UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission File Number: 000-53955

OMNITEK ENGINEERING CORP.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

California	**33-0984450**
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
1345 Specialty Dr. #E, Vista, California	**92081**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant’s telephone number, including area code: **760-591-0089**

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbols(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
N/A		

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: **Common Stock, Par Value $0.001**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

☐ **Large Accelerated Filer** ☐ **Accelerated Filer**

☒ **Non-Accelerated Filer** ☒ **Smaller Reporting Company**

☐ **Emerging Growth Company**

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of June 30, 2021, was $1,595,349.

As of March 31, 2022, there were 21,948,091 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated By Reference: **None**.

OMNITEK ENGINEERING CORP.

Report on Form 10-K

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains statements about the future, sometimes referred to as "forward-looking" statements. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by use of the words "believe," "may," "could," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "project," "propose," "plan," "intend," and similar words and expressions. Statements that describe our future strategic goals, plans, objectives, and predictions are also forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may relate to, among other things, trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations, our business and growth strategies, and our financing plans. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements in this report are based on present circumstances and on our predictions respecting events that have not occurred, that may not occur, or that may occur with different consequences from those we now assume or anticipate. Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations are generally set forth in "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Description of Business," and other sections in this report.

You should read this report and the documents we refer to thoroughly with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and worse than our expectations.

This report contains statistical, market, and industry data we obtained from various publicly available government publications and industry-specific third-party reports, all of which are typically based on a number of assumptions. If any one or more of the assumptions underlying this data is later found to be incorrect, actual results may differ from our projections based on these assumptions. In addition, the rapidly changing nature of our customers' industries, preferences, and choices results in significant uncertainties in any projections or estimates relating to the growth prospects or future condition of our target markets. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this report concerning economic conditions and our industry are based on information from independent industry analysts and publications, as well as our estimates. Except where otherwise noted, our estimates are derived from publicly available information released by third-party sources as well as data from our internal research and are based on such data and our knowledge of our industry, which we believe to be reasonable. None of the independent industry publication market data cited in this report was prepared on our or our affiliates' behalf.

The forward-looking statements made in this report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should read this report and the documents we refer to in this report and have filed as exhibits to this report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

Any forward-looking statements, including those regarding our management's current beliefs, expectations, anticipations, estimations, projections, proposals, plans, or intentions, are not guarantees of future performance, results, or events and involve risks and uncertainties, such as those discussed in this report.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of the document in which they are contained, and we do not undertake any duty to update our forward-looking statements, except as may be required by law, and we caution you not to rely on them unduly.

Unless otherwise noted, references in this report to the "Company," "Omnitek," "we," "our," or "us" means **Omnitek Engineering Corp**.

PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General Development of Business

Omnitek Engineering, Corp., a California corporation, began operations on October 10, 2001, and was a spin-off from Nology Engineering, Inc., a manufacturer in the automotive aftermarket parts industry and the developer/manufacturer of the patented “HotWires” spark plug wires. We currently conduct our business activities at our offices at 1345 Specialty Dr. #E, Vista, California, 92081, which consists of approximately 11,751 square feet of industrial space. Omnitek has never filed for bankruptcy and has never been subject to receivership or similar proceedings.

Business of Issuer

Omnitek develops and sells a proprietary technology to convert diesel engines to an alternative fuel, new natural gas engines, and complementary products. Omnitek products are available for stationary applications and the global transportation markets, which includes light commercial vehicles, minibuses, heavy-duty trucks, municipal buses, as well as rail and marine applications. The technology can be applied for compressed natural gas (“CNG”), liquefied natural gas (“LNG”), or renewable natural gas (“Biogas” or “RNG”), as well as liquid petroleum gas (“Propane” or LPG”).

The technology Omnitek has developed can be used to convert most diesel engines to an alternative fuel at a cost lower than that required to purchase a new alternative fuel engine.

Engine conversions in the United States are subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) or California Air Resources Board (“CARB”) approvals. The cost for converting an engine depends on the engine model. Engine conversions in certain foreign countries may require less sophisticated emission control components, resulting in substantially reduced cost. There has been a shift in demand for engine conversions, from domestic to international markets due primarily to higher diesel prices in those markets. With the price disparity between diesel and natural gas still a market driver, the Company anticipates the majority of its business to come from international markets for the foreseeable future. Additionally, it is expected that the 200-nation “Paris Agreement on Climate Change” and other local regulations designed to lower air pollution, will further increase demand for Omnitek’s technology.

Omnitek can also deliver complete new natural gas engines when local emission standards, or other conditions, require the use of new engines.

Principal Products or Services.

At this time the Omnitek product line includes:

- A conversion kit for converting diesel engines to run on an alternative fuel;
- New complete natural gas engines;
- A high-pressure natural gas coalescing filter; and
- Natural gas components.

Conversion Kits - Omnitek offers a solution to convert diesel engines to operate on an alternative fuel, including CNG, LNG, RNG and LPG. This engine conversion technology is the primary product offered by Omnitek. This product is packaged in kit form and is offered in two basic variations. One is designed to work on engines with a turbocharger and the other is designed to work on engines without a turbocharger.

Diesel engines have a service life of up to 20 years and require regular engine overhauls. A diesel engine conversion is not unlike an engine overhaul. Therefore, the Company’s engine conversion system enables a fleet to “overhaul/convert” its diesel engines into an alternative fuel during its normally scheduled engine overhaul, thereby reducing overall operating costs and emissions.

Diesel engine conversions offer fleet operators the opportunity to secure their investment and capitalize on the long-life of diesel engines.

At this time the Company has received US, EPA approval for the Navistar DT466E and DT530E engines, and a Certificate of Conformity for the Mack E7, Detroit Diesel Series 60 and Caterpillar 3406E/C15 engine models, as well as EURO VI certification from the European Union for the OT13 heavy-duty 13 liter natural gas engine.

In addition to the Conversion Kits, Omnitek sells the individual component replacement parts for the conversion kits and a high-pressure natural gas coalescent filter.

The key to the success of Omnitek's technology is performance and reliability, which is achieved using the Company's patented fuel mixing device and a proprietary electronic control unit which senses engine parameters in real time and instantly makes fuel mixture adjustments to deliver the correct amount of fuel and the correct ignition timing.

Omnitek does not perform installation of the conversion kits directly, but rather trains dealers and sub-dealers around the world to perform the engine conversions using its technology.

Most diesel engines can be converted using Omnitek's technology, however, there is no assurance that diesel vehicle owners will elect to convert their diesel engines to an alternative fuel. Additionally, while the Company is not aware of any other company offering solutions for heavy duty diesel engine conversions that can compete with our patented technology at this time, competitors could develop such technology and there are no guarantees that the owners of the engines would choose the Omnitek conversion technology over our competitors' technology to convert their engines.

Markets

Worldwide

The Company has the ability to sell and deliver its products anywhere in the world through its network of distributors, system integrators, fleet operators, engine conversion companies and directly to end-users. The Company's conversion technology has been used to convert heavy-duty diesel engines to operate on natural gas worldwide since 2001 and has been successfully adapted to work with many different engine designs and configurations. More than 5,000 engines have been converted worldwide utilizing the Omnitek technology.

The majority of our markets can best be divided into two groups:

1. Countries not requiring compliance with emissions standards, or no standards are in place (therefore emissions certification is not necessary - shorter time to market); or,

2. Countries that require compliance with emissions standards (emissions certification is necessary - longer time to market and more costly).

The governments of many countries with an indigenous supply of natural gas encourage the use of their domestic fuel supply and may offer incentives to convert vehicles currently running on diesel, which is expected to increase demand for our product in those regions.

When contacted, we approach the issue of "converting or replacing" high-polluting diesel engines by offering two main options, which in large part is influenced by the level of technological capabilities within the country, emission requirements, and financial feasibility.

The first option is focused on working with local companies in an effort to convert diesel engines to natural gas. Alternatively, we can supply new dedicated natural gas engines as a second option.

To achieve the conversions, we can supply engineering support to rebuild and convert the engines locally. This offers an economic benefit to the local economy by keeping the rebuild work in the community.

In the second scenario, we would supply new low-polluting, natural gas engines. This may be a better option when the existing engines are based on old and outdated technology and/or strict emissions standards are in place.

United States

Engine conversions in the United States are subject to regulations imposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and with regard to conversions within the state of California, the California Air Resources Board ("CARB").

In 2011, the EPA announced new regulations applicable to certifying and converting diesel and gasoline engines to operate on an alternative fuel. Converting diesel engines to operate on either CNG, LNG, RNG or LPG provides an economical and environmental solution to costly new engine replacements. These new EPA regulations have made it possible for Omnitek to certify and convert diesel engines in a cost-effective manner and introduce the technology to the U.S. market.

In 2014 CARB posted final regulations and guidelines to certify alternative fuel engine conversion systems for use in California, offering a pathway to certify our technology for use in California.

At this time the Company has received US, EPA approval for the Navistar DT466E and DT530E engines, and a Certificate of Conformity for the Mack E7, Detroit Diesel Series 60 and Caterpillar 3406E/C15 engine models, as well as EURO VI certification from the European Union for the OT13 heavy-duty 13 liter natural gas engine.

Distribution Methods of the Products or Services

Omnitek has distributors in many countries which market and distribute its products. The Company is continuously seeking additional global distribution partners to expand its distribution network. In certain markets, the Company competes against other companies with greater resources, more established distribution channels and other competitive advantages, and the success of these competitors may harm our ability to generate revenues. Please see the section entitled "Competition" below and also the relevant Risk Factors in ITEM 1A below.

Distribution Agreements. From time to time, Omnitek may enter into exclusive or non-exclusive distribution agreements with its dealers, distributors or authorized diesel-to-natural gas engine conversion kit installation centers ("AIC").

Internet. Our products, as well as information regarding new product introductions and company news, are available online at our website, www.omnitekcorp.com.

Status of any publicly announced new developments, product or services

Further detail to following announcements can be found at http://www.omnitekcorp.com/news.htm

On February 23, 2021, Omnitek announced the company has received EURO VI Phase-E certification for its OT13 heavy-duty natural gas engine. The 13-liter natural gas engine, which will be marketed worldwide in countries where this stringent emissions requirement is mandated, can be utilized for truck and bus applications, and provides 420 hp and 1,960 Nm of torque -- essentially equivalent to diesel engine performance levels.

Throughout the year, the Company supplied its existing customers around the world with conversion kits and components.

Competitive business conditions and the Company's competitive position in the industry and methods of competition

We believe our products have many important advantages, some of which are performance, ease of use, and lower cost. We compete in a small segment of the transportation and energy arena. Most of the larger multinational corporations do not offer a complete solution for the markets the Company services. We believe that competition in these markets is principally based on the quality of the product, performance, reliability and price.

Because of the Company's limited financial resources, Omnitek could be at a competitive disadvantage compared to other suppliers of competitive products.

Competition - Diesel-to-Natural Gas Engine Conversions

The Company encounters competing products in countries where no emission standards are enforced, and where carbureted systems are still being used. These systems can be used to convert low-power diesel engines found in these countries. When converting emissions controlled high-power engines, as found in the USA and Europe, a fuel injection system, like the Omnitek system, must be used.

As of today, the Company is not aware of any direct competitors offering a similar and extensive range of engine conversion kits for heavy-duty diesel engines required to meet US EPA or European EU emissions standards. Suppliers like Westport Innovations, Bosch and Keihin, just to name a few, supply mainly original equipment engine manufacturers and do not offer complete systems to convert diesel engines.

There are numerous companies, such as BRC, Landirenzo, Tartarini, OMVL, Tomasetto, just to name a few, supplying natural gas components for use on gasoline cars and small trucks. These technologies have been on the market for many years and millions of vehicles have been converted worldwide using these technologies. However, this technology is not suitable to convert heavy-duty diesel engines and is not in direct competition with Omnitek's technology. At this time, Omnitek is not planning to compete in the small-engine market.

Competition - Dual Fuel Technology

The dual fuel technology, where natural gas is mixed with diesel and both fuels are used at the same time, offers minimal cost savings potential and is not considered a competing technology.

Competition - New Natural Gas Engines

Under certain conditions it is not cost effective, or technologically feasible, to convert used diesel engines to operate on natural gas. Emission standards sometimes dictate the use of highly sophisticated technology that cannot be easily retrofit onto an engine. For those situations, Omnitek offers purpose-built new natural gas engines which can be used in buses, trucks, generators and other stationary applications.

As of the time of this report there are a very limited number of new natural gas engine suppliers. In the United States only Cummins Westport offers EPA/CARB certified heavy-duty natural gas engines for trucks and buses. In Europe and China, we find IVECO, Scania, MAN and Weichai, just to name a few. We believe that additional competitors will emerge as this market matures.

Sources and availability of Raw Materials and Principal Suppliers

Omnitek does not utilize any specialized raw materials. We rely on nonaffiliated suppliers for various standard and customized components and on manufacturers of assemblies that are incorporated into our products. We do not have long-term supply or manufacturing agreements with suppliers of raw materials, components and assemblies. In some instances, alternative sources may be limited. If these suppliers or manufacturers experience financial, operational, manufacturing capacity, or quality assurance difficulties, or cease production and sale of such products, or if there is any other disruption in our relationships with these suppliers or manufacturers, we will be required to locate alternative sources of supply. Our inability to obtain sufficient quantities of these components, if and as required in the future, may subject us to:

- delays in delivery or shortages in components that could interrupt and delay manufacturing and result in cancellations of orders for our products;
- increased component prices and supply delays as we establish alternative suppliers; inability to develop alternative sources for product components;
- required modifications of our products, which may cause delays in product shipments, increased manufacturing costs, and increased product prices; and,
- increased inventory costs as we hold more inventory than we otherwise might in order to avoid problems from shortages or discontinuance, which may result in write-offs if we are unable to use all such products in the future.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, four suppliers accounted for 81% of products purchased compared with the year ended December 31, 2020, where eight suppliers accounted for 71% of products purchased.

See Risk Factors Item "***Dependence on a limited number of qualified suppliers of components and equipment could lead to delays, lost revenue or increased costs.***"

Dependence on one or few major customers

The Company believes that the diversity of the product line offered alleviates the dependence on any customer. Through a widespread use of our product line, Omnitek is striving to develop a wide base of customers. During the year ended December 31, 2021 eight customers accounted for approximately 84% of sales. During the year ended December 31, 2020, eight customers accounted for approximately 80% of sales.

Patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, concessions, royalty agreements or labor contracts, including duration

Omnitek owns the following Patents and Trademarks:

US Patents:

REG NO.	Title	Filing Date	Jurisdiction
6,374,816	Apparatus and Method for Combustion Initiation	4/23/2001	United States
7,019,626	Multi-fuel Engine Conversion System and Method	3/03/2005	United States
7,426,920	Fuel Mixer Apparatus and Method	06/06/2007	United States

Trademarks:

Mark	Reg No.	Class	Reg. Date	Owner	Jurisdiction
Omnitek	2811269	40	2/3/2004	Omnitek	United States
Omnitek	4525678	12	5/6/2014	Omnitek	United States
Omnitek	4525690	7	5/6/2015	Omnitek	United States

The protection of proprietary rights relating to Omnitek's products and expertise is critical for the business. Omnitek intends to file additional patent applications to protect certain technology and improvements considered important to the development of the Company's business. The Company also intends to rely upon trade secrets, know-how, continuing technological innovation and licensing opportunities to develop and maintain its competitive position.

Although the Company intends to seek patent protection for its proprietary technology and products in the United States and in foreign countries, the patent positions of our products, are generally uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. Consequently, we do not know whether any of the patent applications that we have and will consider filing will result in the issuance of any patents, or whether such patent applications will be circumvented or invalidated. There can be no assurance that all United States patents that may pose a risk of infringement can or will be identified. Additionally, Omnitek has not sought to identify foreign patent applications that might affect existing patent applications currently on file with the Unites States Patent and Trademark Office. If we are unable to obtain licenses where we may have infringed on other patents, we could encounter delays in product market introductions while attempting to design around such intellectual property rights, or we could find that the development, manufacture or sale of products requiring such licenses could be prevented. In addition, we could incur substantial costs in defending suits brought against us on such intellectual property rights or prosecuting suits which the Company brings against other parties to protect its intellectual property rights. Competitors or potential competitors may have filed applications for or have received patents and may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights relating to, compounds or processes competitive with those of Omnitek. See number 5 above, "Competitive business conditions and the Company's competitive position in the industry and methods of competition."

The Company relies on certain patented and unpatented trade secrets for a significant part of its intellectual property rights, and there can be no assurance that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques, or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or disclose such technology, or that Omnitek can meaningfully protect its rights to its unpatented trade secrets. We intend to require each of our employees, consultants and advisors to execute confidentiality agreements either upon the commencement of an employment or consulting relationship with Omnitek or at a later time. There can be no assurance, however, that these agreements will provide meaningful protection for Omnitek's trade secrets in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of such information.

We do not believe that any of our products or other proprietary rights infringe upon the rights of third parties. However, there can be no assurance that others may not assert infringement claims against Omnitek in the future and we recognize that any such assertion may require us to incur legal and other defense costs, enter into compromise royalty arrangements, or terminate the use of some technologies. Further, we may be required to incur legal and other costs to protect our proprietary rights against infringement by third parties.

Licenses and Royalty Agreements

We have not entered into any license and royalty agreements which have resulted in royalty payments.

Other Agreements

As part of the build-out of the U.S. and international dealer network, the Company has entered into agreements with various companies in the USA and foreign countries.

Need of any governmental approval of principal products or services

Omnitek's engine conversion technology as applied in the United States is subject to approval from the EPA and CARB within the State of California.

Currently Omnitek has received EPA approval and certification for our diesel-to-natural gas conversion technology for the heavy-duty Navistar DT466E and DT530E up to model year 2003, Mack E7E engines up to model year 2006, all Detroit Diesel Series 60 engine families for model years 1988 to 2009, and the Caterpillar 3406E/C15 engine families for model years 1993 to 2006, as well as EURO VI certification from the European Union for the OT13 heavy-duty 13 liter natural gas engine.

Effect of existing or probable governmental regulations on the business

See item number 9, immediately above, for a discussion of EPA and CARB regulation.

Omnitek is subject to the requirements of Regulation 13A under the Exchange Act, which require us to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K, and all other obligations of the Exchange Act applicable to issuers with stock registered pursuant to Section 12(g). We are also subject to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), which regulates proxy solicitations.

Management believes that these reporting obligations increase the Company's annual legal and accounting costs by an estimated $50,000.

Omnitek is not aware of any other governmental regulations now in existence or that may arise in the future that would have an effect on the Company's business.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures for the last two fiscal years, 2021 and 2020, were $63,821 and $82,052 respectively, and were comprised of charges for engine certification testing, purchase of equipment and parts for R&D, and the cost of personnel in the development of products and services.

In some cases, Omnitek is contracted to develop a specific engine or component. In these cases, Omnitek requires an up-front payment from the customer.

Costs and effects of compliance with environmental laws

Except as discussed above in item number 9, our business activities are not subject to any environmental laws and we do not anticipate that our future business activities will subject the Company to any environmental compliance regulations.

Number of total employees and number of full-time employees

As of the date of this report, we employ a total of six persons, all of whom are full-time employees. These full-time employees include Werner Funk, who is also an officer and director of Omnitek. We believe we have a good working relationship with our employees, who are not represented by a collective bargaining organization, and there no organized labor agreements or union agreements between Omnitek and any employees.

We are outsourcing certain services that are not proprietary in nature. We intend to continue to use the services of independent consultants and contractors to perform various professional services. We believe that this use of third-party service providers will enhance our ability to contain general and administrative expenses.

Reports to Security Holders

The public may read and copy any materials the Company files with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington D.C. 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Eastern Time. Information may be obtained on the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at http://www.sec.gov. Moreover, the Company maintains a website at http://www.omnitekcorp.com that contains important information about Omnitek. This information is publicly available and is updated regularly.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investment in our common stock involves significant risk. You should carefully consider the information described in the following risk factors, *together with the other information appearing elsewhere in this report, before making an investment decision regarding our common stock. If any of the events or circumstances described in these risks actually occur, our business, financial conditions, results of operations, and future growth prospects would likely be materially and adversely affected. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or a part of your investment in our common stock.*

Risks Related to Ukrainian Crises

Russia's recent military intervention in Ukraine and the international community's response have created substantial political and economic disruption, uncertainty, and risk.

Russia's military intervention in Ukraine in late February 2022, Ukraine's widespread resistance, and the NATO led and United States coordinated economic, financial, communications, and other sanctions imposed by other countries have created significant political and economic world uncertainty. There is significant risk of expanded military confrontation between Russia and other countries, possibly including the United States. Current and likely additional international sanctions against Russia may contribute to higher costs, particularly for petroleum-based products. These and related actions, responses, and consequences that cannot now be predicted or controlled may contribute to world-wide economic reversals. In these circumstances, receipt of supplies and products may be interrupted or may be delayed or otherwise negatively impact our operations.

Risks Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic

A global pandemic may disrupt our business or the business of our customers.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized COVID-19 as a global pandemic. We are monitoring the situation closely and our response to the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve. Our current principal responsive measures include implementing a mandatory work from home policy when possible, restricting travel, and updating our planning for future events in recognition of the fact that our vendors are likely experiencing similar operating difficulties. We continue to evaluate the impact of the pandemic on required equipment, components, and supplies that we will require. We actively monitor COVID-19-related developments and may take further actions that alter our business operations as may be required by federal, state, or local authorities or that we determine are in the best interests of our personnel, vendors, and stockholders. The effects of these operational modifications will be reflected in current and future reporting periods.

The duration and magnitude of the COVID-19 pandemic impact on our business operations and overall financial performance are unknown at this time and will depend on numerous circumstances outside our control or the ability of anyone to predict accurately. The secondary and tertiary unpredictable economic effects on our business and on the worldwide economy could be quite adverse. The probability of reoccurrences of widespread or localized virus outbreaks is high and may continue for many months, likely resulting in further government-ordered lockdowns, stay-home or shelter-in-place orders and social distancing; restrictions on travel; and other extensive measures. Effective treatments for those infected by the virus and a possible preventive vaccine have not been developed and may not be widely accepted if they are developed in the future. We cannot predict the effect of these circumstances on us and our vendors and suppliers; the global economy and political conditions; and the health of our personnel, consultants, and their families; all of which will affect how quickly and to what extent normal economic and operating activities can resume.

Even after the COVID-19 pandemic has subsided, we may continue to experience an adverse effect on our business as a result of its global economic impact, including any resulting and ongoing recession. All of these circumstances likely exert similar hardships on those with which we deal, such as vendors, shippers and distributors. As a result, we have made adjustments to, and will need to continue to adjust, our business and expenditures in an effort to correlate our activities with business exigencies, including restrictions of executive and employee travel, hiring freezes or delays, and limitations on marketing. The ultimate financial impact and duration of all of the foregoing cannot now be predicted and may well exceed our expectations or our ability to cope with them.

Risks Related to our Business

An overall economic downturn could negatively impact our earnings.

Any weakening of economic activity in our markets could result in a loss of customers, which could adversely affect our revenues or restrict our future growth. It may become more difficult for customers to pay their bills, leading to slow collections and higher-than-normal levels of accounts receivable. This could increase our financing requirements and bad debt expense. The foregoing could negatively affect earnings and liquidity, reducing our ability to grow the business.

The price of oil, which also effects the price of diesel and gasoline, can have a significant impact on the Company’s business. As the price differential between diesel and natural gas decreases the payback period for the cost of the engine conversion is extended. This makes the engine conversion less desirable, which can result in lower sales of the Company’s engine conversion technology.

Unforeseeable circumstances could delay or disrupt our operations and negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Fire, riot, strikes, labor disputes, freight embargoes or transportation delays, acts of God or of the public enemy, war, acts or threats of terrorism, or civil disturbances, extreme weather conditions or natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis, and their related consequences and effects, including energy shortages and public health issues, any existing or future laws, rules, regulations or acts of any government (including any orders, rules or regulations issued by any official or agency or such government), or any cause beyond the Company’s reasonable control (each a “Force Majeure Event”), affecting our business, could delay or disrupt our operations, and the operations of our vendors, other suppliers and their operations or result in economic instability that may negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Increases in the wholesale price of natural gas could reduce our earnings.

A supply and demand imbalance in natural gas markets could cause an increase in the price of natural gas. Recently, the increased production of U.S. shale natural gas has put downward pressure on the wholesale cost of natural gas; accordingly, restrictions or regulations on shale gas production could cause natural gas prices to increase. Additionally, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) under the 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act has regulatory authority of the over-the-counter derivatives markets. Regulations affecting derivatives could increase the price of natural gas. A significant increase in the price of natural gas may discourage the conversion from diesel to natural gas.

Climate change, carbon neutral or energy efficiency legislation or regulations could restrict our market opportunities, negatively affecting our growth, cash flows and earnings.

The federal and/or state governments may enact legislation or regulations that attempt to control or limit the causes of climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions such as carbon dioxide and emissions of methane. Such laws or regulations could impose additional costs or operational requirements. They could also provide a cost advantage to alternative energy sources. The focus on climate change could negatively impact the reputation of fossil fuel products or services. The occurrence of these events could put upward pressure on the cost of natural gas relative to other energy sources, reduce the demand for natural gas, negatively affecting our growth opportunities, cash flows and earnings.

The 200-nation "Paris Agreement on Climate Change" signed into law in 2016 signals a strong call to action with more than 175 countries committing to large emission reductions over the next 15 years. This may help to accelerate demand for Omnitek's technology as countries around the world begin to enact air pollution control measures, in some cases banning diesel trucks and buses in large cities.

We are subject to physical and financial risks associated with climate change.

Climate change can create physical and financial risk. Climate change may impact a region's economic health, which could impact our revenues. Our financial performance is tied to the health of the regional economies we serve. The price of energy has an impact on the economic health of our communities. The cost of additional regulatory requirements, such as regulation of CO_2 emissions under section 111(d) of the CAA, or additional environmental regulation could impact the prices charged by natural gas suppliers.

A downturn in the truck industry or other factors negatively affecting any of our truck OEM customers could materially adversely impact our results of operations.

If the truck market or any truck OEM customers worldwide suffers a significant downturn such circumstance could lead to significant reductions in our revenues and earnings, commercial disputes, receivable collection issues, and other negative consequences that could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Unpredictability in the adoption, implementation and enforcement of increasingly stringent emission standards by multiple jurisdictions around the world could adversely affect our business.

Our components and engines may be subject to extensive statutory and regulatory requirements governing emission and noise, including standards imposed by the EPA, the European Union, state regulatory agencies, such as CARB, and other regulatory agencies around the world. We have made, and may be required to continue to make, significant capital and research expenditures to comply with these regulations. Developing engines and components to meet numerous changing government regulatory requirements, with different implementation timelines and requirements, makes developing components and engines efficiently for multiple markets complicated and could result in substantial additional costs that may be difficult to recover in certain markets. In some cases, we may be required to develop new products to comply with new regulations, particularly those relating to air emissions. While we have met previous deadlines, our ability to comply with other existing and future regulatory standards will be essential for us to maintain our position in the markets we serve. The successful development and introduction of new and enhanced products in order to comply with new regulatory requirements are subject to other risks, such as delays in product development, cost over-runs and unanticipated technical and manufacturing difficulties.

In addition to these risks, the nature and timing of government implementation and enforcement of increasingly stringent emission standards in emerging markets are unpredictable and subject to change. Any delays in implementation or enforcement could result in the products we developed or modified to comply with these standards becoming unnecessary or becoming necessary later than expected thereby, in some cases, negating our competitive advantage. This in turn can delay, diminish or eliminate the expected return on capital and research expenditures that we have invested in such products and may adversely affect our perceived competitive advantage in being an early, advanced developer of compliant engines.

We are exposed to risks arising from the price and availability of energy.

The level of demand for our products and services is influenced in multiple ways by the price and availability of energy. High diesel costs generally drive greater demand for natural gas and LPG engines in countries in which we operate. If diesel costs decrease or increase less than expected, demand for our products may likewise decrease. The relative unavailability of electricity in some emerging market countries also influences demand for our products for electric generators. If these countries add energy capacity by expanding their power grids at a rate equal to or faster than the growth in demand for energy, the demand for our genset products could also decrease or increase less than would otherwise be the case.

The market for alternative fuel engines may not continue to develop according to our expectations and, as a result, our business may not grow as planned and our business plan may be adversely affected.

Our future growth is dependent upon the market for efficient alternative fuel engines and engine conversion kits expanding as a result of our customers and potential customers substituting diesel engines with alternative fuel engines. Part of our business plan is dependent on our market forecasts with respect to this expected substitution trend. However, there can be no assurance that we can accurately predict this trend. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that our products would capture any portion of the potential market increase. If the markets which represent a significant portion of our business or in which we anticipate significant growth opportunities for our products, fail to develop or develops more slowly than we anticipate, the growth of our business and our business plan could be materially adversely affected.

We may have difficulty managing the expansion of our operations.

In order to effectively manage our operations and growth, including growth in the sales of, and services related to, our power systems, we may need to:

- scale our internal infrastructure, including establishing additional facilities, while continuing to provide technologically sophisticated power systems on a timely basis;
- attract and retain sufficient numbers of talented personnel, including application engineers, customer support staff and production personnel;
- continue to enhance our compliance and quality assurance systems; and
- continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls and reporting systems and procedures.

Rapid expansion of our operations could place a strain on our senior management team, support teams, manufacturing lines, information technology platforms and other resources. In addition, we may be required to place more reliance on our strategic partners and suppliers, some of whom may not be capable of meeting our production demands in terms of timing, quantity, quality or cost. Difficulties in effectively managing the budgeting, forecasting and other process control issues presented by any rapid expansion could harm our business, prospects, results of operations or financial condition.

New products, including new engines we develop, may not achieve widespread adoption.

Our growth may depend on our ability to develop and/or acquire new products, and/or refine our existing products and technology. We will generally seek to develop or acquire new products, or enhance our existing products and power system technology, if we believe they will provide significant additional revenues and favorable profit margins. However, we cannot know beforehand whether any new or enhanced products will successfully penetrate our target markets. There can be no assurance that newly developed or acquired products will perform as well as we expect, or that such products will gain widespread adoption among our customers.

Additionally, there are greater design and operational risks associated with new products. The inability of our suppliers to produce technologically sophisticated components for our new engines and power systems, the discovery of any product or process defects or failures associated with production of any new products and any related product returns could each have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If new products for which we expend significant resources to develop or acquire are not successful, our business could be adversely affected.

Changes in environmental and regulatory policies could hurt the market for our products.

Our business is affected by government environmental policies, mandates and regulations around the world, most significantly with respect to emission standards. Examples of such regulations include those that (1) restrict the sale of engines that do not meet emission standards, and (2) impose penalties on sellers of non-compliant engines. There can be no assurance that these policies, mandates and regulations will be continued or expanded as assumed in our growth strategy. Incumbent industry participants with a vested interest in gasoline and diesel, many of which have substantially greater resources than we do, may invest significant resources in an effort to influence environmental regulations in ways that delay or repeal requirements for more stringent carbon, particulate matter and other emissions.

We generally must obtain certification from the EPA or CARB to sell our engines and engine conversion kits in the United States. We may attempt to expand sales of our engines and engine conversion kits to other countries with strict emissions regulations. Accordingly, future sales of our product will depend upon them being certified to meet the existing and future air quality and energy standards imposed by the relevant regulatory agencies. While we incur significant research and developments costs to ensure that our products comply with emission standards and meet certification requirements in the regions where our products are sold, we cannot provide assurance that our products will continue to meet these standards. The failure to comply with certification requirements would not only adversely affect future sales but could result in the recall of our products or civil or criminal penalties.

The adoption of new, more stringent and burdensome government emission regulations, whether at the foreign, federal, state, or local level, in markets in which we supply our products, may require modification of our emission certification and other manufacturing processes. Thus, we might incur unanticipated expenses in meeting future compliance requirements and may be required to increase our research and product development expenditures. Increases in such costs and expenses could necessitate increases in the prices we charge our customers for our product, which could adversely affect demand for them.

We maintain a significant investment in inventory, and a decline in our customers' purchases could lead to a decline in our sales and profitability and cause us to accumulate excess inventory.

We cannot always predict the timing, frequency or size of the future orders of our customers. Our ability to accurately forecast our sales is further complicated by the continuing global economic uncertainty. We maintain significant inventories in an effort to ensure that our customers have a reliable source of supply. If we fail to anticipate the changing needs of our customers and accurately forecast our customer demands, our customers may not continue to place orders with us, and we may accumulate significant inventories of products that we will be unable to sell or return to our suppliers. This may result in a significant decline in the value of our inventory and a decrease in our future gross profit.

Our financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been, and may in the future be, negatively impacted by challenging global economic conditions.

Challenging global economic conditions have had, and may in the future have, a material adverse effect on our business. Difficult market conditions can also cause us to experience pricing pressure, negatively impacting our margins.

Economic downturns may materially impact our customers, as well as suppliers and other parties with which we do business. Economic conditions that adversely affect our customers may cause them to terminate existing supply agreements or to reduce the volume of product they purchase from us in the future. We may have significant receivables owing from customers that face liquidity issues. Failure to collect a significant portion of amounts due on those receivables could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Similarly, with adverse market conditions, our key suppliers from which we source components may be unable to provide components to us or extend us credit. Furthermore, we may not be able to successfully anticipate, plan for and respond to changing economic conditions, and our business could be negatively affected.

Fuel price differentials are hard to predict and may have an adverse impact on the demand for our products in the future.

The prices of various fuel alternatives are subject to fluctuation, based upon many factors, including changes in resource bases, pipeline transportation capacity for natural gas, refining capacity for crude oil and government excise and fuel tax policies. The price differential among various fuel alternatives can impact customers and their decisions to buy product from us.

The volatility of oil and gas prices may affect our stock price.

While our company develops systems for engines, we may be affected by the price of oil and gas. The investing public may categorize our stock with other fuel or alternative energy stocks, thus the volatility of the price of oil and gas may affect the price of our stock. In particular, when the price of oil declines, diesel becomes a more favorable fuel and alternative fuel products suffer as a result. This, as with any commodity volatility, will occur from time to time and may adversely affect the price of our stock.

We could suffer warranty claims or be subject to product liability claims, both of which could materially and adversely affect our business.

From time to time, we may incur liabilities for warranty claims as a result of defective products or components, including claims arising from defective products or components provided by our suppliers that are integrated into our conversion kits. The provisions we make for warranty accrual may not be sufficient or we may be unable to rely on a warranty provided by a third-party manufacturer, and we may recognize additional expenses as a result of warranty claims in excess of our current expectations. Such warranty claims may necessitate a redesign, re-specification, a change in manufacturing processes, and/or recall of our product, which could have an adverse impact on our finances and on existing or future sales of our products. Even in the absence of any warranty claims, a product deficiency such as a manufacturing defect or a safety issue may necessitate a product recall, which could have an adverse impact on our finances and on existing or future sales.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability claims that are inherent to our industry. Any accidents involving our products could materially impede widespread market acceptance and demand for our products. In addition, we may be subject to a claim by end-users of our products or others alleging that they have suffered property damage, personal injury or death because our products did not perform adequately. Such a claim could be made whether or not our products perform adequately under the circumstances. From time to time, we may be subject to product liability claims in the ordinary course of business, and we carry a limited amount of product liability insurance for this purpose. However, our current insurance policies may not provide sufficient or any coverage for such claims, and we cannot predict whether we will be able to maintain our insurance coverage on commercially acceptable terms.

If we do not properly manage the sales of our products into foreign markets, our business could suffer.

We have sales and distribution activities in counties where we may lack sufficient expertise, knowledge of local customs or contacts. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our current relationship with these foreign customers, or that we will be able to develop effective, similar relationships in foreign markets into which we supply our products in the future.

Growing the market for our products in markets outside of the United States may take longer and cost more to develop than we anticipate and is subject to inherent risks, including unexpected changes in government policies, trade barriers restricting our ability to sell our products in those countries, longer payment cycles, exposure to currency fluctuations, and foreign exchange controls that restrict or prohibit repatriation of funds. As a result, if we do not properly manage foreign sales, our business could suffer.

In addition, our foreign sales subject us to numerous stringent U.S. and foreign laws, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), and comparable foreign laws and regulations which prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. and other business entities for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Safeguards that we may implement to discourage these practices could prove to be ineffective, and violations of the FCPA and other laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, or other liabilities or proceedings against us, including class action lawsuits and enforcement actions from the SEC, Department of Justice and overseas regulators. Any of these factors, or any other international factors, could impair our ability to effectively sell our power systems, or other products or services that we may develop, outside of the U.S.

The price of our stock may be volatile and may decline in value.

The trading price of our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies with securities traded in those markets. Broad market and industry factors may seriously affect the market price of companies' stock, including ours, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Business, political and economic factors may affect our operations, the manner in which we conduct our business and our rate of growth.

If the World economic conditions deteriorate or do not improve, our target consumer base may be disproportionately affected. Stagnant economic growth is likely to negatively affect our customers' ability to purchase our goods. The resulting impact of such economic conditions on our customers and on consumer spending could have a material adverse effect on demand for our products and on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our performance is influenced by a variety of economic, social, and political factors

Our performance is influenced by a variety of economic, social, and political factors. Economic uncertainty, unfavorable employment levels, declines in consumer confidence, increases in consumer debt levels, increased commodity prices, and other economic factors may affect our customer spending on Omnitek products and adversely affect the demand for our products. Economic conditions also affect governmental political and budgetary policies. As a result, economic conditions can have an effect on the sale of our products to our customers.

A global economic crisis could result in decreases in customer spending

We operate in competitive and evolving markets locally, nationally and globally. These markets are subject to rapid technological change and changes in demand. In seeking market acceptance, we will encounter competition from many sources, including other well-established and dominant larger providers such as Bosch, Siemens, Cummings, Volvo and Mercedes. Many of these competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than Omnitek. Our revenue could be materially adversely affected if we are unable to compete successfully with these other providers.

There is uncertainty relating to the ability of the company to enforce its rights under certain dealer agreements

Many of the dealer agreements are with foreign entities and are governed by the laws of foreign jurisdictions. If a dealer breaches a dealer agreement, we will incur the additional costs of determining our rights and obligations under the agreement, under applicable foreign laws, and enforcing the agreement in a foreign jurisdiction. Many of the jurisdictions to which dealer agreements are subject do not have sophisticated and/or impartial legal systems and we may face practical difficulties in enforcing any of our rights in such jurisdictions. We may not be able to enforce such rights or may determine that it would be too costly to enforce such rights. In addition, some of the dealer agreements contain arbitration provisions that govern disputes under the agreements and there is uncertainty with respect to the enforceability of such arbitration provisions under the laws of related foreign jurisdictions. If a dispute were to arise under a dealer agreement and the related arbitration provision was not effective, we would be exposed to the additional costs of settling the dispute through traditional legal avenues rather than through an arbitration process.

The Company may be subject to other third-party intellectual property rights claims

Companies in our industry often own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. As competition in the industry increases, the possibility of intellectual property rights claims against Omnitek may grow. Omnitek's technologies may not be able to withstand third-party claims or rights against their use. Intellectual property claims, whether having merit or otherwise, could be time consuming and expensive to litigate or settle and could divert management resources and attention. In addition, many of Omnitek's agreements require that Omnitek indemnify for third-party intellectual property infringement claims, which could increase Omnitek's costs as a result of defending such claims and may require that Omnitek pay the damages if there were an adverse ruling in any such claims. If litigation is successfully brought by a third party against Omnitek in respect of intellectual property, Omnitek may be required to cease distributing or marketing certain products or obtain licenses from the holders of the intellectual property at material cost, redesign affected products in such a way as to avoid infringing intellectual property rights, any or all of which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If those intellectual property rights are held by a competitor, Omnitek may be unable to obtain the intellectual property at any price, which could also adversely affect our competitive position. An adverse determination could also prevent Omnitek from offering its products. Any of these results could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is subject to foreign business, political and economic disruption risks

Omnitek contracts with various entities from around the world. As a result, we are exposed to foreign business, political and economic risks, which could adversely affect our financial position and results of operations, including:

- difficulties in managing dealer relationships from outside of a dealer's jurisdiction;
- political and economic instability;
- less developed infrastructures in newly industrializing countries;
- susceptibility to business interruption in foreign areas due to war, terrorist attacks, medical epidemics, changes in political regimes, and general interest rate and currency instability;
- exposure to possible litigation or claims in foreign jurisdictions; and,
- competition from foreign-based providers and the existence of protectionist laws and business practices that favor such providers.

Early stage of the Company and its products

Omnitek has generated limited revenue from operations and may not generate any significant or sufficient revenue from its current operations to continue future operations. To achieve profitable operations, Omnitek, alone or with others, must successfully initiate and maintain sales and distribution of our products. The time frame necessary to achieve market success for any individual product is uncertain. There can be no assurance that Omnitek's efforts will be successful, that any of our products will prove to meet the anticipated levels of approval or effectiveness, or that we will be able to obtain and retain customers. Omnitek's results can also be affected by the ability of competition to introduce new products that have advantageous technology or the competition's ability to adjust its pricing to reduce our competitive advantage. Results will also be affected by strategic decisions made by the management regarding product volume, mix, and timing of orders received during operations. See Item 1 "Description of Business."

Uncertainty of future sales

We require the commitment of substantial resources to advertisement, marketing and distribution of our products, however there can be no assurance that our products will meet the effectiveness required to be competitive in the marketplace and that our products achieve customer acceptance.

Future capital requirements; uncertainty of future funding

Substantial expenditures will be required to enable Omnitek to conduct existing product research, manufacturing, marketing and distribution of its products and Intellectual Property. Omnitek may need to raise additional capital to facilitate growth and support its long-term manufacturing, and marketing programs. Omnitek has no established bank-financing arrangements and until we have sufficient assets, capital, and inventory or accounts receivable, it is not anticipated that we will secure any bank financing in the near future. Therefore, it is likely that Omnitek may need to seek additional financing through subsequent future public or private sales of its securities, including equity securities. Omnitek may also seek funding for the manufacturing, and marketing of its products through strategic partnerships and other arrangements with corporate partners. There can be no assurance, however, that such collaborative arrangements or additional funds will be available when needed, or on terms acceptable Omnitek, if at all. Any such additional financing may result in significant dilution to existing stockholders. If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to curtail one or more of our programs. Omnitek's future cash requirements will be affected by the revenue generated from the sale of its products, the costs of production and marketing, as well as relationships with corporate partners, changes in the focus and direction of Omnitek's programs, competitive and technological advances, and other factors.

Dependence on others; manufacturing capabilities and limited distribution capabilities

An important element of Omnitek's strategy for the marketing and release of its products is to enter into various arrangements with distribution and retail partners. The success and commercialization of Omnitek's products will be dependent, in part, upon Omnitek's ability to enter into such arrangements and upon the ability of these third parties to perform their responsibilities. Although we believe that parties to any such arrangements would have an economic motivation to succeed in performing their contractual responsibilities, the amount and timing of resources to be devoted to these activities may not be within our control. There can be no assurance that any such arrangements will be available on terms acceptable to Omnitek, if any at all, and that such parties will perform their obligations as expected, or that any revenue will be derived from such arrangements. If Omnitek is not able to enter into such arrangements, it could encounter delays in introducing its products into the market. See "Business."

Omnitek plans to assemble certain products in-house after receiving components from outside vendors. Other products such as engines or components for future products may be produced or manufactured by outside companies for Omnitek. Therefore, Omnitek may be dependent on contract manufacturers for the production and manufacturing of certain products or components for products. In the event that we are unable to obtain or retain the necessary manufacturers for components or products on acceptable terms, we may not be able to continue to commercialize and market our products as planned. The manufacture of Omnitek's products will be subject to current good manufacturing practices ("GMP") requirements prescribed by Omnitek in order to meet the specifications and other standards prescribed by Omnitek to satisfy the anticipated and appropriate levels of operations and effectiveness when in use. There can be no assurance that we will be able to (i) obtain adequate supplies of products in a timely fashion at acceptable quality and prices, (ii) enter into arrangements for the manufacture of products with manufacturers whose facilities and procedures comply with Omnitek's GMP or other regulatory requirements, should any such regulatory requirements arise, (iii) or that manufacturers will continue to comply with such standards, or (iv) that such manufacturers will be able to adequately meet Omnitek product needs. Omnitek's dependence upon others for the manufacture of its proposed products may adversely affect our ability to develop and deliver products on a timely and competitive basis.

In addition, Omnitek does not now have, nor does it have current plans to acquire or obtain, the facilities, or personnel necessary to conduct its own full-scale distribution of its products. Consequently, Omnitek will have to rely on existing commercial distribution channels for the sale of its products. There can be no assurance that Omnitek will be able to secure sufficient distribution of any of its products on acceptable terms.

Approximately eight customers accounted for 80% of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021, and loss of any of these customers could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, and profitability.

These customers are free to purchase from other suppliers who may have more established distribution channels and other competitive advantages, such as price. In addition, our customers' need for our products depends on many factors including the worldwide and regional fuel prices, and various governmental regulations. If any of the latter factors change significantly, our customers' demand for our products might decline substantially.

The loss of any of these customers could have a materially adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. At the minimum, it would have a materially adverse effect on our operations during the short-term until we are able to generate replacement customers. For more information about dependence on a few major customers, please see Item 1. Description of Business - "Dependence on One or Few Major Customers."

Dependence on a limited number of qualified suppliers of components and equipment could lead to delays, lost revenue or increased costs.

Our future operating results may depend substantially on our suppliers' ability to supply us with components in sufficient volumes to meet our production requirements. Some components that we use are available from only a single or limited number of qualified suppliers. If there is a significant simultaneous upswing in demand for such a component from several high-volume industries resulting in a supply reduction, if a component is otherwise in short supply, or if a supplier has a quality issue with a component, we may experience delays or increased costs in obtaining that component. If we are unable to obtain sufficient quantities used in the components, or other necessary components, we may experience production delays which could cause us loss of revenue. If a component becomes unavailable, we could suffer significant loss of revenue. Each of the following could also significantly harm our operating results:

- an unwillingness of a supplier to supply such components to us;
- consolidation of key suppliers;
- failure of a key supplier to provide enough components;
- a key supplier's, or sub-supplier's, inability to access credit necessary to operate its business; or
- failure of a key supplier to remain in business.

Risk of technological obsolescence and competition

Omnitek operates in an ever-evolving field. Developments are expected to continue at a rapid pace in the industry in general. Competition from other large companies, joint ventures, research and academic institutions and others is intense and expected to increase. Many of these companies and institutions have substantially greater capital resources, research and development staffs and facilities than Omnitek, and many have substantially greater experience in conducting testing, manufacturing and marketing of products. These entities represent significant long-term competition for Omnitek. There can be no assurance that developments by others will not render our technologies and future products obsolete or noncompetitive. In addition, Omnitek's competitors might succeed in developing or purchasing technologies and products that are more effective than those that are being developed by the Company or that would render the Company's technology and products obsolete or noncompetitive. See "Business – Competition."

Dependence upon key personnel

Our success in developing marketable products and achieving a competitive position will depend, in part, on its ability to retain qualified engineers, management and marketing personnel and in particular, to retain the services of Mr. Werner Funk, upon whom we are reliant on for the development of products for the Company.

In the event of the death, incapacity or departure of Mr. Funk from Omnitek, it is unlikely that we would be able to continue conducting our business plan in a timely manner. Even if we are able to find additional personnel to replace Mr. Funk it is uncertain whether we could find someone who could develop our business along the lines described in this report. We will fail without Mr. Funk or an appropriate replacement. We have acquired "key–man" life insurance on the life of Mr. Funk naming Omnitek as the beneficiary however there is no guarantee that this policy would be adequate to allow us to continue to operate in the event Mr. Funk should be unable to continue in his current position due to death, incapacity or some other unforeseen event.

Omnitek has an Employment Agreement in place with Mr. Funk that provides for continued service in his current capacities through March of 2024 and thereafter on a year-to-year basis. See "Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table" for details of Employment Agreements.

Changes of prices for products

While the prices of our products are projected to be in line with those from market competitors, there can be no assurance that they will not decrease in the future. Competition may cause us to lower prices in the future. Moreover, it is difficult to raise prices even if internal costs increase.

Creditworthiness of distributors is an ongoing concern

Omnitek may not always be able to collect all of the funds owed to it by its distributors. Some distributors may experience financial difficulties which may adversely impact our collection of accounts receivable. We regularly review the collectability and creditworthiness of our distributors to determine an appropriate allowance for credit to such distributors. If our uncollectible accounts exceed that amount for which we have planned, this would adversely impact our operating results. Omnitek tries to minimize this concern by selling most of its products by way of prepaid purchase orders.

Limited current sales and marketing capability

Though Omnitek has key personnel with experience in sales, marketing and distribution to market its products, we must either retain and hire the necessary personnel to distribute and market its products or enter into collaborative arrangements or distribution agreements with third parties who will market such products or develop their own marketing and sales force with technical expertise and supporting distribution capability. There can be no assurance that we will be able to retain or hire the personnel with sufficient experience and knowledge to distribute and market its products or be able to enter into collaborative or distribution arrangements or develop its own sales force, or that such sales and marketing efforts, including the efforts of the companies with which Omnitek has entered into collaborative agreements, will be successful.

Trading and limited market

At the present time, Omnitek common stock is traded on the OTCQB under the symbol OMTK. There is currently a limited public market for the Common Stock and there can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop or, if one does develop, that it will be maintained. However, should such a market arise, the possibility or actual sale into the market of shares, as permitted under Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933, may adversely affect prevailing market prices, if any, for Omnitek's Common Stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of its equity securities. In order to qualify for unrestricted resale of Common Stock under Rule 144, certain holding periods must be met and a legal opinion setting forth the exemption from registration must be provided. Further, there is no assurance that Rule 144 will be applicable to Omnitek and investors may not be able to rely on its provisions now or in the future. In addition, sales of significant amounts of Common Stock by Omnitek could have an adverse effect on the market price.

No dividends

No cash dividends have been paid. Payment of dividends on the Common Stock is within the discretion of the Board of Directors, is subject to state law, and will depend upon our earnings, if any, its capital requirements, financial condition and other relevant factors.

Possible volatility of stock price

The market price of our securities is likely to be highly volatile. Factors such as the market acceptance of Omnitek's products, success of distribution channels or its competitors, announcements of technological innovations or new commercial products by us or our competitors, developments in trademark, patent or other proprietary rights of Omnitek or our competitors, and fluctuations in our operating results may have a significant effect on the market price of the Common Stock. In addition, the stock market has experienced and continues to experience extreme price and volume fluctuations which have affected the market price of many companies and which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations, as well as general economic and political conditions, may adversely affect the market price, if a market develops, of the Common Stock. See "Description of Capital Stock."

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which require us to incur audit fees and legal fees in connection with the preparation of such reports. These additional costs could reduce our ability to earn a profit.

We are required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. In order to comply with these requirements, our independent registered public accounting firm has to review our financial statements on a quarterly basis and audit our financial statements on an annual basis. Moreover, our legal counsel will have to review and assist in the preparation of such reports. The costs charged by these professionals for such services cannot be accurately predicted at this time because factors such as the number and type of transactions that we engage in and the complexity of our reports cannot be determined at this time and will have a major effect on the amount of time to be spent by our auditors and attorneys. However, the incurrence of such costs will obviously be an expense to our operations and thus have a negative effect on our ability to meet our overhead requirements and earn a profit. We may be exposed to potential risks resulting from requirements under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our business and operating results could be harmed, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, and the trading price of our common stock could drop significantly.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended by SEC Release 33-8889 we are required to include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the year. If we fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Moreover, effective internal controls, particularly those related to revenue recognition, are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent financial fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our business and operating results could be harmed, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, and the trading price of our common stock could drop significantly.

Management believes that these reporting obligations will increase Omnitek’s annual legal and accounting costs by an estimated $50,000.

Penny stock regulations

If Omnitek’s stock is below $5.00 per share, or we do not have $2,000,000 in net tangible assets, or are not listed on an exchange or on the NASDAQ National Market System, among other conditions, our shares may be subject to a rule promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers and institutional accredited investors. For transactions covered by the rule, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the sale. Furthermore, if the price of Omnitek’s stock is below $5.00, and does not meet the conditions set forth above, sales of our stock in the secondary market will be subject to certain additional new rules promulgated by the SEC. These rules generally require, among other things, that brokers engaged in secondary trading of stock provide customers with written disclosure documents, monthly statements of the market value of penny stocks, disclosure of the bid and asked prices, and disclosure of the compensation to the broker-dealer and disclosure of the salesperson working for the broker-dealer. These rules and regulations may affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell Omnitek's securities, thereby limiting the liquidity of the securities. They may also affect the ability of shareholders to resell their securities in the secondary market.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

We are not required to provide the information called for by this item.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company owns no real property. On June 3, 2021, the Company entered into a lease for the premises located at 1345 Specialty Drive #E, Vista, CA, containing approximately 11,751 square feet of rentable area. The lease commenced on July 1, 2021 and expires on June 30, 2026. The monthly base rent under the lease is $9,988 per month and monthly operating expenses during the term of the lease, subject to adjustment under the lease, is $1,175 per month. On Commencement Date the Company recognized a ROU asset of $653,701 and a lease liability of $652,350.

In agreement with the Company’s former landlord, the Company vacated the previous leasehold effective July 15, 2021. As of December 31, 2021 the outstanding balance of back rent, included in accounts payable, was $23,374.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any pending legal proceeding. No federal, state or local governmental agency is presently contemplating any proceeding against the Company. No director, executive officer or affiliate of the Company or owner of record or beneficially of more than five percent of the Company's common stock is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company in any proceeding.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

This item is not applicable to our business.

PART II.

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on OTCQB under the symbol "OMTK." The CUSIP number for the Issuer's common stock is 68215W 10 7. The following table sets forth, in U.S. dollars the high and low closing prices for each calendar quarters indicated, as reported by the OTCQB. The prices in the table may not represent actual transactions and do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions.

	Company Common Stock Prices	
2021	High	Low
Quarter ended December 31	$ 0.10	$ 0.08
Quarter ended September 30	$ 0.12	$ 0.08
Quarter ended June 30	$ 0.18	$ 0.09
Quarter ended March 31	$ 0.49	$ 0.03
2020		
Quarter ended December 31	$ 0.06	$ 0.02
Quarter ended September 30	$ 0.06	$ 0.03
Quarter ended June 30	$ 0.06	$ 0.04
Quarter ended March 31	$ 0.09	$ 0.05

On April 4, 2022, the closing quotation per share for our common stock as reported on the OTCQB was $0.07.

Holders

As of March 25, 2022, we have approximately 46 stockholders of record of our common stock. This figure does not include a substantially greater number of "street name" holders whose shares are held of record by banks, brokers and other financial institutions.

Dividends

Common Stock

No dividends have ever been paid on the Common Stock and the Company does not currently anticipate paying any cash or other dividends on the Common Stock. Future dividend policy will be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company in light of prevailing financial need and earnings, if any, of the Company and other relevant factors.

Preferred Stock

Under our articles of incorporation, our Board of Directors is authorized, without stockholder action, to issue preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the number of shares and rights, preferences, and limitations of each series. Among the specific matters that may be determined by the Board of Directors are the dividend rate, the redemption price, if any, conversion rights, if any, the amount payable in the event of any voluntary liquidation or dissolution of our company, and voting rights, if any. As of the date of this report, no shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding. Payment of dividends on the Common Stock and Preferred Stock is within the discretion of the Board of Directors, is subject to state law, and will depend upon the Company's earnings, if any, its capital requirements, financial condition and other relevant factors.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Our transfer agent is Colonial Stock Transfer Company, Inc., whose address is 66 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

ITEM 6. RESERVED

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act relating to future events or our future performance. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes to our financial statements included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that relate to future events *or our future performance. Although management believes that the assumptions made and expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure that the underlying assumptions will, in fact, prove to be correct or that actual results will not be different from expectations expressed in this report.*

Results of Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Revenues were $1,097,467 for 2021 compared with $875,997 in 2020, an increase of $221,470, or 25%. The increase in revenues is primarily attributable to an increase in international sales.

Total cost of goods sold increased to $621,659 in 2021 from $588,944 in 2020, which included a non-cash inventory adjustment of $47,959 in 2021 and 69,417 in 2020, for an increase of $32,715. Gross margin, including the impact of the non-cash inventory reserve adjustment was $475,808 compared with $287,053 in 2020. Gross margin as a percentage of sales for 2021 was 43 percent compared with 33 percent in 2020. Excluding the non-cash inventory reserve adjustment of $47,959 in 2021 and $69,417 in 2020, gross margin as a percentage of net sales was 47 percent and 41 percent, respectively.

Our operating expenses for 2021 were $665,300 compared with $754,267 in 2020, a decrease of $88,967, or 12%. General and administrative expense for 2021 was $600,169 compared with $671,672 in 2020. The decrease was due primarily to rent expense of $98,106 in 2021 compared with $137,616 in 2020. Major components of general and administrative expenses in 2021 were insurance expense of $58,816, rent expense of $98,106 and salary and wages of $213,316. This compares with insurance expense of $97,080, rent expense of $137,616, and salary and wages of $225,485 during 2020. Research and development outlays were $63,829 in 2021 compared with $82,052 in 2020.

Our net income in 2021 was $17,409, or $0.00 per share, compared with a net loss of $489,712, or $(0.02) per share, in 2020. Net income in 2021 was primarily due to the extinguishment of liability income realized in 2021 under the SBA's Payroll Protection Program. Additionally, operating loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 was $189,492 compared with $467,214 for the year ended December 31, 2020. The decreased operating loss in 2021 was primarily due to increased revenues in 2021.

Results for the year ended December 31, 2021 reflect non-cash expenses, including the value of options and warrants granted in the amount of $19,112, depreciation and amortization of $1,302, the inventory reserve adjustment of $53,453, the forgiveness of debt by the SBA of $200,321 and amortization of ROU assets in the amount of $58,653. For the year ended December 31, 2020, non-cash expenses included the value of options and warrants granted of $15,456, depreciation and amortization of $543 and the inventory reserve adjustment of $69,417.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash provided by financing activities and available working capital. Additionally, from time to time we may raise funds from the equity capital markets to fund our research and development programs, expansion of our business and general operations.

At December 31, 2021, our current liabilities totaled $1,516,537 and our current assets totaled $803,724, resulting in negative working capital of $712,813.

We have no firm commitments or obligations for capital expenditures. Substantial discretionary expenditures may be required to enable us to conduct product research, development, manufacturing, marketing and distribution activities. We may need to raise additional capital to facilitate growth and support our long-term product development, manufacturing, and marketing programs. The Company has no established bank-financing arrangements, and it is not anticipated that we will secure any bank financing in the near future. Therefore, it is likely that we may need to seek additional financing through subsequent future public or private sales of our securities, including equity securities. We may also seek funding for the development, manufacturing, and marketing of our products through strategic partnerships and other arrangements with corporate partners. There can be no assurance, however, that such collaborative arrangements or additional funds will be available when needed, or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to curtail one or more of our research and development programs.

We have historically incurred significant losses, which have resulted in a total accumulated deficit of $21,448,232 at December 31, 2021, of which $5,604,135 is a direct result of derivative expense and change in fair value of derivative liability and is unrelated to, and has had no effect on, our operations or cash flow. The derivative expense and change in fair value of derivative liability was a one-time charge reflected on the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Operating Activities

We realized negative cash flow from operations of $130,146 for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared with negative cash flow of $247,507 during the year ended December 31, 2020.

Included in the net income of $17,409 for the year ended December 31, 2021 are non-cash expenses, which are not a drain on our capital resources. During 2021, these non-cash expenses include the value of options and warrants granted in the amount of $19,112, depreciation and amortization of $1,302, the inventory reserve adjustment of $53,453, the forgiveness of debt by the SBA of $200,321 and amortization of ROU assets in the amount of $58,653.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Accounting Method and Use of Estimates

Omnitek's financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Areas where significant estimates are required include the following:

Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Trade receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of trade receivables previously written off are recorded when received.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, cost determined on an average cost basis. Market value for raw materials is based on replacement costs. Inventory costs include material, labor and manufacturing overhead. The Company reviews inventories on hand at least annually and records provisions for estimated excess, slow moving and obsolete inventory, as well as inventory with a carrying value in excess of net realizable value. The regular and systematic inventory valuation reviews include a current assessment of future product demand, historical experience and product expiration.

Long-lived assets

Omnitek assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets annually and whether circumstances would indicate that there may be an impairment. Omnitek compares the estimated undiscounted future cash flows to the carrying value of the long-lived assets to determine if an impairment has occurred. In the event that an impairment has occurred, Omnitek recognizes the impairment immediately.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are calculated on the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to five years.

Contract assets and liabilities

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (contract assets) on the balance sheet. For Omnitek's long-term contracts, amounts are generally billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, either at periodic intervals or upon achievement of contractual milestones. Generally, billing occurs subsequent to revenue recognition, resulting in contract assets. However, Omnitek sometimes receives advances or deposits from its customers, before revenue is recognized, resulting in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (contract liabilities).

Income Taxes

Omnitek accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 740, which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets at currently enacted tax rates for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. A valuation allowance is recognized to reduce the net deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Omnitek uses historical experience to determine the likelihood of realization of deferred tax liabilities and assets.

Stock-based Compensation

ASC 718, "Compensation — Stock Compensation," prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based payment transactions in which employee services, and, since February 1, 2019, non-employee services, are acquired. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options and other equity instruments such as employee stock ownership plans and stock appreciation rights. Stock-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

Liquidity & Going Concerns Policy

Historically, the Company has incurred net losses and negative cash flows from operations. Management believes that based on its operating plan, the projected sales for 2022, combined with funds available from its working capital will be sufficient to fund operations for the next twelve months from the date these financial statements were issued. However, there can be no assurance that operations and operating cash flows will continue at the current levels or improve in the near future. From time to time the Company has raised additional capital through the sale of equity and financing activities to support its operations, and should the need arise will attempt to do so in the future, however, it is uncertain whether the Company will be successful in its efforts to raise additional capital in the future, if necessary.

Revenue Recognition

In general, revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. In order to achieve that core principle, a five-step approach is applied: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue allocated to each performance obligation when we satisfy the performance obligation. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account for revenue recognition.

We recognize revenue on various products and services as follows:

Contract Balances - The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (contract assets) on the balance sheet. For Omnitek's long-term contracts, amounts are generally billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, either at periodic intervals or upon achievement of contractual milestones. Generally, billing occurs subsequent to revenue recognition, resulting in contract assets. However, Omnitek sometimes receives advances or deposits from its customers, before revenue is recognized, resulting in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (contract liabilities).

Products - The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products (e.g., filters and engine components) as performance obligations are satisfied. This type of revenue is primarily generated from the sale of finished product to customers. Those sales predominantly contain a single delivery element and revenue is recognized at a single point in time when ownership, risks and rewards transfer (i.e., the performance obligation has been satisfied). Control passes FOB shipping point.

Contracts – Revenues are recognized as performance obligations are satisfied over time (also known as percentage-of-completion method), measured by either achievement of milestones or the ratio of costs incurred up to a given date to estimated total costs for each contract. Contract costs include all direct material, labor, subcontract and other costs. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, estimated profitability and associated change orders and claims, including those changes arising from contract penalty provisions and final contract settlements, may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to a customer and is the unit of account in the new revenue standard. The contract transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. The majority of Omnitek's contracts have a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, not distinct.

Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time

Revenues for Omnitek's long-term contracts that satisfy the criteria for over time recognition (formerly known as percentage-of-completion method) is recognized as the work progresses. The majority of the revenue is derived from long-term engine development agreements that typically span between 12 to 24 months. Omnitek's long-term contracts will continue to be recognized over time because our typical contract is for a customized asset with no alternative use and generally the Company has a right to payment for work completed to date. Under the new revenue standard, the cost-to-cost measure of progress continues to best depict the transfer of control of assets to the customer, which occurs as the Company incurs costs. Contract costs include labor and material. Revenue from products and services transferred to customers over time accounted for 1% and 0% of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Performance Obligations Satisfied at a Point in Time

Revenue from product sales is recognized at a point in time. These sales predominantly contain a single delivery element and revenue is recognized at a single point in time when ownership, risk and rewards transfer Upon fulfilment of the performance obligation, the customer is provided an invoice demonstrating transfer of control to the customer. Revenue from goods and services transferred to customers at a point in time accounted for 99% and 100% of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Assurance-type warranties are the only warranties provided by the Company and, as such, Omnitek does not recognize revenue on warranty-related work. Omnitek generally provides a one-year warranty for products that it sells. Warranty claims historically have been insignificant.

Pre-contract costs are generally not incurred by the Company.

Contract Estimates

Accounting for long-term contracts involves the use of various techniques to estimate total contract revenue and costs. For long-term contracts, Omnitek estimates the profit on a contract as the difference between the total estimated revenue and expected costs to complete a contract and recognizes that profit over the life of the contract.

Variable Consideration

The transaction price for contracts may include variable consideration, which includes increases to transaction price for approved and unapproved change orders, claims and incentives, and reductions to transaction price for liquidated damages. Variable consideration historically has been insignificant.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has evaluated recent accounting pronouncements and their adoption has not had or is expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, or statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our consolidated financial statements, including the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on our consolidated financial statements, are included following the signature page to this report beginning on page F-1 and are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of December 31, 2021. Based on that evaluation, it was concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2021.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting can also be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, the risk.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, using criteria established in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO-2013"). Based on that assessment, management identified material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021 as further described below. Due to these material weaknesses, management concluded that internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021 were not effective, based on COSO's framework.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

As a result of our assessment, we have determined that there is a deficiency with regard to the lack of a complete backup process for our electronic financial information and inventory systems. There is limited stored backup offsite or in a media safe, and as such, there are no regularly run test restorations of said financial information. We also determined that the Company did not maintain sufficient monitoring review controls with respect to accounting for complex transactions. Additionally, we determined that the Company has a material weakness that relates to a lack of segregation of duties.

Management believes that the material weaknesses set forth above did not have any effect on the Company's financial results.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting.

Remediation Plan for the Material Weaknesses

Management has been engaged in developing remediation plans to address the above material weaknesses. In order to address and resolve these deficiencies we are currently researching the options available given our financial means to do the following: (1) have a regularly scheduled and dependable offsite backup of our Company records that will allow us to restore our data in the event of a system failure, and (2) hire outside consultants to review the Company's financial statements for complex transactions. As we continue to evaluate and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting, we may determine to take additional measures to address the material weaknesses or determine to supplement or modify the remediation measures described above.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fourth fiscal quarter of 2021 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

On December 14, 2021, the Company issued 347,902 restricted shares of common stock, having a fair value amount of $29,920, to an accredited investor in payment of $28,876 owing for prior services rendered to the Company. No underwriters were involved in the transaction. The shares were issued pursuant to an exemption from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

ITEM 9B. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not Applicable.

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors and Executive Officers

Our current directors and executive officers are as follows:

Name	Age	Positions and Offices	Directorship Term	Period of Service as a Director
Werner Funk	63	President, CEO, Secretary and Director	One Year	May 2001 to Present
Gary S. Maier	68	Director	One Year	August 2012 to Present
John M. Palumbo	66	Director	One Year	October 2013 to Present

Term of Office

All of the Company's directors hold office until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. The officers are appointed by our Board of Directors and hold office until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships between any directors or executive officers of Omnitek, either by blood or by marriage.

Business Experience

The business experience during the past five years of each of the persons presently listed above as an Officer or Director of Omnitek or a Significant Employee is as follows:

Werner Funk – Mr. Funk was born in Germany. He has been a Director and the CEO of Omnitek since its formation in May of 2001. Mr. Funk has over 30 years of experience in international business, manufacturing, engineering, marketing and Internet commerce. He is responsible for management, marketing and new product design. Mr. Funk was educated in Germany where he attended high school and vocational college for automotive technology and graduated with honors receiving a bachelor's degree in automotive technology. While living in Germany, he worked for Mercedes-Benz and was the assistant crew chief of a Porsche factory sponsored racing team. Mr. Funk moved to the United States in 1978, where upon he started Nology Engineering Inc., a California Corporation, which designs, manufactures and markets automotive products for the performance aftermarket. Mr. Funk also currently serves as the CEO of Nology Engineering Inc. Mr. Funk is listed as the inventor/co-inventor on several patents and patent applications.

Gary S. Maier – Mr. Maier was appointed as a Director of the Company on August 3, 2012 and is an investor relations veteran with more than 30 years of industry experience. He serves as vice president of corporate communications and investor relations for Motorcar Parts of America (Nasdaq: MPAA). He founded Maier & Company, Inc. in 2003. Earlier in his career he was a principal of another Los Angeles-based investor relations firm. He has counseled diverse clients ranging in size from multi-billion-dollar organizations to emerging growth public and private companies across the country. His career includes positions with an international public relations firm and a proxy solicitation firm offering investor relations services, both based in New York, as well as a Chicago-based financial relations agency. His experience also includes local and national political campaigns Maier served as a board member for 18 years, including a term as president, of Veterans Park Conservancy, a non-profit community public/private partnership dedicated to the enhancement and preservation of four hundred acres of federal land to honor our nation's veterans. He served for several years on the board of Southern California's Colony Theater Company. Maier holds bachelor and master of philosophy degrees from Ohio University and completed course work toward a Ph.D. in philosophy at DePaul University. He served on the adjunct faculties of DePaul and Loyola

University in Chicago and is a graduate of New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration's Careers in Business program.

John M. Palumbo – Mr. Palumbo is currently the CEO of Larsen Supply Company, a distributor of plumbing supplies. Previously Mr. Palumbo was the CEO of Partschannel, Inc., a distributor of aftermarket collision replacement parts. Prior to this, Mr. Palumbo was the CFO at Solar Integrated Technologies, Inc., and earlier CFO for Keystone Automotive Industries, Inc. (Nasdaq:KEYS), which was subsequently acquired by LKQ Corporation (Nasdaq: LKQ). Mr. Palumbo holds a bachelor of science degree in finance from Canisius College in Buffalo New York and obtained his EMBA from Peter F. Drucker Claremont Graduate University in Claremont California. Mr. Palumbo is a Certified Public Accountant in the state of California.

Directorships

No Director of Omnitek or person nominated or chosen to become a Director holds any other directorship in any company with a class of securities registered pursuant to section 12 of the Exchange Act or subject to the requirements of section 15(d) of such Act or any other company registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

During the past ten years, no present or former director, executive officer or person nominated to become a director or an executive officer of Omnitek has been or filed:

1. A petition under the Federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency law was filed by or against, or a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer was appointed by a court for the business or property of such person, or any partnership in which he was a general partner at or within two years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which he was an executive officer at or within two years before the time of such filing;

2. Such person was convicted in a criminal proceeding or is a named subject of a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

3. Such person was the subject of any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from, or otherwise limiting, the following activities:

    i. Acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity;

    ii. Engaging in any type of business practice; or

    iii. Engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of Federal or State securities laws or Federal commodities laws;

4. Such person was the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any Federal or State authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to engage in any activity described in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity;

5. Such person was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commission to have violated any Federal or State securities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated;

6. Such person was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated any Federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated;

7. Such person was the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of:

    i. Any Federal or State securities or commodities law or regulation; or

    ii. Any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order; or

    iii. Any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or

8. Such person was the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(26))), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1(a)(29))), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires Omnitek's executive officers, directors and persons who own more than ten percent of the Omnitek's Common Stock, to file initial reports of beneficial ownership on Form 3, changes in beneficial ownership on Form 4 and an annual statement of beneficial ownership on Form 5, with the SEC. Such executive officers, directors and greater than ten percent shareholders are required by SEC rules to furnish Omnitek with copies of all such forms that they have filed.

Based solely on its review of the copies of such forms filed with the SEC electronically, received by Omnitek and representations from certain reporting persons, Omnitek believes that for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, all the officers, directors and more than 10% beneficial owners complied with the above-described filing requirements.

Code of Ethics

On August 3, 2012, Omnitek, in accordance with Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer that is reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

- Honest and ethical conduct, including ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationship;
- Full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in SEC reports and in other public communications;
- Compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- Prompt internal reporting of violations of the code of ethics to appropriate person or persons identified in the code of ethics; and
- Accountability for adherence to the code of ethics.

The description of the Code of Ethics contained in this report is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Code of Ethics filed as Exhibit 14.01 to that certain Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 7, 2012. The Code of Ethics shall be available on Omnitek's website at www.omnitekcorp.com

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors is comprised of five directors, three of which are outside independent directors and make up the audit committee. John M. Palumbo, considered an audit committee financial expert, chairs our audit committee.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the compensation paid to our Chief Executive Officer and those executive officers that earned in excess of $100,000 during the periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (collectively, the "Named Executive Officers"):

Name and Principal Position (a)	Year Ended Dec. 31 (b)	Salary ($) (c)	Stock Award(s) ($) (e)	Option Awards ($) (f)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (g)	All Other Compensation ($) (i)	Total ($) (j)
Werner Funk	2021	$ 125,000[(1)]	-	$ 8,712	-	$ -	$ 133,712
CEO, President, and Secretary	2020	$ 100,961[(1)]	-	$ 9,618	-	$ -	$ 110,579

(1) In 2021, Mr. Funk's base salary according to his employment agreement with the Company was $150,000. Mr. Funk deferred $25,000 of his 2021 salary. In 2020, Mr. Funk's base salary according to his employment agreement with the Company was $150,000. Mr. Funk deferred $49,039 of his 2020 salary.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table

On March 10, 2021, Omnitek entered into an Employment Agreement with, and to continue the employment of, Werner Funk, the President and CEO of the Company. The term of Employment Agreement began on March 10, 2021, (the "Effective Date") and shall continue for a period of three years until March 13, 2024, unless terminated earlier pursuant to other provisions of the Agreement. During the Employment Period, Omnitek agrees to pay Mr. Funk a Base Salary of $150,000 per year.

On March 10, 2021, the Company granted to Werner Funk, President and CEO, a Non-qualified Stock Option pursuant to the 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan, to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $0.1155, representing 110% of the closing price (i.e., $0.1050) of the common stock of the Corporation as of such date. Said Options shall vest and be exercisable at the rate of 1/36 per month and shall be exercisable for a period of seven years from the date of grant.

No Named Executive Officer exercised any options or SARs during the last completed fiscal year or owned any unexercised options or SARs at the end of the fiscal year.

There are no agreements or understandings for any executive officer to resign at the request of another person. None of our executive officers act, or will act, on behalf of, or at the direction of, any other person.

Compensation of Directors

There was no compensation paid to any director who was not a Named Executive Officer during the year ended December 31, 2021, other than that provided for attendance at meetings.

There are no employment contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements, including payments to be received from Omnitek with respect to any Director that would result in payments to such person because of his or her resignation with Omnitek, or its subsidiaries, any change in control of Omnitek. There are no agreements or understandings for any Director to resign at the request of another person. None of our Directors or executive officers acts or will act on behalf of or at the direction of any other person.

On March 10, 2021, in consideration for their services as independent directors, the Company granted to each of Messrs. Gary S. Maier and John M. Palumbo, a Non-Qualified Stock Option pursuant to the 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of $0.1050, representing 100% of the closing price (i.e., $0.1050) of the common stock of the Corporation as of such date. Said Options shall vest and be exercisable immediately and shall be exercisable for a period of seven years from the date of grant.

No underwriters were used. The securities were issued pursuant to an exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. The individuals receiving the options were intimately acquainted with the Company's business plan and proposed activities at the time of issuance and possessed information on the Company necessary to make an informed investment decision.

Outstanding Equity Awards At Fiscal Year-End

The following table provides information for the named executive officers on stock option holdings as of December 31, 2021.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Number of securities underlying unexercised unearned options (#)	Option Exercise Price ($)	Option Expiration Date
Werner Funk	470,000	0	0	$ 0.286	4/14/2023
	605,556	0	0	$ 0.18	2/9/2024
	50,000	0	0	$ 0.077	1/10/2025
	300,000	0	0	$ 0.077	1/14/2025
	50,000	0	0	$ 0.099	1/15/2026
	50,000	0	0	$ 0.066	3/26/2027
	75,000	225,000	0	$ 0.116	3/9/2028

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following tables sets forth certain information, as of March 31, 2022, respecting the beneficial ownership of our outstanding common stock by: (i) any holder of more than 5%; (ii) each of the Named Executive Officers (defined as any person who was principal executive officer during the preceding fiscal year and each other highest compensated executive officers earning more than $100,000 during the last fiscal year) and directors; and (iii) our directors and Named Executive Officers as a group, based on 21,948,001 shares of common stock outstanding:

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table shows the amount of common stock beneficially owned by holders of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of our voting securities.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class
Common Stock	Werner Funk Trust 1345 Specialty Dr. #E Vista, CA 92081	10,038,748[(1) (2)]	45.74%

(1) This amount includes 8,413,192 shares of common stock currently vested options to purchase 1,625,556 shares of common stock.

(2) Werner Funk, the Trustee of the Werner Funk Trust UDT 9/25/07 has sole voting and dispositive power of said shares.

Security Ownership of Management

The following table sets forth the amount and nature of beneficial ownership of any class of our voting securities held by all of Omnitek's current directors and executive officers.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class
Common Stock	Werner Funk Trust 1345 Specialty Dr. #E Vista, CA 92081	10,038,748[(1) (2)]	45.74%
Common Stock	Gary S. Maier 1345 Specialty Dr. #E Vista, CA 92081	415,500[(3)]	1.89%
Common Stock	John M. Palumbo 1345 Specialty Dr. #E Vista, CA 92081	474,820[(4)]	2.16%
Common Stock	Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (3 persons)	10,929,068	49.80%

** The percentages in the above table are based on 21,948,091 shares of common stock outstanding.

(1) This amount includes 8,413,192 shares of common stock currently vested options to purchase 1,625,556 shares of common stock.

(2) Werner Funk, the Trustee of the Werner Funk Trust UDT 9/25/07 has sole voting and dispositive power of said shares.

(3) This amount includes 90,500 shares of common stock held by Mr. Maier directly currently vested options to purchase 325,000 shares of common stock. Does not include 10,000 shares of common stock held by Mr. Maier's spouse.

(4) This amount includes 149,820 shares of common stock and currently vested options to purchase 325,000 shares of common stock

Changes in Control

To the best of Omnitek's knowledge there are no present arrangements or pledges of Omnitek's securities, which may result in a change in control.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2021 with respect to our equity compensation plans previously approved by stockholders and equity compensation plans not previously approved by stockholders.

	Equity Compensation Plan Information			
Plan Category	**Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)**		**Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)**	**Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)**
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	3,290,556[1]	$	0.25	4,034,444[2]
Equity compensation plans Not approved by stockholders	N/A		N/A	N/A
Total	3,290,556	$	0.25	4,034,444

[1] Of these shares, 1,300,000 options are outstanding under the 2017 Plan, 1,915,556 options are outstanding under the 2015 Plan and 75,000 options are outstanding under the 2011 Plan.

[2] Represents 3,700,000 shares available for issuance under the 2017 Plan, 334,444 shares available for issuance under the 2015 Plan. No new awards will be granted under the 2011Plan. Shares available under the 2015 Plan may be used for any type of award authorized in that plan, including stock options, stock appreciation rights, and full-value awards.

On September 11, 2015, the Board of Directors adopted the Omnitek Engineering Corp. 2015 Long-term Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan"), under which 2,500,000 shares of Company's Common Stock were reserved for issuance by the company to attract and retain employees and directors of the Company and to provide such persons with incentives and awards for superior performance and providing services to the Company. The 2015 Plan is administered by a committee comprised of the Board of Directors of the Company or appointed by the Board of Directors, which has broad flexibility in designing stock-based incentives. The Board of Directors determines the number of shares granted and the option exercise price, pursuant to the terms of the Plan.

On June 30, 2017, the Board of Directors adopted the Omnitek Engineering Corp. 2017 Long-term Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan"), under which 5,000,000 shares of Company's Common Stock were reserved for issuance by the company to attract and retain employees and directors of the Company and to provide such persons with incentives and awards for superior performance and providing services to the Company. The 2017 Plan was approved by the shareholders on October 27, 2017. The 2017 Plan is administered by a committee comprised of the Board of Directors of the Company or appointed by the Board of Directors, which has broad flexibility in designing stock-based incentives. The Board of Directors determines the number of shares granted and the option exercise price, pursuant to the terms of the Plan.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Transactions with Related Persons

On June 4, 2021 the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $30,000 to its CEO. The note has an annual interest rate of 8% and is unsecured. The note calls for monthly installment payments of $1,050 commencing on July 4, 2021. The unpaid principal amount of the note and all unpaid accrued interest is due and payable on or before June 4, 2023. The note has a conversion feature, wherein, at the maturity date the lender may convert the remaining principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest into shares of the Company's common stock. The number of shares of common stock to be issued upon such conversion shall be equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the remaining unpaid principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest of this note by (ii) 90% of the average closing price of the common stock of the Company, for the five (5) trading days (between days 15 and 10 days) before the maturity date.

On June 4, 2021 the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $20,000 to a board member. The note has an annual interest rate of 8% and is unsecured. The principal amount of the note and all accrued interest is due and payable on or before December 4, 2021. The note has a conversion feature, wherein, at the maturity date the lender may convert the remaining principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest into shares of the Company's common stock. The number of shares of common stock to be issued upon such conversion shall be equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the remaining unpaid principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest of this note by (ii) 90% of the average closing price of the common stock of the Company, for the five (5) trading days (between days 15 and 10 days) before the maturity date. On December 14, 2021, the Convertible Promissory Note with an original Maturity Date of December 4, 2021, was extended for an additional period of 3 months until March 4, 2022. On March 4, 2022, the Note was extended for an additional period of 3 months until June 4, 2022.

On March 10, 2021, in consideration for their services as independent directors, the Company granted to each of Messrs. Gary S. Maier and John M. Palumbo, a Non-Qualified Stock Option pursuant to the 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of $0.1050, representing 100% of the closing price (i.e., $0.1050) of the common stock of the Corporation as of such date. Said Options shall vest and be exercisable immediately and shall be exercisable for a period of seven years from the date of grant.

Director Independence

The Board has determined that three of Omnitek's Directors have met the independence requirements based upon the application of objective categorical standards adopted by the Board. In making a determination regarding a Director's independence, the Board considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including the Director's commercial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable and familial relationships and such other criteria as the Board may determine from time to time.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, we incurred $38,448 in fees to our principal independent accountants for professional services rendered in connection with the audit and reviews of our financial statements for fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, we incurred $41,006 in fees to our principal independent accountants for professional services rendered in connection with the audit and reviews of our financial statements for fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 for assurance and related services by our principal independent accountants that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements (and are not reported under Item 9(e)(1) of Schedule 14A was $0 and $0, respectively.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 for professional services rendered by our principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning was $2,400 and $2,400, respectively.

All Other Fees

The aggregate fees billed during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 for products and services provided by our principal independent accountants (other than the services reported in Items 9(e)(1) through 9(e)(3) of Schedule 14A was $0 and $0, respectively.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS

1. Financial Statements. The following financial statements are filed as part of this report:

3. ***Exhibits***. The following exhibits are either filed as a part hereof or are incorporated by reference. Exhibit numbers correspond to the numbering system in Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit Number*	Description of Exhibit
3(i)	Amended and Restated Articles (1)
3(ii)	Amended and Restated By-Laws (1)
10.1	Werner Funk Employment Agreement dated March 10, 2021(2)
14	Code of Ethics (3)
31(i)	CEO certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002 (4)
31(ii)	CFO certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002 (4)
32	CEO and CFO certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (4)
101**	The following materials from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language ("XBRL"): (i) the balance sheets (unaudited); (ii) the statements of operations (unaudited); (iii) the statements of cash flows (unaudited); and, (iv) related notes.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase

(1) Incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10 filed with the SEC on April 27, 2010.
(2) Incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 12, 2021
(3) Incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 7, 2012.
(4) Filed herewith

* All exhibits are numbered with the number preceding the decimal indicating the applicable SEC reference number in Item 601 and the number following the decimal indicating the sequence of the particular document.

** Users of this data are advised that, pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or Annual Report for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Omnitek Engineering Corp.

Dated: April 7, 2022

By: Werner Funk
Its: President and Secretary,
CEO, Principal Executive Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirement of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Dated: April 7, 2022

Werner Funk, Director

Dated: April 7, 2022

/s/ Gary S. Maier
Gary Maier, Director

Dated: April 7, 2022

/s/ John M. Palumbo
John M. Palumbo, Director

OMNITEK ENGINEERING CORP.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021 and 2020

C O N T E N T S

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Omnitek Engineering Corp.:

Opinion on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Omnitek Engineering Corp. ("the Company") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related statements of operations, cash flows, and stockholders' deficit for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2021 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Explanatory Paragraph Regarding Going Concern
The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net working capital deficiency which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion
These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters
The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) related to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgements. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Critical Audit Matter Description

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company's inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, determined on an average cost basis. The Company also determines a reserve for slow moving and obsolete inventory equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated net realizable value of the inventory based on estimated reserve percentages, which consider historical usage, known trends, inventory age, and market conditions. At December 31, 2021, the approximate balance of inventory and inventory reserves were $1.6 million and $0.9 million, respectively.

We identified the reserve for slow moving and obsolete inventory as a critical audit matter, because of the significant judgment by management in estimating the slow moving and out of date inventory reserve, and the high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in developing the reserve.

How the Critical Audit Matter was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the following:

- We evaluated the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management including those related to forecasted inventory usage by considering historic sales activity.
- We tested the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of the underlying data used in management's estimates of slow-moving inventory.
- We tested the calculations and application of management's methodologies related to the valuation estimates of slow-moving inventory.
- We developed an independent expectation of the excess and out-of-date inventory reserve, which included using historic inventory activity and compared our independent expectation to the amount recorded in the financial statements.

/s/ Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2010.

Draper, UT
April 7, 2022

OMNITEK ENGINEERING CORP.
Balance Sheets

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash	$	59,674	$	60,729
Accounts receivable, net		9,555		9,455
Accounts receivable - related parties		-		17,345
Inventories, net		717,044		821,866
Contract assets		13,221		13,221
Deposits		4,230		38,610
Total Current Assets		803,724		961,226
PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT, net		14,373		1,266
OTHER ASSETS				
Operating lease – Right-of-use asset		593,697		-
Long-term deposit		13,514		14,280
Total Other Assets		607,211		14,280
TOTAL ASSETS	$	1,425,308	$	976,772
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$	373,221	$	468,839
Accrued management compensation		620,735		595,158
Accounts payable - related parties		124,472		121,527
Notes payable - related parties, current portion		15,000		15,000
Convertible notes payable – related party		31,090		-
Contract liabilities		75,000		75,000
Customer deposits		170,870		276,381
Operating lease liabilities - current		106,149		-
Current portion, long-term debt		-		69,551
Total Current Liabilities		1,516,537		1,621,456
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES				
Loans payable – SBA, net of current portion		198,674		229,449
Convertible notes payable – related party, net of current portion		12,826		-
Operating lease liabilities – long-term		504,963		-
Total Long-term Liabilities		716,463		229,449
Total Liabilities		2,233,000		1,850,905
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT				
Common stock, 125,000,000 shares authorized; no par value; 21,948,091 and 21,600,189 shares, respectively issued and outstanding		8,607,086		8,578,210
Additional paid-in capital		12,033,454		12,013,298
Accumulated deficit		(21,448,232)		(21,465,641)
Total Stockholders' Deficit		(807,692)		(874,133)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	$	1,425,308	$	976,772

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

OMNITEK ENGINEERING CORP.
Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
REVENUES	$ 1,097,467	$ 875,997
COST OF GOODS SOLD	573,700	519,527
INVENTORY RESERVE ADJUSTMENT	47,959	69,417
Total Cost of Goods Sold	621,659	588,944
GROSS MARGIN	475,808	287,053
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General and administrative	600,169	671,672
Research and development	63,829	82,052
Depreciation and amortization	1,302	543
Total Operating Expenses	665,300	754,267
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(189,492)	(467,214)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Other income (expense)	32,100	(1,840)
Forgiveness of debt	200,321	-
Interest expense	(24,720)	(19,858)
Total Other Expense	207,701	(21,698)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	18,209	(488,912)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	800	800
NET INCOME (LOSS)	$ 17,409	$ (489,712)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	$ 0.00	$ (0.02)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER		
OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		
- BASIC	21,600,189	21,461,492
- FULLY DILUTED	23,708,115	21,461,492

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

OMNITEK ENGINEERING CORP.
Statements of Cash Flows

		For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss)	$	17,409	$	(489,712)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Amortization and depreciation expense		1,302		543
Options and warrants granted		19,112		15,456
Forgiveness of debt		(200,321)		-
Loss on abandoned asset		90		-
Amortization of ROU asset		58,653		-
Inventory reserve		53,453		69,417
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable		(26,100)		(1,993)
Operating lease liability		(41,238)		-
Accounts receivable–related parties		17,345		(633)
Deposits		34,380		(19,965)
Inventory		51,369		131,082
Other non-current assets		766		-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(65,377)		(105,506)
Customer deposits		(105,511)		112,700
Accounts payable-related parties		2,945		(12,550)
Accrued management compensation		25,577		53,654
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		(130,146)		(247,507)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of fixed assets		(14,499)		-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(14,499)		-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Payments on convertible notes payable		(6,410)		(15,000)
Proceeds from common stock subscription		-		31,000
Proceeds from long-term debt		100,000		299,000
Proceeds from (payments on) notes payable - related party		50,000		(27,000)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		143,590		288,000
NET CHANGE IN CASH		(1,055)		40,493
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		60,729		20,236
CASH AT END OF YEAR	$	59,674	$	60,729
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOWS				
CASH PAID FOR:				
Interest	$	17,913	$	17,104
Income taxes	$	800	$	800
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Common stock issued for stock subscription		-		51,000
Common stock issued for trade payable	$	29,920	$	-

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

OMNITEK ENGINEERING CORP.
Statements of Stockholders' Deficit

	Common Stock		Common Stock Subscribed	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2019	21,339,865	$ 8,527,210	$ 20,000	$ 11,997,842	$ (20,975,929)	$ (430,877)
Value of options and warrants issued for services	-	-	-	15,456	-	15,546
Deposit - Stock purchase agreement			31,000	-		31,000
Common stock issued for subscription	260,324	51,000	(51,000)	-		-
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	(489,712)	(489,712))
Balance, December 31, 2020	21,600,189	$ 8,578,210	$ -	$ 12,013,298	$ (21,465,641)	$ (874,133)
Value of options and warrants issued for services	-	-	-	19,112	-	19,112
Common stock issued for trade payable	347,902	28,876	-	1,044	-	29,920
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	17,409	17,409
Balance, December 31, 2021	21,948,091	$ 8,607,086	$ -	$ 12,033,454	$ (21,448,232)	$ (807,692)

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

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Omnitek Engineering, Corp. ("Omnitek" or "the Company") was incorporated on October 9, 2001 under the laws of the State of California. Omnitek develops and sells a proprietary technology to convert diesel engines to an alternative fuel, new natural gas engines, and complementary products. Omnitek products are available for stationary applications and the global transportation markets, which includes light commercial vehicles, minibuses, heavy-duty trucks, municipal buses, as well as rail and marine applications. The technology can be applied for compressed natural gas ("CNG"), liquefied natural gas ("LNG"), or renewable natural gas ("Biogas" or "RNG"), as well as liquid petroleum gas ("Propane" or "LPG"). Omnitek began operations on October 10, 2001, and was a spin-off from Nology Engineering, Inc.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Accounting Methods

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting. The Company has elected a December 31, year-end.

b. Use of Estimates in Preparing Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company also regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to deferred income tax asset valuation allowances, inventory valuation allowances, allowance for doubtful receivables and valuations of equity-based payments.

c. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

d. Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Trade receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of trade receivables previously written off are recorded when received. Allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was $41,000 and $15,000, respectively. Additionally, bad debt expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was $26,000 and $-0-, respectively.

e. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, cost determined on an average cost basis. Market value for raw materials is based on replacement costs. Inventory costs include material, labor and manufacturing overhead. The Company reviews inventories on hand at least annually and records provisions for estimated excess, slow moving and obsolete inventory, as well as inventory with a carrying value in excess of net realizable value. The regular and systematic inventory valuation reviews include a current assessment of future product demand, historical experience and product expiration.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f. Long-Lived Assets

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets annually and whenever circumstances would indicate that there may be an impairment. The Company compares the estimated undiscounted future cash flows to the carrying value of the long-lived assets to determine if an impairment has occurred. In the event that an impairment has occurred, the Company will recognize the impairment immediately. No impairment expense was recognized as of December 31, 2021 or 2020.

g. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are calculated on the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to five years.

h. Revenue Recognition

In general, revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. In order to achieve that core principle, a five-step approach is applied: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue allocated to each performance obligation when we satisfy the performance obligation. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account for revenue recognition.

We recognize revenue on various products and services as follows:

Products - The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products (e.g., filters and engine components) as performance obligations are satisfied. This type of revenue is primarily generated from the sale of finished product to customers. Those sales predominantly contain a single delivery element and revenue is recognized at a single point in time when ownership, risks and rewards transfer (i.e., the performance obligation has been satisfied). Control passes FOB shipping point.

Contracts – Revenues are recognized as performance obligations are satisfied over time (also known as percentage-of-completion method), measured by either achievement of milestones or the ratio of costs incurred up to a given date to estimated total costs for each contract. Contract costs include all direct material, labor, subcontract and other costs. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, estimated profitability and associated change orders and claims, including those changes arising from contract penalty provisions and final contract settlements, may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to a customer and is the unit of account in the new revenue standard. The contract transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. The majority of Omnitek's contracts have a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, not distinct.

Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time

Revenues for Omnitek's long-term contracts that satisfy the criteria for over time recognition (formerly known as percentage-of-completion method) is recognized as the work progresses. The majority of the revenue is derived from long-term engine development agreements that typically span between 12 to 24 months. Omnitek's

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

long-term contracts will continue to be recognized over time because our typical contract is for a customized asset with no alternative use and generally the Company has a right to payment for work completed to date. Under the new revenue standard, the cost-to-cost measure of progress continues to best depict the transfer of control of assets to the customer, which occurs as the Company incurs costs. Contract costs include labor and material. Revenue from products and services transferred to customers over time accounted for 1% and 0% of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Performance Obligations Satisfied at a Point in Time

Revenue from product sales is recognized at a point in time. These sales predominantly contain a single delivery element and revenue is recognized at a single point in time when ownership, risk and rewards transfer Upon fulfilment of the performance obligation, the customer is provided an invoice demonstrating transfer of control to the customer. Revenue from goods and services transferred to customers at a point in time accounted for 99% and 100% of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Assurance-type warranties are the only warranties provided by the Company and, as such, Omnitek does not recognize revenue on warranty-related work. Omnitek generally provides a one-year warranty for products that it sells. Warranty claims historically have been insignificant.

Pre-contract costs are generally not incurred by the Company.

Contract Estimates

Accounting for long-term contracts involves the use of various techniques to estimate total contract revenue and costs. For long-term contracts, Omnitek estimates the profit on a contract as the difference between the total estimated revenue and expected costs to complete a contract and recognizes that profit over the life of the contract.

Variable Consideration

The transaction price for contracts may include variable consideration, which includes increases to transaction price for approved and unapproved change orders, claims and incentives, and reductions to transaction price for liquidated damages. Variable consideration historically has been insignificant.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table presents Omnitek's revenues disaggregated by region and product type:

	December 31, 2021			**December 31, 2020**		
Segments	Consumer Products	Long-term Contract	Total	Consumer Products	Long-term Contract	Total
Domestic	$ 396,750	-	396,750	$ 606,629	-	606,629
International	693,052	7,665	700,717	269,368	-	269,368
	$ 1,089,802	7,665	1,097,467	$ 875,997	-	875,997
Filters	693,768	-	693,768	324,961	-	324,961
Components	395,176	-	395,176	551,036	-	551,036
Engineering Services	858	7,665	8,523	-	-	-
	$ 1,089,802	7,665	1,097,467	$ 875,997	-	875,997

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i. Cost of Goods Sold

The Company includes product costs (i.e. material, direct labor and overhead costs), shipping and handling expense, production-related depreciation expense and product license agreement expense in cost of goods sold.

j. Research and Development

The Company expenses the costs of researching and developing its products during the period incurred. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company incurred research and development expenses of $63,829 and $82,052, respectively.

k. Advertising

The Company follows the policy of charging the costs of advertising to expense as incurred. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company expensed $-0- and $-0-, respectively.

l. Provision for Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 740, Income Taxes ("Topic 740"), which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets at currently enacted tax rates for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. A valuation allowance is recognized to reduce the net deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Topic 740 provides guidance on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements. Topic 740 requires a company to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based upon the technical merits of the position. If the more likely-than-not threshold is met, a company must measure the tax position to determine the amount to recognize in the financial statements.

The Company includes interest and penalties arising from the underpayment of income taxes in the statements of operations in the provision for income taxes. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and the state of California. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state, and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2012.

m. Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

The computation of basic earnings per share of common stock is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the periods presented. The computation of fully diluted earnings per share includes common stock equivalents outstanding at the balance sheet date. The Company had 3,065,556 vested stock options and warrants that were included in the fully diluted earnings per share computation as of December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2020 the Company had 2,882,223 Stock Options and Warrants that would have been included in the fully diluted earnings per share computation. However, the common stock equivalents were not included in the computation because they were anti-dilutive.

n. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that could be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs. A fair value hierarchy is used to prioritize the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy is defined into the following three categories:

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing.

o. Stock-based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock-based awards expected to vest on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award based on their grant date fair value. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes option pricing model which requires management to make estimates for certain assumptions regarding risk-free interest rate, expected life of options, expected volatility of stock and expected dividend yield of stock.

p. Concentration of Risks

Customers

During the year ended December 31, 2021, eight customers accounted for approximately 84% of sales.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, eight customers accounted for approximately 80% of sales.

Suppliers

During the year ended December 31, 2021, four suppliers accounted for 81% of products purchased.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, eight suppliers accounted for 71% of products purchased.

q. Liquidity and Going Concern

Historically, the Company has incurred net losses and negative cash flows from operations. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $21,448,232 and total stockholders' deficit of ($807,692). At December 31, 2021, the Company had current assets of $803,724 including cash of $59,674, and current liabilities of $1,516,537, resulting in negative working capital of $712,813. For 2021, the Company reported net income of $17,409 and net cash used by operating activities of $130,146. Management believes that based on its operating plan, the projected sales for 2022, combined with funds available from its working capital will be sufficient to fund operations for the next twelve months from the date these financial statements were issued. However, there can be no assurance that operations and operating cash flows will continue at the current levels or improve in the near future. Whether, and when, the Company can attain profitability and positive cash flows from operations is uncertain. The Company is also uncertain whether it can raise additional capital. These uncertainties cast substantial doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of one year from the issuance of these financial statements. Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability or classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

r. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has evaluated recent accounting pronouncements and their adoption has not had or is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, or statements.

NOTE 3 – CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (contract assets) on the balance sheet. For Omnitek's long-term contracts, amounts are generally billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, either at periodic intervals or upon achievement of contractual milestones. Generally, billing occurs subsequent to revenue recognition, resulting in contract assets. However, Omnitek sometimes receives advances or deposits from its customers, before revenue is recognized, resulting in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (contract liabilities).

The table below reconciles the net excess billings to the amounts included in the balance sheets at those dates:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Contract assets	$	13,221	$	13,221
Contract liabilities	$	(75,000)	$	(75,000)
Net amount of contract liabilities in excess of contract assets	$	(61,779)	$	(61,779)

NOTE 4 – LEASES

The Company's leases consist of an operating lease for general office space and warehouse facilities. The Company recognizes rent expense for this lease on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Because the lease does not provide an implicit interest rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the lease Commencement Date in determining the present value of future lease payments.

On June 3, 2021, the Company entered into a lease for the premises located at 1345 Specialty Drive #E, Vista, CA, containing approximately 11,751 square feet of rentable area. The lease commenced on July 1, 2021 and expires on June 30, 2026. The monthly base rent under the lease is $9,988 per month and monthly operating expenses during the term of the lease, subject to adjustment under the lease, is $1,175 per month. On Commencement Date the Company recognized a ROU asset of $653,701 and a lease liability of $652,350.

In agreement with the Company's former landlord, the Company vacated the previous leasehold effective July 15, 2021. As of December 31, 2021 the outstanding balance of back rent, included in accounts payable, was $23,374.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities was $56,990 and the Company recorded operating lease expenses included in operating expenses of $74,581.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases as of December 31, 2021 was as follows:

Operating leases:		
Operating lease right-of-use-assets		593,697
Operating lease liabilities - current		106,149
Operating lease liabilities – long-term		504,963
Total operating lease liabilities	$	611,112
Incremental borrowing rate:		
Operating leases		4.94%

NOTE 4 – LEASES (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021, maturities of operating lease liabilities were as follows:

Years ending December 31,		
2022		133,956
2023		141,036
2024		148,074
2025		176,268
Thereafter		88,134
Total lease payments		687,468
Less: Imputed interest		(76,356)
Total lease liability		611,112
Less: current lease liability		(106,149)
Long-term lease liability	$	504,963

NOTE 5 – INVENTORIES

Inventories are located in Vista, California and at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of the following:

		December 31, 2021		**December 31, 2020**
Raw materials	$	846,499	$	917,567
Finished goods		802,280		962,608
Allowance for obsolete inventory		(931,735)		(1,058,309)
Total	$	717,044	$	821,866

The Company has established an allowance for obsolete inventory. Expense for obsolete inventory was $47,959 and $69,417, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at December, 2021 and 2020 consisted of the following:

		December 31, 2021		**December 31, 2020**
Production equipment	$	68,456	$	64,673
Computers/Office equipment		-		28,540
Tooling equipment		-		12,380
Leasehold Improvements		10,627		42,451
Less: accumulated depreciation		(64,710)		(146,778)
Total	$	14,373	$	1,266

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was $1,302 and $543, respectively.

NOTE 7 – CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

The Company may require a customer deposit from domestic and international customers. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company had customer deposits of $170,870 and $276,381, respectively.

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE – RELATED PARTIES

Convertible Notes – Related Parties

On June 4, 2021 the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $30,000 to its CEO. The note has an annual interest rate of 8% and is unsecured. The note calls for monthly installment payments of $1,050 commencing on July 4, 2021. The unpaid principal amount of the note and all unpaid accrued interest is due and payable on or before June 4, 2023. The note has a conversion feature, wherein, at the maturity date the lender may convert the remaining principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest into shares of the Company's common stock. The number of shares of common stock to be issued upon such conversion shall be equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the remaining unpaid principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest of this note by (ii) 90% of the average closing price of the common stock of the Company, for the five (5) trading days (between days 15 and 10 days) before the maturity date. Due to this provision, the Company considered whether the embedded conversion option qualifies for derivative accounting under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging." As the note isn't convertible until maturity, no derivative liability was recognized as of December 31, 2021.

On June 4, 2021 the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $20,000 to a board member. The note has an annual interest rate of 8% and is unsecured. The principal amount of the note and all accrued interest is due and payable on or before December 4, 2021. The note has a conversion feature, wherein, at the maturity date the lender may convert the remaining principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest into shares of the Company's common stock. The number of shares of common stock to be issued upon such conversion shall be equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the remaining unpaid principal balance and any unpaid accrued interest of this note by (ii) 90% of the average closing price of the common stock of the Company, for the five (5) trading days (between days 15 and 10 days) before the maturity date. Due to this provision, the Company considered whether the embedded conversion option qualifies for derivative accounting under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging." As the note isn't convertible until maturity, no derivative liability was recognized as of December 31, 2021. On December 14, 2021, the Convertible Promissory Note dated June 4, 2021, in the original principal amount of $20,000, with an original Maturity Date of December 4, 2021, was extended for an additional period of 3 months until March 4, 2022. On March 4, 2022, the Note was extended for an additional period of 3 months until June 4, 2022.

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 Convertible Notes – Related Party consisted of the following:

		December 31, 2021		**December 31, 2020**
Convertible Note payable, related parties	$	43,916	$	-
Less current portion		(31,090)	$	-
Total	$	12,826	$	-

Notes Payable – Related Party

On January 19, 2017 the Company issued a promissory note for $15,000 to a related party. The note has an annual interest rate of 5% and is unsecured. The principal amount of the note and all accrued interest is due and payable on or before January 19, 2022.

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 Note Payable – Related Party consisted of the following:

		December 31, 2021		**December 31, 2020**
Note payable, related party	$	15,000	$	15,000
Total	$	15,000	$	15,000

NOTE 9 – DEBT

Loans payable – SBA

Economic Injury Disaster Loan

On April 21, 2020, the Company obtained a loan (the “SBA EIDL Loan”) under the recently enacted Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) adminitstered by the U.S. Small Business Administration. The Company received total proceeds of $199,000 from the SBA EIDL loan. The SBA EIDL Loan is evidenced by a Loan Authorization and Agreement, a Secured Promissory Note (the “Note” and Security Agreement. Interest on the unpaid principal balance of the Note shall accrue at the rate of three and 75/100 percent (3.75%) per annum. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, commencing May 21, 2022 (i.e., twenty-four (24) months from the Note date), the Company shall make principal and interest payments in the amount of $970 every month, with any unpaid principal and accrued interest due and payable on April 21, 2050. The obligations under the Loan Authorization and Agreement, and the Note shall be secured pursuant to the Security Agreement and a first position lien and security interest in the Collateral (as defined in the Security Agreement). The collateral in which the security interest is granted includes all tangible and intangible personal property, including, but not limited to: (a) inventory, and (b) equipment.

On November 11, 2021, the Company applied for the Targeted SBA EIDL Advance Asistance, under the recently enacted Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) adminitstered by the U.S. Small Business Administration. The Company received total proceeds of $15,000 from the Targeted SBA EIDL Advance Asistance SBA EIDL loan. Application No. 3600495802 was approved in the amount of $5,000.00, and application No. 3600495802 was approved in the amount of $10,000.00. The Targeted EIDL Advance does not need to be repaid.

Payroll Protection Program

On May 28, 2020, the Company received funds pursuant to a Paycheck Protection Program loan (the “SBA PPP Loan”) from Riverview Bank, under recently enacted CARES Act administered by U.S. Small Business Administration. The Company received total proceeds of $100,000 from the SBA PPP Loan. In accordance with the requirements of the CARES Act, the Company will use proceeds from the SBA PPP Loan primarily for payroll costs. The SBA PPP Loan is scheduled to mature on May 22, 2022 and has a 1.00% interest rate and is subject to the terms and conditions applicable to loans adminstered by the SBA under the CARES Act. On January 30, 2021, the Company was notified by the SBA that the loan had been forgiven in its entirety, including outstanding principal of $100,000 and accrued interest of $655.

On March 3, 2021 the Company received funds pursuant to a Paycheck Protection Program loan (the “PPP loan”) from LIBERTY CP2, SPV, LP, under the recently enacted Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) administered by the SBA. The Company received total proceeds of $100,000 from the PPP loan. The loan carried an interest rate of 1.00%. Pursuant to the terms of the note, the first payment shall be determined based on the deferment period and time required to process any application for forgiveness. The Note shall be due on March 1, 2026, or as determined by the SBA and Department of the Treasury. On November 15, 2021, the Company was notified by the SBA that the loan had been forgiven in its entirety, including outstanding principal of $100,000 and accrued interest of $710.

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 Debt consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Loan payable – SBA EIDL	$ 198,674	$ 199,000
Loan payable – SBA PPP	$ -	$ 100,000
Less current portion	-	(69,551)
Total	$ 198,674	$ 229,449

NOTE 10 – COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had outstanding purchase commitments for inventory totaling $179,240 and $151,411, respectively. Of these amounts, the Company had prepayments of $4,230 as of December 31, 2021 and $38,610 as of December 31, 2020 and had commitments for future cash outlays for inventory totaling $175,010 and $112,801, respectively.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Accounts Receivable – Related Parties

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company was owed $0 and $17,345, respectively, by an entity controlled by the Company's CEO for the purchase of products and services.

Accrued Management Expenses

During the periods ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company's president was due amounts for services performed for the Company. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 the accrued management fees consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Amounts due to the president	$ 620,735	$ 595,158
Total	$ 620,735	$ 595,158

NOTE 12 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock

On December 14, 2021, in consideration of $28,876 of legal services provided to the Corporation by Chachas Law Group P.C., and pursuant to the Subscription and Purchase Agreement dated December 14, 2021, the Corporation issued 347,902 shares of common stock at a price of $0.083 per share, representing the 10-day closing average of the Common Stock. Fair market value of the shares issued at time of closing was $29,920.

On September 6, 2019 the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with a purchaser wherein the purchaser agreed to buy an aggregate of 3,579,014 restricted shares of common stock of the Company at a price of $0.1788 per share for an aggregate purchase price of $640,000. Subject to the default and penalty provisions in the Purchase Agreement, the sale and purchase of the restricted shares and payment of the purchase price shall be made in 20 tranches. In accordance with these terms, purchaser paid $75,000 on September 30, 2019 and was issued 419,463 restricted shares of the Company's restricted common stock. Between October 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 the purchaser made cumulative payments of $20,000 towards the $90,000 required under the agreement and was therefore in default under the terms of the agreement. In accordance with a provision in the agreement the Company elected to waive the default but assess a $0.03 per share penalty for all future installment payments, increasing the purchase price to $.2033 per share. The $20,000 paid by the purchaser as of December 31, 2019 has been classified as Common Stock Subscribed on the balance sheet. The purchaser made additional payments totaling $31,000 in January and February 2020. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, on July 14, 2020 the Company issued 260,324 restricted shares of common stock in exchange for the cumulative payments of $51,000. The agreement was terminated effective July 14, 2020 due to non-performance by the purchaser.

Additionally, subject to the payment by the purchaser of the additional sum of $25,000 by September 30, 2019, the Company shall grant to the purchaser, an option to purchase an additional 3,579,014 restricted shares of common stock for an additional $640,000. The $25,000 option purchase price is consideration for the option and shall be non-refundable and shall not be applied to the purchase of any restricted shares. The purchaser made a timely payment of $25,000 on September 30, 2019 to purchase the option but did not make the initial option tranche exercise payment of $75,000 by March 31, 2020. Therefore, the option to purchase the option shares has expired.

NOTE 12 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

Options and Warrants

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company granted 400,000 and 150,000 options for services, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, the Company recognized expense of $19,112 and $15,456 related to options that vested during the years, pursuant to ASC Topic 718. The total remaining amount of compensation expense to be recognized in future periods is $22,745. No future compensation expense has been calculated for 150,000 options that were granted in 2015 due to the low probability that any of these options will vest before maturity. These options expired on October 1, 2020.

On August 3, 2011 the Board of Directors adopted the Omnitek Engineering Corp. 2011 Long-term Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan"), under which 1,000,000 shares of Company's Common Stock were reserved for issuance of both Incentive Stock Options to employees only and Non-Qualified Stock Options to employees and consultants at its discretion. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has a total of 75,000 options issued under the plan. On September 11, 2015 the Board of Directors adopted the Omnitek Engineering Corp. 2015 Long Term Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan"), under which 2,500,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock were reserved for issuance of both Incentive Stock Options to employees only and Non-Qualified Stock Options to employees and consultants at its discretion. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has a total of 1,915,556 options issued under the plan. In October 2017, the Company's shareholders approved its 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan"). Under the 2017 plan, the Company may issue up to 5,000,000 shares of both Incentive Stock Options to employees only and Non-Qualified Stock Options to employees and consultants at its discretion. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has a total of 1,300,000 options issued under the plan. During the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company issued -0- and -0- warrants, respectively.

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock-based awards expected to vest on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award based on their grant date fair value. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes option pricing model which requires management to make estimates for certain assumptions regarding risk-free interest rate, expected life of options, expected volatility of stock and expected dividend yield of stock. When determining expected volatility, the Company considers the historical performance of the Company's stock, as well as implied volatility. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant, based on the options' expected term. The expected term of the options is based on the Company's evaluation of option holders' exercise patterns and represents the period of time that options are expected to remain unexercised. The Company uses historical data to estimate the timing and amount of forfeitures.

The following table presents the assumptions used to estimate the fair values of the stock options granted:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Expected volatility	201%	159%
Expected dividends	0%	0%
Expected term	7 Years	7 Years
Risk-free interest rate	1.20%	.60%

NOTE 12 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

A summary of the status of the options granted at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 and changes during the years then ended is presented below:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	2,890,556	$ 0.20	2,940,556	$ 0.25
Granted	400,000	0.11	150,000	0.06
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired or cancelled	-	-	(200,000)	0.87
Outstanding at end of year	3,290,556	0.19	2,890,556	0.20
Exercisable	3,065,556	$ 0.19	2,882,223	$ 0.20

A summary of the status of the options outstanding at December 31, 2021 is presented below:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
$0.01-1.00	3,290,556	2.96 years	3,065,556	$0.19

A summary of the status of the options and warrants outstanding at December 31, 2020 is presented below:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
$0.01 - 1.00	2,890,556	3.51 years	2,882,223	$0.20

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 consists of the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Federal		
Current	$ -	$ -
Deferred	-	-
State		
Current	$ 800	$ 800
Deferred	-	-
Income tax expense	$ 800	$ 800

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAXES (continued)

Net deferred tax assets consist of the following components as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryover	$ 7,428,249	7,367,497
Research and development carry forward	131,088	131,088
Inventory reserve	223,616	253,994
Allowance for doubtful accounts	3,600	3,600
Warranty allowance	3,068	3,068
Accrued compensation	148,976	142,838
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(33,476)	(39,927)
Valuation allowance	(7,905,122)	(7,862,158)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	-

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the estimated U.S. federal and state income tax rate of 24% as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 to pretax income from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 due to the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Book income (loss)	$ 4,178	(117,532)
Meals and entertainment	-	-
State tax deduction	-	-
Deferred rent	-	-
Stock/Options for services	4,587	3,709
Officer's life ins premium	1,181	1,181
Depreciation	(6,451)	(8,265)
Accrued compensation	6,138	(26,801)
Inventory reserve	(30,378)	16,660
Valuation allowance	42,289	262,894
Net operating loss carryover	(20,744)	(131,046)
Income Tax Expense	$ 800	800

On December 21, 2017, the TCJA was enacted. Among other things, the TCJA reduces the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent beginning January 1, 2018, requires companies to pay a one-time transition tax on certain previously unremitted earnings on non-U.S. subsidiaries, creates new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings and imposes additional limitations on certain deductions, including interest expense and net operating losses arising after 2017. The Company has assessed the impact of the TCJA and is not subject to the one-time transition tax. The Company remeasured certain deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates that they are expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21 percent under TCJA. The decrease in the Company's net deferred tax assets was offset by a corresponding decrease in its valuation allowance.

At December 31, 2021, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of approximately $7,453,932 through 2034. No tax benefit has been reported in the December 31, 2021 financial statements since the potential tax benefit is offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount. Due to the change in ownership provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, net operating loss carry forwards for Federal income tax reporting purposes are subject to annual limitations. Should a change in ownership occur, net operating loss carry forwards may be limited as to use in future years.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 19, 2022 the Company and Werner Funk, President and CEO, agreed to a one-year extension of the $15,000 related party note payable due to Mr. Funk. The extended due date is January 19, 2023.

On June 4, 2021 the Company issued a convertible promissory note for $20,000 to a board member with an original Maturity Date of December 4, 2021. The Note was extended for an additional period of 3 months until March 4, 2022. On March 4, 2022, the Note was extended for an additional period of 3 months until June 4, 2022.