BluMetric Environmental Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2018
(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements; they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the company have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, the company's management.

The company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

BluMetric Environmental Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2018

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	December 31 2018 $	September 30 2018 $
Assets		
Current assets		
Accounts receivable (note 5)	4,778,644	5,307,302
Unbilled revenue (note 5)	3,083,587	4,659,396
Contract asset	514,215	-
Prepaid expenses	351,278	386,876
Income tax receivable	172,000	172,000
	8,899,724	10,525,574
Property, plant and equipment	278,099	263,666
Intangible assets	24,850	25,940
Goodwill	1,592,095	1,592,095
Deferred income tax assets (note 11)	2,038,023	2,115,618
	12,832,791	14,522,893
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Bank indebtedness (note 6)	460,768	1,596,475
Trade and other payables (note 7)	2,910,659	3,622,792
Deferred revenue	309,048	323,249
Demand loan (note 8)	937,581	949,758
Current portion of long-term debt (note 9)	33,048	27,823
	4,651,104	6,520,097
Long-term debt (note 9)	2,716,723	2,698,423
Advances	50,000	50,000
Due to shareholders	16,638	16,638
	7,434,465	9,285,158
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (note 10)	5,526,964	5,526,964
Contributed surplus and other equity (note 10)	658,686	644,288
Deficit	(787,324)	(933,517)
	5,398,326	5,237,735
	12,832,791	14,522,893

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Vijay Jog" Director
Vijay Jog

"Jane Pagel" Director
Jane Pagel

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

BluMetric Environmental Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Common shares #	Share capital $	Contributed surplus and other equity $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance - October 1, 2018	28,675,695	5,526,964	644,288	(933,517)	5,237,735
Impact of change in accounting policy (note 4b)	-	-	-	(43,139)	(43,139)
Adjusted Balance - October 1, 2018	28,675,695	5,526,964	644,288	(976,656)	5,194,596
Share-based compensation (note 10)	-	-	14,398	-	14,398
Net earnings and comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	189,332	189,332
Balance - December 31, 2018	28,675,695	5,526,964	658,686	(787,324)	5,398,326
Balance - October 1, 2017	27,880,140	5,356,053	598,809	(3,592,715)	2,362,147
Debt conversion	511,638	107,030	-	-	107,030
Share-based compensation (note 10)	-	-	7,674	-	7,674
Net earnings and comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	100,514	100,514
Balance - December 31, 2017	28,391,778	5,463,083	606,483	(3,492,201)	2,577,365

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

BluMetric Environmental Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Net Earnings and Comprehensive Income

For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	**December 31, 2017 $**
Revenue (note 17)	7,601,208	7,559,957
Cost of goods sold (note 12)	5,940,134	5,888,508
Gross profit	1,661,074	1,671,449
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative (note 12)	1,258,893	1,422,327
Earnings before undernoted items	402,181	249,122
Finance costs (note 12)	(135,254)	(148,608)
Earnings before provision for income tax	266,927	100,514
Deferred income tax expense (note 11)	77,595	-
Net earnings and comprehensive income for the period	189,332	100,514
Earnings per share		
Basic	0.01	0.00
Diluted (note 14)	0.01	0.00
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic	28,675,695	28,263,869
Diluted (note 14)	28,675,695	28,280,233

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

BluMetric Environmental Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	**December 31, 2017 $**
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net earnings and comprehensive income for the year	189,332	100,514
Non-cash items		
Deferred income tax expense (note 11)	77,595	-
Change in provision	(2,216)	25,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	25,513	8,970
Amortization of intangible assets	1,090	42,507
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(9,500)
Gain on debt conversion	-	(10,233)
Interest accretion on long term debt	-	5,365
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,113	-
Withholding taxes relating to debt conversion	-	(30,396)
Share-based compensation (note 10)	14,398	7,674
Changes in working capital items (note 13)	858,593	54,617
	1,167,418	194,518
Investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(39,946)	-
	(39,946)	-
Financing activities		
Decrease in bank indebtedness	(1,135,707)	-
Increase in finance lease liability	29,089	-
Principal payments on finance leases	(1,398)	-
Repayment of demand loan	(12,500)	-
Repayment of long-term debt	(6,956)	(4,412)
Repayment of due to shareholders	-	(5,000)
Share issuance costs	-	(5,530)
	(1,127,472)	(14,942)
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	-	179,576
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of period	-	22,117
Bank indebtedness - beginning of period	(1,596,475)	(536,385)
Adjustment to bank indebtedness - beginning of period (note 18)	1,596,475	-
	-	(514,268)
Cash and cash equivalents – End of period	-	14,079
Bank indebtedness - end of period	(460,768)	(348,771)
Adjustment to bank indebtedness - end of period (note 18)	460,768	-
	-	334,692
Supplementary information		
Interest paid - included in operating activities	112,706	122,650

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

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

1 Nature of operations

BluMetric Environmental Inc. (the Company) is an integrated product and service organization providing sustainable solutions to complex environmental issues in Canada and abroad. The Company serves clients in many industrial sectors, and at all levels of government, both domestically and internationally.

The Company focuses on environmental earth sciences and engineering, contaminated site remediation, water resource management, industrial hygiene, occupational health and safety, water and wastewater design-build and pre-engineered solutions

The head office of the Company is located at 3108 Carp Road, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K0A 1L0. The Company's common shares are listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange (TSX.V - BLM) in Canada.

2 Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not contain all the information and disclosures required for annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2018, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements contain only normal recurring adjustments that are necessary for a fair presentation for its financial position, changes in shareholders' equity, net earnings and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the interim period. The unaudited condensed consolidated interim balance sheet at December 31, 2018 was derived from the audited annual financial statements, but does not contain all of the footnote disclosures from the annual financial statements.

Authorization of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 1, 2019.

Presentation and functional currency

The Company's presentation and functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

Basis of measurement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

3 Accounting policies

With the exception of the changes to accounting policies noted below, the accounting policies set out in the Company's most recent annual consolidated financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. As such, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements and related note disclosures for the year ended September 30, 2018.

4 Recent Accounting pronouncements and changes to accounting policies

a) IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

Effective October 1, 2018, the Company has adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15) using the modified retrospective approach. As a result, the after-tax cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 is recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings at October 1, 2018. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company used the practical expedient to apply IFRS 15 only to contracts not completed at October 1, 2018. In addition, the Company used the practical expedient to reflect the aggregate effect of all contract modifications that occurred before October 1, 2018, for the purposes of identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price, and allocating the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations.

Adoption of IFRS 15 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated net income, financial position, and cash flows however it has resulted in expanded disclosures. Revenue from the vast majority of the Company's contracts will continue to be recognized over time because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. The impact to revenues from adopting IFRS 15 on transition as of October 1, 2018 and for the three months ended December 31, 2018 was immaterial.

The details of the Company's significant accounting policies, significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions, and the quantitative impact of significant changes are disclosed below.

Revenue recognition

The Company provides professional services in the fields of environmental geosciences and engineering, industrial hygiene, occupational health and safety, renewable energy, water and waste water treatment, environmental contracting and environmental management. The Company's contracts are a mix between cost-reimbursable contracts that fall under the category of time and materials contracts with the remainder being fixed price contracts.

Cost-reimbursable contracts

- Time and materials ("T&M") contracts are common for smaller scale professional and technical consulting and certification services projects. Under these types of contracts, there is no predetermined fee. Instead, the Company negotiates hourly billing rates and charges the clients based upon actual hours expended on a project. In addition, any direct project expenditures are passed through to the client and are typically reimbursed.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

- T&M contracts with an initial ceiling or not-to-exceed price provision. These contracts are structured the same as T&M, however they typically include an initial price cap that can't be exceeded. In most cases, the Company can bill additional fees if the project schedule is modified and lengthened.

Fixed-price contracts

- Fixed-unit price contracts typically require the performance of an estimated number of units of work at an agreed price per unit, with the total payment under the contract determined by the actual number of units performed.

Identification of a contract with a customer

When determining the proper revenue recognition method for contracts, the Company evaluates whether two or more contracts should be combined and accounted for as one single contract and whether the combined or single contract should be accounted for as more than one performance obligation. This evaluation requires significant judgment and the decision to combine a group of contracts or to separate a single contract into multiple performance obligations could affect the amount of revenue and profit recorded in a given period.
The Company accounts for a contract when it has commercial substance, the parties have approved the contract in accordance with customary business practices and are committed to their obligations, the rights of the parties and payment terms are identified, and collectability of consideration is probable.

Identifying performance obligations in a contract and allocating revenue

For most of the Company's contracts, the customer contracts with the Company to provide a significant service of integrating a complex set of tasks and components into a single project. Consequently, the entire contract is accounted for as one performance obligation. Less frequently, however, the Company may provide several distinct goods or services as part of a contract, in which case the Company separates the contract into more than one performance obligation. If a contract is separated into more than one performance obligation, the total transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in an amount based on the estimated relative standalone selling prices of the promised goods or services underlying each performance obligation. The expected cost plus a margin approach is typically used to estimate the standalone selling price of each performance obligation. To determine the appropriate margin, management considers margins for comparable services under similar contracts in similar markets.

Determining the transaction price

Variable consideration for fixed fee contracts or T&M contracts with a ceiling, related to change orders approved as to scope but unapproved as to price, is included in estimated revenue to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The Company estimates variable consideration at the most likely amount it expects to be entitled. Estimates of variable consideration are based on historical experience, anticipated performance, and management's best judgment based on the information available at the time.

Contracts are often modified to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements. Contract modifications exist when the change either creates new, or changes existing, enforceable rights and obligations. Most of the Company's contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct from the existing contract due to the significant integration service provided in the context of the contract and are accounted for as if they were part of that existing contract. The effect of these contract modifications on the transaction price and the measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognized as a cumulative adjustment to revenue as either an increase or decrease in revenue. However, if a contract modification is for distinct goods and services from the existing contract and the pricing of the contract modification reflects the

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

standalone selling pricing of the additional goods or services, then the contract modification is treated as a separate contract.

Due to the nature of many of the Company's performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and costs at completion is complex, subject to many variables, and requires significant judgment. These areas of measurement uncertainty are discussed further in the Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions section. Any changes to the estimates of forecasted revenue and total costs are recognized on a cumulative basis, which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes based on a performance obligation's percentage of completion. A significant change in one or more of these estimates could affect the profitability of one or more of the Company's performance obligations.

When estimates of total costs to be incurred on a performance obligation exceed the total estimated revenue to be earned, a provision for the entire loss on the performance obligation is recognized in the period the loss is determined.

Performance obligations satisfied over time
The Company typically transfers control of goods or services, and satisfies performance obligations, over time. Therefore, the Company recognizes revenue over time as these performance obligations are satisfied. This continuous transfer of control to the customer is often supported by the customer's physical possession or legal title to the work in process, as well as contractual clauses that provide the Company with a present right to payment for work performed to date plus a reasonable profit in the event a customer unilaterally terminates the contract for convenience. As a result of control transferring over time, revenue, for fixed fee contracts and T&M contracts with a ceiling is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The Company generally uses the cost-to-cost measure of progress for its contracts because it best reflects the transfer of an asset to the customer which occurs as costs are incurred on the contract. Under the cost-to-cost measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Revenues, including estimated fees or profits, are recorded proportionally as costs are incurred. Costs to fulfill contracts may include labour, materials, subcontractor, and other direct costs, as well as an allocation of indirect costs.

For the Company's T&M contracts without a ceiling, the Company applies the as-invoiced practical expedient, which permits the Company to recognize revenue in the amount to which the Company has the right to invoice for services performed.

Contract Costs
Costs to pursue a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was awarded are recognized as an expense when incurred. The Company does not typically incur material contract acquisition costs requiring capitalization.

Certain fulfillment and mobilization costs are deferred when they relate directly to the contract or an anticipated contract and when they generate or enhance Company resources that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future. Deferred contract costs are typically amortized over the period of expected benefit using the percentage of completion applied to estimated revenue. The Company does not typically incur upfront fulfillment and mobilization costs.

Presentation of Contract Balances
Accounts receivables are amounts billed and currently due from customers. The amounts due are stated at their net estimated realizable value. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to provide for the estimated amount of receivables and contract assets that will not be collected in accordance with IFRS 9.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
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Unbilled revenue represents revenue earned from performance in excess of amounts billed on uncompleted contracts where the right to payment is unconditional. Unbilled revenue typically results from timing differences between satisfaction of a performance obligation where the right to payment is unconditional and invoicing from T&M contracts.

Contract assets arise when the Company satisfies performance obligations but its unconditional right to payment is determined by different contract milestones. Contract assets typically result from sales under fixed fee contracts when the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition is utilized and revenue recognized exceeds invoicing.

Unbilled revenue and contract assets may not exceed their net realizable value and are classified as current assets.

Deferred revenue represents the excess of amounts billed to customers over revenue earned on uncompleted contracts.

Unbilled revenue, contract assets and deferred revenue are reported on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

The operating cycle, or duration, of some of the Company's contracts exceeds one year. All contract related assets and liabilities are classified as current as they are expected to be realized or satisfied within the operating cycle of the contract.

Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The Company accounts for its revenue from fixed-fee and variable-fee-with-ceiling contracts (i.e. T&M contracts with a cap) using the percentage of completion method, which requires estimates to be made for contract costs and revenues.

Contract costs include direct labor, direct materials, and direct costs for subcontractors, and other expenditures that are recoverable directly from clients. Progress on jobs is regularly reviewed by management and estimated costs to complete are revised based on the information available at the end of each reporting period. Contract cost estimates are based on various assumptions which can result in a change to contract profitability from one financial reporting period to another, including labor productivity and availability, the complexity of the work to be performed, the cost and availability of materials, the performance of material suppliers to deliver on time, the performance of subcontractors, differing site conditions, unusual weather conditions, and the accuracy of original bid estimates. Estimating total costs is subjective and requires management's best judgments based on the information available at that time.

On an ongoing basis, estimated revenue is updated to reflect the amount of consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for providing goods and services. Revenue estimates are affected by various uncertainties that depend on the outcome of future events, including change orders.

Change orders are included in estimated revenue when management believes the Company has an enforceable right to the change order, the amount can be estimated reliably, and realization is highly probable. To evaluate these criteria, management considers the contractual or legal basis for the change order, the cause of any additional costs incurred, and the history of favorable negotiations for similar amounts. As change orders are not recognized until highly probable, it is possible for the Company to have substantial contract costs recognized in one accounting period with associated revenue or reductions in cost recognized in a later period.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

For certain consulting contracts, the Company exercises judgment when determining if the Company is acting as a principal or an agent in the context of the particulars of the underlying contracts. Specifically, in the new standard, the Company must first identify the specific good or service to be provided and whether it controls the specified good or service before reviewing the standard's principal indicators. If it is determined the Company is acting in the capacity of an agent, the revenue recorded would be net of direct costs.

b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

On October 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") in place of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements ("IAS 39"). In accordance with the transitional provision, the Company applied IFRS 9 on a modified retrospective basis, electing not to restate the prior year comparative consolidated financial statements which are reported under IAS 39 and therefore not comparable to the current year's financial statements.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in a change in accounting policy in two areas, classification and measurement and impairment.

Classification and measurement

IFRS 9 introduces a principles-based approach to the classification of financial assets based on an entity's business model and the nature of the cash flows of the asset. Under IFRS 9 all financial instruments are initially measured at fair value which is consistent with IAS 39. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets, including hybrid contracts, are measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or amortized cost. For financial liabilities, IFRS 9 is substantially the same as was previously included in IAS 39. Financial assets are reclassified between measurement categories only when the business model for managing them changes. All reclassifications are applied prospectively from the reclassification date.

The IFRS 9 classification and measurement model requires that all debt instrument financial assets that do not meet a solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI") test to be classified at initial recognition as FVTPL. The SPPI test is conducted to identify whether the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument are solely payments of principal and interest. For debt instrument financial assets that meet the SPPI test, classification at initial recognition is determined based on the business model under which these instruments are managed. Debt instruments that are managed on a held for trading or fair value basis are classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments that are managed on a hold to collect and for sale basis are classified as FVOCI. Debt instruments that are managed on a hold to collect basis are classified as amortized cost.

All equity instrument financial assets are classified at initial recognition as FVTPL unless they are not held for short-term profit taking intent and an irrevocable designation is made to classify the instrument as FVOCI for equities.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale ("AFS"), held-to-maturity ("HTM"), and loans and receivables have been replaced with the following classifications:

- Amortized cost: Financial assets measured at amortized cost are debt financial instruments with contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI test and are managed on a hold to collect basis. These financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus direct and incremental transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, net of an allowance for expected credit losses.

  Consistent with IAS 39, cash, accounts receivable, unbilled revenue and contract assets are recorded at amortized cost. These financial assets were previously classified as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities under IAS 39.

- FVTPL: Trading financial instruments are mandatorily measured at FVTPL as they are held for trading purposes or are part of a managed portfolio with a pattern of short-term profit taking. Non-trading financial assets are also mandatorily measured at fair value if their contractual cash flow characteristics do not meet the SPPI test or if they are managed together with other financial instruments on a fair value basis. Trading and non-trading financial instruments valued at FVTPL are remeasured at fair value as at the statement of financial position date.

  Financial instruments may be designated at FVTPL that would otherwise fall into a different accounting category. As was the case under IAS 39, the FVO designation, once made, is irrevocable and can only be applied if reliable fair values are available.

  Consistent with IAS 39, the Company does not have any financial assets that are measured at FVTPL.

- FVOCI: Debt financial instruments measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets with contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI test and are managed on a hold to collect and for sale basis. Subsequent measurement of debt instruments classified at FVOCI under IFRS 9 operates in a similar manner to AFS debt securities under IAS 39, except that the expected credit loss ("ECL") impairment model must be applied to these instruments under IFRS 9. As a result, FVOCI debt instruments are measured initially at fair value, plus direct and incremental transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, FVOCI debt instruments are remeasured at fair value through OCI, with the exception that both related foreign exchange gains or losses and changes in ECL allowances are recognized in the statement of net earnings and comprehensive income.

  Consistent with IAS 39, the Company does not have any financial assets that are measured at FVOCI.

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not have an impact on the Company's classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and on adoption on October 1, 2018, there was no change in the carrying value of the financial instruments on transition from IAS 39.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets under IFRS 9 replaces the incurred loss model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss ("ECL") model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets, lease receivables, debt investments measured at FVOCI, loan commitments that are not designated as FVTPL and financial guarantee contracts not designed as FVTPL. The Company applies this model to its accounts receivable, unbilled revenue and contract assets. ECL allowances represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Forward-looking information ("FLI") is incorporated into the estimation of ECL allowances, which involves significant judgment. The calculation of ECL allowances is based on the expected value of the probability-weighted scenarios to measure expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the effective interest rate.

Under IFRS 9, all financial instruments on which repayment of principal or payment of interest is contractually 90 days in arrears or greater is automatically considered impaired. Any financial instruments where the borrower has filed for bankruptcy will also be considered to be impaired.

Financial instruments are written off, either partially or in full, against the related allowance for credit losses when there is evidence that there is no realistic prospect of future recovery.

For trade and other receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires lifetime ECLs to be recognized from initial recognition. The Company established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking factors. The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in a $43,138 increase in the Company's unbilled revenue allowance, which has been charged as an increase against opening deficit, net of tax, as at October 1, 2018 as shown in the table below. As permitted under the modified retrospective approach, no adjustment to the comparative year has been made.

		October 1, 2018
Opening deficit - IAS 39 [1]	$	(933,517)
Increase in provision for unbilled revenue on customer contracts		(43,138)
Opening deficit - IFRS 9	$	(976,655)

[1] Opening deficit before adoption of IFRS 9.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

Future applicable accounting standards

- Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

  At the date of authorization of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company. The Company does not intend to early adopt these standards and is currently evaluating the impact of these new standards on the consolidated financial statements.

  Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first reporting period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's consolidated financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

  - IFRS 16, Leases (IFRS 16)

    IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions. IFRS 16 will supersede the current lease recognition guidance including IAS 17 "Leases" and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

    Under IFRS 16, the lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability upon lease commencement for leases with a lease term of greater than one year. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. Subsequent measurement is determined based on the nature of the underlying asset.

    The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term and discounted at the implied lease rate. If the implied lease rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate. Subsequent re-measurement is allowed under specific circumstances. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on its financial statements.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

5 Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue

	December 31 2018 $	September 30 2018 $
Trade receivables	5,219,245	5,733,568
Other receivables	190	2,789
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(440,790)	(429,055)
	4,778,644	5,307,302

	December 31 2018 $	September 30 2018 $
Unbilled revenue	3,117,205	4,659,396
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(33,618)	-
	3,083,587	4,659,396

The Company applies the simplified approach to trade and other receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets, and recognizes a loss allowance provision based on lifetime ECLs. The loss allowance provision is based on the Company's historical collection and loss experience and incorporates forward looking factors, where appropriate.

The loss allowance provision for both trade receivables and unbilled revenue as at December 31, 2018 is determined as follows:

	Current	1 to 30 days past due	31 to 60 days past due	61 to 90 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
Expected loss rate	0.62%	0.46%	1.41%	0.46%	28.11%	
Gross carrying amount	5,484,641	772,693	366,424	179,738	1,532,954	8,336,450
Allowance for doubtful accounts	33,942	3,571	5,172	828	430,895	474,408

At December 31, 2018, the ECL on trade and other receivables was $440,790 and $33,618 related to unbilled revenue.

During the quarter, no trade receivables were written off and the Company had no recoveries from the collection of cash flows previously written off.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

6 Credit facilities

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had drawn $279,433 on its operating demand loan (September 30, 2018 - $1,544,136) and it had drawn $227,843 in outstanding letters of credit (September 30, 2018 - $206,635). The letters of credit expire on July 26, 2019.

The Company has certain covenants in accordance with its short-term credit facilities. As at December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all its covenants.

7 Trade and other payables

	December 31, 2018 $	September 30, 2018 $
Trade payables	1,433,628	2,345,899
Salaries and benefits payable	567,897	614,374
Other accrued liabilities and payables	909,134	662,519
	2,910,659	3,622,792

As at December 31, 2018, other accrued liabilities and payables include amounts owing to key management personnel of $nil (September 30, 2018 - $nil) and directors of $nil (September 30, 2018 - $7,000).

As at December 31, 2018, there was $217,014 (September 30, 2018 - $72,619) owed to government agencies included in other accrued liabilities and payables.

8 Demand loan

	December 31, 2018 $	September 30, 2018 $
Demand loan, issued on March 28, 2018, net of deferred financing costs of $24,919, bearing interest at prime rate (3.95% as at December 31, 2018) plus 2%, repayable in monthly principal instalments of $4,167 plus interest, secured by land and building with a carrying value of $175,275 (September 30, 2018 - $189,864)	937,581	949,758

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

9 Long-term debt

	December 31, 2018 $	September 30, 2018 $
Term loan, net of deferred financing costs of $30,682 (September 30, 2018- $33,472), bearing interest at 10%, due in one instalment on September 12, 2021	2,469,318	2,466,528
Finance lease(1)	27,691	-
Restructured trade debt	252,762	259,718
	2,749,771	2,726,246
Less: Current portion	33,048	27,823
	2,716,723	2,698,423

(1) The Company commenced a finance lease for a vehicle on October 1, 2018. It is repayable in 60 monthly installments of principal and interest of $556. The lease bears interest at 5.7% per annum and is secured by the underlying vehicle.

10 Shareholders' equity

Share capital

Authorized

- Common shares

  The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The holders of the Company's common shares are entitled to dividends as and when declared by the Board of Directors of the Company, to one vote per share at meetings of shareholders of the Company and, on liquidation, to receive such assets of the Company as are distributable to the holders of the common shares.

- Special shares

  The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of special shares, issuable in series.

Share-based compensation

The fair value of options vested is recognized as compensation cost. During the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Company recognized $14,398 (three months ended December 31, 2017- $7,674) in share compensation expense.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

11 Income taxes

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Income tax expense		
Deferred income tax expense	77,595	-
	77,595	-

12 Other expense items

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Personnel	3,210,781	3,551,512
Materials	3,192,846	2,840,739
Consulting	71,882	55,376
Sub-contractors	14,430	31,353
Depreciation and amortization	26,603	51,477
Other operating expense	682,485	780,378
	7,199,027	7,310,835
Reported as:		
Cost of sales	5,940,134	5,888,508
Selling, general and administrative	1,258,893	1,422,327
	7,199,027	7,310,835
Finance costs		
Restructured debt	4,311	4,909
Term loans, bank loans and line of credit	107,519	94,428
Mortgage	-	22,414
Bank charges	14,540	13,829
Other finance charges	8,884	13,028
	135,254	148,608

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

13 Changes in working capital balances

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Accounts receivable	530,874	(1,060,457)
Unbilled revenue	1,532,671	1,207,836
Contract assets	(514,215)	-
Prepaid expenses	35,598	(211,809)
Trade and other payables	(712,133)	-
Deferred revenue	(14,202)	(515,260)
	858,593	54,617

14 Earnings per share

The following table summarizes the calculation of the weighted average number of basic and diluted common shares:

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Issued common shares as at December 31	28,675,695	28,391,778
Weighted average number of basic common shares	28,675,695	28,263,869
Effect of share options on issuance	-	16,364
Weighted average number of diluted common shares	28,675,695	28,280,233

Options that were anti-dilutive are not included in the computation of diluted common shares. For the three months ended December 31, 2018, 1,642,875 options were excluded from the calculation because they were anti-dilutive (three months ended December 31, 2017 – 991,375).

15 Segmented disclosure

Revenue

The Company currently operates under one operating reportable segment.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

Geographical segmentation

The Company operates in three principal geographical areas, Canada (country of domicile), the United States and internationally, which represents a wide distribution.

Sales reported by client location based on origin of purchase (i.e., country of domicile of contracting party) are as follows:

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Canada	7,439,073	7,304,101
United States	122,040	219,216
International	40,095	36,640
	7,601,208	7,559,957

For the three months ended December 31, 2018, approximately 51% (2017 - 42%) was derived from three clients, all of which account for over 10% of total revenue.

The Company does not currently, or in the ordinary course of business, hold non-current assets outside of its country of domicile (Canada).

16 Related party transactions

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, including directors, during the period was as follows:

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Salaries	251,063	461,898(1)
Short-term benefits	20,929	20,448
Share-based compensation	14,398	7,674
	286,390	490,020

(1) This includes $250,000 pursuant to an employment contract with one of the Company's key management personnel whose term ended on November 30, 2017.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

The Company is currently a party to a consulting agreement that, if terminated by the Company, would require royalties to be paid for a period of 20 years at a rate of 0.2% of the gross dollar value for all products sold by the Company that includes various patented or proprietary technologies developed by the consultant. The Company does not believe this obligation will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

17 Revenue

The Company provides professional consulting services in the fields of environmental geosciences and engineering, industrial hygiene, occupational health and safety, renewable energy, water and waste water treatment, environmental contracting and environmental management predominately through Canada with some projects in the United States and Internationally.

Disaggregation of revenue
In the following table, gross revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by customer segment and reconciled to the Company's gross revenue by geographical segmentation per Note 15.

	For the three months ended	
	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Commercial & Industrial	2,205,697	2,158,637
Government	1,714,713	2,118,397
Military	2,332,860	1,239,847
Mining	1,347,938	2,043,076
	7,601,208	7,559,957

18 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year presentation.