Omni-Lite Industries Canada Inc.
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 the 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 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 20, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

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

As at	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31 , 2016
Assets			
Current			
Cash		**$ 839,874**	$ 476,976
Accounts receivable	**13**	**1,030,258**	1,178,813
Inventory	**3**	**2,442,607**	2,707,241
Income taxes receivable		**-**	59,594
Current portion of due from related parties	**6**	**7,282**	3,064
Prepaid expenses		**167,082**	161,800
		4,487,103	4,587,488
Investment	**4**	**430,515**	355,910
Equipment deposits		**-**	10,277
Property, plant and equipment	**5**	**14,301,283**	14,321,913
Due from related parties	**6**	**1,445,665**	1,455,304
Deferred tax asset	**7**	**719,466**	936,608
		$ 21,384,032	$ 21,667,500
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**13**	**$ 543,692**	$ 354,608
Income taxes payable		**6,609**	-
		550,301	354,608
Long-term			
Deferred tax liability	**7**	**2,558,473**	3,371,807
		3,108,774	3,726,415
Commitments	**12**		
Contingencies	**17**		
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	**10(b)**	**7,247,353**	7,503,223
Contributed surplus	**14**	**1,772,431**	1,697,529
Retained earnings		**9,240,970**	8,765,705
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		**14,504**	(25,372)
		18,275,258	17,941,084
		$ 21,384,032	$ 21,667,500

On behalf of the Board:

signed "Roger Dent" Director
Roger Dent

signed "Charles Samkoff" Director
Charles Samkoff

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		2017		2016
Revenue	11	$	**6,539,934**	$	7,179,808
Cost of goods sold	3		**2,971,976**		2,835,692
Gross margin			**3,567,958**		4,344,116
Overhead expenses					
Employee benefits			**1,071,116**		1,146,578
Depreciation	5		**1,149,965**		1,044,107
General and administrative			**1,019,322**		1,003,371
Share-based compensation	14		**118,634**		93,290
Research and product design			**24,611**		28,435
Commissions			**6,235**		10,645
Foreign exchange loss			**800**		5,231
			3,390,683		3,331,657
Income from operations			**177,275**		1,012,459
Other income					
Interest income			**28,450**		30,243
Income before income taxes			**205,725**		1,042,702
Income tax provision (recovery)					
Current	7		**64,093**		5,766
Deferred	7		**(596,192)**		274,341
			(532,099)		280,107
Net income		**$**	**737,824**	$	762,595
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Gain on available for sale financial assets	4		**39,877**		152,533
Comprehensive Income		**$**	**777,701**	$	915,128

Income per share - basic	15	**$ 0.07**	$ 0.07
- diluted	15	**$ 0.07**	$ 0.07
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	15	**10,255,472**	10,911,638
- diluted	15	**10,514,482**	11,414,608

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, 2015		$ 8,249,928	$ 1,653,558	$ 8,626,008	$ (177,905)	$ 18,351,589
Shares issued upon option exercise	10(b) 14	81,142	(31,884)	-	-	49,258
Cash settled options	14	-	(17,435)	-	-	(17,435)
Repurchase under normal course issuer bid	10(d)	(827,847)	-	(622,898)	-	(1,450,745)
Share-based compensation	14	-	93,290	-	-	93,290
Net income		-	-	762,595	-	762,595
Available-for-sale financial assets	4	-	-	-	152,532	152,532
Balance at December 31, 2016		$ 7,503,223	$ 1,697,529	$ 8,765,705	$ (25,373)	$ 17,941,084
Cash settled options	**14**	**-**	**(43,732)**	**-**	**-**	**(43,732)**
Repurchase under normal course issuer bid	**10(d)**	**(255,870)**	**-**	**(262,559)**	**-**	**(518,429)**
Share-based compensation	**14**	**-**	**118,634**	**-**	**-**	**118,634**
Net income		**-**	**-**	**737,824**	**-**	**737,824**
Available-for-sale financial assets	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,877**	**39,877**
Balance at December 31 , 2017		**$ 7,247,353**	**$ 1,772,431**	**$ 9,240,970**	**$ 14,504**	**$ 18,275,258**

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	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income for the year		**$ 737,824**	$ 762,595
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	**5**	**1,149,965**	1,044,107
Deferred tax (recovery)	**7**	**(596,192)**	274,341
Share-based compensation	**14**	**118,634**	93,290
		1,410,231	2,174,333
Net change in non-cash working capital items			
Accounts receivable		**148,555**	233,093
Inventory		**264,634**	(191,564)
Prepaid expenses		**(5,282)**	(18,781)
Income taxes receivable		**59,594**	(21,915)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**189,083**	(21,661)
Equipment payable		**10,277**	(187,583)
Income taxes payable		**6,609**	(649)
Increase in cash from operations		**2,083,701**	1,965,273
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments from related parties	**6**	**50,368**	44,806
Advances to related parties	**6**	**(44,947)**	(21,311)
Cash settlement of options	**14**	**(43,732)**	(17,435)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**10(b)**	**-**	49,258
Repurchase under normal course issuer bid	**10(d)**	**(518,429)**	(1,450,745)
Decrease in cash from financing activities		**(556,740)**	(1,395,427)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Deposits on equipment	**5**	**-**	(10,277)
Purchase of available for sale financial asset	**4**	**(34,728)**	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**5**	**(1,129,335)**	(1,134,207)
Decrease in cash from investing activities		**(1,164,063)**	(1,144,484)
Increase (decrease) in cash		**362,898**	(574,638)
Cash, beginning of year		**476,976**	1,051,614
Cash, end of year		**$ 839,874**	$ 476,976

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, 2017 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 20, 2018. 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 core mission is the adaptation of material science for mission critical applications. These products include components for the aerospace, military, specialty automotive and sports and recreational industries. Since the most significant portion of the Company's operations are located in the United States and its functional currency is denominated in U.S. dollars, these consolidated financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars. The Company is listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol OML and the OTCQX under the symbol OLNCF.

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 ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in effect at January 1, 2017. 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 overheads 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 these 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 may be impaired. If any indication of impairment exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. 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, referred to as 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 of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). FVLCD 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 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 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 compensation
The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of share-based compensation. 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 and 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 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.

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 are designated as "other financial liabilities". Investments are designated as "available-for-sale".

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 net income. 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, 2017, 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 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, 2017	December 31, 2016
Raw materials	**$ 633,359**	$ 547,105
Finished goods	**2,052,125**	1,975,260
Allowance for obsolete inventory	**(242,877)**	-
Recovery of write-down of inventory	**-**	184,876
	$ 2,442,607	$ 2,707,241

The cost of finished goods and raw material inventories recognized as expense and included in cost of goods sold, net of write-down and reversals of write-downs was $2,971,976 (2016 - $2,835,692). In 2017, the Company recorded a reserve for obsolete inventory in the amount of $242,877 (2016 - $nil). In 2016, the Company recorded a reversal of previous write-downs of $184,876 due to sales of previously written-down finished goods inventory. Excluding the non-recurring reserve (recovery) for obsolete inventory in 2017 and 2016, the Company’s cost of goods sold was $2,729,099 ($3,020,568 – 2016).

4. Investment

As at December 31, 2017, the 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 fair value as supported by the market price listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

		Carrying Amount
Investment at December 31, 2015	$	203,377
Gain from market price valuation		152,533
Investment at December 31, 2016	$	355,910
Purchase 365,000 shares, May/June 2017		**34,728**
Gain from market price valuation		**39,877**
Investment at December 31, 2017	**$**	**430,515**

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Building	Production and other equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicle	Non-consumable tooling	Totals
At December 31, 2015	770,000	1,500,360	14,795,769	206,868	28,400	6,223,388	23,524,785
Additions	-	270,684	256,950	3,873	-	602,700	1,134,207
At December 31, 2016	770,000	1,771,044	15,052,719	210,741	28,400	6,826,088	24,658,992
Additions	**-**	**362,118**	**188,880**	**28,102**	**-**	**550,235**	**1,129,335**
At December 31, 2017	**770,000**	**2,133,162**	**15,241,599**	**238,843**	**28,400**	**7,376,323**	**25,788,327**
Accumulated Depreciation							
At December 31, 2015	-	667,504	4,008,881	179,897	28,400	4,408,290	9,292,972
Depreciation	-	33,315	451,781	11,990	-	547,021	1,044,107
At December 31, 2016	-	700,819	4,460,662	191,887	28,400	4,955,311	10,337,079
Depreciation	**-**	**33,580**	**555,389**	**16,197**	**-**	**544,799**	**1,149,965**
At December 31, 2017	**-**	**734,399**	**5,016,051**	**208,084**	**28,400**	**5,500,110**	**11,487,044**
Net Book Value							
At December 31, 2016	770,000	1,070,225	10,592,057	18,854	-	1,870,777	14,321,913
At December 31, 2017	**770,000**	**1,398,763**	**10,225,548**	**30,759**	**-**	**1,876,213**	**14,301,283**

5. Property, Plant and Equipment - continued

Equipment not in service and not subject to depreciation in the amount of $597,244 (December 31, 2016 - $1,220,205) is included in production and other equipment.

6. Related Party Transactions and Balances

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 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. In September, 2016, the Company guaranteed a long-term credit facility with an advance line in the amount of $250,000, which increased to $800,000 in February 2017. At December 31, 2017, the credit line balance was $800,000 (December 31, 2016 - $40,000). This related entity also engaged with the Company for revenue of $49,377 (2016 – $57,573) and incurred expenses of $33,127 (2016 – $47,647). The transactions are considered to be in the normal course of operations and are initially recognized at their fair value.

For 2017 and 2016, 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 (2016 - $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 in the amount of $20,000 (December 31, 2016 - $nil), forgiven after five years of service time, related to the acquisition of property with a maturity date in 2022. Five employees (2016 – two) 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 each. The five grants outstanding mature in 2018, 2021 and 2022. Two current employees have received unsecured interest free loans from the Company with amounts due totalling $4,511 (December 31, 2016 - $3,860), with a current portion of $7,282 (December 31, 2016 – 3,064), with maturity dates in 2018 and 2020. The Company has issued a loan due on demand to the Chief Executive Officer for $354,780 (December 31, 2016 - $390,852) at a 2% interest rate. The loan is secured by the Chief Executive Officer's related residential property.

6. Related Party Transactions and Balances - 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

	2017	2016
Statutory tax rate	**27.00%**	27.00%
Income taxes at the statutory rate	**$ 55,591**	$ 281,530
Rate differential on income earned in foreign jurisdictions	**(35,824)**	80,372
Share-based compensation	**32,031**	25,188
Share issue costs	**(88)**	-
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	**2,772**	7,046
Permanent items	**302**	1,668
Tax rate differences	**(719,631)**	-
Change in estimate from prior year	**132,748**	(115,697)
	$ (532,099)	$ 280,107
Income tax expense (recovery):		
Current	**$ 64,093**	$ 5,766
Deferred	**(596,192)**	274,341
	$ (532,099)	$ 280,107

7. Income Taxes - continued

Principal components of the net deferred tax liability are:

Deferred tax asset:	**December 31, 2017**	December 31, 2016
Unused tax losses carry forward	**$ 301,489**	$ 527,979
Share issue costs	**505**	751
Investment	**64,159**	61,651
Property, plant and equipment	**615**	723
Interest expense	**267,335**	312,559
Inventory / cost of goods sold	**293,376**	235,677
Total deferred tax asset	**927,479**	1,139,340
Deferred tax asset not recognized	**(208,013)**	(202,732)
Net deferred tax asset	**$ 719,466**	$ 936,608
Deferred tax liability:		
Property, plant and equipment	**$ (2,558,473)**	$ (3,371,807)
Total deferred tax liability	**(2,558,473)**	(3,371,807)
Net deferred tax liability	**$ (1,839,007)**	$ (2,435,199)

The Company has non-capital losses of $528,642 in Canada which begin to expire in 2031 and US federal net operating losses of $1,429,339, which begin to expire in 2033.

In December 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) was signed into law in the U.S. The Tax Act makes changes to U.S. tax law, including a reduction in the top corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%. As a result of the enacted law, the Company was required to revalue its U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities at the enacted rate. The revaluation resulted in a $719,631 income tax benefit and a corresponding reduction in the Company’s net deferred tax liability. Due to the timing of the enactment and the complexity involved in applying the provisions of the Tax Act, the Company has made reasonable estimates of the effects and recorded provisional amounts in its consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017. As the Company collects and prepares necessary data and interprets the Tax Act and any additional guidance issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, the IRS, securities regulators, and other standard-setting bodies, it may make adjustments to the provisional amounts.

8. Compensation of Key Management Personnel

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

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Wages and short-term benefits	**$ 253,754**	$ 315,991
Share-based compensation	**90,136**	63,026
	$ 343,890	$ 379,017

Key management personnel of the Company include the Chief Executive Officer, President, Vice-President, and the other members of the Board of Directors. 195,000 options were granted in 2017 to key management personnel and Directors (2016 - 285,000).

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%), (4.75% effective average interest rate), maturing on May 31, 2018, 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 May 31, 2018. The available credit line at December 31, 2017 was $1,200,000 (December 31, 2016 - $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 as at December 31, 2017. 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, 2015	11,411,041	$ 8,249,928
Shares issued upon option exercise	103,279	81,142
Cancelled on repurchase under normal course issuer bid	(1,145,200)	(827,847)
Total issued and outstanding, December 31, 2016	10,369,120	$ 7,503,223
Cancelled on repurchase under normal course issuer bid	**(353,600)**	**(255,870)**
Total issued and outstanding, December 31, 2017	**10,015,520**	**$ 7,247,353**

During the year, no share options were exercised (2016 – 103,279 for $49,258) resulting in no change to (2016 - $81,142) share capital and no change to (2016 - $31,884) contributed surplus.

(c) Share options
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 November 17, 2016 and notification of acceptance of filing by the TSX Venture Exchange was given on February 14, 2017.

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, 2015		1,048,335	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $1.03
Options	- granted	457,100	CAD $1.35 to $1.98	CAD $1.53
	- exercised	(103,279)	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.62
	- forfeited	(356,668)	CAD $0.60 to $1.45	CAD $1.40
Options outstanding at December 31, 2016		1,045,488	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $1.15
Options	**- granted**	**233,000**	**CAD $1.35 to $1.98**	**CAD $1.85**
	- expired	**(145,000)**	**CAD $1.38 to $2.00**	**CAD $1.41**
	- forfeited	**(137,434)**	**CAD $0.60 to $1.85**	**CAD $0.89**
Options outstanding at December 31, 2017		**996,054**	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $1.31**
Options exercisable at December 31, 2017		**478,391**	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $0.95**

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $1.85 CAD per option (December 31, 2016 - $1.53 CAD).

10. Share Capital - continued

The options that are outstanding at December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

Options Outstanding	**Option price**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life**
281,721	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.62	0.38 years
155,000	CAD $0.91 to $1.37	CAD $1.35	2.45 years
559,333	CAD $1.38 to $2.00	CAD $1.64	3.83 years
996,054	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $1.31**	**2.64 years**

Number of Options Currently Vested	**Option price**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price of Options Currently Exercisable**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life**
281,721	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.62	0.38 years
95,000	CAD $0.91 to $1.37	CAD $1.35	2.45 years
101,670	CAD $1.38 to $2.00	CAD $1.49	3.44 years
478,391	**CAD $0.60 to $2.00**	**CAD $0.95**	**1.44 years**

The options that are outstanding at December 31, 2016 are summarized as follows:

Options Outstanding	Option price	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
381,722	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.64	1.48 years
180,000	CAD $0.91 to $1.37	CAD $1.35	3.45 years
483,766	CAD $1.38 to $2.00	CAD $1.47	3.16 years
1,045,488	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $1.15	2.22 years

Number of Options Currently Vested	Option price	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Options Currently Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
365,055	CAD $0.60 to $0.90	CAD $0.63	1.43 years
60,000	CAD $0.91 to $1.37	CAD $1.35	3.45 years
145,000	CAD $1.38 to $2.00	CAD $1.41	0.26 years
570,055	CAD $0.60 to $2.00	CAD $0.90	1.35 years

10. Share Capital - continued

(c) Share options - continued

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

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Risk free interest rate (%)	**0.99 – 1.47%**	0.5 – 0.7%
Expected life (years)	**5**	5
Volatility rate (%)	**50 – 61%**	50 – 70%
Dividend yield (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%
Forfeiture rate (%)	**7.8%**	12.3%

In estimating the expected volatility rate 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 353,600 (December 31, 2016 – 1,145,200) of its issued and outstanding common shares. The Company repurchased the common shares for $518,429 (December 31, 2016 – $1,450,745) resulting in a $255,870 (December 31, 2016 – $827,847) reduction in share capital and a $262,559 reduction (December 31, 2016 – $622,898 reduction) 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, 2017	**United States**	**Canada**	**Barbados**	**Inter-corporate elimination**	**Total**
Revenue	**$ 6,273,806**	**$ -**	**$ 709,928**	**$ (443,800)**	**$ 6,539,934**
Net income/(loss)	**665,004**	**(111,392)**	**184,212**	**-**	**737,824**

December 31, 2016	United States	Canada	Barbados	Inter-corporate elimination	Total
Revenue	$ 6,969,876	$ -	$ 537,572	$ (327,640)	$ 7,179,808
Net income/(loss)	669,236	(68,299)	161,658	-	762,595

12. Commitments

The Company has agreements with various customers, in the normal course of operations, to supply components in 2018 through 2019.

Rental payments under Non-cancelable Operating leases
Omni-Lite has leases for commercial space in Cerritos, which expire June 30, 2021. The following is a schedule of the future minimum rental payments under the commercial space leases:

December 31,	
2018	$ 127,549
2019	130,100
2020	132,702
2021	67,341
	$ 457,692

13. Financial Instruments

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

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
At fair value through profit or loss				
Cash	**$ 839,874**	**$ 839,874**	$ 476,976	$ 476,976
Loans and receivable				
Accounts receivable	**1,030,258**	**1,030,258**	1,178,813	1,178,813
Due from related parties	**1,452,947**	**1,452,947**	1,458,368	1,458,368
Available-for-sale				
Investment	**430,515**	**430,515**	355,910	355,910
Other financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**543,692**	**543,692**	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	$ 839,874	$ 839,874	$ -	$ -
Investment	430,515	430,515	-	-

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

13. Financial Instruments - continued

The carrying values of accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities 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, 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 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, 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 December 31, 2017	U.S. Dollar December 31, 2016
Cash	**$ 20,134**	$ 6,725
Accounts payable	**71,547**	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	**$ (7,378)**
U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate – 10% decrease	**7,378**

13. Financial Instruments - continued

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 the 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 $4,305 (December 31, 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 December 31, 2017:

	≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 3 years	> 3 year ≤ 4 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 543,692	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 543,692
Total	$ 543,692	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 543,692

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, 2017, the Company was engaged in contracts for products with three (December 31, 2016 – five) customers in excess of 10% of revenue, which accounted for $4,144,604 (December 31, 2016 - $5,542,749) or 63% (December 31, 2016 – 77%) of the Company's total revenue. During the same period, there were no sales (December 31, 2016 – $nil) to customers in an international country (outside of the United States) of at least 10% 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 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, 2017	**$ 1,030,258**	**$ 674,702**	**$ 234,139**	**$ 67,492**	**$ 46,551**	**$ 7,374**
December 31, 2016	$ 1,178,813	$ 900,239	$ 192,642	$ 59,710	$ 21,441	$ 4,781

14. Contributed Surplus

The following is a continuity schedule of contributed surplus:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 1,697,529**	$ 1,653,558
Shares issued upon option exercise	**-**	(31,884)
Cash settled options	**(43,732)**	(17,435)
Share-based compensation	**118,634**	93,290
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,772,431**	$ 1,697,529

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.

233,000 (December 31, 2016 – nil) options were excluded in calculating the weighted-average number of diluted common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2017, because their exercise price was in excess of 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. Contingencies

A subsidiary was named in a claim on December 5, 2017 for damages caused by a wrongful termination of an employee. The Company has disclaimed liability and is rigorously defending the claim. No provision has been recognized in these consolidated financial statements as it is not practical to estimate the potential effect of this claim.