the forefront of material science and progressive forging by continuing to invest in research and development. As part of this strategy, Omni-Lite was the co-founder and remains a principal shareholder of California Nanotechnologies Corp. ("CNO"). CNO was established to undertake advanced nanotechnology and related material science research and to lead in future scientific and commercialization programs.
3. **Sales issues** – The Company's sales may not grow at the same rate historically shown. There may not be suitable projects identified for the Company to undertake.
4. **Raw material costs** – Supply and demand dictates the price of the raw materials utilized by Omni-Lite. Certain raw materials can only be obtained from a few suppliers. Delays or increased costs may be associated with obtaining these raw materials. Material costs are kept low by ordering economical lot sizes, but may increase if supplies become limited.
5. **Customer supplied material** – Certain customers provide their own raw material. Delays may result if the customer's raw material is not supplied on a timely basis to the Company.
6. **Employee costs** - The cost of labour may increase, as competition for qualified employees in the Southern California area is generally strong. Labor costs are managed by including employees

in the stock option and bonus plan and by increasing efficiency through advanced technology. The position of CEO does not receive a salary at this time and additional costs could be introduced if the current structure is changed, a factor, which could affect net earnings.

7. **Key personnel** - The success of the Company and its ability to continue to carry on operations is dependent upon its ability to retain the services of certain key employees and members of its board of directors. The loss of their services to the Company may have a materially adverse effect on the Company. The Company has a stock option plan for management and employees as a method of motivation and retaining key employees.
8. **Quality issues** – The Company is ISO 9001:2008 registered and is working on obtaining ISO/TS 16949 certification. Delays in establishing compliance and registration in ISO/TS 16949 may cause delays in shipping or loss of business in the automotive division.
9. **One manufacturing facility** - If the Company suffered a loss to the facility due to catastrophe, its operations could be seriously harmed. The Company’s facility is subject to catastrophic loss due to fire, flood, terrorism or other, natural or man-made disasters. In particular, due to its location, the facility could be subject to a severe loss caused by earthquake.
10. **Development efforts** – Many of the Company’s products are complex and require long development times before entering the production phase. Typical lead times may range from four months to eighteen months depending on the complexity of the component. The long lead-time may delay the profitability of the project.
11. **Political turmoil** – The Company’s business dealings are international. Changes in governments or policies may cause delays or restrictions that may affect the operating results.
12. **Taxation matters** – As any Company, at times, certain tax strategies could be challenged by local 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 always the possibility that a reassessment can occur.

Asset Protection

As Omni-Lite’s revenues increase, the Company becomes subject to increasing interest from corporations that would like to imitate the successes that have been achieved. The Company has and will continue to aggressively protect itself through a variety of means that include:

- Patent and trademark protection – The Company protects novel ideas and processes developed at Omni-Lite by filing with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
- Confidentiality agreements – These agreements prevent employees and third parties from sharing any information considered proprietary with unauthorized individuals or companies.

Of particular significance is the fact that Omni-Lite has received eight patents.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments of the Company consist of cash, accounts receivable, loans due from related parties, investment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and current portion of long-term debt.

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
At fair value through profit or loss				
Cash	\$ 619,535	\$ 619,535	\$ 476,976	\$ 476,976
Loans and receivable				
Accounts receivable	1,382,845	1,382,845	1,178,813	1,178,813
Due from related parties	1,462,436	1,462,436	1,458,368	1,458,368
Available-for-sale				
Investment	402,062	402,062	355,910	355,910
Other financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	425,594	425,594	354,608	354,608

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

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Cash	\$ 619,535	\$ 619,535	\$ -	\$ -
Investment	402,062	402,062	-	-

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

The carrying values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and current portion of long-term debt 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 facility and promissory note borrowings, if any, are 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 March 31, 2017, 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, 2016 - \$nil). The related disclosures regarding these debt instruments are included in Note 9 of the 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 March 31, 2017, 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	U.S. Dollar
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash	\$ 3,040	\$ 6,725
Accounts payable	66,850	73,904

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	\$ (6,381)
U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate – 10% decrease	6,381

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 period's fair value reported in OCI. A 1% change in the price of the investment would have an impact of \$4,021 (December 2016 - \$3,559).

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 March 31, 2017:

	≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 3 years	> 3 year ≤ 4 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 425,594	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 425,594
Total	\$ 425,594	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 425,594

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 period ended March 31, 2017, the Company was engaged in contracts for products with five (March 31, 2016 – four) customers in excess of 10% of revenue, which accounted for \$1,432,519 (March 31, 2016 - \$1,207,211) or 83% (March 31, 2016 – 81%) of the Company's total revenue. During the same period, there were no export sales (March 31, 2016 – nil) to customers in various international countries in excess of 10% of revenue. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of account receivable. 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
March 31, 2017	\$ 1,382,845	\$ 953,802	\$ 330,447	\$ 72,655	\$ -	\$ 25,941
December 31, 2016	1,178,813	900,239	192,642	59,710	21,441	4,781

Outstanding Share Capital

As of May 26, 2017:

- 10,369,120 Common Shares issued and outstanding
- Stock options:

Description	Number
Options outstanding at March 31, 2017	1,040,488
Options - expired	(145,000)
Options outstanding at May 26, 2017	895,488
Options exercisable at May 26, 2017	425,055

Transactions with Related Parties

Due from related parties includes advances to a company under common management. An amount of \$1,048,656 (December 31, 2016 - \$1,048,656) is due from California Nanotechnologies Inc. 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. In September, 2016, the Company guaranteed a long-term credit facility with an advance line in the amount of \$250,000. At March 31, 2017, the credit line balance was \$205,000 (December 31, 2016 - \$40,000).

For the three month period ended March 31, 2017, the Company did not pay the Chief Executive Officer. It is management's estimate that the fair value salary would approximate \$40,000 (March 31, 2016 - \$40,000). 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.

Three employees 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. Three current

employees received unsecured interest free loans from the Company with amounts due totalling \$6,000 (December 31, 2016 - \$3,860), with a current portion of \$5,631 (December 31, 2016 – 3,064), with maturity dates in 2017. The Company has issued a loan due on demand to the Chief Executive Officer for \$392,780 (December 31, 2016 - \$390,852) at a 2% interest rate. The loan is secured by the Chief Executive Officer’s related residential property.

Third Party Investor Relations Contracts

On November 24, 2016, the Company entered into an investor relations contract with Mikel Damke of Victoria BC. As such, Mr. Damke assisted with communications between the Company, current and prospective shareholders, stockbrokers, analysts and the media. His remuneration for this twelve month contract \$4,250.00 CAD per month. In addition to this remuneration, the Company has been advised that Mr. Damke owns shares in Omni-Lite.

Board of Directors

The Company currently has four directors, and there is one director position open.

International Operations

In September 1997, Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc. was established by the amalgamation of Omni-Lite Industries Inc. and Omni-Lite Industries Corp., which were both incorporated in Calgary, Alberta. To support the international scope of the market place, Omni-Lite has established two wholly owned subsidiaries in Barbados. These complement the production center in Cerritos, California. The Cerritos production center is located in the heart of Southern California’s aerospace industry which facilitates access to customers, specialized equipment, materials, and workforce. The staff in Barbados is responsible for marketing, sales, and maintaining international markets for Omni-Lite’s products.

The Company allocates its revenues between countries based on the location that has title to the contract. The Company has utilized and reported revenues based on the Company locations for each of these segments as follows:

March 31, 2017	United States	Canada	Barbados	Inter-corporate elimination	Total
Revenue	\$ 1,714,210	\$ -	\$ 26,979	\$ (16,950)	\$ 1,724,239
Net income/(loss)	380,002	(14,477)	2,670	-	368,195
March 31, 2016	United States	Canada	Barbados	Inter-corporate elimination	Total
Revenue	\$ 1,480,184	\$ -	\$ 9,225	\$ (4,920)	\$ 1,484,489
Net income	205,395	(30,565)	(4,610)	-	170,220

New accounting policies

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company did not adopt any new IFRS standards.

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.

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.

Forward-looking statements

In the interest of providing Omni-Lite shareholders and potential investors with information regarding the Company and its subsidiaries, including Management’s assessment of Omni-Lite’s future plans and operations, certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements or information (collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of the “safe harbour” provisions of applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “expect”, “plan”, “intend”, “forecast”, “target”, “project” or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: projections relating to the adequacy of the Company’s provision for taxes; the potential impact of implementation of Vision 2020 on Omni-Lite’s financial condition and projected capital investment. Although these “forward-looking” statements are based on currently available competitive, financial and economic data and operating plans, they are subject to risks and uncertainties. In addition to general global events outside the Company’s control, there are factors which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to vary from those expressed or inferred herein including risks associated with an investment in the common shares of the Company and the risks related to the Company’s

business. Risk factors are discussed in greater detail in the section on “Risk Factors” previously in this MD&A. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not occur, which may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as of the date of this document, and except as required by law Omni-Lite does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained in this document are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Intention of management’s discussion and analysis

This MD&A is intended to provide an explanation of financial and operational performance compared with prior periods and the Company’s prospects and plans. It provides additional information that is not contained in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Additional Omni-Lite documents are filed with Canadian regulatory agencies

Further information regarding Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc. can be accessed under the Company’s public filings found at www.sedar.com and on the Company’s website www.omni-lite.com.