

BioMS Medical Corp.
Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
December 31, 2006

February 19, 2007

Year the Ended December 31, 2006

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for BioMS Medical Corp. should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Consolidated Financial Statements and comparative information have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts shown are in Canadian dollars.

Forward – Looking Statements

In order to provide investors of BioMS with an understanding of our current results and future prospects, our communications often include written or oral forward-looking statements. This annual report, including the management discussion and analysis, and other materials filed with the Canadian securities regulators contain statements that are forward looking. These statements are made pursuant to the "safe harbor" provisions of applicable Canadian securities legislation. These statements represent BioMS Medical's intentions, plans, expectations and beliefs and are based on our experience and our assessment of historical and future trends and the application of key assumptions relating to future events and circumstances. These statements may include, but are not limited to, comments about our objectives and priorities for 2007 and beyond, strategies and targets, expectations for our financial condition, and the outlook for our operations and external factors that may impact results.

Forward-looking statements require assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties related to our business and the general economic environment, many beyond our control. There is significant risk that the predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections we make will not prove to be accurate and that our actual results to be materially different from the targets, expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements. We caution readers of this Annual Report not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements.

The future outcomes that relate to forward-looking statements may be influenced by many factors, including but not limited to: general economic conditions in the countries in which we operate; currency fluctuations; our ability to execute projects ; our ability to execute our strategic plans; our ability to attract and retain qualified employees; our ability to contain expenses; technology changes and research and development; availability of financial resources to carry out our strategy; our ability to protect our intellectual and intangible properties; legal claims; critical accounting estimates; the possible effects on our activities of war or terrorist activities; disease or illness that affects local, national or international economies; and disruptions to public infrastructure, such as transportation, communications, power or water supply. We caution that this list is not exhaustive of all possible factors.

When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to BioMS Medical, investors should carefully consider these factors, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements. Unless required by law, we do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by the company or on its behalf.

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Overview

BioMS Medical Corp. (“BioMS” or the “Corporation”) is a development stage Corporation that was founded in 2000, with its primary focus being the development and commercialization of a medical treatment for MS. As such, the Corporation’s focus is not on earnings, but rather that it has adequate financial resources to fund the research and development programs it conducts. As discussed more fully in the liquidity section of this document, the Corporation believes it currently has adequate resources to fund the expected costs of the current initiated clinical trials through to early 2008.

BioMS is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “MS”. As at December 31, 2006 there were 75,239,923 Class “A” common shares of the Corporation issued and outstanding.

BioMS Medical Corp., through its wholly owned subsidiary, has licensed a synthetic peptide technology, MBP8298, for the treatment of multiple sclerosis (MS) on an exclusive worldwide basis. To date, MBP8298 has successfully undergone Phase I and II clinical trials. Currently, BioMS is conducting three clinical trials for MBP8298:

- MAESTRO-01: A pivotal phase II/III trial in Canada and Western Europe evaluating MBP8298 for the treatment of secondary progressive MS (SPMS). The trial has completed full recruitment of over 550 patients at 48 trial sites in 10 countries, who are being administered either MBP8298 or placebo every six months for a period of two years. To date, there have been six positive safety reviews from the Data Safety Monitoring Board.
- MAESTRO-03: BioMS recently received clearance from the FDA to conduct a pivotal phase III U.S. trial evaluating MBP8298 for the treatment of SPMS. The trial will be a randomized, double-blind study enrolling approximately 510 patients, and enrollment is expected to be initiated in the first half of 2007.
- MINDSET-01: A phase II trial in Europe evaluating MBP8298 for the treatment of relapsing remitting MS (RRMS). The trial is a randomized, double-blind study enrolling up to 215 patients.

In addition, the Corporation has a platform technology, HYC750, a method for mobilizing of haematopoietic stem cells in humans for use in the treatment of cancer related side effects and other diseases. The technology has undergone certain pre-clinical testing, as well as a preliminary human clinical trial.

BioMS has a 49% interest in BioCyDex Inc. BioCyDex is a private company that has been developing a unique proprietary drug delivery technology to deliver both existing and novel antiviral and chemotherapeutic compounds directly into cells, with the potential to greatly enhance their effectiveness.

To fund its operations, the Corporation relies upon proceeds of public and private offerings of equity securities and investment income.

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Outlook

BioMS is preparing to expand its clinical trial program in 2007 with its MBP8298 technology for the treatment of MS, including the initiation of enrollment of patients into the Maestro-03 trial in the USA in the first half of 2007, as well as certain other clinical trial program(s). The Corporation completed recruitment of patients in its MAESTRO-01 trial as of the end of January 2007 and is preparing for an interim analysis of the data in mid-2008 when the first 200 patients enrolled in this trial will have completed 24 months of treatment. In 2006 the Corporation initiated enrollment in its MINDSET-01 trial for the treatment of relapsing-remitting MS patients with MBP8298. Enrollment is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2007. The trial is for 15 months, followed by a 12 month active treatment open label extension period.

BioMS expects to continue to incur operating losses until such time as its lead drug, MBP8298 for the treatment of MS, has received regulatory approval and is available for commercial production. The company estimates that it has sufficient cash to cover the expected costs of the currently initiated clinical trials through to early 2008. BioMS anticipates that it will approach the equity markets for the funding of additional research, manufacturing, preclinical studies and current and planned clinical trials. The Corporation's ability to raise capital will depend on equity market conditions at that time.

Selected annual Information

Financial Information for the last three years ended December 31, 2006
(Thousands of Canadian Dollars Except Per Share Amounts)

	2006	2005 (Restated*)	2004
Research and development expense	\$35,185	\$10,829	\$7,675
General and administrative expense	5,416	5,917	4,796
Amortization expense	1,584	1,543	1,515
Total expenses	\$42,185	\$18,289	\$13,986
Investment Income	1,268	1,163	388
Net Loss	\$(40,917)	(\$17,126)	(\$13,598)
Loss per Common share	(\$0.62)	(\$0.28)	(\$0.27)
Total assets	\$55,469	\$51,360	\$27,248

* Restated to account for the retroactive adjustment to stock-based compensation expense as described in Note 8 to the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Discussion of Operations and Financial Condition

The consolidated net loss of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$40.9 million or \$0.62 per share compared with a consolidated net loss of \$17.1 million or \$0.28 per share for the previous year. The increase in the loss was the result of larger research and development expenditures of \$24.4 million, a decrease in general and administrative expenses of \$0.5 million, and an increase in investment income of \$0.1 million. It is expected that research and development expenses will increase over the next 2 years as the MBP8298 clinical trial, MAESTRO-01, continues in Canada and Europe.

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Expenses

Total consolidated expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$42.2 million as compared with \$18.3 million in the previous year. In 2006, expenses related to the Corporation's direct research and development efforts accounted for \$35.2 million or 83% of all expenses as compared with \$10.8 million or 59% in 2005.

Research and development

Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$35.2 million compared with \$10.8 million in 2005. The increase in expenses is the result of the increase in the number of clinical sites screening and enrolling patients in MAESTRO-01, the pivotal Phase II/III clinical trial with MBP8298 in patients with secondary progressive MS in Canada and Europe. In 2006 the MINDSET-01 trial completed regulatory filings and commenced enrollment of patients. The MINDSET-01 trial is a phase II clinical trial of MBP8298 in patients with relapsing-remitting MS. In 2006 the Corporation incurred preparatory costs and filed an application to the FDA for a phase III trial, MAESTRO-03, with MBP8298 in secondary progressive MS patients in the USA. In January 2007 the Corporation received clearance from the FDA to start the trial. The Corporation also incurred manufacturing costs in 2006 in support of the clinical trial and regulatory approval programs, and in respect of certain other clinical trial programs.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased to \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to \$5.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2005. General and administrative expenses represented approximately 13% of total gross expenses for the Company in 2006 compared with approximately 32% in 2005. General and administrative expenses include the following: investor relations, professional fees, business development, insurance, listing fees, consulting services, office expenses, occupancy costs, management remuneration, directors' fees and various other expenses relating to the operations and growth of the Corporation.

Stock-based Compensation Expense

As of January 1, 2003, the Corporation adopted a new accounting standard for stock-based compensation. As such, new awards of stock options commencing January 1, 2003 are accounted for in accordance with the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation and result in compensation expense at the date the option is granted and credited to contributed surplus.

During the year, the Corporation granted 1,272,000 new stock options. The Corporation used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of the options granted. The 1,272,000 options granted were vested immediately. Application of the fair value method resulted in a \$1.1 million charge to stock based compensation expense with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Investment Income

Investment income earned on funds invested was \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, as compared to \$1.2 million for the previous year. The investment income is earned from the short-term investment of cash reserves in low risk term deposits and high quality low risk funds. The Corporation expects that investment income will continue to fluctuate in relation to prevailing interest rates and amounts of cash reserves invested.

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Eight Quarter Review

Financial Information – Quarterly
(Thousands of Canadian Dollars Except Per Share Amounts)

	2006				2005			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Research and development	\$12,517	\$8,051	\$7,882	\$6,735	\$4,586	\$3,204	\$1,766	\$1,273
General and administrative	1,516	1,166	974	1,760	1,637	751	1,736	1,793
Amortization of licensing costs	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368
Amortization of property and equipment	30	28	27	27	25	18	14	14
Investment Income	352	414	138	364	216	491	365	91
Net Loss	\$14,079	\$9,199	\$9,113	\$8,526	\$6,400	\$3,850	\$3,519	\$3,357
Loss per common share – basic	\$0.20	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06

The quarterly results of the Corporation have fluctuated primarily as a result of the timing of research and development activities.

Liquidity and Solvency

At December 31, 2006, cash and short-term investments totaled \$43.1 million as compared to \$38.0 million at December 31, 2005.

At December 31, 2006, the Corporation had working capital of \$37.4 million as compared to \$37.2 million at December 31, 2005. Management estimates that the current working capital is sufficient for the Corporation to meet its obligations in respect of the currently initiated clinical trials through to early 2008.

During the year, the Corporation strengthened its cash position by the issuance of 12,368,057 shares through two private placements at \$3.41 per share, for gross proceeds of \$42.2 million.

During the year, the Corporation repurchased by way of a Normal Course Issuer Bid 66,300 shares of the company at a cost of \$0.2 million.

BioMS has implemented a disciplined approach to the management of liquidity, capital and overall stability. The Corporation invests its cash reserves primarily in liquid, interest bearing securities.

The Corporation used \$33.4 million of cash in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to \$13.2 million of cash in the year ended December 31, 2005.

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Critical Accounting Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of BioMS' financial condition and the results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Our preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities; the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the date of the financial statements; and, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period presented.

These estimates and judgments are evaluated on an on-going basis and are considered to be reasonable based upon our historical experience and assumptions. Actual results could differ from those estimates made by management.

BioMS' critical accounting estimates discussed below are those we believe are the most important in determining our financial position and results or those which require significant judgment by management. The corresponding accounting policies are summarized in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Accrued Clinical Trial Costs

The Corporation enters into contracts with independent third parties who conduct clinical trials on behalf of the Corporation. Services rendered include the determination of sites, recruitment of patients, clinical research management and data management. Accruals for clinical trial costs are based on management's best estimate of the number of patients, patient's progression through the trial and costs incurred to date. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the consolidated financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant.

Stock based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is recorded using the fair value based method for stock options issued to employees and non-employees subsequent to January 1, 2003. Under this method, compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date of grant and is expensed over the award's vesting period. The Corporation uses the Black-Scholes options pricing model to calculate stock option values, which requires certain assumptions, including the future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise. Changes to any of these assumptions, or the use of a different option pricing model, could produce different fair values for stock-based compensation, which could have a material impact on the Corporation's earnings

Research and development

Research and development costs consist of direct and indirect expenditures related to our research and development programs that may include technology access and licensing fees related to the use of proprietary third party technologies. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred unless they meet generally accepted accounting criteria for deferral and amortization. We assess whether any costs have met the relevant criteria for deferral and amortization at each reporting date. To date, no product research and development costs have been deferred. Should the regulatory agencies approve a clinical product, management will determine whether conditions exist for deferral and amortization of any qualifying development costs. Earnings will be impacted in the period that such development costs are capitalized, and also in each subsequent accounting period as they are amortized.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and

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liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Management provides valuation allowances against the future tax asset for amounts which are not considered "more likely than not" to be realized. In assessing the realizability of tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the 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 tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The Corporation has determined that a 100% tax valuation allowance is necessary at December 31, 2006. In the event the Corporation was to determine that it would be able to realize its tax asset, an adjustment to the tax asset would increase income in the period in which such determination is made.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The following new CICA Handbook sections will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after October, 2006 and would therefore be applicable to BioMS Medical Corp's 2007 fiscal year. We have not yet determined the impact of these new standards on our consolidated financial position and results of operations. However, we do not expect the impact to be significant.

CICA 3855 – Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement and CICA 3861 – Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation.

These sections prescribe standards for the classification and disclosure of financial instruments and related interest, dividends, gains, and losses. Specifically, they prescribe when a financial instrument is to be recognized on the balance sheet and at what amount, either fair-value or a cost-based measure. Financial instruments include accounts receivable and payable, loans, investments in debt, equity securities and derivative contracts.

CICA 1530 – Comprehensive Income and CICA 3251 - Equity

Section 1530 establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income. Comprehensive income is the change in equity of an enterprise during a period from transactions and other events, and circumstances from non-owner sources. Other comprehensive income comprises revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that are recognized in comprehensive income, but excluded from net income. Section 1530 does not address issues of recognition or measurement for comprehensive income and its components. Section 3251, "Equity" establishes standards for the presentation of equity and changes in equity during the reporting period. The requirements set out in Section 3251 are in addition to those established in Section 1530 and require that an enterprise present separately the components of equity: retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income, the total for retained earnings, and accumulated other comprehensive income, contributed surplus, share capital and reserves.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Corporation's operations involve certain risks and uncertainties that are inherent to the Corporation's industry. The most significant known risks and uncertainties faced by the Corporation are described below. See the 2007 Annual Information Form of the Corporation for further detail and discussion of these, and other, risks and uncertainties.

Licenses and Patents

The Corporation's success will depend in part on its ability to obtain licenses and patents, protect its trade secrets and operate without infringing the exclusive rights of other parties. There is no guarantee that any license and patent that will be granted to the Corporation will bring any competitive advantage to the Corporation, that its license and patent protection will not be contested by third parties, or that the licenses and patents of competitors will not be detrimental to the Corporation's commercial activities. It cannot be assured that competitors will not independently develop

products similar to the Corporation's products, that they will not imitate the Corporation's products or that they will not circumvent licenses and patents granted to the Corporation.

Clinical Studies

The Corporation has commenced a pivotal Phase II/III clinical trial, MAESTRO-01 as well as a Phase II clinical trial, MINDSET-01, and has received FDA clearance to initiate enrollment in the United States for its MAESTRO-03 clinical trial, all in respect of its multiple sclerosis product, MBP8298. These studies require considerable resources from the Corporation. Obtaining positive and conclusive results from these studies are an essential condition of product commercialization. Therefore, unsatisfactory results may considerably hinder the development and commercialization of the Corporation's products.

Regulatory Approvals

In order to commercialize its products and hence generate revenues, the Corporation must first obtain the approval of regulatory agencies in each of the countries where it wishes to sell its products. The Corporation's products may not meet the criteria established by the various agencies and, consequently, may not obtain required approvals for commercialization.

Commercialization

Once commercialized, the Corporation's products may potentially compete with existing products on the market. Various people in the healthcare sector, such as those who may prescribe or dispense the new drugs commercialized by the Corporation and the parties responsible for drug reimbursement, may select other treatments than those offered by the Corporation.

Competition

The Corporation is subject to significant competition from pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies, academic and research institutions as well as government agencies with greater capital resources, research and development staffs and facilities who are pursuing the development of products that are similar to the Corporation's. Many of these organizations have marketing capabilities superior to the Corporation's.

Capital Resources

In order to achieve its long term development and commercialization strategy, the Corporation will need to raise additional capital through the issuance of shares or collaboration agreements or partnerships that would allow the Corporation to finance its activities. Nothing guarantees that additional funds will be available or that they may be acquired according to acceptable terms and conditions, allowing the Corporation to successfully market its products. Additional financing may result in dilution of shareholder value.

Human Resources

Members of management and scientists are highly qualified individuals who are essential to the successful research and development of the Corporation's products. Loss of services from a large part of this group or the inability of the Corporation to attract highly qualified personnel could compromise the Corporation's growth.

Volatility of Share Price

The market price of the Corporation's shares is subject to volatility. General market conditions as well as differences between the Corporation's financial, scientific and clinical results and the expectations of securities analysts covering its activities can have a significant impact on the trading price of the Corporation's shares.

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Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for certifying the design of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as required by Multilateral Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings.

Our internal control over financial reporting is intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable GAAP. Internal Control over Financial Reporting should include those policies and procedures that establish the following:

- maintenance of records in reasonable detail, that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets
- reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable GAAP
- receipts and expenditures are only being made in accordance with authorizations of management and the Board of Directors
- reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management, including the CEO and CFO, carried out an assessment of the design of the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting and concluded that the following disclosable weaknesses existed as at December 31, 2006.

Documentation

The Corporation determined that it did not sufficiently document the existence and performance of certain control procedures. Specifically, the Corporation did not document the review of all journal entries and monthly reconciliations. The Corporation also did not retain all reports, minutes and correspondence evidencing the review and approval of certain transactions and reports.

The Corporation will implement policies in 2007 to ensure the performance of key control processes is documented. We will monitor these policies and continue to make changes as necessary to strengthen our internal controls over financial reporting.

Disclosure Controls

The CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining the disclosure controls and procedures of BioMS Medical Corp, and have so certified, as required by Multilateral Instrument 52-109. These officers have evaluated the effectiveness of BioMS Medical's disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures at BioMS Medical provide management a reasonable level of assurance that information required to be disclosed by BioMS Medical on a continuous basis and in annual and interim filings or other reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported or disclosed on a timely basis as required.

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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The annual report, including the consolidated financial statements, is the responsibility of the management of the Corporation. The consolidated financial statements were prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Where alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it considers most appropriate in the circumstances. The significant accounting policies used are described in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Certain amounts in the financial statements are based on estimates and judgments relating to matters not concluded by yearend. The integrity of the information presented in the financial statements is the responsibility of management. Financial information presented elsewhere in this annual report has been prepared by management and is consistent with the information in the consolidated financial statements.

Management is responsible for the development and maintenance of systems of internal accounting and administrative controls of high quality. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is accurate, relevant, and reliable and that the Corporation's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities and for final approval of the annual consolidated financial statements. The Board has appointed an Audit Committee comprising three Directors, none of whom is an officer or employee of the Corporation or its subsidiaries. The Audit Committee meets at least four times each year to discharge its responsibilities under a written mandate from the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee meets with management and with the external auditors to satisfy itself that they are properly discharging their responsibilities, reviews the consolidated financial statements and the Auditors' Report, and examines other auditing and accounting matters. The Audit Committee has reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements with management, including a discussion of the quality of the accounting principles as applied and significant judgments affecting the Corporation's consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee has discussed with the external auditors the external auditors' judgments of the quality of those principles as applied and judgments noted above.

The consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of BioMS Medical Corp. The consolidated financial statements have been examined by the shareholders' auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants. The Auditors' Report outlines the nature of their examination and their opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation. The external auditors have full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee, with or without management being present.

"Kevin Giese"

Kevin Giese
President and Chief Executive Officer

"Don Kimak"

Don Kimak
Chief Financial Officer