



**KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

**FIRST QUARTER REPORT**

**For the Three Months Ended**

**March 31, 2016**



**KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS**

**THREE MONTHS ENDED**

**MARCH 31, 2016**

**(Expressed in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated)**

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## **MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

### **GENERAL**

The following management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) of the operations and financial condition of **Kelso Technologies Inc.** (the “Company” or “Kelso”) provides an overview of significant developments that have affected the Company’s performance during the three months ended March 31, 2016. It should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company together with the related notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2016 referred to in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The following MD&A and the Company’s unaudited interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on May 10, 2016.

All amounts herein are expressed in United States dollars (the Company’s functional currency) unless otherwise indicated.

References to EBITDA in this MD&A refer to net earnings from continuing operations before interest, taxes, amortization, deferred income tax recovery, unrealized foreign exchange gains/losses and non-cash share-based expenses (Black-Scholes option pricing model) and write-off of intangible assets. EBITDA is not an earnings measure recognized by IFRS and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Management believes that EBITDA is an alternative measure in evaluating the Company’s business performance. Readers are cautioned that EBITDA should not be construed as an alternative to net income as determined under IFRS; nor as an indicator of financial performance as determined by IFRS; nor a calculation of cash flow from operating activities as determined under IFRS; nor as a measure of liquidity and cash flow under IFRS. The Company’s method of calculating EBITDA may differ from methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, the Company’s EBITDA may not be comparable to similar measures used by any other issuer.

### **LEGAL NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This MD&A contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation that reflect the Company’s current expectations, forecasts and assumptions. Generally, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words or phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”.

Such forward looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements

These include but are not limited to the economic condition of the railroad industry, which is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company’s control including slow sales cycles, the existence of present and possible government regulation and competition.

In general terms the Company’s products involve detailed proprietary and engineering knowledge and specific customer adoption criteria, hence factors that could cause actual results to be materially different include that product development may face unexpected delays; orders that are placed may be cancelled; anticipated customer order shipments may be rescheduled to future periods; product may not perform as well as expected; markets for various products may not develop as quickly as anticipated or at all; and operations may run into permit, labor or other problems.

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Other factors include the uncertainty that profitable revenue levels can be achieved and sustained, general market circumstances could become unfavorable and there could be a need to continue to access additional development capital from internal or external sources to continue financially healthy business development operations.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made. Readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth in the Risks and Uncertainties section of this MD&A (Page 20). The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Additional information about the Company and its business activities is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) or the Company's website at [www.kelsotech.com](http://www.kelsotech.com).

## **DATE OF REPORT**

May 10, 2016

## **SUMMARY OF THE FIRST QUARTER - THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

- Reported net loss (IFRS) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$686,404 (\$0.01 per share) compared to reported net income of \$328,869 (\$0.01 per share) for the three months ended March 31, 2015.
- Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$1,933,432 compared to \$6,871,684 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The railroad recession continued to worsen in the first quarter of 2016. HAZMAT businesses have cut back on production which has led to lower demand for rail tank cars. This in turn has dramatically slowed the production business of rail tank car manufacturers and consequently sales of Kelso products.
- Gross profit was \$374,156 (19.4% of revenues) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$2,967,102 (43.2% of revenues) for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The recession has caused a severe drop in sales of high value equipment and forced competition to dramatically lower prices as well as shifted new tank car build schedules to future periods.
- EBITDA (Loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$(736,677) compared to EBITDA of \$1,682,418 for the three months ended March 31, 2015.
- Management compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2016 fell to \$156,060 compared to \$306,442 for the three months ended March 31, 2015.
- Reported net loss of \$686,404 included items not involving cash for amortization of assets including our new production facility in Bonham, Texas in the amount of \$64,224, unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$157,582, share-based expense for incentive stock options (Black-Scholes) in the amount of \$43,085.
- The Company has no taxable income and has not recorded an income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to an income tax expense of \$344,280 for the three months ended March 31, 2015.
- The Canadian dollar has improved in value against the US dollar during the first quarter resulting in a provision for an unrealized foreign exchange gain for our Canadian assets in the

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amount of \$157,582 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to an unrealized exchange loss of \$416,032 for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

- Cash on deposit at March 31, 2016 was \$3,346,383.
- Working capital at March 31, 2016 was \$9,513,958 compared to \$10,099,390 at December 31, 2015.
- To prepare for anticipated product orders created by new PHMSA regulations originally scheduled for January 2015 the Company invested heavily in inventories that were higher than ideal. Inventories were at \$7,108,580 at March 31, 2016 compared to \$5,981,919 at December 31, 2015.
- Company remains free of interest-bearing long-term debt commitments.
- Net assets were \$12,963,400 at March 31, 2016 compared to \$13,606,719 at December 31, 2015. This represents a book value of \$0.28 per share at March 31, 2016 and \$0.30 per share at December 31, 2015.

**CORPORATE OVERVIEW**

Kelso is a railway equipment supplier that produces and sells proprietary tank car service equipment used for the safe loading, unloading and containment of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) during transport. Products are precision engineered and technologically advanced to provide economic and operational advantages while reducing the potential effects of human error, environmental harm and regulatory discipline during the transport of HAZMAT.

The Company's common shares are publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol KLS and the NYSE Markets Exchange under the trading symbol KIQ. The Company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on May 22, 2014 and on the NYSE Markets Exchange on October 14, 2014.

The Company operates in combination with its wholly owned subsidiaries Kelso Technologies (USA) Inc and Kelso Innovative Solutions Inc.

In 1998, in response to growing environmental and safety concerns regarding the transport of HAZMAT, Kelso identified a worthy product development opportunity to pursue. The Company began engineering and testing a new design concept for a unique externally mounted constant force spring pressure relief valve (EPRV) for pressure management of HAZMAT being shipped via railroad.

While this EPRV design was recognized as a major innovation the Company faced many barriers to the advancement of its EPRV ambitions. These barriers included the lack of qualified railroad partners; inadequate financial capital; inability to meet minimum railroad vendor status; no production infrastructure; the inability to secure adequate product liability insurance; and achieving regulatory compliance all of which are required by the railroad industry.

Despite the challenges and with much perseverance the Company did eventually complete industry testing of its EPRV designs with the assistance of some more adventurous hazardous material stakeholders. The EPRV design was successfully patented and subsequently approved for use in the United States and Canadian railroad industry.

Unfortunately management had severely underestimated its limitations. The barriers it faced for market penetration included the need for considerable capital resources, management expertise and production infrastructure. Eventually Kelso's business prospects stalled due to its poor financial health; lack of development capital and minimal sales results. Kelso found itself financially insolvent and looking for a new direction in early 2010.

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The Company recruited and appointed a new executive management team in April 2010 at which time a new commercial business plan was established. In accordance with this strategic plan, new management consolidated the Company's share capital on the basis of one new Common Share for seven old Common Shares; accessed new equity development capital; recruited railroad expertise; established a new production infrastructure whereby the Company believes it has a strong supply chain which provides parts to produce our products in amounts necessary to satisfy customer purchase orders and fluctuating demand; secured required regulatory approvals; secured product liability insurance; and implemented educational marketing initiatives.

Management has successfully implemented its initial business plans and established multi-million dollar sales of its products to North American rail tank car manufacturers (OEM) and retrofit/repair businesses. In accordance with the established business development goals revenues over the last five audited year end periods were as follows: \$18,910,122 for the year ended December 31, 2015; \$23,816,809 for the year ended December 31, 2014; \$13,131,387 for the year ended December 31, 2013; \$2,830,778 for the four month year ended December 31, 2012; \$2,233,807 for the year ended August 31, 2012; and \$1,326,024 for the year ended August 31, 2011.

The Company's net earnings performance over the last five year end periods were as follows; a net loss of \$2,510,826 for the year ended December 31, 2015; net income of \$4,025,781 for the year ended December 31, 2014; net income of \$2,456,636 for the year ended December 31, 2013; net income of \$10,988 for the four month year ended December 31, 2012; a net loss of \$1,276,827 for the year ended August 31, 2012; and a net loss of \$1,463,869 for the year ended August 31, 2011.

Currently the Company offers approximately 40 commercial products. These products include a series of 36 types of EPRV for pressure management; a revolutionary new one-bolt manway product trademarked the "Kelso Klincher™" ("KKM"); and an eduction tube system (ETS) that address the technical requirements of load and unload operations and the containment of hazardous commodities during transport.

In addition to current product offerings, our product development group, Kelso Innovative Solutions Inc (KIS) is incorporating railroad industry feedback into new product development decisions. Our engineers have been working on patent pending new products that include a high pressure EPRV, dual rating EPRV, vacuum relief valve and a bottom outlet valve which will be added to the Company's catalogue when qualified. All product developments are expected to contribute substantially to the future financial growth of the Company. Other new products are in development which will allow Kelso to offer more complete packages for pressure and general service tank cars in the coming years.

The direction of the Company is being further influenced by the fallout of recent derailments of trains carrying hazardous materials that have raised government concerns and action plans over railroad safety. These concerns include the quality and effectiveness of service equipment used for containment of hazmat during rail operations and has led US and Canadian regulators to issue new tank car performance standards. Regulatory bodies have finalized design criteria for safety enhancements for new tank cars and retrofit of existing railroad tank cars carrying flammable liquids such as crude oil and ethanol. Tank car owners and users, especially those in the shale oil segment are assessing the impact of these new regulations which is delaying decisions related to individual fleet content and temporarily slowing down new tank car build schedules and tank car retrofit plans.

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Although the final PHMSA and Transport Canada regulations are in place, the industry continues to fine-tune the details of products needed for compliance. Kelso is participating in the definition of these details and is adjusting product specifications accordingly. This is the focus of our business development plans.

The Company continues to develop new technology solutions for the railroad industry which has historically been slow to develop or adopt new technologies. Most rail tank car OEMs must deal with the challenges of strict regulatory compliance requirements that are time consuming, risky and contrary to their profit goals. Therefore many technology designs have not changed in decades even though environmental sensitivities, human safety issues and regulatory engineering problems continue to challenge the railroad industry. This provides Kelso with its ongoing opportunities to use its engineering creativity to provide unique technology services to the railroad industry and grow a successful multi-million business.

Kelso is growing its commercial product catalogue substantially to get ready for the next up-cycle in rail tank car production that is expected to commence later this year triggered by required compliance with new hazardous material regulations and laws. The railway industry has been bogged down with regulatory and economic challenges over the past year and there is a severe slowdown in rail tank car production. Kelso has managed its balance sheet well and has the necessary capital resources to maintain operations throughout 2016.

**NEW DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS FOR RAIL TANK CARS**

On May 1, 2015 Transport Canada (TC) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) of the United States put forth their new requirements for rail tank cars used in the transportation of flammable liquids by rail. The final rules were developed by the U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). The rules establish minimum construction and performance standards for rail cars transporting dangerous goods, including petroleum crude oil and ethanol in North America. It covers High Hazard Flammable Trains (HHFT) defined as trains with more than 20 tank cars carrying Packing Group I or II commodities and High Hazard Flammable Unit Trains ("HHFUT").

New tank cars constructed after October 1, 2015, are required to meet the new DOT Specification 117 design or performance criteria. The prescribed car has a 9/16" tank shell, 11-gauge jacket, ½ inch full height head shield, thermal protection and appropriately sized pressure relief valves (PRV) and improved bottom outlet valves (BOV).

Existing tank cars must be retrofitted with the same key components based on a prescriptive, risk based retrofit schedule. As a result of the aggressive, risk-based approach, the final rule requires replacing or upgrading the entire fleet of DOT-111 tank cars for Packing Group 1, which covers all crude oil shipped by rail, within three years and all non-jacketed CPC-1232 tank cars, in the same service, within approximately five years.

Existing tank cars will have to be retrofitted to meet the new standard under the following time guidelines:

1. Non-jacketed DOT-111 tank cars in Packing Group I service must be retrofitted by January 1, 2018.
2. Jacketed DOT-111 tank cars in Packing Group I service must be retrofitted by March 1, 2018.
3. Non-jacketed CPC-1232 tank cars in Packing Group I service must be retrofitted by April 1, 2020.

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4. Non-jacketed DOT-111 tank cars in Packing Group II service (includes ethanol) must be retrofitted by May 1, 2023.
5. Jacketed DOT-111 tank cars in Packing Group II service must be retrofitted by May 1, 2023.
6. Non-jacketed CPC-1232 tank cars in Packing Group II service must be retrofitted by July 1, 2023.
7. Jacketed CPC-1232 tank cars in Packing Group I and Packing Group II service must be retrofitted by May 1, 2025.

Relevant to Kelso is that the tank car must be equipped with appropriately sized pressure relief valves and improved bottom outlet valves. Kelso is a leader in the design and supply of these technologies.

**BUSINESS MODEL**

The business model of the Company is focused on the industrial design and engineering development of a new generation of qualified railroad equipment based on our patents, proprietary rights and specific adoption criteria established by our clientele. The resulting commercial products are to be marketed, produced and distributed to our OEM, repair and retrofit customers in the railroad industry.

Our primary goal is to build large profitable revenue streams from these products. Although there is no guarantee that the Company will be successful in achieving these revenue streams should they occur management plans to reinvest positive cash flows from operations into the expansion of our business capabilities to grow earnings to levels that will maintain financial health without further external funding.

Our overall focus is the growth of earnings, dividends and corporate value on behalf of Kelso's shareholders.

The Company believes that the railroad industry has not meaningfully re-engineered load/unload and containment systems for hazardous materials in over 70 years. The Company also believes that the social liabilities, environmental sensitivities and worker safety issues have increased government pressure and spurred the new PHMSA regulations in both Canada and the United States. This should prompt the transportation industry to adopt new technologies at a much quicker pace which would provide Kelso a solid foundation on which to continue to grow a sustainable, profitable business.

Management believes the key features of our business model include:

- Experienced executive management including the directors and officers of the Company.
- Focused strategic plans that are achievable and sustainable on low capital investment.
- Railroad and regulatory alliances and influence.
- Strong working capital position.
- Reputable public company governance.
- Access to development capital (if required).
- Solid reputation as a reliable supplier of high-quality railroad equipment.
- Innovative products with a proven exceptional service record.
- Solution based engineering capability addressing customers' specific criteria.
- Creation of a "new generation" of service equipment for tank cars through in-house product development.
- Acquisition of new or established products that can grow new markets under our management.
- Marketing initiatives that promote awareness of our products being "best available technology".



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- Reliable order base from customers to fuel profitable business growth.
  - Production infrastructure and capacity that can supply overall demand.

Although still a small enterprise, Kelso believes that it is at the forefront of technology development for the railroad industry because it has successfully developed products using new technologies which are designed to address current industry and customer demand and replace products that are based on technology developed in some cases 80 years ago. Kelso's business model is focused on becoming a leader in the design and supply of new technologies aimed at worker safety; and the safe handling and containment of hazardous materials in transportation systems while providing economic advantages to users.

### **QUALIFIED COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS**

The Company currently offers approximately 40 commercial products. The key products include 36 types of EPRV for pressure management applications; the KKM manway securement system and ETS products that address the technical requirements of load/unload operations and the containment of hazardous commodities during transport. Products are designed for use on railroad tank cars but can be modified for use in other markets such as trucking. The Company has patent protection for EPRV and KKM. In addition to current product offerings, Kelso is working on new products to add to the commercial product catalogue by incorporating customer feedback into product development decisions.

#### External Constant Force Spring Pressure Relief Valves ("EPRV")

Over the past decade Kelso has been involved in the development, regulatory approvals, marketing and manufacture of EPRV that are designed for railroad tank cars that carry hazardous and non-hazardous commodities. The Company currently offers 36 versions of the EPRV in its product line, including a number of high-performance EPRV products. As required all EPRV products have received AAR approval based on service trials and physical testing. The Company believes that its series of EPRV products are "best available technology" products; proprietary to Kelso; and have a number of significant competitive advantages that include:

- High "barrier to entry" for competitors due to our patent rights and the years of testing required by the AAR to gain regulatory approvals.
- The only high flow valve in market that is totally external which limits exposure to chemicals or other corrosive commodities transported in the tank car.
- Technological improvement over older valve systems as it eliminates the helical coil spring, the internal valve stems and spring guide tube.
- Multiple springs that prevent disruptions that occur when single spring designs become inoperable due to spring failure.
- Increased valve reliability due to little or no contact with HAZMAT.
- Uses flat gasket seal; more tolerant to contamination.
- Low profile provides for better roll over safety.
- External design allows complete inspection during loading.

#### "Kelso Klincher®" Manway ("KKM")

The Company holds the patent rights for a new one-bolt manway technology trademarked as the "Kelso Klincher®". The Tank Car Committee (TCC) of the Association of American Railroads (AAR) has cleared the KKM for unrestricted commercial use ending the required Field Service Trial (FST) requirements for the KKM. The TCC encourages innovation and the development of new designs of service equipment that improve tank car safety and reduce the risks of non-accidental releases of hazardous materials. The TCC has favorably recognized the performance of the KKM during the FST

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and want to see it in service on a broader scale. The TCC will advise all interested parties including shippers, owners and OEMs of rail tank cars that they are able to install as many KKM units as they wish to specify with no restrictions on use.

The Company believes that the KKM is an important technology change for the railroad industry where the return on investment and arguments for customers' adoption of the KKM are compelling. They include:

- One bolt-and-strap design eliminates eye-bolt problems and possible leaks due to crushed gaskets.
- Eliminates lid deformation and nozzle distortion due to the over-torque of eye-bolts.
- Eliminates relaxation of gaskets under eye-bolt location.
- Eliminates eye-bolt nuts loosening in transit due to vibration and improper cross-bolting technique – a violation subject to regulatory fines in excess of \$5,000 per eye bolt.
- Standard AAR-approved gasket retention method with currently used hard and soft gaskets.
- ACME Thread on T-Bolt virtually eliminates loosening due to vibration.
- Rigid collar at top of nozzle reduces risk of nozzle or lid distortion.
- Much faster opening and closing operation with one bolt management system which will take the current industry open/close standard cycle time of 25-35 minutes to 5 minutes with the KKM.
- Uniform load on the gasket prolongs service life as evidenced in field service trial.
- Reduces possible release of hazardous commodity in a roll-over accident by moving threaded closing mechanism below the plane of the lid.
- Ease of operation with lightweight hinged lid.
- No eye-bolts to kick at tank car inspection.

#### [Education Tube Technology \("ETS"\)](#)

Our ETS is a long-hose device used in the loading and unloading of highly corrosive chemicals from rail and road tank cars. It is constructed of specialty materials and has been specifically designed for the rigors of acid handling and transport.

#### [KKM Adapter Plate](#)

Kelso has successfully developed and tested a fully functional loading arm adaptor that fits both the KKM and older hinged 6 and 8 eye-bolt manways currently in service on tank cars in North America. The adaptor attaches permanently to the existing loading arm apparatus and connects the loading arm to any existing manway in service today. The adaptors are a minimal expense when measured against the substantial capacity gains they will produce hence addressing the concerns of additional capital expenditures required to convert loading terminals that top-load HAZMAT.

### **PRODUCTION**

Kelso currently operates two facilities totaling 50,000 square feet in Bonham, Texas. The Company is fully qualified and certified to produce products for the railroad industry. It has been granted the required certifications including holding an AAR M1002 Class D Registration and AAR M1003 Quality Assurance System Certification for its production facilities from the Association of American Railroads.

Location to supply chains and customers is a critical factor in our production strategy in order to reduce distribution costs of inbound components and shipping costs associated with outgoing finished products. Bonham, Texas is within approximately 250 miles of the Company's main customers. Kelso

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controls engineering drawing/specifications, assembly, testing, certification and shipping processes for its products. Production output can be scaled upwards when required with minimal capital investment.

Our policy is that all parts and workforce must be sourced in the United States or Canada when possible. The Company utilizes assembly production techniques to produce finished products. Cast and fabricated components of our products are being sourced from expert certified suppliers as AAR regulations require the Company's principle suppliers to be certified by the Company as meeting AAR requirements through site visits and operational audits. One of the audit requirements of the AAR is that the suppliers must utilize modern equipment and their employees must have proper training certifications including certifications for welding. The Company believes that this production model minimizes expensive capital layouts for manufacturing equipment and certified human resource expertise which in turn reduces our overall financial risks due to fabrication and casting errors.

Cost control and minimization is paramount to the Company's production strategy as is the plant location relative to customers to reduce distribution costs. The Company has engaged suppliers and individuals with extensive production expertise with the overall goal of attaining economic, effective and efficient assembly operations. The Company requires that individuals and suppliers performing critical operations for component parts must have demonstrated a five year minimum experience with similar production procedures.

In June 2014 the Company completed its new 44,000 square foot facility at a cost of approximately \$2.7 million in Bonham, Texas. Based on customer inputs and demand for products the new facility is custom designed to produce high volumes of our EPRV, KKM, BOV, VRV and several new products that are being developed.

**SALES AND MARKETING**

Kelso's marketing objective is to build sales volume and increase market share for our current and future products. This involves building long-term relationships with all stakeholders in the railroad industry. The foundation of our business is the trust and confidence that stakeholders have in our ability to service their needs.

Our products are designed to provide reliable pressure management and containment of all commodities being shipped by rail tank car and are AAR (Association of American Railroads) approved. These commodities range from non-hazardous to the more dangerous and challenging hazardous materials. In general hazardous materials are ones that present serious risks to health or the environment. They may be explosive, gaseous, flammable, toxic, radioactive, corrosive, combustive or leachable. There are hundreds of different hazardous materials being produced and shipped all over North America including crude oil, ethanol, sulfur and acids.

The Company's experienced marketing and sales professionals work directly with a wide range of customers who produce or retrofit tank cars or use railroad tank cars to transport hazardous and non-hazardous commodities as part of their business operations. We provide orientation services to these customers regarding our technologically advanced products and demonstrate the economic and operational advantages including minimizing the potential negative effects of human error, environmental harm and regulatory discipline for violations. Our sales objective is to have the customer specify our equipment on future orders for new tank cars to be produced or for tank cars that are destined for retrofit or repair.

Kelso's products are not sold directly to the customer purchasing the tank cars as our products are installed on the finished tank car during their production. Once finalized by our customers their specifications go to the rail tank car manufacturers ("OEMs") that produce new tank cars or railroad retrofit and repair businesses. These businesses order the customers specified equipment from Kelso to be installed during their production operations.

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There are five major OEM customers in North America that purchase Kelso service equipment products on behalf of customers who ship non-hazardous and hazardous materials. They include Trinity Industries, American Railcar Industries, Union Tank Car, National Steel Car and Greenbrier. Although we communicate directly with many companies regarding their needs over 90% of our revenues are expected to be generated from the OEM segment of the railroad market at this time. Several new tank car OEMs are entering the market and Kelso has a business relationship with each of them.

In addition management has also established strategic advisory relationships with the Federal Railroad Administration of the United States (FRA) and Transport Canada (TC) both of which have requested that the Company participate in and present at FRA and TC training seminars throughout North America. Certain Kelso management personnel serve on AAR Task Force Committees that formulate tank car standards.

Management is a member of the AAR and has established key strategic relationships and memberships in other influential members of the railroad community including the Rail Supply Institute (RSI) and the Chlorine Institute. The Company is well connected with the Safety and HAZMAT sections of the Class 1 railroads, such as BNSF Railway, CSX, Union Pacific Railroad, Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Company has also implemented educational marketing initiatives whereby the Company sends representatives and speakers to industry seminars and trade shows and to customer sponsored training seminars specific to customer locations.

#### Revenue Projections

Kelso does not provide forward looking sales projections to the public. Management is unable to measure or predict the financial impact or the timing of business flows under the new regulations or the deteriorating economic conditions surrounding the crude oil industry, all of which are well beyond the control of Kelso. The new regulations came into effect as of May 1, 2015 and commencing on October 1, 2015 all new and retrofit rail tank cars must meet the new DOT-117 specifications.

All Kelso products meet these specifications. The Company is continuing the expansion of its product catalogue. Potential revenue per tank car is expected to increase sales volume in future periods as each tank car may include more types of our products.

The Company advises the public about its business progress by way of quarterly and annual financial statements as well as management discussions and analysis for those periods. The Company will issue press releases announcing material events that affect the business health of the Company in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NYSE Markets Exchange.

## **PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND PATENTS**

Kelso's ability to establish and sustain business growth lies in our ability to create new commercial products. Our research, development and engineering initiatives are conducted through our wholly owned subsidiary Kelso Innovative Solutions Inc (KIS).

KIS is dedicated to the creation of new patented products that better serve the modern challenges of the domestic and international markets for the transport of HAZMAT via rail and road. KIS works closely with HAZMAT stakeholders designing products that involve detailed proprietary and engineering knowledge and specific industry adoption criteria.

Many of these new products have significant industrial market prospects. Although all our products in development are expected to be successfully qualified, introduced and adopted commercially over the upcoming years there is no guarantee that such products will have significant market prospects or that they will be successfully developed, introduced and adopted commercially.

The Company's pressure relief valve for high-pressure tank cars (JS330) designed to carry liquefied compressed gas is currently in testing. The Company's BOV and vacuum relief valve (VRV) are currently in the service trial stage.

### [Vacuum Relief Valve \(VRV\)](#)

The VRV is a low pressure device specifically designed to protect rail tank cars from the effect of an excessive vacuum and prevents the implosion of the tank car. The development of our patent pending VRV has been driven by customers' demand for a better performing VRV due to high failure rates of current products in use in the market today.

Our new innovative VRV design features our patented constant force pressure springs and meets the new DOT-117 tank car specifications to be implemented on October 1, 2015. The Association of American Railroads (AAR) has approved Kelso's new vacuum relief valve (VRV) design for commercial service trials that will take up to two years to complete.

### [Bottom Outlet Valve \(BOV\)](#)

Bottom outlet valves are utilized on rail tank cars for the primary purpose of unloading the contents of the tank. The BOV must be a low-profile design as it is positioned at the lowest point of the tank so that a full discharge of the tank can be achieved. They are widely used in the transport of hazardous commodities such as crude oil, ethanol, chemicals, petrochemicals and minerals such as molten sulfur as well as many non-hazardous commodity applications.

The development of our patent pending BOV has been driven by customers' demand for a better performing BOV due to chronic performance problems with current products in use in the market today. Our new innovative BOV design prevents valve operating stem leaks and features the use of non-corrosive ceramic materials and a seal protecting wiper. Our BOV meets the new DOT-117 tank car specifications to be implemented on October 1, 2015 and the new M1002 Tank Car Standards requiring a removable handle.

The Association of American Railroads (AAR) has approved Kelso's new bottom outlet valve (BOV) design for commercial field trial testing that will take up to two years to complete.

### High Pressure Relief Valve (HPRV)

The Company holds United States Patent Number: 9,163,738 for its unique design of a new high pressure constant-force spring pressure relief valve (HPRV) for specialized use in the "Pressure Tank Cars" category of the rail tank car market.

Our HPRV is a derivative of our existing PRV patent and meets the performance specifications and regulatory requirements for pressure tank cars. It is designed for demanding applications in the transport of pressurized commodities such as propane and anhydrous ammonia. The new HPRV will be offered in 225PSI, 247PSI, 280PSI and 330PSI ratings. It is suitable for applications in both the new tank car and retrofit/repair markets. We anticipate that we can service up to an additional 10% of the rail tank car market annually.

Kelso has received an AAR application number for its HPRV. The HPRV has been pressure and flow tested and confirmed by an independent, AAR-approved engineering test facility in Nunn, Colorado as required by the railroad industry. We anticipate that the service trial will commence in 2016 and be completed within two years. Final approvals from the American Association of Railroads (AAR) usually take up to one year for non-hazardous applications and two years for hazardous applications to obtain.

The development of our HPRV has been driven by customers' concerns and demand for a better performing HPRV. Our HPRV design meets the DOT-112 tank car specifications.

### Second Dual Preset Pressure Relief Valve (DPRV)

The Company was granted a United States Patent (#9,234,601 B1) for its Second Dual Preset Pressure Relief Valve on January 12, 2016.

Our new DPRV design is based on specialized mechanical engineering innovations that provide safety benefits in both accident and non-accident environments. In general terms in an accident involving fire the DPRV will significantly lower its operating pressure rating to a level that will keep the valve open in order to evacuate the tank car in less than 100 minutes as required by AAR recommendations. This capability in a fire allows the contents in the tank car to escape before it over pressurizes causing a breach or failure or before the contents self-combust. Both these dangerous situations can cause a catastrophic explosion of the tank car.

Our DPRV offers new safety advantages that are a dramatic improvement to current technology requirements. We are pursuing regulatory approvals from the American Association of Railroads for the commercial distribution of the DPRV.

## **RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The financial results for the three months ended March 31, 2016 are indicative of a developing railway equipment company that continues to transition into an industrial business enterprise from its product development roots. Kelso sells and distributes its patented AAR approved commercial products from a production infrastructure that can reliably supply railroad service equipment to a heavily regulated railroad industry.

The railroad recession continued to worsen in the first quarter of 2016. HAZMAT businesses have cut back on production which has led to lower demand for rail tank cars. This in turn has dramatically slowed the production business of rail tank car manufacturers and consequently Kelso. There are many reasons for this trend which include regulatory uncertainty, low commodity prices for crude oil and depressed economic activity in many sectors. This trend is expected to continue throughout 2016 with improved activity in 2017.

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The bulk of our revenue is generated from sales of our EPRV equipment. Our KKM system is now producing revenue that is included in our financial results however it is not of a material nature for the quarter ended March 31, 2016.

Revenues, corresponding expenses and financial performance during the three months ended March 31, 2016 reflects Kelso's ability to survive recessionary times while still making progress in the execution of its business plans despite a major economic recession in both the railroad and crude oil industries. Financial results reflect the revenue and related operational costs of marketing, producing and distributing its EPRV line as well as strategic costs to market and produce KKM and investments in new product development associated with future business growth.

Our strategic plan requires Kelso to make considerable ongoing investments in the expansion of production capacity (including equipment, lease costs, training and qualifying human resources); railroad regulatory filings; liability insurance; expanded marketing initiatives; independent lab testing and outside specialized industrial engineering services; new patent applications; enhanced Tier 1 regulatory disclosure in Canada and the United States; more efficient accounting systems and controls; pre-sales production planning and tooling for our KKM and BOV. These costs are written off or capitalized in the period when they occur and reflect in the reported profitability of the Company in the period in which they were incurred.

**First Quarter – Three months ended March 31, 2016**

The railroad recession continued to worsen in the first quarter of 2016. HAZMAT businesses cut back on production which has led to lower demand for rail tank cars. This in turn has dramatically slowed the production business of rail tank car manufacturers and consequently the sales of Kelso products.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company reported a net loss of \$686,404 (\$0.01 per share) against revenue of \$1,933,432 compared to net income of \$328,869 (\$0.01 per share) against revenue of \$6,871,684 for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Gross profit was \$374,156 (19.4% of revenues) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$2,967,102 (43.2% of revenues) for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The recession has caused a severe drop in sales of high value equipment and forced competition to dramatically lower prices as well as shifted new tank car build schedules to future periods. Diminishments in gross profit results were expected in the first quarter ending March 31, 2016 and remain within the revised business development budgets established by management. The Company is cutting costs and working on new production methods to improve economies of scale that lower costs of goods sold in the future.

EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 has been calculated as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2016	Three months ended March 31, 2015
Net income (loss)	\$ (686,404)	\$ 328,869
Share-based expense	\$ 43,085	\$ 540,000
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	\$ (157,582)	\$ 416,032
Amortization	\$ 64,224	\$ 68,649
Income tax expense	\$ Nil	\$ 344,280
EBITDA (loss)	\$ (736,677)	\$ 1,697,830

Factors in the reported income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 include expenses related to ongoing marketing initiatives in the amount of \$162,630 (2015 - \$206,003) and related travel costs of \$70,438 (2015 - \$91,080). These expenses are directly related to the generation of future and current revenue during the current year. These ongoing marketing initiatives are necessary to build our brand and fuel our future business growth.

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A key component of our future business growth is the research, design, testing and qualification of new products. During the three months ended March 31, 2016 our industrial product design and development costs were \$136,269 (2015 - \$177,958). This includes expenses related to design and continuing testing of our new VRV, DPRV, BOV and HPRV as well as new product initiatives all of which form a significant opportunity for Kelso to grow its future revenues when demand improves.

The growth of our business and preparing for the impact of the new PHMSA regulations reflect in our ongoing investments in human resources, marketing, sales and production operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The Company recorded office and administrative costs of \$494,973 (2015 - \$302,428), Management compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2016 fell to \$156,060 representing compensation for four managing executives compared to \$306,442 for the period ended March 31, 2015 representing three executives. Management compensation at March 31, 2016 includes no accrual for management performance bonuses. Consulting fees and filing fees were \$59,331 (2015 - \$153,790) while investor relations were \$21,000 (2015 - \$22,230).

Accounting, audit and legal fees are cost components of our corporate development strategies and the administration functions of a publicly listed industrial company. Costs for these professional services were \$81,745 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 (2015 - \$89,176). The Company accrues its audit costs on a quarterly basis. Legal costs are related to public company administration including the preparation and filing of press releases, documentation and reviewing possible acquisition targets and new business arrangements regulatory documentation including (Annual Information Form) and Securities Exchange Commission documentation (20-F).

The Company's functional currency is US dollars but Kelso holds various assets in Canadian dollars. The Canadian dollar has recently gained in value against the US dollar therefore we have recorded an unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$157,582 for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Revenues and profitability have diminished considerably from the previous period during the three months ended March 31, 2016. Management cautions that the economics and overall infrastructure of the railway industry including the effects of new regulations and low commodity prices pose many challenges to our future business development and adoption of our products. Slow business activity stemming from economic and regulatory uncertainty could have a material effect on our current and future business abilities including financial condition and results of operations (see Risks and Uncertainties on Page 20).

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

At March 31, 2016 the Company had cash on deposit in the amount of \$3,346,383, accounts receivable of \$1,267,888, prepaid expenses of \$301,890, income tax receivable of \$683,163 and inventory of \$7,108,580 compared to cash on deposit in the amount of \$3,175,292, accounts receivable of \$1,706,488, prepaid expenses of \$1,301,873 and inventory of \$5,981,919 at December 31, 2015. The Company's current ratio at March 31, 2016 was 4:1 compared to 4:1 at December 31, 2015.

The working capital position of the Company at March 31, 2016 was \$9,513,958 compared to the working capital position of the Company at December 31 2015 of \$10,099,390.

Net assets of the Company were \$12,963,400 at March 31, 2016 compared to net assets of \$13,606,719 at December 31, 2015. At March 31, 2016 the Company had no interest bearing long-term liabilities or debt.

Kelso's primary source of revenue is from new rail tank car builders and retrofit/repair customers. In the first quarter we experienced the worst rail tank car market since 2008. Political climate, regulatory uncertainty, low commodity prices and diminishing economic activity have slowed the rail tank car business significantly.



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Despite the poor economy Kelso is confident that the demand for its current products and new product offerings will improve in future periods. Indicators in the rail industry suggest that the demand for new tank car builds and mandatory retrofit activity will grow steadily from present through 2018 based on new PHMSA regulations and should provide Kelso with growth in sales revenue.

The Company can currently generate the necessary capital resources required to finance operations by way of the sales of its products; the exercise of incentive stock options; and the issuance of equity securities through private placements if funding is necessary. .

Management takes all necessary precautions to minimize risks however additional risks could affect the future performance of the Company. Business risks are detailed in the Risks and Uncertainties section of this MD&A (Page 20).

**SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION**

	<b>3 months ended March 31, 2016</b>	<b>3 months ended December 31, 2015</b>	<b>3 months ended September 30, 2015</b>	<b>3 months ended June 30, 2015</b>
Revenues	\$ 1,933,432	\$ 3,071,230	\$ 4,370,567	\$ 4,596,741
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,559,276	\$ 2,941,649	\$ 3,632,878	\$ 3,222,439
Gross profit (loss)	\$ 374,156	*\$ 129,481	\$ 737,689	\$ 1,374,302
Net expenses including non-cash items	\$ 1,060,560	\$ 1,068,389	\$ 1,398,952	\$ 1,269,219
Income (loss) for the quarter	\$ (686,404)	\$ (938,908)	\$ (661,263)	\$ 105,083
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Common shares outstanding	46,071,752	46,071,752	46,021,752	45,921,752

  

	<b>3 months ended March 31, 2015</b>	<b>3 months ended December 31, 2014</b>	<b>3 months ended September 30, 2014</b>	<b>3 months ended June 30, 2014</b>
Revenues	\$ 6,871,684	\$ 6,751,794	\$ 5,936,597	\$ 5,648,384
Cost of good sold	\$ 3,904,582	\$ 3,818,211	\$ 3,131,208	\$ 3,018,499
Gross profit	\$ 2,967,102	\$ 2,933,583	\$ 2,805,389	\$ 2,629,885
Expenses including non-cash items	\$ 2,638,233	\$ 2,171,262	\$ 1,846,350	\$ 1,549,039
Income for the quarter	\$ 328,869	\$ 762,321	\$ 959,039	\$ 1,080,846
Basic and diluted per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02
Common shares outstanding	45,246,752	45,246,752	44,502,766	44,020,314

• \* includes year-end adjustments to inventories and write offs

At March 31, 2016, and at the date of this report, there are no proposed transactions to disclose.

## SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	Year ended December 31 2015	Year ended December 31 2014	Year ended December 31 2013
Revenues	\$ 18,910,122	\$ 23,816,809	\$ 13,131,387
Cost of goods sold	\$ 13,809,993	\$ 12,892,484	\$ 7,826,180
Gross profit	\$ 5,100,129	\$ 10,924,325	\$ 5,305,207
Expenses including non cash items and before deferred income tax recovery	\$ 6,506,867	\$ 5,173,711	\$ 3,680,742
Deferred income tax recovery	\$ 86,932	\$ 0.00	\$ 832,171
Income tax expense	\$ 1,191,020	\$ 1,724,833	\$ 0.00
Net income (loss) for the year	\$ (2,510,826)	\$ 4,025,781	\$ 2,456,636
Number of common shares outstanding	46,071,752	45,246,752	43,020,326
Earnings(Loss) per common share	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06
Cash	\$ 3,175,292	\$ 9,895,463	\$ 4,462,531
Working capital	\$ 10,099,390	\$ 12,868,325	\$ 7,447,170
Total assets	\$ 16,157,689	\$ 20,696,182	\$ 9,283,388
Shareholders' equity	\$ 13,606,719	\$ 16,598,926	\$ 8,797,241
Long-term financial liabilities	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Dividends paid per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01	\$ nil

## OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements which could have a material effect on current or future results of operations or on the financial condition of the Company.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are agreements between two parties that result in promises to pay or receive cash or equity instruments. The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows: cash is classified as a financial asset at FVTPL; accounts receivable is classified as loans and receivables; and due to related parties and accounts payable are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. The carrying value of these instruments approximates their fair values due to their short term to maturity.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Cash is placed with a major Canadian financial institution and the Company's concentration of credit risk for cash and maximum exposure thereto is \$3,346,383 at March 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - \$3,175,292).

With respect to its accounts receivable, the Company assesses the credit rating of all customers and maintains provisions for potential credit losses, and any such losses to date have been within management's expectations. The Company's credit risk with respect to accounts receivable and maximum exposure thereto is \$1,267,888 at March 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - \$1,706,488). The Company's concentration of credit risk for accounts receivable at March 31, 2016 with respect to Customer A is \$609,616 (December 31, 2015 - \$894,224), while Customer B is \$118,502 (December 31, 2015 - \$236,037). The Company has no balances past due or impaired.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. At March 31, 2016, the Company has cash in the amount of \$3,346,383 (December 31, 2015 - \$3,175,292) to settle current liabilities of \$1,189,674 with the following due dates; trade accounts payable of \$1,184,587 (December 31, 2015 - \$634,643) are due within three months; management bonus payable of \$Nil (2014 - \$Nil) are due within five and one-half months of the year end and due to related party balances of \$5,087 (December 31, 2015 - \$2,795) are due on demand.

(c) Market risk

The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and currency risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash consists of cash held in bank accounts that earn interest at variable rates. Due to the short-term nature of this financial instrument, fluctuations in market rates of interest do not have a significant impact on the estimated fair value or future cash flows.

(ii) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent expenditures incurred or funds received and balances maintained by the Company are denominated in Canadian dollars ("CAD"). The Company does not manage currency risk through hedging or other currency management tools.

As at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's net exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows (in CDN):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net assets	\$ 2,248,628	\$ 2,243,903

Based on the above, assuming all other variables remain constant, a 16% weakening or strengthening of the USD against the CAD would result in approximately \$359,780 (December 31, 2015 - \$353,000) foreign exchange loss or gain in the consolidated statements of operations.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk. The Company is not exposed to other price risk.

## **CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The Company considers its capital to be comprised of shareholders' equity.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to further develop its business. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to meet its strategic goals.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of capital stock, it is uncertain whether it will continue this method of financing due to the current difficult market conditions and the continued internal growth of the Company's operations.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure the above objectives are met. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. There are no externally-imposed restrictions on the Company's capital.

## **DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

The Company maintains appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete, accurate, reliable and timely. The disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to Management, including its certifying officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have evaluated, or caused the evaluation of, under their direct supervision, the design effectiveness of the Company's DC&P (as defined in Regulation 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) as at March 31, 2016, and have concluded that such DC&P were designed effectively.

## **INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Management has evaluated the design of its ICFR as defined in Regulation 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings. The evaluation was based on the criteria established in the "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992) ("COSO"). This evaluation was performed by the President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company with the assistance of other Company management and staff to the extent deemed necessary. Based on this evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the ICFR were effectively designed as at March 31, 2016.

In spite of its evaluation, Management does recognize that any controls and procedures; no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance and not absolute assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

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## **RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

Our business operations involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by forward looking statements in this MD&A. The Company is diligent in minimizing exposure to business risk, but by the nature of its activities and size, will always involve some risk. These risks are not always quantifiable due to their uncertain nature.

*“Our products involve detailed proprietary and engineering knowledge and specific customer adoption criteria. If the Company is not able to effectively protect its intellectual property or cater to specific customer adoption criteria, our business may suffer a material negative impact and could fail.”*

The success of our company will be dependent on our ability to successfully develop; qualify under current regulations; and protect our technologies by way of patents and trademarks.

The Company has obtained patents for its external constant force spring pressure relief valves (Patent No. 5,855,225) and a one-bolt manway system trademarked the “Kelso Klincher®” (Patent No. US 7,104,722 B2). The Company does not have a patent for its - Eduction Tube Technology. The patent for the ETS technology expired several years ago, although the Company does hold manufacturing, sale and technology rights. The Company has also obtained trademarks for its product names, particularly “Kelso Klincher®” (issued on January 29, 2013 under number 4,282,652).

In addition the Company has filed a patent application under a “Non-Publication Request” for its Bottom Outlet Valve design. A “Non-Publication Request” keeps the patent filing private until the patent is issued. Patent applications filed under a “Non-Publication Request” only provide protection in the U.S. and not internationally.

If we are unable to secure trademark and patent protection for our intellectual property in the future, or that protection is inadequate for future products, our business may be materially adversely affected.

Further, there is no assurance that our railroad equipment products and other aspects of our business do not or will not infringe upon patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. Although we are not aware of any such claims, we may become subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others in the ordinary course of our business. If we are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be enjoined from using such intellectual property, and we may incur licensing fees or be forced to develop alternatives. In addition, we may incur substantial expenses and diversion of management time in defending against these third-party infringement claims, regardless of their merit. Successful infringement or licensing claims against us may result in substantial monetary liabilities, which may materially and adversely disrupt our business.

*“The Company may be unable to secure or maintain regulatory qualifications for its products.”*

The Association of American Railroads (the “AAR”) has specific adoption criteria that must be met before the Company’s products can be utilized by customers in the railroad industry. The Company has been successful in obtaining AAR approvals for its key products; however, there is no guarantee that the Company’s products will continue to meet AAR standards and adoption criteria as they evolve or that new products developed by the Company will receive AAR approval. In addition, certain customers may have specific adoption criteria beyond what is required by the AAR, and there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to cater to these specific adoption criteria. The Company’s failure to meet AAR and customer adoption criteria could have a material negative impact on the Company’s ability to obtain purchase orders and generate revenue.

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*“The Company may not have sufficient capital in the future to meet rapid increases in production demands and may be unable to sustain its ability to grow its operations as quickly as anticipated.”*

Although the Company had a positive working capital in the amount of \$9,513,958 at March 31, 2016, the Company may, from time to time, face a working capital deficit. To maintain its activities, the Company may require access to additional capital through the sale of securities or obtaining debt financing. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining such additional financing and failure to do so could result in the inability of the Company to develop new products; meet production schedules; execute delivery orders; and continue its operations.

*“The Company has a limited operating history and may not be able to achieve its growth objectives.”*

The Company has a limited history of earnings. The Company is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any business enterprise which is transitioning from product development to profitable operations, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objectives. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully complete its business development plans or operate profitably over the short or long term. The Company is dependent upon the good faith and expertise of management to identify, develop and operate commercially viable product lines. No assurance can be given that the Company's efforts will result in the development of additional commercially viable product lines or that the Company's current product lines will prove to be commercially viable in the long-term. If the Company's efforts are unsuccessful over a prolonged period of time, the Company may have insufficient working capital to continue to meet ongoing obligations and its ability to obtain additional financing necessary to continue operations may also be adversely affected. Even if the Company is successful in developing one or more additional product lines, there is no assurance that these product lines or its existing product lines will be profitable.

*“New commercial markets for our products may not develop as quickly as anticipated or at all.”*

Markets for the Company's products may not develop as quickly as anticipated, or at all, resulting in the Company being unable to meet its revenue and production targets. This may have a material negative impact on the Company, particularly if the Company has incurred significant expenses to cater to increased market demand and such market demand does not materialize.

*“Unforeseen competition could affect our ability to grow our revenues as projected.”*

Although the Company has patents, trademarks and other protections in place to protect the proprietary technology on which the Company's business is dependent, competitive products may be developed in the future. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire additional market share or to maintain revenue at current and projected levels.

*“Customer orders that are placed may be cancelled or rescheduled.”*

Although the Company makes efforts to ensure customers are satisfied with the Company's products, there is a risk that customers may cancel purchase orders before they are filled. This may have a material negative impact on the Company, particularly if the Company has already ordered the component parts required to assemble the finished products for that order or if the Company has assembled the required finished products. The negative impact may be mitigated by the Company's ability to utilize the component parts and finished products to satisfy other purchase orders, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to mitigate the risk of loss to the Company from cancelled orders in this manner.

*“The Company is dependent on a small number of OEM customers.”*

Although management is optimistic about the Company's future as a railway equipment supplier, the Company is dependent upon the five major customers that comprise the railroad tank car manufacturers for a significant portion of its revenue. In particular, the Company is dependent on three major US corporations and one Canadian corporation as customers. Although customers have displayed a pattern of consistent product orders over the past 24 months and timely payment of accounts owing, there is no guarantee that sales to these customers will continue at current levels or that these customers will continue to satisfy their payment obligations to the Company in a timely manner. The Company does not have any formal agreements for long term, large-scale purchase orders with these customers and only sells to them when purchase orders are received. The Company expects that this limited number of customers will continue to represent a substantial portion of its sales for the foreseeable future. The loss of any of these customers could have a material negative impact upon the Company and its results of operations.

*“Current products may not perform as well as expected.”*

There is a risk that the Company's products may not perform as well as expected, which may result in customer complaints, returned products, product recalls and/or loss of repeat customer orders. Any one of these effects may have a material negative impact on the Company's ability to generate revenue and continue operations.

*“There may be a shortage of parts and raw materials.”*

The Company currently has approximately three to five suppliers in the United States for each of the component parts and raw materials required to assemble the Company's finished products. There is a risk that the Company may face a shortage of parts and raw materials in the future if the Company's suppliers are unable to support current or increased customer demand for the Company's products. This could have a material negative impact on the Company, its revenues and continued operations.

*“Production capacity may not be large enough to handle growth in market demand.”*

The Company's production facilities may not be large enough to handle growing market demand for the Company's products if market demand is beyond projected levels. The Company may not have sufficient capital to fund increased production at its existing facilities or to add new production facilities, and even if the Company did have sufficient funds for these purposes, the turnaround time to increase production may not be fast enough to meet market demand. This may have a material negative impact on the Company's ability to maintain existing customers and expand its customer base, and its ability to generate revenue at current and projected levels.

*“The Company's product development efforts may not result in new qualified commercial products.”*

The Company's efforts to research and develop new products for the railroad industry and to develop applications for the Company's products in other industries, such as the trucking industry, may not result in commercially viable products or applications. This may have a negative impact on the Company as its current products may cease to be best-available technology and the Company would not have a replacement or alternative product offering. Also, this may result in the Company's investment into such research and development being a loss.

*“The Company may face uninsurable or underinsured risks.”*

In the course of development and production of railroad equipment products, certain risks, and in particular, destruction of production facilities by a natural disaster, acts of terrorism, acts of war or patent infringement may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or

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other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company. Of the above listed risks only an act of war is truly uninsurable. The Company maintains commercial general liability insurance for claims up to \$2,000,000 in aggregate and \$1,000,000 per incident, as well as product liability insurance for claims up to \$2,000,000 in aggregate and \$1,000,000 per incident. Although the Company believes that the insurance policies currently in place adequately insure the Company given the size of its customer base and revenues from product sales, there is a risk that the Company's insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover future products claims.

*“Raw materials used by the Company for the production of its products are subject to price fluctuations which could change profitability expectations.”*

Many of the materials used in our Company's products are common raw materials such as steel and rubber. These raw materials can be subject to significant price fluctuations. A steep rise in the price of such raw materials may have an adverse effect on the pricing of our products and our operating results. As our Company does not have any purchase agreements with customers, we are able to mitigate the risks associated with price fluctuations in our raw materials by adjusting the pricing of our products accordingly. However, there is no guarantee that customers will continue to purchase our products if prices are adjusted due to the fluctuation in the price of raw materials.

*“The success of the Company's business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of its senior executives, and its business may be severely disrupted if the Company loses their services.”*

The future success of the Company heavily depends upon the continued services of its senior executives and other key employees. In particular, the Company relies on the expertise and experience of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and the CEO of Kelso Technologies (U.S.A.) Inc. and Kelso Innovative Solutions Inc. These individuals are under contractual obligations to the Company expiring on December 31, 2016, however if one or more of the Company's senior executives were unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, the Company might not be able to replace them easily or at all. If any of the Company's senior executives joins a competitor or forms a competing company, the Company may lose clients, suppliers, key professionals, technical know-how and staff members.

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, then actual results may vary materially from those described on forward-looking statements.

**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related party transactions not otherwise described in these consolidated financial statements are shown below. The remuneration of the Company's directors and four members of key management, being the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and the Managing Director of Corporate Development who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, consist of the following amounts:

	March 31, 2016		March 31, 2015	
Management compensation	\$	156,060	\$	173,079
Management bonus	\$	Nil	\$	133,362
Share-based expense	\$	21,542	\$	540,000
Directors fees	\$	16,500	\$	Nil

\* The Company has management bonus agreements whereby 10% of the annual income before taxes and share-based expense is equally distributed to management.



As at March 31, 2016, amounts due to related parties, which is unsecured and has no interest or specified terms of payments, is \$5,087 (2015 - \$2,795) for reimbursement of expenses to a director of the Company. There is no management bonus payable for the period ended March 31, 2016.

#### **DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA**

As of May 10, 2016 the Company had the following number of securities outstanding:

- 1) Common shares issued and outstanding: 46,071,752
- 2) Share purchase options outstanding: 1,918,571
- 3) Share purchase warrants outstanding: Nil

#### **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

There were no material subsequent events after the year end.

#### **OUTLOOK**

The railroad recession continued to worsen in the first quarter of 2016. HAZMAT businesses have cut back on production which has led to lower demand for rail tank cars. This in turn has dramatically slowed the production business of rail tank car manufacturers and consequently Kelso. There are many reasons for this trend which include regulatory uncertainty, low commodity prices for crude oil and depressed economic activity in many sectors. This trend is expected to continue throughout 2016 with improved activity in 2017.

Affecting our business outlook is the impact of mandatory new regulations for HAZMAT tank cars. On May 1, 2015 Transport Canada and the Department of Transportation (DOT) of the United States put forth their much anticipated design specifications for the new DOT- 117 rail tank cars to be used in the transportation of flammable liquids by rail. The final rules were developed by the U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA), Transport Canada and the Federal Railroad Administration.

The new rules establish a timetable for the removal of existing DOT-111 rail tank cars transporting dangerous goods including crude oil, ethanol and other flammable commodities in North America. The primary theme of the new regulations is improving the survivability of a tank car in an accident and the adoption and use of the best available safety technologies for the rail transport of hazardous materials.

Originally scheduled for January 2015 the delayed PHMSA regulations in combination with the railroad recession have proven problematic to the owners of rail tank cars. Shippers of HAZMAT are currently determining how to "right size" their tank car operations given the new regulations and current economic conditions. These shippers are slowly announcing their plans about how they intend to invest in new rail cars and their retrofit plans for existing tank cars in order to meet regulatory guidelines on schedule. Compliance with the new DOT-117 regulations for crude oil transportation must be achieved in early 2018, a situation that should improve the long-term performance of the Company.

We continue to focus on the service of our customers with a broader range of equipment that can generate financial growth with higher revenues per tank car when demand improves. In addition to our rail business we have reached the point where we will begin to introduce new innovative products to markets such as trucking and first responders. Our financial health and ability to conduct business remains strong and our capital needs continue to be financed from operations and existing reserves with no interest bearing debt to service.

**Kelso Technologies Inc.**

Management Discussion and Analysis

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016

(Expressed in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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Business development will continue to be affected by negative factors that remain beyond our control. Kelso is a longer term development enterprise that has had early financial success. The effectiveness of our business model has been proven with the generation of positive cash flows from operations over the past three years. Our strategic objective is to continue to grow a strong corporate brand that consistently generates new business opportunities for Kelso to develop. Our proven product development expertise and trusted reputation in the industry will allow us to build a larger business platform that can provide better financial rewards for shareholders over time.

**Kelso Technologies Inc.**

James R. Bond,  
President and Chief Executive Officer



**KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements  
For the three months ended March 31, 2016  
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

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## **NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT**

The accompanying unaudited interim financial report of the Company has been prepared by and is the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review or audit of this financial report.

**Kelso Technologies Inc.**

Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position  
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,346,383	\$ 3,175,292
Accounts receivable	1,267,888	1,706,488
Prepaid expenses	301,890	1,103,498
Income tax receivable	683,163	683,163
Inventory (Note 6)	7,108,580	5,981,919
	<b>12,707,904</b>	<b>12,650,360</b>
Intangible assets (Note 8)	18,635	19,391
Property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	3,339,762	3,396,893
Deposit	4,113	4,113
Deferred income tax asset	86,932	86,932
	<b>16,157,346</b>	<b>16,157,689</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 16,157,346</b>	<b>\$ 16,157,689</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	\$ 1,189,674	\$ 546,698
Income tax payable	2,004,272	2,004,272
	<b>3,193,946</b>	<b>2,550,970</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 3,193,946</b>	<b>\$ 2,550,970</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Capital Stock</b> (Note 9)	22,515,140	22,515,140
<b>Reserves</b> (Note 9 (b))	2,941,233	2,898,148
<b>Deficit</b>	(12,492,973)	(11,806,569)
	<b>12,963,400</b>	<b>13,606,719</b>
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>12,963,400</b>	<b>13,606,719</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 16,157,346</b>	<b>\$ 16,157,689</b>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Peter Hughes" (signed)

Peter Hughes, Director

"Phil Dyer" (signed)

Phil Dyer, Director

See notes to consolidated interim financial statements

**Kelso Technologies Inc.**

## Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Capital Stock		Share subscriptions	Share-based expenses reserve	Deficit	Total
	Number of shares	Amount				
<b>Balance, December 31, 2014</b>	45,246,752	\$ 22,141,417	\$ -	\$ 2,375,598	\$ (7,918,089)	\$ 16,598,926
Share-based expense	-	-	-	540,000	-	540,000
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	328,869	(172,589)
<b>Balance, March 31, 2015</b>	<b>45,246,752</b>	<b>\$ 22,141,417</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,915,598</b>	<b>\$ (7,589,220)</b>	<b>\$ 17,467,795</b>
<b>Balance, December 31, 2015</b>	46,071,752	\$ 22,515,140	\$ -	\$ 2,898,148	\$ (11,806,569)	\$ 13,606,719
Share-based expense	-	-	-	43,085	-	43,085
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(686,404)	(686,404)
<b>Balance, March 31, 2016</b>	<b>46,071,752</b>	<b>\$ 22,515,140</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,941,233</b>	<b>\$ (12,492,973)</b>	<b>\$ 12,963,400</b>

See notes to consolidated interim financial statements

**Kelso Technologies Inc.**

## Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 1,933,432</b>	<b>\$ 6,871,684</b>
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	<b>1,559,276</b>	<b>3,904,582</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>374,156</b>	<b>2,967,102</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Share-based expense (Note 9 (b))	43,085	540,000
Management compensation (Note 10)	156,060	306,442
Marketing	162,630	206,003
Consulting and filing fees	59,331	153,790
Investor relations	21,000	22,330
Accounting and legal	81,745	89,176
Office and administration	494,973	302,428
Travel	70,438	91,080
Research	136,269	177,958
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(157,582)	416,032
	<b>1,067,949</b>	<b>2,305,239</b>
<b>Income (loss) before the following</b>	<b>\$ (693,793)</b>	<b>\$ 661,863</b>
<b>Interest income</b>	<b>7,389</b>	<b>11,286</b>
<b>Income (loss) before taxes</b>	<b>\$ (686,404)</b>	<b>\$ 673,149</b>
<b>Income tax - current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(344,280)</b>
<b>Net Income and Comprehensive Income (loss) for the Period</b>	<b>\$ (686,404)</b>	<b>\$ 328,869</b>
<b>Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Note 13)</b>	<b>\$ (0.01)</b>	<b>\$ 0.01</b>
<b>Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding</b>		
<b>Basic</b>	<b>46,071,752</b>	<b>45,246,752</b>
<b>Diluted</b>	<b>46,520,323</b>	<b>47,290,323</b>

See notes to consolidated interim financial statements

**Kelso Technologies Inc.**

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows  
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015  
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Net income (loss)	\$ (686,404)	\$ 328,869
Items not involving cash		
Amortization of equipment and patent	64,224	68,649
Share-based expense	43,085	540,000
Income tax	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange	(157,582)	416,031
	<b>(736,677)</b>	1,353,549
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	438,600	(971,062)
Prepaid expenses and deposit	801,608	(362,241)
Inventory	(1,126,661)	(2,104,867)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	642,976	(83,018)
Income tax payable	-	315,419
	<b>756,523</b>	<b>(3,205,769)</b>
<b>Cash Used in Operating Activities</b>	<b>19,846</b>	<b>(1,852,220)</b>
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Property and equipment	(6,337)	(117,268)
Intangible assets	-	(207,722)
<b>Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(6,337)</b>	<b>(325,190)</b>
Foreign exchange effect on cash	157,582	(416,031)
<b>Inflow (Outflow) of Cash</b>	<b>171,091</b>	<b>(2,593,441)</b>
<b>Cash, Beginning of Period</b>	<b>3,175,292</b>	<b>9,895,463</b>
<b>Cash, End of Period</b>	<b>\$ 3,346,383</b>	<b>\$ 7,302,022</b>

Supplemental Cash Flow Information (Note 12)

See notes to consolidated interim financial statements



## **KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Interim Financial Statements  
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015  
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

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### **1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

Kelso Technologies Inc. (the “Company”) designs, engineers, markets, produces and distributes various proprietary pressure relief valves and manway securement systems designed to reduce the risk of environmental harm due to non-accidental events in the transportation of hazardous commodities via railroad tank cars. The Company trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the symbol “KLS”, and the NYSE (“NYSE”) under the trading symbol “KIQ”. The Company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on May 22, 2014 and on the NYSE Markets Exchange on October 14, 2014. The Company’s head office is located at 13966 - 18B Avenue South Surrey, BC V4A 8J1.

### **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

#### **(a) Statement of compliance**

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. The condensed unaudited interim financial statements do not include all of the disclosures required for a complete set of annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

#### **(b) Basis of presentation and consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its integrated wholly-owned subsidiaries, Kelso Technologies (USA) Inc. and Kelso Innovative Solutions Inc.; both are Nevada, USA, corporations. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

#### **(c) Functional and presentation currency**

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the US dollar (“USD”).

#### **(d) Significant management judgment and estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company’s management to undertake a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Actual amounts may ultimately differ from these estimates and assumptions. The Company reviews its estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and may impact future periods.

**KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
Notes to Consolidated Interim Financial Statements  
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015  
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)**

(d) Significant management judgment and estimation uncertainty (Continued)

*Significant management judgments*

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses:

(i) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgment is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

(ii) Functional currency

The functional currency for the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency and that of its subsidiaries is the USD. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions that determined the primary economic environment.

*Estimation uncertainty*

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

(i) Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and deferred product costs.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-current assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying amount is not recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When an individual asset does not generate independent cash flows, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

## **KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

Notes to Consolidated Interim Financial Statements  
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### **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)**

#### (d) Significant management judgment and estimation uncertainty (Continued)

##### *Estimation uncertainty (Continued)*

##### (i) Impairment of long-lived assets (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

##### (ii) Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utilization of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utilization of certain intangible assets and equipment.

##### (iii) Inventories

The Company estimates the net realizable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realization of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices. A change to these assumptions could impact the Company's inventory valuation and impact gross margins.

##### (iv) Share-based expense

The Company grants share-based awards to certain officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons. For equity settled awards, the fair value is charged to the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income and credited to the reserves, over the vesting period using the graded vesting method, after adjusting for the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest.

**KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)**

(d) Significant management judgment and estimation uncertainty (Continued)

*Estimation uncertainty (Continued)*

(iv) Share-based expense (Continued)

The fair value of the equity-settled awards is determined at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price, expected volatility and expected life of the options. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

(v) Allowance account for credit losses

The Company provides for bad debt by analyzing the historical default experience and current information available about customer's credit worthiness on an account by account basis. Uncertainty relates to the actual collectability of customer balances that can vary from the Company's estimation.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(e) Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Kelso Technologies Inc. for the period ended March 31, 2016 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 10, 2016.

(f) New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

*IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 was issued by the IASB in October 2010. It incorporates revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss; in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss. IFRS 9 is effective for the Company's annual period beginning on January 1, 2018. The impact of IFRS 9 on the Company's consolidated financial statements has not yet been determined.

*IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)**

(f) New accounting standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

*IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Continued)*

The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Guidance is provided on topics such as the point in which revenue is recognized, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced. IFRS is applicable to the Company's annual period beginning on January 1, 2018.

*Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)*

Amends IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* to:

- clarify that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate for property, plant and equipment
- introduce a rebuttable presumption that an amortization method that is based on the revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an intangible asset is inappropriate, which can only be overcome in limited circumstances where the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, or when it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated
- add guidance that expected future reductions in the selling price of an item that was produced using an asset could indicate the expectation of technological or commercial obsolescence of the asset, which, in turn, might reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2016.

*IFRS 16 Leases*

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for applicable to all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17 *Leases*.

**KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
Notes to Consolidated Interim Financial Statements  
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015  
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)**

- (f) New accounting standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

*IFRS 16 Leases (Continued)*

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2019.

The impact of the above new accounting standards on the Company's consolidated financial statements has not yet been determined.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies.

- (a) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include short-term liquid investments with maturities of 90 days or less, are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant changes in value.

- (b) Inventory

Inventory components include raw materials and supplies used to assemble valves and manway covers, as well as finished valves and manway covers. All inventories are recorded at the lower of cost on a weighted average basis and net realizable value. The stated value of all inventories includes purchase and assembly costs of all raw materials and supplies, and attributable overhead and amortization. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

- (c) Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets include manway patents and education tube line ("ETS") rights.

The patents are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over their thirteen-year protective term. The rights are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over their two-year useful life.

- (d) Amortization

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Amortization is calculated over the estimated useful life of the property, plant and equipment on a declining-balance basis at the following annual rates:

Building	– 4%
Production equipment	– 20%
Vehicles	– 30%
Leasehold improvements	– 20% straight-line

**KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
Notes to Consolidated Interim Financial Statements  
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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer based on the terms of the sale, collection of the relevant receivable is probable, evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable. Risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer upon shipment of the pressure relief valves and/or manway securement systems, unless otherwise agreed upon. Provisions for sales discounts and returns from customers are made at the time of sale.

(f) Impairment of non-current assets

The Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for an indication of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflow from other assets or groups of assets.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(g) Income taxes

(i) Current and deferred income taxes

Income tax expense, consisting of current and deferred tax expense, is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income (loss) in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

## **KELSO TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

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### **3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### (g) Income taxes (Continued)

##### (i) Current and deferred income taxes (Continued)

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

##### (ii) Texas margin tax

Effective January 1, 2007, the state of Texas enacted an annual franchise tax known as the Texas margin tax, which is equal to 1% of the lesser of: (a) 70% of a taxable entity's revenue; and (b) 100% of total revenue less, at the election of the taxpayer: (i) cost of goods sold; or (ii) compensation.

#### (h) Foreign currency translation

The accounts of foreign balances and transactions are translated into USD as follows:

- (i) Monetary assets and liabilities, at the rate of exchange in effect at the consolidated statement of financial position date;
- (ii) Non-monetary assets and liabilities, at the exchange rates prevailing at the time of the acquisition of the assets or assumption of the liabilities; and
- (iii) Revenue and expense items (excluding amortization, which is translated at the same rate as the related asset), at the rate of exchange prevailing at the transaction date.

Gains and losses arising from translation of foreign currency are included in the determination of net income (loss).

#### (i) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method for calculating diluted earnings per share. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.



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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

(j) Share-based expense

The Company grants share options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based expense to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period for employees using the graded vesting method. Fair value of share-based expenses for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured, the share-based expense is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based expense is recognized on the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), with a corresponding increase in reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in capital stock and the related share-based expense in reserves is transferred to capital stock.

(k) Capital stock

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as capital stock in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. Any previously recorded share-based expense included in the share-based expenses reserve is transferred to capital stock on exercise of options. Capital stock issued for non-monetary consideration is valued at the closing market price at the date of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to capital stock based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve. Consideration received for the exercise of warrants is recorded in capital stock, and any related amount recorded in warrants reserve is transferred to capital stock.

(l) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

*Fair value through profit or loss*

This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss. Cash and cash equivalents are included in this category of financial assets.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

(I) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

*Loans and receivables*

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Accounts receivable are included in this category of financial assets.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following category:

*Other financial liabilities*

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Accounts payable is included in this category of financial liability.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date.

**4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The Company considers its capital to be comprised of shareholders' equity.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to further develop its business. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to meet its strategic goals.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure the above objectives are met. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. There are no externally imposed restrictions on the Company's capital.

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### **5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial instruments are agreements between two parties that result in promises to pay or receive cash or equity instruments. The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows: cash is classified as a financial asset at FVTPL, accounts receivable is classified as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. The carrying value of these instruments approximates their fair values due to their short term to maturity.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with major Canadian and US financial institutions and the Company's concentration of credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and maximum exposure thereto is \$3,346,383 (2015 - \$3,175,292).

With respect to its accounts receivable, the Company assesses the credit rating of all customers and maintains provisions for potential credit losses, and any such losses to date have been within management's expectations. The Company's credit risk with respect to accounts receivable and maximum exposure thereto is \$1,267,888 (2015 - \$1,706,488). The Company's concentration of credit risk for accounts receivable with respect to Customers (Note 14) is as follows: Customer A is \$609,616 (2015 - \$894,224), while Customer B is \$118,502 (2015 - \$236,037). The Company has no balances past due or impaired.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. At March 31, 2016, the Company has \$3,346,383 (2015 - \$3,175,292) of cash and cash equivalents to settle current liabilities of \$1,189,674 (2015 - \$546,698) with the following due dates: trade accounts payable of \$1,184,587 (2015 - \$543,903); management bonus payable of \$Nil (2015 - \$Nil) and; due to related party balance of \$5,087 (2015 - \$2,795). All payables are due within a year.

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**5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

(c) Market risk

The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and currency risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash held in bank accounts and short-term liquid investments that earn interest at variable rates. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates of interest do not have a significant impact on the estimated fair value or future cash flows.

(ii) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent expenditures incurred or funds received and balances maintained by the Company are denominated in Canadian dollars ("CAD"). The Company does not manage currency risk through hedging or other currency management tools.

As at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's had the following assets denominated in CAD (amounts presented in USD):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash	\$ 2,343,367	\$ 2,243,903
Accounts receivable	1,252	16,687
Accounts payable	(95,991)	(53,845)
	<b>\$ 2,248,628</b>	<b>\$ 2,206,745</b>

Based on the above, assuming all other variables remain constant, a 16% weakening or strengthening of the USD against the CAD would result in approximately \$359,780 (2015 - \$353,000) foreign exchange loss or gain in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk. The Company is not exposed to other price risk.

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**6. INVENTORY**

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Finished goods	\$ 275,988	\$ 387,180
Raw materials and supplies	6,832,598	5,594,739
	<b>\$ 7,108,586</b>	<b>\$ 5,981,919</b>

Included in cost of goods sold is \$1,143,570 (2015 - \$3,141,965) of direct material costs recognized as expense.

**7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

<b>Cost</b>	Land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Production equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 12,558	\$2,937,966	\$ 43,715	\$ 579,493	\$28,181	\$ 3,601,913
Additions	-	17,935	-	224,152	-	242,087
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 12,558	\$2,955,901	\$ 43,715	\$ 803,645	\$28,181	\$ 3,844,000
Additions	-	-	-	6,337	-	6,337
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 12,558	\$2,955,901	\$ 43,715	\$ 809,892	\$28,181	\$ 3,850,337
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>						
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ -	\$ 78,350	\$ 19,865	\$ 89,321	\$17,455	\$ 204,991
Amortization	-	115,111	4,770	119,018	3,217	242,116
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ -	\$ 193,461	\$ 24,635	\$ 208,339	\$20,672	\$ 447,107
Amortization	-	28,821	1,193	32,649	805	63,468
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ -	\$ 222,282	\$ 25,828	\$ 240,988	\$21,477	\$ 510,575
<b>Carrying Value</b>						
March 31, 2016	\$ 12,558	\$2,733,619	\$ 17,887	\$ 568,994	\$ 6,704	\$ 3,339,762
December 31, 2015	\$ 12,558	\$2,762,440	\$ 19,080	\$ 595,306	\$ 7,509	\$ 3,396,893

Included in cost of goods sold is \$63,468 (2015 - \$57,833) of amortization related to property, plant and equipment.

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**8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Patent	Rights	Product Development costs	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 40,840	\$ 65,000	\$ 298,484	\$ 404,324
Amounts written-off	-	-	(298,484)	(298,484)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 40,840	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ 105,840
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 40,840	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ 105,840
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>				
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 18,425	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ 83,425
Amortization	3,024	-	-	3,024
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 21,449	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,449
Amortization	756	-	-	756
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 22,205	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ 87,205
<b>Carrying Value</b>				
March 31, 2016	\$ 18,635	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,635
December 31, 2015	\$ 19,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,391

Included in cost of goods sold is \$756 (2015 - \$10,816) of amortization related to rights.

The Company is obligated to pay a 5% royalty from sales of their manway securement systems. During the period ended March 31, 2016, there were revenues from sales of the manway securement systems totalling \$14,093 (2015 - \$262,823). The Company also holds a number of other patents, which have been fully amortized as at March 31, 2016.

On November 28, 2012, the Company signed an agreement to acquire all proprietary manufacturing rights to an ETS for \$65,000. The vendor entered into a consulting agreement with the Company for a period of twenty-four months for a fee of \$6,500 per month. The Company is obligated to pay a 7% royalty from sales on all ETS sold over the duration of the consulting contract. The contract terminated in December 31, 2014. During the period ended March 31, 2016, there were revenues of \$2,147 (2015 - \$5,425) from the sales of the ETS.

**9. CAPITAL STOCK**

Authorized:

Unlimited Class A non-cumulative, preferred shares without par value, of which 5,000,000 are designated Class A, convertible, voting, preferred shares

Unlimited common shares without par value

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**9. CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)**

Issued:

(a) Common shares

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company issued 825,000 shares pursuant to the exercise of share purchase options for gross proceeds of \$223,740.

(b) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan (the “Plan”) available to employees, directors, officers and consultants with grants under the Plan approved from time to time by the Board of Directors. Under the Plan, the Company is authorized to issue options to purchase an aggregate of up to 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Each option can be exercised to acquire one common share of the Company. The exercise price for an option granted under the Plan may not be less than the market price at the date of grant less a specified discount dependent on the market price.

Options to purchase common shares have been granted to directors, employees and consultants as follows:

Exercise Price (CAD)	Expiry Date	Year Ended December 31 2015	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Period Ended March 31, 2016
\$ 0.58	July 22, 2016	240,000	-	-	-	240,000
\$ 0.58 (USD)	August 24, 2016	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
\$ 1.45 (USD)	March 31, 2017	770,000	-	-	-	770,000
\$ 0.65 (USD)	October 30, 2017	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
\$ 6.25 (USD)	July 7, 2019	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
\$ 5.90 (USD)	January 2, 2016	500,000	-	-	500,000	-
\$ 2.12 (USD)	August 25, 2017	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
\$ 0.70	October 7, 2019	28,571	-	-	-	28,571
\$ 6.85	November 14, 2019	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
<b>Total outstanding</b>		<b>2,418,571</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,918,571</b>
<b>Total exercisable</b>		<b>2,243,571</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,682,571</b>

Exercise Price (CAD)	Expiry Date	Year Ended December 31 2014	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Year Ended December 31, 2015
\$ 0.24	June 2, 2015	530,000	-	530,000	-	-
\$ 0.24	October 4, 2015	100,000	-	100,000	-	-
\$ 0.58	July 22, 2016	365,000	-	125,000	-	240,000
\$ 0.65 (USD)	October 30, 2017	150,000	-	70,000	-	80,000
\$ 0.58 (USD)	August 24, 2016	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
\$1.45 (USD)	March 31, 2017	770,000	-	-	-	770,000
\$2.12 (USD)	August 25, 2017	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
\$5.90 (USD)	January 2, 2016	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
\$ 0.70	October 7, 2019	28,571	-	-	-	28,571
\$6.85	November 14, 2019	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
\$6.25 (USD)	July 7, 2019	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
<b>Total outstanding</b>		<b>2,243,571</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>825,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,418,571</b>
<b>Total exercisable</b>		<b>2,243,571</b>	<b>666,667</b>	<b>825,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,085,238</b>

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**9. CAPITAL STOCK** (Continued)

(b) Stock options (Continued)

A summary of the Company's stock options as at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and changes for the periods then ended are as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD)
Outstanding, December 31, 2014	2,243,571	\$ 1.49
Granted	1,000,000	\$ 4.01 (USD)
Exercised	(825,000)	\$ 0.35
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	2,418,571	\$ 3.70
Expired	(500,000)	\$ 5.27 (USD)
Outstanding, March 31, 2016	1,918,571	\$ 1.48

The weighted average contractual life for the remaining options at March 31, 2016 is 1 (2015 – 1.23) year.

*Share-based expense*

Share-based expense of \$43,085 (2015 - \$540,000), was recognized in the period ended 2016 for stock options granted. No stock options were granted during the period ended March 31, 2016. The share-based expense relates to options granted last year but vest over time.

The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with assumptions as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2016	Three months ended March 31, 2015
Risk-free interest rate (average)	0.77%	1.3%
Estimated volatility (average)	52.38%	45%
Expected life in years	1.50	5
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Estimated forfeitures	0.00%	0.00%
Grant date fair value per option	\$0.77	\$ 1.08



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**9. CAPITAL STOCK** (Continued)

(b) Stock options (Continued)

Option pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates.

(c) Share purchase warrants

As at March 31, 2016 the Company has no share purchase warrants outstanding.

**10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related party transactions not otherwise described in these consolidated financial statements are shown below. The remuneration of the Company's directors and other members of key management, being the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and the Executive Vice-President of Business Development who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, consist of the following amounts:

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Management compensation	\$ 156,060	\$ 173,079
Management bonus *	\$ -	\$ 133,362
Share-based expense **	\$ 21,542	\$ 540,000
Directors fees	\$ 16,500	\$ -

\* The Company has management bonus agreements whereby 10% of the annual income before taxes and share-based expense is equally distributed to management.

\*\* Share-based expense consist of the key management portion of the fair value of options granted calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and does not include any cash compensation.

As at March 31, 2016, amounts due to related parties include accounts payable which are unsecured and have no interest or specific terms of payments, are \$5,087 (2015 - \$144,888) consisting of \$Nil (2015 - \$133,362) for management bonus payable and \$5,087 (2015 - \$11,525) for reimbursement of expenses to a director of the Company.

**11. COMMITMENTS**

The Company is committed to making the following payments for base rent on its office in Downers Grove, Illinois:

2016	\$ 20,543
2017	28,140
2018	24,960
2019	3,930
	<u>\$ 77,573</u>

The rent expense in the unaudited interim consolidated statements of operation and comprehensive income (loss) for the period ended March 31, 2016 amounted to \$6,241 (2015 - \$31,875).

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**12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Non-cash financing activities	\$ -	\$ -
Amortization of property and equipment allocated to cost of goods sold	\$ 64,224	\$ 234,177
Amortization allocated to inventory	\$ -	\$ 7,938
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ 817,774
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents is comprised of:</b>		
Cash	\$ 1,036,383	\$ 1,007,792
Guaranteed investment certificates	2,310,000	2,167,500
	\$ 3,346,383	\$ 3,175,292

**13. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the relevant periods are based on the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net income (loss) for the year	\$ (686,404)	\$ (2,510,826)
Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding	46,071,752	45,779,903
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Options	448,571	-
Warrants	-	-
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	46,520,323	45,779,903
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)

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**14. SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS**

The following table represents sales to individual customers exceeding 10% of the Company's quarterly revenues:

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Customer A	\$ 965,360	\$ 3,649,894
Customer B	\$ 294,212	\$ 887,775

All customers are major US and Canadian corporations, who have displayed a pattern of consistent timely payment of accounts owing.

**15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

Total employee benefit expenses, including salary and wages, management compensation, share-based expense and benefits for the period ended March 31, 2016 amounted to \$915,792 (2015 - \$2,111,188).

**16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION**

The Company operates primarily in one business segment, the design, production and distribution of various proprietary pressure relief valves, with operations located in the United States.



## **CORPORATE DIRECTORY**

### **OFFICERS**

James R. Bond  
President  
Chief Executive Officer  
Richard Lee  
Chief Financial Officer  
Anthony J. Andrukaitis  
Chief Operating Officer  
Executive Vice President  
Business Development  
Neil Gambow  
Managing Director Corporate  
Development  
Kathy Love  
Corporate Secretary

### **DIRECTORS**

James R. Bond  
William Troy  
Audit Committee  
Compensation Committee  
Neil Gambow  
Peter Hughes  
Audit Committee  
Compensation Committee  
Corporate Governance and  
Nominating Committee  
Anthony J. Andrukaitis  
Phil Dyer  
Audit Committee  
Corporate Governance and  
Nominating Committee  
John R. O'Neill  
Compensation Committee  
Corporate Governance and  
Nominating Committee

### **AUDITORS**

Smythe CPA  
355 Burrard Street, #700  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6C 2G8

### **LEGAL COUNSEL**

Clark Wilson, LLP  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada

### **CORPORATE OFFICE**

13966 18B Avenue  
Surrey, British Columbia  
Canada V4A 8J1  
[www.kelsotech.com](http://www.kelsotech.com)

### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

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#900 – 885 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6C 3H1

### **RECORDS OFFICE**

Clark Wilson, LLP  
#900 – 885 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6C 3H1

### **REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT**

Computershare Investor Services  
Toronto, Ontario and Vancouver British  
Columbia Canada  
Computershare Trust Company  
Denver, Colorado USA

### **SHARE LISTING**

Toronto Stock Exchange:  
Symbol: KLS  
NYSE Markets Exchange:  
Symbol: KIQ  
CUSIP No.: 48826D201  
ISIN: CA48826D2014