INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1ST QUARTER END
MARCH 31, 2023

Delta
CLEANTECH
CAPTURING SUSTAINABILITY

To the Shareholders of Delta CleanTech Inc.
("Delta" or the "Corporation")

Management's Accountability for Management's Discussion and Analysis and Consolidated Financial Statements

The unaudited consolidated interim financial statements for the period ending March 31, 2023 ("**Financial Statements**") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in Canada. Management is responsible for ensuring that these Financial Statements, which include amounts based upon estimates and judgment, are consistent with other information and operating data contained in management's discussion and analysis for the period ending March 31, 2023 ("**MD&A**") and reflect Delta's business transactions and financial position.

Management is also responsible for the information disclosed in the MD&A, including responsibility for the existence of appropriate information systems, procedures and controls, to ensure that the information used internally by management and disclosed externally is complete and reliable in all material respects.

In addition, management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and that the Corporation's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The board of directors ("**Board**") annually appoints an audit committee which includes directors who are not employees of the Corporation. This committee meets regularly with management and the shareholders' auditors to review significant accounting, reporting and internal control matters. The shareholders' auditors have unrestricted access to the audit committee. The audit committee reviews the interim and annual financial statements, the report of the shareholders' auditors, and the interim and annual management's discussion and analysis and has delegated authority to approve the interim filings and makes recommendations to the Board regarding annual filings.

Management has reviewed the filings of the Corporation's MD&A, Financial Statements and attachments thereto. Based on our knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, these filings do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings. Based on our knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the Financial Statements together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, the financial performance, and cash flows of the Corporation, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

Signed "Jeffrey Allison"	*Signed "Jacelyn Case"*
JEFF ALLISON	**JACELYN CASE**
PRESIDENT & CEO	**CFO**

Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the period ended	Note	March 31, 2023	Audited December 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash		$ 178,368	$ 401,172
Investments	6	1,311,947	1,500,000
Accounts receivable and accrued receivables	19	451,970	397,410
Government receivables		4,977	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5	40,066	58,636
		1,987,328	2,357,218
Investments	6	658,985	253,160
Property, plant and equipment	7	28,961	28,875
Right-of-use assets	8	88,715	100,791
Patents	9	55,319	49,865
Intangible assets	10	2,196,042	2,259,467
Goodwill	11	365,622	365,622
Total assets		$ 5,380,972	$ 5,414,998
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	19	$ 337,130	$ 351,437
Government payables		-	18,778
Deferred revenue	12	37,500	64,226
Customer deposits		200,015	-
Current portion of lease liability	13	39,822	51,550
		614,467	485,991
Lease liability	13	49,619	49,619
Total liabilities		664,086	535,610
EQUITY			
Equity:			
Share capital	14	9,875,501	9,043,155
Warrants	15	1,375,594	1,375,594
Contributed surplus	15,16	717,331	1,496,285
Accumulated deficit		(7,136,772)	(6,962,529)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Corporation		4,831,654	4,952,505
Total deficit attributable to non-controlling interest		(114,768)	(73,117)
		4,716,886	4,879,3,88
Total liabilities and equity		$ 5,380,972	$ 5,414,998

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the period ended	Note	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue			
Engineering, process design and consulting		$ 465,552	$ 116,700
Expenses			
Engineering, process design and consulting		173,750	46,561
Operating wages and benefits		326,162	125,732
Consulting and contractor costs		184,274	148,265
Business development		94,525	87,750
General and administrative		186,862	269,735
Amortization	7,8,9,10	79,554	78,701
		1,045,127	756,682
Operating loss		(579,575)	(639,982)
Interest income		13,022	6,109
Interest expense	13	(1,774)	(361)
Net interest income		11,248	5,748
Stock compensation expense	16	(53,392)	(215,392)
Fair value gain on Common Shares	6	405,825	49,198
Loss before taxes		(215,894)	(800,428)
Income tax expense		-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**$(215,894)**	**$(800,428)**
Net loss for the period attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Corporation		$(174,243)	$(800,428)
Non-controlling interest		(41,651)	-
Net Loss for the period		**$(215,894)**	**$(800,428)**
Loss per share – basic and diluted*	17	$ (0.004)	$ (0.01)

*Fully diluted earnings per share is not presented when there is a loss as the impact would be anti-dilutive.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Number of shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2021		**58,523,100**	**$ 8,993,655**	**$ 1,375,594**	**$ 1,042,631**	**$ (4,258,236)**	**$ -**	**$ 7,153,644**
Options and RSU's issued	16	-	-	-	503,154	-	-	503,154
Shares issued under RSU plan	16	300,000	49,500	-	(49,500)	-	-	-
Change in ownership interest in Carbon RX		-	-	-	-	70,031	(49,031)	21,000
Net loss		-	-	-	-	(2,774,324)	(24,086)	(2,798,410)
Balance, December 31, 2022		**58,823,100**	**$ 9,043,155**	**$ 1,375,594**	**$ 1,496,285**	**$ (6,962,529)**	**$ (73,117)**	**$ 4,879,388**
Options and RSU's issued	16	5,000,000	832,346	-	(832,346)	-	-	-
Shares issued under RSU plan	16	-	-	-	53,392			53,392
Net loss		-	-	-	-	(174,242)	(41,651)	(215,893)
Balance, March 31, 2023		**63,823,100**	**$ 9,875,501**	**$ 1,375,594**	**$ 717,331**	**$ (7,136,771)**	**$ (114,768)**	**$ 4,716,887**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Express in Canadian dollars)

For the period ended	Note	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flows used in operating activities:			
Net loss		$ (215,894)	$ (800,428)
Items not affecting cash:			
Amortization	7,8,9,10	79,554	78,701
Interest expense		1,006	361
Accrued interest receivable		1,950	-
Stock compensation expense		53,392	215,392
Fair value gain or loss on listed Common Shares	6	(405,825)	(49,198)
Change in working capital and other	18	99,234	(247,666)
		(386,583)	(802,838)
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	7	(3,248)	(1,559)
Purchase of patents	9	(7,320)	(39,746)
Lease payment	13	(12,735)	(12,375)
Redemption (purchase) of GIC	6	187,082	500,000
		163,779	(446,320)
		-	-
Increase (decrease) in cash during the period		(222,804)	356,518
Cash – beginning of period		401,172	759,915
Cash – end of period		$ 178,368	$ 403,397

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

1) Operations

Delta CleanTech Inc. ("**Delta**" or "**Corporation**") was incorporated on December 22, 2020, under the *Business Corporations Act Alberta* and is domiciled in Canada. The registered office of the Corporation is located at #2308 Palisade Dr. SW, Calgary, AB, T2V 3V1.

The principal activity of the Corporation and its subsidiary consists of five main clean energy pillars: 1) CO_2 capture; 2) hydrogen production (CO_2 capture); 3) solvent and ethanol purification; 4) methane collection and destruction; and 5) carbon credit certification and trading (collectively the "**Business Sectors**"). These Business Sectors will be accomplished by capitalizing on the Corporation's patented process design intellectual property ("**IP**"), as well as its CO_2 capture and related solvent IP, whose focused mandate will be on positioning itself as a leading technology provider in the clean energy technology sector.

The Corporation operates its Business Sectors primarily in one principal field of business, that being clean energy. The Corporation's Chief Operating Decision-Maker ("**CODM**") is the President. The CODM is the highest level of management responsible for assessing the Corporation's overall performance and making operational decisions such as resource allocations related to operations, product prioritization, and delegation of authority. Management has determined that the Corporation operates in a single operating and reportable segment, and all of the Corporation's operations are within Canada.

2) Significant event

On January 19, 2022, Delta expanded its listing of its common shares ("**Common Shares'**") and began trading on the OTCQB Venture Marketplace ("**OTCQB**"), a US trading platform that is operated by the OTC Markets Group in New York under the symbol "DCTIF".

Delta incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Carbon RX Inc., ("**Carbon RX**") and licensed its intellectual property relating to origination, digitization and streaming of carbon credits in agriculture, forestry, and energy.

3) Basis of Presentation

a) Statement of Compliance

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation (the "**Financial Statements**") for the period ended March 31, 2023 (the "**Period**") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and with interpretation of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("**IFRIC**").

These Financial Statements were authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors ("**Board**") on May 29, 2023.

b) Functional Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

c) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the Financial Statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the Financial Statements. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

The Financial Statements include the accounts of Delta, consolidated with those of its wholly owned subsidiary CO_2 Technologies Pty. Ltd. ("**CO_2 Technologies**") and its subsidiary Carbon RX Inc. ("**Carbon RX**"). All inter-company transactions, balances, revenues, and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation. On April 18, 2022, Carbon RX obtained an interest in Pure Sky Registry, LLC, ("**Pure Sky**") a Delaware corporation. The Corporation accounts for its investment in Pure Sky using the equity method of accounting.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgment

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income (loss) in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Preparation of the Corporation's Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Key judgments and estimates made by management with respect to those areas noted previously have been disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements ("**Notes**"), as appropriate.

Significant accounting judgements

Fair value measurement of financial instruments
When the fair value of financial assets recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow method. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible.

Asset impairment
The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and compared to the carrying amount of the cash generating unit ("**CGU**") to which the asset belongs. Significant judgements used in the determination of the recoverable amount include the discount rate, forecasted sales and expenses, and the resulting earnings before interest, taxes,

depreciation and amortization, as well and working capital and the terminal growth rate. There was no impairment during the Period.

Estimated useful lives of patents and intangibles

Amortization of patents and intangibles are dependent upon estimates of useful lives which are determined through the exercise of judgment. The assessment of any impairment of these assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.

Stock compensation and warrants

The Corporation utilizes the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to determine the fair value of stock compensation and warrants issued as part of the Units. The Corporation uses judgment in the evaluation of the input variables in the Black-Scholes Calculation which includes: estimates of the future volatility of the Corporation's share price, forfeiture rates, expected lives of the underlying security, expected dividends and other relevant assumptions.

4) Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Acquisition costs for business combinations are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair values at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Corporation's share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities. Any negative difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statements of income. If the fair values of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities can only be calculated on a provisional basis, the business combination is recognized using provisional values. Any adjustments resulting from the completion of the measurement process are recognized within 12 months of the date of acquisition.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Corporation's cash-generating units or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets and liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those CGUs. Where goodwill forms part of a CGU or group of CGUs and part of the operating unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of operation. If the Corporation reorganizes its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more CGUs or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated, the goodwill is reallocated to the units affected. Goodwill disposed of or reallocated in these cases is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained, or the relative fair value of the part of a CGU allocated to a new CGU compared to the part remaining in the old organizational structure.

b) Financial instruments

Classification and Measurement

The Corporation classifies and measures financial assets based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the Corporation's business model for the financial asset. All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Corporation becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument or non-financial derivative contract. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets must be classified and measured at either amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**"), or at fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVTOCI**").

The Corporation classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Financial Instrument	**Classification**
Financial assets	
Cash	Amortized cost
Investments	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Lease liability	Amortized cost

Financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

The expected credit loss model requires entities to account for expected credit losses on financial assets, other than financial assets measured at FVTOCI, at the date of initial recognition, and to account for changes in expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability-weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Corporation's management reviewed and assessed its existing financial assets for impairment using reasonable and supportable information to determine the credit risk of the respective items at the date they were initially recognized and compared that to the credit risk as at March 31, 2023. The assessment of changes in credit risk resulted in an immaterial impact on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when its contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

The Corporation recognizes a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Corporation measures financial liabilities at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance, with the exception of financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss for which transaction costs are immediately recorded in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest, gains and losses relating to a financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Corporation derecognizes a financial liability only when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

c) Cash

Cash includes balances in banks and cash on hand.

d) Foreign Currency Translation

The Corporation translates monetary assets and liabilities using the rate of exchange at the Financial Statement date and non-monetary assets and liabilities using the historical exchange rate at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated using the average exchange rate in effect for the period or year.

e) Property, Plant and Equipment

The initial cost of an asset is comprised of its purchase price or construction cost, borrowing costs and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation. The purchase price or construction cost is the amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Asset values are comprised of cost less accumulated amortization and impairment if required.

Assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment and vehicles	30% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	3 years straight-line

f) Impairment of Assets

Non-Financial and Intangible Assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's property, plant and equipment, product development costs, patents and intangible assets having a finite useful life are assessed for impairment indicators at least on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. 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.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or group of assets' estimated fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable independent cash inflows (CGUs).

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life and goodwill are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment at least on an annual basis or earlier when there is an indication of potential impairment.

g) Patents

Costs associated with registration of patents are accumulated at cost and when registration is complete, amortized on a straight-line basis over 15 years.

h) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization method and amortization period of an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least annually. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, which include brand names, are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Internally generated intangible assets are capitalized when the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Corporation has sufficient resources to complete development. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Expenditures incurred to develop new demos and prototypes are recorded at cost as internally generated intangible assets. Amortization of the internally generated intangible assets begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use and it is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment at least annually.

Finite-life intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Delta Reclaimer® System	10 years
LCDesign® CCS	10 years
PDOengine®	10 years
Carbon RX™ IP	20 years

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the asset is derecognized.

i) Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as they are incurred in accordance with specific criteria set out under IFRS. Product development costs are expensed as incurred, except if the costs are related to the development and setup of new products, processes, and systems, and satisfy certain conditions for capitalization, including reasonable assurance that they will be recovered. All capitalized development costs are amortized when commercial production begins, based on the expected useful life of the completed product. The carrying value of capitalized development costs are examined for recoverability annually.

j) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Corporation considers whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition, the Corporation assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Corporation;
- the Corporation has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract the Corporation has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Corporation assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Right-of-use assets are amortized over the term of the lease.

Recognition and measurement

At the lease commencement date, the Corporation recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right of use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred, estimated costs to dismantle or remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Corporation depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis to the earlier of the useful life of the asset, or the end of the lease term. The Corporation also assessed the right-of-use asset for impairment when indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Corporation measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available, or the Corporations incremental rate of borrowing.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability is reduced for payments made and increased for interest.

k) Revenue Recognition

The Corporation's revenues from contracts with customers are derived from engineering, processing, design and consulting services.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Corporation follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer.
2. Identifying the performance obligations.
3. Determining the transaction price.
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations.
5. Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Corporation satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. Revenue for engineering processing design and consulting services are recognized over time as the service is provided. The Corporation earns variable royalty income from customers that proceed with construction projects based on the Corporation's engineering processing design and consulting services. Royalty revenue is recognized in consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss when earned.

<u>Performance Obligations</u>
Each promised good or service is accounted for separately as a performance obligation, if it is distinct.

<u>Transaction Price</u>
The Corporation allocates the transaction price in the contract to each performance obligation. Transaction price allocated to performance obligations may include variable consideration. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price for each performance obligation when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative variable revenue will not occur. Variable consideration is assessed at each reporting period to determine whether the constraint is lifted. The consideration contained in some of the Corporation's contracts with customers has a variable component, and may include both variability in quantity and pricing, such as: revenues can be dependent upon the quantity handled or the number of days any product is stored.

When multiple performance obligations are present in a contract, transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration the Corporation expects to be entitled to, in exchange for transferring the good or service. The Corporation estimates the amount of the transaction price, to allocate to individual performance obligations, based on their relative standalone selling prices.

<u>Recognition</u>
The nature, timing of recognition of satisfied performance obligations, and payment terms for the Corporation's goods and services are described below:

Revenues from contracts for rendering of services are recognized over time as the services are provided to the customer based on the progress towards completion of the contract using the percentage of completion method. This method is measured by reference to costs incurred relative to the total estimated costs.

The Corporation recognizes a contract asset or contract liability for contracts where either party has performed. A contract liability is recorded when the Corporation receives consideration before the performance obligations have been satisfied. A contract asset is recorded when the Corporation has rights to consideration for the completion of a performance obligation before it has invoiced the customer. The Corporation recognizes unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable. Contract assets and receivables are evaluated at each reporting period to determine whether there is any objective evidence that they are impaired.

The Corporation recognizes a significant financing component where the timing of payment from the customer differs from the Corporation's performance under the contract and where that difference is the result of the Corporation financing the transfer of goods and services. No significant financing components were identified in the Corporation's contracts.

l) **Income taxes**

Income tax expense comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The resulting changes in the net future tax asset or liability are included in income. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates, expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Future income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that these will be realized in the future.

m) **Earnings per share**

The computation of earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted profit per share is computed in a similar way to basic profit per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares assuming the exercise of share options, share appreciation rights and convertible debt options, if dilutive.

n) **Share based compensation**

The Corporation has equity incentive plans awarded to employees (including senior executives), consultants and board members, and records all share-based payments, including grants of employee stock options, at their respective fair values. The fair value of the stock options is estimated at the grant date, using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Compensation costs are expensed over the award's vesting period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. An estimate of forfeitures is applied when determining compensation expense. On exercise of the equity instrument, consideration paid by the holder together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to share capital.

The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Corporation's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service condition have not been met.

When the terms of an equity settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the shar-based compensation transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expenses immediately through profit and loss.

o) **Standards issued but not yet effective**

*Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements ("**IAS 1**")*

In January 2020, amendments were issued to IAS 1, which provide requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. Specifically, the amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument, would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2024. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact, if any, of adoption of the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation.

5) Prepaids and deposits

	March 31, 2023	**December 31, 2022**
	$	**$**
Prepaid expenses	33,645	54,636
Deposits	6,421	4,000
	40,066	**58,636**

6) Investments

	March 31, 2023	**December 31, 2022**
	$	**$**
Guaranteed Investment Certificate	1,311,947	1,500,000
Listed Common Shares	608,985	203,160
Unlisted Common Shares	50,000	50,000
	658,985	253,160

The Guaranteed Investment Certificate ("**GIC**") is redeemable, has a term of one-year maturing January 24, 2024, and carries a variable interest rate of approximately 4.45% (March 31, 2022 – fixed rate of 0.45%). At March 31, 2023 amounts of $11,356 have been accrued to interest income (March 31, 2022 - $3,912).

The fair value of quoted securities is based on published market prices. The Corporation has not received any dividends and has recognized a gain on fair value of the listed Common Shares of $405,825 during the Period (March 31, 2022 - $49,198 gain).

Unlisted common shares represent an investment in Plexus Technology Corp. The Corporation has recorded fair value loss of the investment at March 31, 2023 of $Nil (March 31, 2022 - $Nil).

7) Property and equipment

	Equipment $	Vehicle $	Leasehold Improvements $	Total $
Cost:				
Balance, December 31, 2022	**25,831**	**-**	**20,117**	**45,948**
Additions	3,248	-	-	3,248
Balance, March 31, 2023	**29,079**	**-**	**20,117**	**49,196**
Accumulated amortization:				
Balance, December 31, 2022	6,456	-	10,617	17,073
Amortization	1,486	-	1,676	3,162
Balance, March 31, 2023	**7,942**	**-**	**12,293**	**20,235**
Carrying amounts:				
Balance, March 31, 2023	**21,137**	**-**	**7,824**	**28,961**

	Equipment $	Vehicle $	Leasehold Improvements $	Total $
Cost:				
Balance, December 31, 2021	**17,271**	**-**	**20,117**	**37,388**
Additions	8,560	-	-	8,560
Balance, December 31, 2022	**25,831**	**-**	**20,117**	**45,948**
Accumulated amortization:				
Balance, December 31, 2021	1,472	-	3,912	5,384
Amortization	4,984	-	6,705	11,689
Balance, December 31, 2022	**6,456**	**-**	**10,617**	**17,073**
Carrying amounts:				
Balance, December 31, 2022	**19,375**	**-**	**9,500**	**28,875**

8) Right-of-use assets

	Office $
Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2022	193,061
Additions	-
Fully amortized January 31, 2023	(96,281)
Balance, March 31, 2023	**96,780**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance, December 31, 2022	92,270
Amortization	12,076
Fully amortized January 31, 2023	(96,281)
Balance, March 31, 2023	**8,065**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance, December 31, 2022	**88,715**

	Office $
Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2021	96,282
Additions	96,779
Balance, December 31, 2022	**193,061**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance, December 31, 2021	44,130
Amortization	48,140
Balance, December 31, 2022	**92,270**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance, December 31, 2022	**100,791**

9) Patents

	Total $
Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2022	53,171
Additions	6,343
Balance, March 31, 2023	**59,514**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance, December 31, 2022	3,306
Amortization	889
Balance, March 31, 2023	**4,195**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance, March 31, 2023	**55,319**

	Total $
Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2021	12,244
Additions	40,927
Balance, December 31, 2022	**53,171**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance, December 31, 2021	334
Amortization	2,972
Balance, December 31, 2022	**3,306**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance, December 31 30, 2022	**49,865**

Delta has completed the WTO patenting, commercialization and the construction and commissioning of the Delta Purification System®, reclaiming hydrocarbon based and other solvents, such as single, mixed, and formulated amines, for use in natural gas processing ethanol-based solvents and post combustion CO_2 capturing processes.

10) Intangible assets

	PDOengine®	LCDesign® CCS	Delta Reclaimer® System	Carbon RX ™ IP	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost:					
Balance, December 31, 2022	700,000	815,000	815,000	414,000	2,744,000
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2023	**700,000**	**815,000**	**815,000**	**414,000**	**2,744,000**
Accumulated amortization:					
Balance, December 31, 2022	134,167	156,208	156,208	37,950	484,533
Amortization	17,500	20,375	20,375	5,175	63,425
Balance, March 31, 2023	**151,667**	**176,583**	**176,583**	**43,125**	**547,958**
Carrying amounts:					
Balance, March 31, 2023	**548,333**	**638,417**	**638,417**	**370,875**	**2,196,042**

	PDOengine®	LCDesign® CCS	Delta Reclaimer® System	Carbon RX ™ IP	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost:					
Balance, December 31, 2021	700,000	815,000	815,000	414,000	2,744,000
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2022	**700,000**	**815,000**	**815,000**	**414,000**	**2,744,000**
Accumulated amortization:					
Balance, December 31, 2021	64,167	74,708	74,708	17,250	230,833
Amortization	70,000	81,500	81,500	20,700	253,700
Balance, December 31, 2022	**134,167**	**156,208**	**156,208**	**37,950**	**484,533**
Carrying amounts:					
Balance, December 31, 2022	**565,833**	**658,792**	**658,792**	**376,050**	**2,259,467**

11) Goodwill

	Total $
Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2022	365,622
Balance, March 31, 2023	**365,622**

Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2021	365,622
Balance, December 31, 2022	**365,622**

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the consolidated entity level, as there is only one CGU. The Corporation completed its annual impairment test of goodwill as of December 31, 2022.

The recoverable amount of the Corporation as at December 31, 2022 has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 30% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 3.0% growth. Growth rates range from over 100% in the first two years of the forecast, and between 6% and 35% for years three through five. As the recoverable amount of the Corporation exceeded it's carrying amount, no impairment charge was recorded.

12) Deferred revenue

	March 31, 2023 $	December 31, 2022 $
Balance, beginning of year	64,226	-
Additions to deferred revenue	37,500	64,226
Revenue recognized during the period	64,226	
Balance, end of period	**37,500**	**64,226**

Deferred revenue, or contract liabilities, represent cash received from customers in excess of revenue recognized on uncompleted contracts.

13) Lease liability

	March 31, 2023 $	December 31, 2022 $
Balance, beginning of year	101,169	52,981
Additions	-	96,779
Payments	(12,734)	(49,500)
Interest expense	1,006	909
Balance, end of period	**89,441**	**101,169**

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Incremental Borrowing Rate %	Maturity	Total $
Current	2.95 & 6.95	2023	39,822
Non-current	6.95	2024	49,619
Lease liability			89,441

Interest expense of $1,006 is included in financing expense, and payments are applied against the lease liability (December 31, 2022 - $909).

The maturity analysis of the lease liabilities at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	$
2023	38,744
2024	51,659
2025	4,305
Total undiscounted lease payments	94,708
Present value of lease payments	5,267
Net investment in the lease	89,441

Lease expenses relating to short-term leases amounted to $11,658 and were recorded as general and administrative expenses (March 31, 2022 - $4,163).

14) Share capital

At March 31, 2023, the Corporation authorized an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value, and an unlimited number of preferred shares ("**Preferred Shares**"). Common Shares are voting, participating and are not subject to restrictions. Preferred Shares may be issued in series. At the end of the Period the Corporation had 63,823,000 (December 31, 2022 – 58,823,000) Common Shares, and Nil Preferred Shares issued and outstanding.

On February 15, 2022, 300,000 restricted share units ("**RSU**") were exercised, and accordingly 300,000 Common Shares were issued. The Corporation has recorded the issuance to Share capital offset by Contributed Surplus $49,500.

	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2022	
Common Shares	**Number**	**Amount $**	**Number**	**Amount $**
Balance, beginning of Year	58,823,100	9,043,155	58,523,100	8,993,655
RSU's exercised	5,000,000	832,346	300,000	49,500
Balance, end of period	**63,823,100**	**9,875,501**	**58,823,100**	**9,043,155**

15) Warrants

The Corporation's warrants as at and for the period ending March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, were as follows:

Warrants	Number	Weighted average exercise price $	Fair Value of Warrants $
Balance, December 31, 2022	**20,660,250**	**0.48**	**1,375,594**
Balance, March 31, 2023	**20,660,250**	**0.48**	**1,375,594**

As at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, outstanding warrants to acquire Common Shares of the Corporation were netted against proceeds as follows:

Number outstanding	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price $	Grant date fair value $	Expected life Years	Expected dividend yield %	Risk-free interest rate %	Volatility %
18,100,000	January 27, 2021	January 27, 2025	0.50	1,267,000	4	0	0.51	120
1,398,750	January 27, 2021	January 27, 2025	0.20	167,850	4	0	0.51	120
1,075,000	January 29, 2021	January 29, 2025	0.50	75,250	4	0	0.51	120
86,500	April 16, 2021	April 16, 2023	0.50	6,055	4	0	0.51	120
20,660,250			**0.48**	**1,516,155**	**4**	**0**	**0.51**	**120**

As at March 31, 2023, the warrants outstanding had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.9 years. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price of companies in a comparable industry.

16) Stock Option and RSU plan

Under Delta's stock option plan and restricted share unit plans, the Corporation is authorized to issue an aggregate of 12,764,620 stock options ("**Stock Options**") and restricted share units ("**RSU**") of which 6,200,000 Stock Options and Nil RSU's are issued as at Period end. As at Period end, On February 19, 2021, 5,300,000 Stock Options were granted to directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Corporation ("**Option Holders**"). These Stock Options, vested in 3 equal tranches, 12 -, 24 – and 36 months after issuance. The exercise price of the Stock Options is equal to $0.20/Common Share. The fair value of the Stock Options is estimated at the grant date using a Black Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the Stock Options were granted. The performance condition considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest assumes all Stock Options will vest given that the Option Holders were appointed, contracted and/or employed as part of the Clean Energy Assets acquisition. The Stock Options expire 4 years after issuance.

On November 1, 2021, an additional 500,000 Stock Options were granted for third party services. The shares vest over 12 months but the services provided have the duration of 6 months. The fair value of the Stock Options is estimated at the grant date using a Black Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the Stock Options were granted. The performance condition considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest assumes all Stock Options will vest over the 6 months that investment services are received. The options vest as follows: 125,000 on February 1, 2022; 125,000 on May

1, 2022, 125,000 on August 1, 2022 and the remaining 125,000 on November 1, 2022, and can be exercised until November 1, 2026. The options are equity settled and have been accounted for as an equity-settled plan. The options outstanding at March 31, 2023 had an exercise price $0.61 and weighted average contract life of 3.25 years.

	Employee Stock Option Plan	Options for Services
Dividend yield (%)	-	-
Expected volatility (%)	120	120
Risk–free interest rate (%)	0.51	0.29
Expected life of share options	4	5
Stock Price ($)	0.165	0.61
Estimated Fair Value ($)	0.12	0.20

On September 29, 2022, 400,000 Delta Stock Options were granted to Delta's President and CEO. The options have an exercise price of $0.10 vest in three equal tranches on September 29, 2022, February 19, 2023 and February 19, 2024 and shall expire on February 19, 2025 or such earlier date on which the Stock Options are exercised.

	Participant Stock Option Plan
Dividend yield (%)	-
Expected volatility (%)	108.53
Risk–free interest rate (%)	3.44
Expected life of share options	2.4
Stock Price ($)	0.045
Estimated Fair Value ($)	0.02

For the period ended March 31,2023 the Corporation recorded share-based compensation of $39,265 (March 31, 2022- $127,806).

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		$		$
Balance, beginning of year	6,600,000	0.24	6,200,000	0.25
Granted	-	-	400,000	0.10
Forfeited	400,000	0.20	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	6,200,000	0.24	6,600,000	0.24

Restricted Share Units

On February 15, 2022, 300,000 RSU's were exercised. The Corporation recorded the issuance to Share Capital and reduced contributed surplus by $49,500.

On February 19, 2023, 5,000,000 RSU's were issued. The Corporation recorded the issuance to Share Capital and reduced contributed surplus by $832,346.

For the Period, the Corporation recorded share-based compensation related to RSU of $14,127 (March 31, 2022 - $87,586).

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Number of RSU's	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number of RSU's	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, beginning of year	5,000,000	0.165	5,300,000	0.165
Granted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(5,000,000)	(0.165)	(300,000)	(0.165)
Balance, end of period	-	-	5,000,000	0.165

17) Basic and diluted income per share

The basic and dilutive earnings per share have been calculated using the weighted average number of Common Shares outstanding during the Period. Since there are no items of a dilutive nature, the basic and dilutive share amounts are the same. The total basic and dilutive weighted average number of Common Shares for March 31, 2023 is 60,353,178 (March 31, 2022 – 58,671,415).

	March 31, 2023 $	March 31, 2022 $
Loss attributable to shareholders	(215,894)	(800,426)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares	60,353,178	58,671,415
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.00)	(0.01)

18) Changes in Working Capital and Other

The net change in the non-cash working capital balances related to continuing operations is calculated as follows:

Change in working capital is comprised of	March 31, 2023 $	March 31, 2022 $
Accounts receivables and accrued receivables	(54,560)	(117,131)
Government receivables	(4,977)	36,288
Government payables	(18,778)	-
Prepaids expenses and deposits	18,569	13,250
Accrued revenues	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(14,309)	(180,073)
Customer deposits	200,015	-
Unearned revenue	(26,726)	-
	99,234	**(247,666)**

19) Financial Risk Management

Management's risk management policies are typically performed as a part of the overall management of the Corporation's operations. Management is aware of risks related to these objectives through direct personal involvement with employees and outside parties. In the normal course of its business, the Corporation is exposed to a number of risks that can affect its operating performance. Management's close involvement in operations helps identify risks and variations from expectations. The Corporation has not designated transactions as hedging transactions to manage risk. As a part of the overall operation of the Corporation, management considers the avoidance of undue concentrations of risk. These risks and the actions taken to manage them include the following:

***a)* Credit risk**

The risk of financial loss in the event of failure of a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument to meet its contractual obligation is defined as credit risk. The Corporation's principal exposure to credit risk is in respect to its accounts receivable. In order to reduce the risk on its accounts receivable, the Corporation has adopted credit policies which mandate performing an ongoing credit review of all its customers and establishing allowances for bad debts when the amounts are not collectible. The allowance for bad debt at December 31, 2023 was $Nil (December 31, 2022 - $Nil).

Due to the nature of the Corporation's operations, Management considers accounts receivable outstanding for 90 days or less, to be current amounts. Over 90 days are also considered current, if extended terms exist and security is provided, or amounts are subject to contract restrictions and performance markers. The aging of the Corporations accounts receivable at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Current $	Over 90 Days $	Total $
Aging of accounts receivable at March 31, 2023	451,970	-	451,970
Aging of accounts receivable at December 31, 2022	394,560	2,850	397,410

***b)* Currency risk**

The Corporation is exposed to currency risk as a certain portion of sales and expenses are incurred in US dollars resulting in US denominated accounts receivable and accounts payable. These balances are, therefore, subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in that currency in relation to the Canadian dollar.

The Canadian dollar equivalent amounts of the balances denominated in US funds are:

	March 31, 2023 $	December 31, 2022 $
Cash	24,240	30,660

***c)* Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's only interest-bearing financial instrument is the GIC that it holds as at March 31, 2023 at a variable rate of interest (December 31, 2022 – fixed rate of interest).

***d)* Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The Corporation's main sources of liquidity are its operations and equity financing. The funds are primarily used to finance working capital and capital expenditure requirements and are adequate to meet the Corporation's financial obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The timing of cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities are outlined in the table below:

March 31, 2023	< 1 year $	1-2 years $	3-5 years $	Thereafter $	Total $
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	337,130	-	-	-	337,130
Lease liability	39,822	49,619	-	-	89,441
Balance	**376,952**	**49,619**	**-**	**-**	**426,571**

December 31, 2022	< 1 year $	1-2 years $	3-5 years $	Thereafter $	Total $
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	351,437	-	-	-	351,437
Lease liability	51,550	49,619	-	-	101,169
Balance	**402,987**	**49,619**	**-**	**-**	**452,606**

20) Financial Instruments

Fair Value

For all current assets and liabilities, the difference between cost and fair value is assumed to be negligible due to the short-term maturities of these items. The following table provides a summary, by class and level on the fair value hierarchy, of the financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, together with the carrying amounts included in the consolidated statements of financial position, as at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

		March 31, 2023		**December 31, 2022**	
	Level	**Carrying amount $**	**Fair value $**	**Carrying amount $**	**Fair value $**
Financial assets					
Amortized cost					
Accounts receivable and accrued receivables		451,970	451,970	397,410	397,410
Fair value through profit and loss					
Cash	1	178,368	178,368	401,172	401,172
Guaranteed investment certificate	1	1,311,947	1,311,947	1,500,000	1,500,000
Listed Common Shares	1	608,985	608,985	203,160	203,160
Unlisted common shares	3	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Financial Liabilities					
Amortized cost					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		337,130	337,130	351,437	351,437
Lease liabilities		89,441	89,441	101,169	101,169

The Corporation uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

(i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
(ii) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
(iii) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Interest from financial instruments is recognized in finance costs.

21) Capital Disclosures

There are no restrictions on the Corporation's capital. The Corporation's capital is summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2023 $	December 31, 2022 $
Shareholders' equity	4,716,886	4,879,388

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to:

- maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations;
- deploy capital to provide an appropriate investment return to its shareholders in the future; and
- maintain a capital structure that allows multiple financing options to the Corporation, should a financing need arise.

The Corporation's financial strategy is designed and formulated to maintain a flexible capital structure consistent with the objectives stated above and to respond to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Corporation may raise debt (secured, unsecured, convertible and/or other types of available debt instruments) or refinance existing debt with different characteristics.

22) Segmented Information

Delta's has one CGU. Delta's revenue breaks down into business sectors consisting of five clean energy technology solution revenue generating pillars. The revenue breakdown is as follows:

1) CO_2 capture;
2) Hydrogen Production (CO_2 Capture);
3) Solvent and ethanol purification;
4) Methane collection and destruction; and
5) Carbon credit validation, certification and trading.

The below table reflects revenue by geographical market, based on location of customer, and by market application and the details of net loss and comprehensive loss.

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period March 31, 2023	**CO2 Capture $**	**Total $**
Revenue		
CO_2 Capture		
Canada	301,828	301,828
Kazakhstan	78,606	78,606
China	85,118	85,118
	465,552	465,552
COGS	173,750	173,750
Operating expenses	59,711	871,377
Net interest income	-	11,248
Stock compensation expense	-	(53,392)
FV gain on listed common shares	-	405,825
Total	**-**	**(215,894)**

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period March 31, 2022	**CO2 Capture $**	**Total $**
Revenue		
CO_2 Capture	116,700	116,700
COGS	46,561	173,750
Operating expenses	33,539	710,121
Net interest income	-	5,748
Stock compensation expense	-	(215,392)
FV gain on listed common shares	-	49,198
Total	**-**	**(800,428)**

100% of Delta’s noncurrent assets are located in Canada.

23) Related Party

Related party transactions include transactions with corporate investors who have representation on the Corporation’s Board.

Clearview Financial Services Inc. (“**Clearview**”) is a related party due to one common director. During the Period, the Corporation paid $35,001 in consulting (March 31, 2022 - $18,750) and $3,300 in rent expense to Clearview (March 31, 2022 - $2,400). At March 31, 2023, there are amounts payable of $13,850 (March 31, 2022 - $Nil).

The Corporation has identified all of the directors and officers as its key management personnel. During the Period, the Corporation did not incur transactions with directors and officers, or companies that are controlled by directors or officers of the Corporation, other than disclosed herein.

24) Key Management Compensation

The remuneration of key management personnel included in the Statements of Loss were:

For the period ended	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	$	$
Operating wages and consulting		
Salaries and short-term benefits	44,000	52,000
Consulting	35,001	21,150
Stock based compensation		
Stock Options and RSU's	27,556	32,877
Total key management compensation	106,557	106,027

The key management personnel of the Corporation consist of the executive officers and members of the Board. Key management personnel include those persons that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation, directly and indirectly.

The Corporation has employment agreements with a director and the CFO, and a consulting agreement with its President and CEO. Yearly compensation is paid in accordance with the remuneration package agreed upon by the compensation committee and the individual respectively.

Under the director's employment agreement, the Corporation may terminate the agreement without cause, and the employee may terminate for good cause, and in both instances: (i) the Corporation shall be liable to pay, in lieu of notice, or any combination of both, a severance equal to 36 months, based on the base salary and bonus commitments; (ii) all unvested Stock Options and/or RSU will immediately vest and be exercisable. In the event of a change in control, all unvested securities granted or issued shall automatically vest and, at the option of the employee, the employee may resign and be entitled to a lump sum payment equal to the value of his base salary and any bonus, equal to 36 months.

During the Period $Nil were paid in director fees (March 31, 2022 - $Nil). In addition to their salaries, senior management and directors also participate in the Corporation's share-based compensation plans. On February 19, 2023, 2,500,000 RSUs, vested and were issued to director Lionel Kambeitz.