



## Management's Discussion and Analysis

August 10, 2009

**The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides discussion and analysis of the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2008. All dollar values are expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except for per-share figures.**

The annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The Company reports on certain non-GAAP measures that are used by management to evaluate performance of the business. Because non-GAAP measures do not have a standardized meaning, securities regulators require that non-GAAP measures be clearly defined and qualified, reconciled to their nearest GAAP measure and be given no more prominence than the closest GAAP measure. For the reader's reference, the definition, calculation and reconciliation of non-GAAP measures is provided in section 12: Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures.

Additional information is available on the Company's website ([www.zedi.ca](http://www.zedi.ca)) and all previous public filings, are available through SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)).

### Forward-Looking Statements

Except for statements of fact relating to the Company, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate" and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management at the dates the statements are made, and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. These factors include the inherent risks involved in the conduct of the Company's businesses including revenue generation, fluctuating oil and gas prices and other industry factors that may impact the business operations of Zedi's customers and their decisions to use Zedi products and services; product and service delivery, manufacturing and field operations; currency exchange rates; the possibility of development project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses; and other factors described in this discussion under the heading "Outlook" and the heading "Business Risks and Uncertainties". Except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements..

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## 1 Business Overview

Zedi Inc. (the "Company" or "Zedi") specializes in production operations management, delivering systems and services that help oil and gas producers to better manage people, assets and information. Zedi helps customers increase earnings and decrease operating costs, through improved utilization of human and corporate assets. In addition, Zedi solutions and services help customers mitigate compliance risk.

Established in 1987, Zedi™ has over 400 upstream, midstream and oilfield services customers who are primarily located in Western Canada. Zedi monitors approximately 36,000 sites and manages approximately 200,000 assets with its end-to-end solution for data management across the production operations space, delivered through:

- *Zedi Surveillance™* – the business of monitoring, collecting, and digitizing high quality data at the source.
- *Zedi Optimization™* – the business of analyzing the data collected and taking action to impact operations in order to improve hydrocarbon production.
- *Zedi Production Applications™* – the business of web-based, on demand, applications purpose built for the oil and gas industry that manage production, data, assets and revenue.
- *Zedi Field Operations™* – the business of providing trained field personnel to operate and manage oil and gas field operations.

## 2 Corporate Vision and Strategy

The Zedi vision is to be a global leader in production operations management and the company will accomplish this through five strategic imperatives. They are:

- *People – Zedi will partner with its employees to promote their personal development, growth and success and together the company and the employees will share in the benefits of corporate success.*
- *Customers – With a primary view toward improving customer earnings, Zedi will structure all of its customer interactions to deliver a personal experience that positively addresses customer needs, enabling them to achieve greater success.*
- *Data – Zedi will deliver and further develop products and services that add to the quality and quantity of well and field operation data and increase its value by transforming it to information.*
- *Open Interface – Zedi will leverage the high data value through developing the FINE® system, Zedi's intelligent network, to be vendor neutral, seeking to be an industry standard and enabling broad surveillance inputs and application extractions through an open interface.*
- *Execution – Zedi will balance near term returns with long term wealth by focusing on market sectors that it can dominate and by making pragmatic decisions that maximize shareholder return.*

### 3 Key Performance Indicators

Zedi monitors a number of key performance indicators including those set out below (see selected quarterly information table for past eight quarters in section 5). In addition, Zedi tracks a number of customer specific indicators:

- *RECURRING REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OPERATIONS EXPENSE*  
*Growth of this indicator ensures that the decisions and actions taken by Zedi are supporting a strategy of building a significant foundation of recurring revenue in relation to the size of the operations, with operations defined to include operations, selling general & administrative expenses as well as the non-capitalized portion of research and development costs. This also serves to measure the success in structuring the operations on a scalable basis.*
- *RECURRING REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURES*  
*This indicator combines the investment in research and development and capital assets with the operating expenses to monitor the scalability of the business model with operating and investing activities combined.*
- *TOTAL REVENUE*  
*This measure is an indication of the progress toward realization upon the Company's business strategies.*
- *GROSS MARGIN PERCENTAGE*  
*This serves to measure the success in developing and delivering products and services efficiently and on a scalable basis.*
- *INCOME PER SHARE*  
*As a primary measure of return to shareholders, this measure also ensures the acquisitions made by Zedi are accretive to shareholders.*

## **4 Overall Performance**

### **4.1 Materiality for Disclosure**

The Company determines whether or not information is “material” based on whether it believes a reasonable investor’s decision to buy, sell or hold securities in the Company would be significantly influenced by the information.

### **4.2 Events or Activities Impacting the Business in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009**

The results for Q2 2009 reflect the impact of the global economic crisis and the significant downturn in the energy industry. Continuing pressure on the price of natural gas has resulted in drastically reduced drilling activity. This reduction in activity is reflected in curtailed spending by producers on products and services. As recently as July 7, 2009 the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors (CAODC) revised its 2009 forecast and it has lowered the estimate of wells to be drilled in 2009 to 8,787. This compares to 16,800 wells drilled in 2008, and illustrates approximately a 50% drop in drilling activity which in turn reduces the number of well completions, a key target market for Zedi Surveillance and Optimization solutions.

Despite market conditions, Zedi remained committed to its strategy and made the following announcements during Q2 2009:

- Zedi was recognized as one of Canada’s Great Places to Work on April 9, 2009 based on the GPTW® survey documented in the Globe and Mail;
- James (Jim) Artindale was appointed to the Board of Directors on June 4, 2009 at the Annual General Meeting. Jim brings over 30 years of experience in the energy sector to Zedi. His expertise in oil and gas production compliments the existing business acumen of the Board of Directors;
- Zedi announced the launch of Zedi Connect™, the next generation of web-based SCADA on June 16, 2009. Zedi Connect is an enhanced SCADA solution that improves reliability, lowers costs and increases the quality of data for producers.

Management continues to evaluate economic conditions and various third-party projections regarding the extent and duration of the market downturn, including ongoing contact with many of our customers. Management has also implemented initiatives to generate new revenues within our current markets to reduce the impact of the drilling slowdown on Zedi’s current revenues, while simultaneously lowering our costs.

### **4.3 Impact of Stock-Based Compensation on Reported Results**

Throughout this MD&A the Company will at times describe or discuss results with stock-based compensation not included. The following information is intended to help readers of our financial statements fully understand the impact of stock-based compensation on results and to provide context for the Company’s discussion of results with stock-based compensation excluded.

The Company currently has three forms of stock-based compensation: stock options, deferred share units and restricted share units.



### Restricted Share Units

A restricted share unit is compensation paid in the form of a right to a share that is received at a later date. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company issued nil and 14,841 (2008 – 91,615 and 99,640) RSUs respectively with a weighted average fair value of \$0.60 (2008 - \$0.62)

### Changes to Stock-based Compensation Plans

During the second quarter of 2009, the Company introduced an employee share purchase plan. Under this new employee share purchase plan, eligible employees who elect to contribute funds to purchase shares will receive a 40% matching contribution from the Company, whereafter the combined total funds will be used to purchase common shares of the Company on the market.

### Stock-based Compensation Expense

The portion of the expense related to stock options is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the time the options are granted. The model incorporates a historical volatility analysis to determine valuation. Historical volatility may or may not be a reliable indication of future volatility. Although the expense is calculated at the time options are granted, it is reported over the vesting period for the options. The Company's standard vesting period is three years in which case the expense will be reported proportionately in each of the 12 quarters following the date of grant.

The following table shows the breakdown of the stock-based compensation expense of \$294 and \$604 reported in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively.

<b>Annual Option Grant Date</b>	<b>Number of options outstanding as at June 30, 2009</b>	<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>Expensed in Q2 2009</b>	<b>Remaining to be expensed in future periods.</b>
November 1, 2005 <sup>1</sup>	1,098,562	\$1.46	-	-
December 13, 2006	1,867,994	\$0.91	93	174
November 13, 2007	1,239,868	\$0.53	22	125
November 13, 2008	2,037,309	\$0.60	45	445
Various dates <sup>2</sup>	848,202	\$1.46 <sup>3</sup>	38	107
Option Totals	7,091,935		\$ 198	\$ 851
<b>DSU Grant Date</b>	<b>Number of DSUs as at June 30, 2009</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Expensed in Q2 2009</b>	<b>Remaining to be expensed in future periods.</b>
June 30, 2006	2,143	\$0.48	\$ (0.3)	-
September 29, 2006	3,879	\$0.48	(0.5)	-
December 31, 2006	1,579	\$0.48	(0.2)	-
September 25, 2006	250,000	\$1.16	-	-
DSU Totals	257,601		\$ (1.0)	-
<b>RSU Grant Date</b>	<b>Number of RSUs as at June 30, 2009</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Expensed in Q2 2009</b>	<b>Remaining to be expensed in future periods.</b>
September 25, 2006	400,000	\$1.16	\$ -	\$ -
August 2, 2007	17,645	0.63	1.4	0.5
August 31, 2007	8,438	0.60	0.6	0.4
October 31, 2007	-	0.47	-	-
November 13, 2007	462,370	0.53	31	45
November 13, 2008	687,050	0.60	51	282
Various dates <sup>2</sup>	156,583	\$0.72 <sup>3</sup>	13	56.1
RSU Totals	1,732,086		\$ 97	\$ 384
Total - Options, DSU and RSU			\$294	\$ 1,235

<sup>1</sup>The timing of the annual grant was shifted from the beginning of the year to the fall board meeting to align with annual compensation program reviews.  
<sup>2</sup>There are some options granted in between the annual grants related to new hires during the year or staff added through acquisitions.  
<sup>3</sup>This is the weighted average exercise price.

#### Discussion of Performance Results Excluding the Stock-based Compensation Expense

Significant historical share price volatility has impacted the valuation of stock options for the purpose of recording of a stock-based compensation expense. A number of options that have already been expensed have in fact expired without being exercised and a large number of options that were expensed in 2008 and the first six months of 2009 remain significantly out of the money. The expensed options do not impact cash flow or the operations of the Company. From the table above the reader can assess the specific options that the expense relates to, with all of the expense being for options that are significantly out of the money and some of which have already expired. Therefore, the Company will at times discuss the performance of the Company with this expense excluded (a reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure is provided in section 12).

The cost of Stock-based compensation is primarily associated with its dilutive effect on share value and therefore the Company believes that "earnings per share fully diluted" is a reliable method of measuring value with the impact of stock-based compensation taken into account. Where the Company discusses a result with stock-based compensation not included it also discusses the result including stock-based compensation so that the reader can accurately assess the performance of the Company.

#### 4.4 Impact of Change in Accounting Policy on Reported Results

Effective January 1, 2009, as required by Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), the Company adopted a new accounting policy for intangible assets.

The new pronouncement, as adopted, discourages capitalization of additional costs on internally-developed software beyond its initial release and generally applies a more detailed level of analysis to support capitalization of development costs. The Company has maintained a significant annual investment in research and development and expects to continue to do so. However, the application of these new criteria for capitalization of development costs results in changes to the manner in which these costs have been and will be accounted for. In general, the impact is a reduction of the amount of development costs capitalized as internally-generated intangible assets, along with related amortization amounts, and corresponding increases in the amount of development costs expensed each period.

This change was accounted for on a retroactive basis, the impact of which is shown in the following table:

	2008			
	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Reduction to opening equity to recognize cumulative impact for fiscal years 2005 through 2007				(1,357)
Increase in development costs expensed in period	307	366	212	200
Decrease in amortization of previously capitalized development costs	(167)	(155)	(143)	(143)
Change in net income before tax	(140)	(211)	(69)	(57)
Change in future income tax provision	(33)	(58)	(19)	(44)
Change in net income	(107)	(153)	(50)	(13)
Change to ending balance of internally-generated intangible assets	(140)	(211)	(69)	(1,415)

## 4.5 Consolidated Highlights

Figures in the following tables, including historical comparatives, reflect the change in accounting policy as described in the preceding section.

	Three Months ended June 30				Year ended December 31			
	2009	2008	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Revenue	9,155	10,033	(878)	(9%)	46,178	29,121	17,057	59%
Gross Profit	4,620	4,956	(336)	(7%)	23,385	15,562	7,823	50%
EBITDA <sup>(1)</sup>	69	990	(921)	(93%)	5,561	3,005	2,556	85%
Net Income before income taxes	(785)	355	(1,140)	(321%)	2,581	1,134	1,447	128%
Net income (loss)	(691)	91	(782)	(859%)	1,902	951	951	100%
Net income (loss) per share, basic	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)		0.02	0.01	0.01	
Net Income per share, diluted	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)		0.02	0.01	0.01	
Cash from operations	4,248	4,043	205	5%	8,305	9,321	(1,016)	(11%)
Free cash flow <sup>(2)</sup>	(675)	658	(1,333)	(203%)	3,114	2,349	860	38%

(1) Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization is a non-GAAP measure. See Section 12.1 Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

(2) Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure. See Section 12.2 Free cash flow.

The following table reviews some results, adjusted for the change in accounting policy explained in section 4.4 and **excluding stock-based compensation** (please see section 4.3 above for a full explanation of the stock-based compensation expense).

	Three Months ended June 30				Year ended December 31			
	2009	2008	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
EBITDA <sup>(1)</sup>	363	1,448	(1,085)	(75%)	7,074	4,855	2,219	46%
Net income(loss) before income taxes <sup>(1)</sup>	(491)	813	(1,304)	(160%)	4,094	2,984	1,110	37%
Net income (loss) per share before taxes, basic <sup>(1)</sup>	(0.01)	0.01	(0.02)		0.04	0.03	0.01	
Net income (loss) per share before taxes, diluted <sup>(1)</sup>	(0.01)	0.01	(0.02)		0.04	0.03	0.01	
(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See Section 12 for reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.								

For additional specific comments on trends and financial performance please see sections 5.3 and 6 below.

## 5 Selected Annual and Quarterly Information

### 5.1 Summary Table

The following table sets forth selected three-year consolidated financial information, adjusted for the change in accounting policy as described in section 4.4, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008:

	2008	2007	2006
Total Revenues	<b>46,178</b>	29,121	37,137
Net Income Before Taxes	<b>2,581</b>	1,134	3,742
Net Income Before Taxes per share - basic	<b>0.03</b>	0.01	0.04
Net Income Before Taxes per share - diluted	<b>0.03</b>	0.01	0.04
Net Income After Taxes	<b>1,902</b>	951	3,669
Net Income After Taxes per share - basic	<b>0.02</b>	0.01	0.04
Net Income After Taxes per share - diluted	<b>0.02</b>	0.01	0.04
Total Assets	<b>52,580</b>	47,216	46,875

## 5.2 Quarterly Results Summary

The following table sets forth certain financial information on a consolidated basis for the last eight fiscal quarters:

	2009		2008				2007	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter
Total Revenues	<b>9,155</b>	12,712	14,339	10,429	10,033	11,377	8,619	7,197
Recurring Revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>7,635</b>	7,881	6,177	5,007	4,935	4,633	2,795	2,531
Recurring Revenue <sup>(1)</sup> as a % of Operations Expense <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	<b>179%</b>	154%	125%	132%	141%	132%	95%	98%
Recurring Revenue <sup>(1)</sup> as a % of Total Cash Expenditures <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>145%</b>	126%	98%	107%	106%	106%	76%	76%
Percent Gross Margin	<b>50%</b>	53%	51%	51%	49%	51%	57%	54%
Net Income (Loss) <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>(691)</b>	301	741	206	91	864	1,679	253
Net Income (Loss) (per share) - basic and diluted <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>(.01)</b>	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
Net Income (loss) before taxes excluding stock-based compensation expense <sup>(4) (5)</sup>	<b>(491)</b>	805	780	739	813	1,762	1,643	894
Net Income (loss) per share before taxes excluding stock-based compensation expense - basic and diluted <sup>(4) (5)</sup>	<b>(.01)</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>(1)</sup> Recurring Revenue includes all fees that are billed to customers on a recurring basis. <sup>(2)</sup> Operations Expenses includes all expenses except for cost of sales, stock based compensation, allowances for doubtful accounts, amortization and interest. <sup>(3)</sup> Total Cash Expenditures includes Operations Expenses plus the amount of R&D capitalized in the period and all amounts for the acquisition of capital assets <sup>(4)</sup> This is a non-GAAP measure. See Section 12 for reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure. <sup>(5)</sup> Comparative amounts adjusted for change in accounting policy as described in section 4.4								

## 5.3 Comments on Corporate Performance – Key Performance Indicator Trends

The following comments and figures, where relevant, have been adjusted for the change in accounting policy described in section 4.4 above.

Revenue for Q2 was \$9,155, a decrease of \$878 over Q2, 2008. As noted in the Q1 MD&A, the Company expected the volatility in the industry activity to be reflected in its revenues, and Q2 was the first significant instance of this impact. The Company anticipates volatility in the industry to continue throughout 2009 and into 2010 as the industry continues to adjust to the global negative market conditions.

The Company's recurring revenue stream remains strong, providing a solid foundation to weather poor market conditions. As a result of the acquisition of J&J Oilfield, UMS and OAS, the recurring revenue percentages of Operations Expenses and Total Cash Expenditures were significantly higher in 2008 and this trend has continued into 2009. Recurring revenue increased from \$4,935 in Q2 2008 to \$7,635 for Q2 of 2009.

For 2008 the percentage ratio of recurring revenue to Operating Expenses was 132%, growing from 102% in 2007. This trend continued into 2009, with a Q2 figure of 179%. The Company expects there may be some fluctuation in this percentage quarter to quarter but tracks the year over year trend to be sure the Company is continuing to take advantage of the scalability of its business model.

The Company also tracks recurring revenue as a percentage of Total Cash Requirements, which is calculated by combining the investment in R&D and capital assets with the Operating Expenses. For 2008 the percentage ratio of recurring revenue to Total Cash Expenditures was 101%, growing from 72% in 2007. In the three months ended June 30 2009, this figure was 145%. The trend tracks relatively close to the prior measure that looks solely at operation expenses, and similarly, will fluctuate from quarter to quarter..

Gross margin percentage grew throughout 2007 based on growth of the PetroNet production accounting business and network service fees, both of which have higher margins than the surveillance and optimization product lines. These product lines continued to grow significantly in 2008 with sustained margin levels, but the consolidated gross margin dropped slightly based on introduction of the field services and chart reading services acquired from J&J and OAS respectively, which have lower margins. In the three months ended June 30, 2009, consolidated gross margins were 50%, consistent with 2008 values.

The Company expects some volatility in the gross margin on a quarterly basis as a result of fluctuations in revenue mix. There is a significant margin difference between hardware, software and recurring fees and therefore, if the revenue mix changes between periods the total gross margin percentage can vary. The Company expects that service line margins will continue into the remainder of 2009 at levels consistent with 2008, with a slight drop in consolidated margin as OAS results are included for the full quarters being reported on.

## **6 Results of Operations – First Six Months of 2009**

### **6.1 Revenue**

The Company generated revenues of \$9,155 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$10,033 for the three months ended June 30, 2008. This represents a decrease of 9%, as explained in Section 5.3 above.

### **6.2 Cost of Sales**

The cost of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$4,535 resulting in a 50% margin compared to a 49% margin and cost of sales of \$5,077 for the same period in 2008. These results are consistent with the margin discussion in Section 5.3 above.

### **6.3 Operating Expenses**

Operating expenses include compensation and benefits of the information technology, customer support, purchasing, shipping, quality assurance and operations departments, facility cost for Edmonton, Alberta and all related expenditures for these departments, excluding those costs charged to cost of sales.

Operating expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 were \$570, which is lower than the same period for 2008 by \$80 or 12%. As a percentage of revenue, operating expense was 6.2% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, as compared to 6.5% for the

same quarter in 2008. Operating expenses have continued on a similar, stable trend over the past three years and reflect the scalability of our business model.

#### **6.4 Sales, General and Administrative Expenses**

Sales, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses include compensation and benefits of sales, marketing, executives, financial, legal, human resources and administrative staff, lease obligations, advertising, trade shows, travel, marketing materials and general supplies.

The SG&A expense was \$3,016 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. This expense was \$732 more than during the quarter ended June 30, 2008. SG&A expense as a percentage of revenue was 32.9% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 as compared to 22.9% for the same quarter in 2008. The increase in the SG&A expense as a percentage of revenue is primarily due to:

- addition of staff in sales and marketing, finance, human resources and administration
- continued expansion of international marketing efforts
- the ongoing integration of operations acquired in 2008

#### **6.5 Research & Development**

The total R&D investment was \$1,339 in the second quarter 2009 down 10% from \$1,494 invested during the second quarter of the prior year. Under the new accounting policy as described in section 4.4 above, the Company capitalized \$667 of development costs in the second quarter and expensed \$671 of the costs. The continued investment in R&D activity reflects the Company's sustained efforts at bringing new products to market more quickly, including the expansion of our optimization product suite. The success of this initiative was demonstrated by the significant number of new product introductions in 2008, diversifying and strengthening Zedi's product line and providing a strong foundation to support the revenue and cash flow targets set for 2009 and beyond.

#### **6.6 Stock-based Compensation**

Canadian accounting standards require recognition of compensation costs arising out of stock-based compensation plans under the fair value based method. Under the fair value based method, compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date of the grant and expensed over the stock option's vesting period.

The Company's non-cash stock-based compensation expense was \$294 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, compared with \$458 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 (please refer to section 4.3 for a full discussion of the breakdown of the stock-based compensation expense).

#### **6.7 Net Income**

The overall net loss for the second quarter, 2009 was \$691 compared to net income of \$91 for the same period in 2008, for an overall decrease of \$782. A future income tax recovery of \$94 was recognized in the quarter.

Net income (loss) before taxes (excluding the impact of recognition of the future tax asset) better represents the performance of the Company. Net loss before taxes in the second quarter of 2009 was \$785. With stock-based compensation factored out net loss before taxes was \$491 in the second quarter.

### **6.8 Amortization of Capital and Intangible Assets**

In the second quarter the amortization of capital and intangible assets was \$809, of which \$275 related to acquired intangible assets, which are non-recurring capital expenditures, and amortization of internally-generated intangible assets accounted for \$270. The balance of \$264 is for the amortization of other capital assets that are required for the day-to-day operations of the Company.

### **6.9 Future Income Tax Assets**

In assessing the realizability of future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of future tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The amount of the future tax asset considered realizable could change materially in the near term based on future taxable income during the carry forward period. During the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recognized a recovery of \$94.

### **6.91 Earnouts**

The Company often uses earnout clauses in business acquisitions to incent existing management of the acquired business as well as to share the risk associated with the overall purchase obligation with the vendors. These earnout payments are not charged to earnings, rather they are added to the goodwill associated with that particular business unit.

During 2008 the Company completed the acquisition of all issued and outstanding shares of J & J Oilfield Ltd. ("J & J"). The purchase price is comprised of an upfront payment and an earnout to a maximum aggregate payout of \$5 million. The amount of the upfront payment at closing was \$2.9 million, which was paid in cash. Based on the achievement of performance targets over the next five years, the shareholders of J & J have an opportunity to earn an additional amount up to a maximum of \$2 million, payable in cash and/or Zedi shares. The earnout performance targets have been set based on expected future growth from the performance level of J & J at the time of the acquisition. On an annual basis, following each fiscal year, a calculation will be completed based on a normalized EBITDA (Earnings Before Income Taxes Depreciation and Amortization) for the J & J operations and the growth over the prior year's performance. The maximum earnout will be achieved when EBITDA growth averages about 15% per year over the five year period. Earnout of \$321 was accrued for the year ended December 31, 2008. Earnout for 2009 will be calculated and accrued at the end of fiscal 2009.

## **7 Change in Financial Condition**

The following are the significant changes in the consolidated balance sheets between June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

	<b>June 30, 2009</b>	<b>December 31, 2008</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents, including credit facilities	<b>1,934</b>	15	1,919	The company is now rebuilding cash reserves consistent with the usual seasonal billing cycle.
Accounts receivable	<b>6,917</b>	12,133	(5,216)	The decrease is primarily due to collection of 2009 annual fees, billed earlier in the year, consistent with the seasonal billing cycle.
Inventories	<b>9,812</b>	7,903	1,909	Finished product inventories have increased with the lag in sales related to new drilling activity slowdowns.
Prepaid expenses and deposits	<b>152</b>	321	(169)	The decrease is in line with expectations
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable	<b>2,022</b>	3,131	(1,109)	Decrease is in line with expectations.
Accrued liabilities	<b>1,389</b>	3,106	(1,717)	The decrease is in line with expectations.
Deferred revenue	<b>5,562</b>	4,079	(1,483)	Service contracts are invoiced annually, but revenue is deferred and recognized monthly. This amount fluctuates seasonally based upon the timing of contract renewals.
<b>Working Capital<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>10,871</b>	10,527	344	Consistent with expectations
<b>Capital Assets</b>	<b>2,473</b>	2,386	87	Capital purchases are in line with expectations.
<b>Other Assets</b>				
Intangibles, under new accounting policy as per section 4.4	<b>9,175</b>	8,761	414	Increase is consistent with the continuing investment in product development.
Goodwill	<b>18,689</b>	18,664	25	Costs exceeding related accruals from 2008 acquisitions were added to goodwill
<sup>1</sup> Current assets minus current liabilities is an indicator of the ability to finance current operations and meet obligations as they fall due.				

## 8 Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's net cash balance at June 30, 2009 was \$1,934, an increase of \$1,919 from the December 31, 2008 net cash balance of \$15. Cash flow from operations continues to be strong, with \$4,032 contributed in the first six months of 2009. None of the Company's cash or cash equivalents is invested in asset-backed commercial paper. The Company's cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow, are summarized below:

	<b>Three months ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Opening cash</b>	<b>(1,318)</b>	13,239
Cash provided by operations, after changes in non-cash working capital	<b>4,248</b>	4,043
Cash (used) in financing	-	(1,850)
Cash (used) in investing	<b>(996)</b>	(4,119)
<b>Closing cash</b>	<b>1,934</b>	11,313

The following table presents summarized working capital information.

	<b>As at June 30,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Current assets	<b>19,844</b>	25,879
Current liabilities	<b>8,973</b>	9,514
Working capital	<b>10,871</b>	16,365
Current ratio	<b>2.21</b>	2.72

The primary reason for the decrease in cash balances and working capital compared to 2008 relates to the Q3 and Q4 2008 acquisitions, which were paid for in cash.

The Company has historically experienced two normal trends that impact liquidity throughout the year - inventory build-up and annual fee billing. The Company's inventory typically peaks through the winter months reflecting the buildup for the peak activity period. The Company bills network fees on an annual basis. As a majority of the existing contracts are still renewed on a calendar year basis early in Q1, this results in a growth in cash in the second quarter as these billings are received. This also results in an increase in the deferred revenue in Q1 which is then drawn down and recognized as revenue on a monthly basis as the network fees are earned through the remainder of the year.

Capital expenditures were \$1,010 during the three months ended June 30, 2009, funded from cash flow from operations. Capital expenditures break down as follows:

Automotive	\$ -
Computer Hardware	151
Computer Software	138
Furniture & Equipment	4
Manufacturing Tools & Equipment	42
Patents and Trademarks	8
Internally-generated Intangible Assets	667
Total	<u>\$1,010</u>

## Credit Facilities

The Company has credit facilities of \$3 million to cover increased cash needs during peak demand periods. The interest rate is at Royal Bank Prime plus .65%. Security consists of a general security agreement creating a security interest in all of the Company's personal property. The credit facility contains customary covenants covering working capital.

## Financial Instruments

The Company does not currently have any outstanding derivative financial instrument contracts.

## Other Debt

Accrued liabilities include a loan payable to Natural Resources Canada of \$58 (2008 - \$58) under an Industry Energy Research and Development (IERD) program. The loan is repayable at the rate of 1.5% of gross revenues from the sale of product developed under the program. Payments are due semi-annually, no more than 30 days after the end of June and December. The loan bears no interest except for overdue payments, which bear interest at Bank of Canada prime plus 2%. The loan is unsecured and due in September, 2009.

## Operating Leases

The Company has operating leases for various office premises in Calgary, Edmonton and Fort St. John, as well as vehicles.

## Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are funded from cash flow from operations. The Company may adjust opportunity capital spending throughout the year depending on results. The most significant capital spending will be for development costs.

Based on current projections the Company has sufficient working capital required to meet capital spending requirements and support projected sales and production levels.

## Outstanding Share Information

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares without nominal or par value. As of August 10, 2009, the date of this MD&A document, the Company had 93,907,213 common shares issued and outstanding.

## **9 Critical Accounting Estimates**

### **9.1 Critical Accounting Estimates**

The Company's accounting policies, including new or changed policies adopted in the current period, are detailed in notes 2 and 3 of the financial statements, and the impact of a current period change in accounting policy is described in section 4.4 above. In addition to these disclosures, the following commentary is intended to provide further insight into the assumptions and estimates used by management in preparing the financial statements:

### Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those reported. Scientific research tax credits recoverable, amortization rates, stock-based compensation, acquisition earnout provision and the recoverable amounts for receivables, inventories, capital assets, intangible assets, deferred development costs, future income taxes, and goodwill are the more significant items subject to estimates in these consolidated financial statements.

### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all balances with banks and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

### Seasonality

The Company sells its products to the oil and gas industry, primarily in Canada, which is subject to seasonal variations in activity. Traditionally, Canadian drilling activities increase during winter months and tend to slow during the spring, which may result in fluctuations in revenue.

### Research & development costs

The Company is engaged in research and development work. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are expensed in the period incurred, unless they meet the criteria for capitalization established by GAAP. Management reviews the applicable criteria on a regular basis and if the criteria are no longer met, any remaining unamortized balance is written off as a charge to income. Research and development costs are reduced by any scientific research tax credits.

### Internally-generated Intangible Assets

Development costs incurred on new product development projects that result in separately identifiable products or identifiable components thereof, and which, in the Company's view, have clearly defined market prospects, are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years, commencing in the year that the development for the new products occurs. The timeframe over which the capitalized amounts are amortized is determined based on an historical life cycle of the Company's primary products. Further, in accordance with GAAP, development costs are deferred only to the extent that their recovery can reasonably be regarded as assured. The ability to recover the carrying value of capitalized development costs is based on estimated future cash flow models, which by their nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant. The net carrying amount of these costs are reviewed at least annually or when circumstances change to determine whether there has been impairment in value and if the criteria are no longer met, any remaining unamortized balance is written off as a charge to income. .

## **9.2 Forthcoming Changes in Accounting Policies and Financial Reporting**

The following section describes pending changes to accounting policies currently adopted by the Company:

### Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards:

In January 2006, the Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants adopted a strategic plan for the direction of accounting standards in Canada. On February 13, 2008, the AcSB has confirmed that effective for interim and annual financial statements related to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") will replace Canada's current Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") for all publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this changeover on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

- The Company engaged external consultants from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to conduct an initial assessment of the impact of adopting IFRS within the Company. This engagement was conducted in December 2008 to understand, identify and assess the overall effort required to adopt IFRS within the timelines outlined by the AcSB.
- The Company plans to adopt IFRS according the schedule recommended by the AcSB and is still evaluating the options and potential exemptions available upon initial adoption of IFRS. In addition to an increase in the amount of general disclosure involved, based on the work done to date, the Company expects the greatest potential impact of IFRS adoption to be within the following areas:
  - Intangible Assets – IFRS has explicit requirements to ascertain the degree of certainty and timing of future economic benefits attributable to the Company's internally developed software, including a greater requirement for external evidence
  - Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, Intangibles and Goodwill – IFRS requires a more elaborate impairment test than under GAAP, and this test must be applied at a more detailed level, to individual assets or groups of assets assessed to be Cash Generating Units. IFRS requires the reversal of impairment writedowns where previous adverse circumstances have changed and impairment tests must be completed upon transition to IFRS
  - Share Based Compensation – IFRS requires recognition of stock-based compensation expense to incorporate the concept of graded vesting and prohibits the intrinsic method of valuing stock based compensation.
- Also expected to require changes, but with potentially lesser impact on existing reporting, are:
  - Revenue Recognition – guidance for revenue recognition under IFRS is actually less extensive than current GAAP
  - Foreign Currency – IFRS is more specific regarding the process used to ascribe a functional currency to each entity within a corporate group and does not distinguish between different types of foreign operations as GAAP currently does.
  - Provisions – IFRS requires any provisions to be discounted rather than shown at face value, and does not permit the use of general provisions
- Lastly, the Company anticipates smaller potential impacts in the following areas:
  - Business Combinations – for future acquisitions
  - Property Plant and Equipment
  - Leases
  - Income Taxes
  - Earnings Per Share
  - Cash and Cash Equivalentents

- The Company has used the results of the initial assessment to further evaluate each of the above areas as well as any new findings (the above list is not necessarily exhaustive). The next phase of IFRS adoption efforts is now underway, and the Company continues to monitor ongoing changes in both IFRS and GAAP in the period leading up to adoption.

#### Business Combinations:

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582, Business Combinations, to replace Section 1581, Business Combinations. Various changes have been made to other sections of the CICA Handbook for consistency purposes, including revisions to 1601 and 1602 as described below. The new Section will be applicable to financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Accordingly, the Company will adopt the new standards for its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. It establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; how it recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this new Section on its consolidated financial statements.

#### Consolidation:

In January 2009, the CICA also issued Sections 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements, and 1602, Non-controlling Interests, to replace Section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Various changes have been made to other sections of the CICA Handbook for consistency purposes, including revisions to 1582 as described above. The new Sections will be applicable to financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Accordingly, the Company will adopt the new standards for its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. They establish standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these new Sections on its consolidated financial statements.

## **10 Outlook**

Zedi plans to protect its strong balance sheet and continually reassess its opportunities as it navigates through the economic downturn and prepares for the subsequent recovery.

The Company expects the current market slowdown to continue into 2010 with low natural gas prices. The corporation will manage the execution of its strategy under these conditions. Specifically, Zedi will:

- Continue the integration of technology, products and solutions acquired during 2008, providing producers better opportunities to improve their business efficiencies;
- Continue development of solutions for oil wells;
- Continue managing expenses and investments in line with reduced revenues;

- Maintain investment in select markets outside of Canada, namely the US, Russian and Asia-Pacific regions.

## **11 Business Risks and Uncertainty**

The Company is exposed to a number of risks in the normal course of business that have the potential to affect its performance. The Company seeks to avoid unnecessary risk and initiates policies and processes to limit any significant risk as much as practical.

### Fair values

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to the relatively short periods to maturity of the instruments.

### Credit risk

At June 30, 2009, no customer represented a significant percentage of total accounts receivable. The Company does not obtain collateral or other security to support financial instruments subject to credit risk.

### Foreign exchange risk

The Company earns some revenue and records accounts receivable in foreign currency and translates to Canadian dollars at the time of these transactions. The Company does not use derivative instruments to mitigate the effects of foreign exchange changes between the recording date of the accounts receivable and the receipt of cash. The accounts receivable are short-term in nature. The effect of the foreign exchange changes has not been significant and foreign exchange gains and losses are included in income as they occur. The Company purchases some components priced in US dollars and Japanese Yen. The Company is subject to some risk in the fluctuation of foreign currencies but accounts payable are short-term in nature reducing the risk. During 2006 the Company significantly reduced this risk by negotiating a contract denominated in Canadian dollars with our largest Japanese supplier. The Company has on occasion purchased some forward contracts for Yen to fix rates on purchases of components from Japan.

### Regulatory Risks

The Company is subject to various laws, regulations, regulatory actions and court decisions that may have negative effects on the Company. The Company may also be subject to regulation in both its domestic market and foreign countries in connection with certain of its business activities. Changes in the regulatory environment imposed upon the Company could adversely affect the ability of the Company to attain its corporate objectives. There can be no assurance that domestic or foreign countries or other regulatory bodies will not adopt laws or regulatory requirements that could adversely affect the Company.

### Competition

The markets for remote production operations management are expected to remain highly competitive. While the Company believes that it currently has unique products and has patents that protect its technology, there can be no assurance that competitors

will not emerge with comparable products. There are several very large companies involved in remote data management processes. Such companies have more established and larger sales and marketing organizations, larger technical staff and significantly greater financial resources than the Company. It is the Company's intention to establish marketing and distribution alliances with several of these companies but there can be no assurance that such alliances will be formed.

Dependence on a Market that has Historic Volatility

The Company's products are sold into the oil & gas industry, which historically has had significant shifts in activity and spending due to fluctuations in commodity prices. The Company's revenues are primarily dependant upon spending by oil & gas producers. A reduction in spending by producers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

#### Reliance Upon the Internet

A portion of the Company's revenue is dependent on the continued use and expansion of the Internet. Use of the Internet has grown dramatically, but no assurance can be given of the continued use and expansion of the Internet as a medium of communication and commerce. A decrease in the demand for Internet services or a reduction in the currently anticipated growth for such services could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

#### Liability Risks

The Company is subject to a variety of potential liabilities connected with its business operations, including potential liabilities and expenses associated with possible product defects. These risks could expose the Company to substantial liability for personal injury, wrongful death, property damage and other damages.

Although the Company has obtained insurance against certain of these risks, no assurance can be given that such insurance will be adequate to cover the Company's liabilities or will be generally available in the future or, if available, that premiums will be commercially justifiable. If the Company were to incur substantial liability and such damages were not covered by insurance or were in excess of policy limits, or if the Company were to incur such liability at a time when it is not able to obtain liability insurance, its business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

#### Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of the Company is dependent on management and the performance of key personnel in the areas of finance, product development, marketing and sales. There is intense competition for qualified personnel and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract and retain qualified personnel. The failure to attract or loss of any such personnel could adversely affect the success of the business for the period of time required to recruit a replacement.

#### Management of Growth

The Company's rapid growth places a significant strain on its financial, operational and managerial resources. While the Company engages in strategic and operational planning to adequately manage anticipated growth, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to implement and subsequently improve its operations and financial systems successfully and in a timely manner in order to fully manage its growth. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to manage its growth

successfully. Any inability of the Company to manage its growth successfully could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

### Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards

In January 2006, the AcSB adopted a strategic plan for the direction of accounting standards in Canada. On February 13, 2008, the AcSB has confirmed that effective for interim and annual financial statements related to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") will replace Canada's current Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") for all publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises. As described in the section 9.2, the Company is still in the process of determining the full effect of this transition on its financial reporting.

## **12 Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures**

### **12.1 Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)**

The Company reports EBITDA because it is a key measure used by management to evaluate the performance of the business. The Company also believes EBITDA is a measure commonly reported and widely used by investors as an indicator of a company's operating performance and ability to incur and service debt, and as a valuation metric. The Company believes EBITDA assists investors in comparing a company's performance on a consistent basis without regard to depreciation and amortization, which are non-cash in nature and can vary significantly depending upon accounting methods or non-operating factors such as historical cost.

EBITDA is not a calculation based on GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to Net Income in measuring the Company's performance or used as an exclusive measure of cash flow because it does not consider the impact of working capital growth, capital expenditures, debt reductions and other sources and uses of cash, which are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. Investors should carefully consider the specific items included in the Company's calculation of EBITDA. While EBITDA has been disclosed herein to permit a more complete comparative analysis of the Company's operating performance and debt servicing ability relative to other companies, investors should be cautioned that EBITDA as reported by Zedi may not be comparable in all instances to EBITDA reported by other companies.

The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA with Net Income.

	<b>Three Months Ended June 30</b>		<b>Years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b>	<b>(691)</b>	91	<b>1,902</b>	951
Amortization of capital assets and intangibles	<b>809</b>	716	<b>3,220</b>	2,344
Loss on disposal of capital assets	<b>3</b>	-	<b>3</b>	1
Future income taxes	<b>(94)</b>	264	<b>679</b>	183
Interest expense (income)	<b>42</b>	(81)	<b>(243)</b>	(474)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>69</b>	990	<b>5,561</b>	3,005

## 12.2 Free Cash Flow

The Company reports free cash flow because it is a key measure used by management to evaluate the performance of consolidated operations. Free cash flow excludes certain working capital changes and other sources and uses of cash, which are disclosed in the consolidated statement of cash flows. Free cash flow is not a calculation based on GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to the consolidated statement of cash flows. Free cash flow is a measure that can be used to gauge the Company's performance over time. Investors should be cautioned that free cash flow as reported by Zedi may not be comparable in all instances to free cash flow as reported by other companies. While the closest GAAP measure is cash provided by operating activities less cash used for acquisition of capital assets, free cash flow is relevant because it provides an indication of how much cash generated by operations is available after capital expenditures, but before proceeds from divested assets and changes in certain working capital items (such as trade receivables and trade payables).

The following shows management's calculation of free cash flow:

	Three Months ended June 30,		Years ended December 31	
	2009	2008	2008	2007
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>69</b>	990	<b>5,561</b>	3,005
Stock-based compensation	<b>294</b>	458	<b>1,513</b>	1,850
Cash interest (paid)	<b>(42)</b>	81	<b>243</b>	474
Cash available for discretionary spending and capital expenditures	<b>321</b>	1,529	<b>7,317</b>	5,329
Capital expenditures				
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	<b>14</b>	-	<b>7</b>	4
Investment in internally-generated intangible assets	<b>(667)</b>	(731)	<b>(3,194)</b>	(2,033)
Purchase of other capital assets	<b>(343)</b>	(140)	<b>(1,016)</b>	(1,046)
<b>Free Cash Flow</b>	<b>(675)</b>	658	<b>3,114</b>	2,254

## 12.3 Net Income before Taxes with Stock-based Compensation Excluded

The Company reports net income before taxes with stock-based compensation excluded because it is a key measure used by management to evaluate the performance of the business. The Company believes this measure assists investors in comparing a company's performance on a consistent basis without regard to stock-based compensation, which is non-cash in nature and can vary significantly depending upon non-operating factors such as historical share price volatility. Please reference section 4.3 for further information on the stock-based compensation expense.

Net income before taxes with stock-based compensation excluded is not a calculation based on GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to net income before taxes.

The following shows management's calculation of net income before taxes with stock-based compensation excluded:

	Three Months ended June 30		Years ended December 31	
	2009	2008	2008	2007
<b>Net (Loss) Income before Taxes</b>	<b>(785)</b>	355	<b>2,581</b>	1,134
Stock-based compensation	<b>294</b>	458	<b>1,513</b>	1,850
<b>Net (Loss) Income before Taxes Excluding Stock-based Compensation</b>	<b>(491)</b>	813	<b>4,094</b>	2,984

#### **12.4 Income per Share before Taxes with Stock-based Compensation Excluded, basic and diluted**

The Company reports income per share before taxes with stock-based compensation excluded because it is a key measure used by management to evaluate the performance of the business. The Company believes this measure assists investors in comparing a company's performance on a consistent basis without regard to stock-based compensation, which is non-cash in nature and can vary significantly depending upon non-operating factors such as historical share price volatility. Please reference section 4.3 for further information on the stock-based compensation expense.

Income per share before taxes with stock-based compensation excluded, basic and diluted is not a calculation based on GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to income per share before taxes, basic and diluted.

The following shows management's calculation of income per share before taxes with stock-based compensation excluded, basic and diluted:

	Three Months ended June 30		Years ended December 31	
	2009	2008	2008	2007
(\$)				
<b>Income (loss) per Share, basic and diluted</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Future Income Tax per Share	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Income (loss) per Share before Taxes, basic and diluted</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Stock-based compensation per share	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Income (loss) per Share Before Taxes Excluding Stock-based Compensation, Basic and Diluted</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>