



# TECHNICOIL CORPORATION

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## TECHNICOIL CORPORATION ANNOUNCES FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

*This news release contains forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking information may include estimates, plans expectations, forecasts, guidance or other statements that are not statements of fact. Such information, although considered reasonable by Technicoil Corporation (“Technicoil” or the “Corporation”) at the time of preparation is subject to certain risks and uncertainties and may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ, possibly materially, from expectations. The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. The Corporation does not undertake an obligation to update its forward-looking statements except as required by law.*

### SUMMARY

(\$ thousands except per share data) (unaudited)	Three months ended March 31	
	2007	2006
Number of rigs owned as at March 31	24	24
Average number of rigs available during the period	24.7	22.8
Revenue	\$12,996	\$17,672
Gross margin	\$4,845	\$8,263
Gross margin %	37%	47%
General and administrative expenses	\$931	\$1,151
EBITDA (1)	\$4,771	\$7,109
Net income	\$1,616	\$3,516
Earnings per share – basic	\$0.03	\$0.06
Earnings per share – diluted	\$0.03	\$0.06
Funds flow from operations (2)	\$3,459	\$5,895
	<b>March 31,</b>	<b>December 31,</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total assets	\$93,044	\$92,387
Long-term financial liabilities	\$15,625	\$16,850
Debt to equity ratio (3)	0.51	0.54

- (1) EBITDA, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, is considered to be a non-GAAP measure that does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Management believes EBITDA is useful for providing investors with a measure of results generated by the Corporation’s principal business activities prior to consideration of how these activities are financed, taxed or depreciated. Prior to the third quarter of 2006, the Corporation excluded gain/losses on the sale of assets, foreign exchange and interest income from its calculation of EBITDA. During the third quarter of 2006, the Corporation amended its calculation of EBITDA to include these items, which is consistent with industry practice. For consistency, comparative numbers have been restated accordingly.
- (2) Funds flow from operations is defined as cash from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital. Funds flow from operations are measures that provide investors additional information regarding the Corporation’s liquidity and its ability to generate funds to finance its operations. Funds flow from operations do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other companies.
- (3) Debt to equity ratio is defined as total liabilities, including current liabilities, long-term debt and future income taxes, divided by shareholders’ equity. Debt to equity ratio is a non-GAAP measure that does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP, and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

## HIGHLIGHTS

During the quarter, Technicoil continued to improve its financial and operational strength while rig released well count statistics in the industry declined approximately 21% and the number of shallow wells drilled declined by 25% in the first quarter of 2007 versus the record industry activity in the first quarter of 2006 (source: Daily Oil Bulletin). Prudent financial and operational management allowed the Corporation to exit the quarter with \$13.3 million in positive working capital and decrease total long-term debt by \$1.3 million. This was achieved through the generation of \$3.5 million in positive funds flow from operations during the quarter combined with \$1.9 million in proceeds received from the sale of one of the Corporation's two oldest service rigs and a \$0.7 million deposit on the sale of the second rig. Management believes the consistent ability of the Corporation to generate positive funds flow from operations throughout Technicoil's history demonstrates the Corporation's financial and operational strength.

In contrast to the industry decline in drilling activity, well completions in the industry increased by 7% in the first quarter of 2007 versus the first quarter of 2006 (source: Daily Oil Bulletin). This increase benefited the Corporation's well servicing division which saw a 7% increase in the number of wells serviced quarter over quarter. However, a change in mix of wells being serviced and competitive pricing in the well fracturing sector resulted in a 15% decline in revenue in the well servicing division on a quarter over quarter basis.

With lower drilling activity and the early arrival of spring breakup, industry drilling rig utilization declined to 61% in the quarter versus 91% in the first quarter of 2006 (source: CAODC). This decline was felt in Technicoil's drilling division which experienced a 35% decline in revenue quarter over quarter. However, the impact of this industry decline was mitigated through the deployment of Technicoil's drilling rigs to more active northern locations from the less active southern shallow natural gas areas. In addition, during the quarter Technicoil entered the heavy oil drilling market with the successful completion of a heavy oil drilling project for a customer in the Lloydminster Alberta area. The diversification of Technicoil's drilling rigs from the Corporation's traditional southern Alberta shallow gas markets allowed Technicoil's drilling rigs to achieve a 57% utilization which was relatively consistent with the industry average achieved during the quarter.

The lower revenue in both the drilling and well servicing divisions caused Technicoil's consolidated revenue to decrease to \$13.0 million in the first quarter of 2007 versus \$17.7 million in the first quarter of 2006. While decreased activity levels and increasing competition in the industry have caused top line revenue to decline throughout the industry, shortages of skilled labour and general cost inflation for remaining operating costs have caused costs to continue to increase in the industry. As a result of these pricing and cost pressures, gross margin as a percentage of revenue was 37% during the quarter versus 47% in the first quarter of 2006. Gross margin as a percentage of revenue was also skewed lower this quarter due to an increase in third party charges in the drilling division which are passed through to customers at cost or at nominal margin rates. The Corporation's variable cost structure and strong financial and operational management has allowed Technicoil to continue to achieve relatively strong gross margin results despite lower activity levels, decreasing revenue rates and increasing cost pressures in the industry.

As mentioned above, during the quarter the Corporation received \$1.9 million in proceeds from the sale and delivery of one of the Corporation's two remaining older body-style service rigs sold to an independent third party during the quarter and a \$0.7 million deposit on the second rig. The second rig is being delivered to the third party in the second quarter, with the remaining \$0.9 million in proceeds to be received in the second quarter of 2007. As discussed in the Corporation's 2006 annual report, the Corporation undertook an initiative during 2006 to enhance its service rig fleet by beginning negotiations to sell its four older body-style service rigs. These rigs are less efficient than the Corporation's newer trailer-style service rigs and, as such, management chose to act upon an opportunity to sell these rigs. The sale of two of these rigs was negotiated in the fourth quarter of 2006, with the sale of the remaining two rigs being negotiated in the first quarter of 2007. During the quarter, the Corporation recognized a \$0.8 million gain from the sale of the rig delivered in the quarter. A further \$0.7 million gain will be recognized in the second quarter to coincide with the delivery of the second rig.

The lower activity levels during the quarter caused EBITDA to decline to \$4.8 million versus \$7.1 million in the first quarter of 2006. Higher depreciation and interest costs in the quarter also negatively impacted net income which declined to \$1.6 million, or \$0.03 per share, versus \$3.5 million, or \$0.06 per share, earned in the first quarter of 2006.

Subsequent to the quarter end, management renegotiated its long-term debt facilities and converted them from five year term loans into a revolving \$21.0 million long-term debt facility. The renegotiation of these facilities was approved by Technicoil's board of directors on May 10, 2007, and provides Technicoil with increased financial flexibility to apply its excess cash against its outstanding debt balances while maintaining the Corporation's ability to fund future corporate initiatives.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### WELL SERVICING OPERATIONS

<i>Three months ended March 31 (\$ thousands) (unaudited)</i>	2007	2006	Variance	% Change
Service revenue	\$6,215	\$7,290	(\$1,075)	(15%)
Operating expenses	3,694	4,033	(339)	(8%)
Gross margin	\$2,521	\$3,257	(\$736)	(23%)
Gross margin %	41%	45%	(4%)	(9%)
Utilization %	25%	35%	(10%)	(29%)
Average number of rigs available during the period	18.7	16.8	1.9	11%
Number of wells completed	612	570	42	7%

Consistent with a 7% increase in the wells completed by the industry in the first quarter of 2007 versus the first quarter of 2006, Technicoil achieved a 7% increase in its number of wells serviced to 612 wells versus 570 wells serviced in the first quarter of 2006. This result was achieved despite the early arrival of spring breakup in the quarter. Due to the early onset of spring breakup, the Corporation's well servicing activities shut down in southern Alberta by the end of the first week in March. In comparison, favorable weather conditions in March 2006 allowed well servicing activities to continue until the end of March. At the end of February 2007, the division was ahead of both the revenue and gross margin results attained in the first two months of 2006. Had the early spring break up not occurred during the quarter, it is likely that the division would have exceeded the financial and operational results attained in the first quarter of 2006.

While the number of wells serviced increased by 7% in the quarter, total revenue generated by the division decreased by 15% to \$6.2 million versus \$7.3 million in the first quarter of 2006. This decrease is due to a 21% decline in average revenue per well rates from \$12,790 in the first quarter of 2006 to \$10,155 in the first quarter of 2007. Price book reductions enacted subsequent to the first quarter of 2006 combined with an increase in the number of multi-well days completed in the first quarter of 2007 contributed to the decline in average revenue per well rates in the quarter. Typical contractual pricing arrangements for the Corporation's well fracturing services provide for lower revenue rates on subsequent wells completed beyond the first well of a day. During the quarter, the Corporation provided fracturing services on an average of 1.5 wells per day versus 1.1 wells in the first quarter of 2006. The efficiency of the Corporation's equipment combined with the close proximity and reduced number of zones being fractured on average in each well provided for the increase in multi-well days in the quarter. During the quarter, the Corporation performed well fracturing services on 189 coal bed methane ("CBM") wells which was 110 less than the 299 CBM wells completed in the first quarter of 2006. This decline contributed to the decline in average zones fractured per well as CBM wells typically have more zones to fracture than other shallow gas wells.

The Corporation continues to successfully expand its non-fracturing services revenue, with non-fracturing services being completed on a total of 16 wells during the quarter for total revenue of \$0.7 million. This compares to eight wells in the first quarter of 2006 which

generated \$0.5 million in revenue. As discussed in previous quarters, this revenue base continues to grow as customers become more familiar with the capabilities of Technicoil's masted coiled tubing service rigs.

Continued strong cost control and efficient operations mitigated the 21% decline in average revenue rates per well and a 5% increase in field wage costs effective October 1, 2006. As a result, gross margins as a percentage of revenue only declined by 9% to 41% in the quarter versus 45% in the first quarter of 2006. Costs on a per well basis also declined due to the increase in multi-well days in the quarter as daily operating costs are shared between the wells being completed by a rig in the day.

#### **DRILLING OPERATIONS**

<i>Three months ended March 31 (\$ thousands) (unaudited)</i>	2007	2006	Variance	% Change
Drilling revenue	\$6,781	\$10,382	(\$3,601)	(35%)
Operating expenses	4,457	5,376	(919)	(17%)
Gross margin	\$2,324	\$5,006	(\$2,682)	(54%)
Gross margin %	34%	48%	(14%)	(29%)
Utilization %	57%	88%	(31%)	(35%)
Average number of rigs available during the period	6.0	6.0	0.0	0%
Number of wells completed	80	158	(78)	(49%)

The number of wells drilled in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin ("WCSB") as reported on a rig released basis was down by approximately 21% on a quarter over quarter basis. This decline in industry activity combined with an 11% increase in the average industry rig fleet operating in the WCSB caused industry drilling rig utilization levels to drop to 61% in the quarter versus 91% in the first quarter of 2006 (source: CAODC). This decline is consistent with the decline in utilization levels experienced by Technicoil over the same period.

As a result of the lower activity levels, the drilling division's revenue declined by 35% to \$6.8 million in the quarter versus \$10.4 million in the first quarter of 2006. The lower industry activity levels and increased competition also caused Technicoil's average base drilling revenue rates to decline by approximately 10%. Offsetting this decrease was an increase in revenue from standby and rig mobilization charges as well as increased third party revenue items such as transportation and fuel which caused average revenue per operating day to increase to \$22,160 in the quarter versus \$21,950 in the first quarter of 2006. Unlike the first quarter of 2006, the majority of Technicoil's rigs operated in northern locations in Alberta and British Columbia. Due to the remoteness of these drilling locations, standby revenue is generally earned when the drilling equipment is waiting between locations as the equipment cannot be transported to alternative work locations. The time spent waiting on location is generally related to delays incurred by the customer in having drilling sites prepared or delays incurred while waiting on other service providers. Operating in northern locations also causes higher transportation costs to be incurred in order to transport rigs and men to the remote locations. In addition, the colder temperatures in northern locations causes increased boiler usage which generates additional revenue for the Corporation and causes fuel usage to increase which is billed to customers.

The Corporation's drilling gross margin as a percentage of revenue decreased to 34% in the quarter versus 48% in the first quarter of 2006. The decline is primarily due to the 10% decrease in base drilling rates and a 5% increase in field salary costs effective October 1, 2006. Gross margin as a percentage of revenue was also negatively impacted by third party costs, such as transportation and fuel, incurred in the quarter. These costs are generally billed to customers at cost or nominal margins therefore, while increasing revenue for the Corporation, these items have no impact on gross margin. In addition, as a result of the lower activity levels, fixed costs as a percentage of revenue increased to 5% in the quarter versus 3% in the first quarter of 2006.

### **General and Administrative Expenses**

General and administrative expenses decreased to \$0.9 million in the quarter versus \$1.2 million in the first quarter of 2006. The decline is due to a \$0.2 million decrease in stock based compensation expense as the majority of the compensation expense related to the Corporation's options granted prior to May 2006 has previously been amortized into income. Compensation expense for the Corporation's options granted subsequent to May 2006 is only recognized when Technicoil's share price exceeds the exercise price of the options granted. As at March 31, 2007, Technicoil's share price was lower than the exercise price of all options granted subsequent to May 2006. The remaining decrease in general and administrative expenses primarily relates to lower costs being incurred in the quarter for work performed under the Corporation's compliance efforts for Multilateral Instrument 52-109 ("CSox"). These initial preparation costs have decreased subsequent to the Corporation's December 31, 2006, CSox certification. Additional annual costs will still be incurred by the Corporation as Technicoil is required to make annual CSox certifications, however, the Corporation anticipates completing the majority of this work with internal resources.

General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue averaged 7% in the quarter which is consistent with the first quarter of 2006.

### **Depreciation**

Depreciation expense increased to \$2.1 million in the quarter versus \$1.5 million in the first quarter of 2006. This increase is a result of the increase in depreciable assets subsequent to the first quarter of 2006 due to the addition of four new service rigs. In addition, \$0.3 million in additional depreciation was recorded in the quarter due to the write-off of two mud pumps which were damaged beyond repair during the quarter. These pumps have since been replaced by new equipment.

### **Interest and Taxes**

The Corporation incurred \$0.4 million of interest expense in the quarter versus \$0.1 million in the first quarter of 2006. The increase is due to the Corporation drawing upon its available debt facilities to fund its 2006 capital additions. The Corporation's average outstanding long-term debt balance during the quarter was \$21.1 million.

The Corporation's effective tax rate during the quarter was 31% versus the statutory rate of 32%. The Corporation's effective rate was lower than the statutory rate in the quarter due to less tax being paid on capital gains associated with the sale of assets in the quarter as these capital gains attract lower tax rates.

## **LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

The Corporation ended the quarter with \$13.3 million in positive working capital, excluding the current portion of long-term debt, and \$20.5 million in total long-term debt compared to \$11.5 million in positive working capital and \$21.8 million in total long-term debt as at December 31, 2006. The strengthened financial position is due to \$3.5 million in positive funds flow from operations generated during the quarter. Prudent operational and financial management has allowed Technicoil to consistently generate positive funds flow from operations which has allowed the Corporation to strengthen its financial position throughout the recent weakness in industry activity levels.

In addition, during the quarter the Corporation negotiated the sale of its two remaining older body-style service rigs to an independent third party operating in the northeastern United States. During the quarter, \$1.9 million in proceeds was received from the sale of the first rig which was delivered to the party in the quarter and an additional \$0.7 million was received as an initial deposit for the second rig which is being delivered in the second quarter. The final payment of \$0.9 million will be received upon delivery of the second rig, bringing the total proceeds received for the sale of these two rigs to \$3.5 million. The sale of these two rigs is in addition to the sale of two other body-style service rigs sold to the same third party in the fourth quarter of 2006 for proceeds of \$4.3 million. The lower sales price received for the last two rigs is due to the more limited operating functionality of one of the rigs being sold and less ancillary equipment being provided.

Subsequent to the sale of these four rigs, the Corporation is left with a fleet of 18 service rigs, all of which are the Corporation's newer trailer-style rig design.

Property, plant and equipment expenditures for the quarter were \$2.3 million primarily related to carryover of miscellaneous 2006 capital projects in progress at December 31, 2006, and construction of Technicoil's seventh drilling rig which is scheduled to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2007. Due to lower industry activity levels, the Corporation has chosen to delay construction of some of the support equipment to fully equip the new drilling rig until later in the third quarter or early fourth quarter of 2007. As a result, Technicoil anticipates having an effective capacity of six drilling rigs during the third quarter of 2007 which will increase to seven drilling rigs late in the fourth quarter once construction of the full complement of support equipment is completed.

Technicoil currently anticipates incurring approximately \$6.0 million in capital expenditures in 2007, of which \$4.0 million relates to the completion of the seventh drilling rig, \$1.4 million is carryover of miscellaneous 2006 capital projects and the remaining \$0.6 million is normal recurring capital maintenance expenditures.

Subsequent to the quarter the Corporation renegotiated its two existing term loan credit facilities and converted these two term loan facilities into one \$21.0 million revolving loan facility. This new facility is a 364 day committed revolving term facility, renewable annually. If the facility is not renewed, it converts into a two year term loan with a four year amortization. At the end of the two year term, the outstanding balance can either be repaid in full or negotiated for an additional term extension.

The financial terms of this facility are similar to the Corporation's pre-existing debt facilities which allow the Corporation to borrow by either floating prime rate based advances or through Bankers' Acceptances in Canadian dollars. Depending on certain financial ratios, this facility bears interest at the bankers' prime plus 0.00% to 0.75% or the bankers' acceptance rate plus a stamping fee of 1.25% to 2.25%. The renegotiation of the Corporation's debt facilities provides the Corporation additional financial flexibility by allowing the Corporation to apply its excess cash against its outstanding long-term debt balances and still allows the Corporation to draw down upon the facility when additional financial resources are required.

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options provided nominal cash inflows in the quarter. As at March 31, 2007, the Corporation had 57,865,187 common shares issued and outstanding. The Corporation also had 3,157,666 stock options issued and outstanding of which 1,659,660 were vested. No new stock options have been issued subsequent to March 31, 2007.

## RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

A complete discussion of the business risks faced by the Corporation can be found in Technicoil's annual report for the year ended December 31, 2006, and the Corporation's Annual Information Form dated March 14, 2007, each of which are available on SEDAR.

## OUTLOOK

Colder temperatures during the 2007 winter heating season combined with declining production from the lower drilling activity subsequent to the first quarter of 2006, has resulted in North American natural gas storage levels declining to levels that are below the record storage levels that existed at the end of the winter heating season in 2006. While the natural gas storage levels are still above the five year average, a stronger supply/demand balance for natural gas has resulted in recent increases in natural gas prices. This has led to a number of analysts increasing their forward price forecasts for natural gas for 2007 and 2008.

The Corporation believes that the recent strengthening in natural gas could lead to an increase in industry activity in the third or fourth quarters of 2007. However, activity levels are not expected to increase immediately as oil and gas exploration companies still remain cautious whether the current recovery in natural gas prices is a short-term or sustained recovery. Low natural gas prices in 2006 also resulted in decreased cash flows and higher debt levels throughout the oil and gas industry, therefore, a number of oil and gas exploration

companies remain focused on paying down current debt levels versus reinvesting in new capital expenditures at this time. A refocus on capital expenditure programs will take some time for these companies to implement as they will need to assemble the necessary financial resources and secure licenses and land rights prior to acting on any expedited capital expenditure programs.

Management believes delays related to the above factors will impact the Corporation's drilling division more than its well servicing division as drilling is generally done on new capital initiatives versus well servicing which is conducted on capital initiatives which are already underway. Therefore, management believes that activity levels in the Corporation's well servicing division may recover earlier than its drilling division. Current indications from the Corporation's well servicing customers indicate activity should increase late in the second quarter and into the third quarter due to a backlog of well completions which exist from 2006 and the early spring breakup of 2007.

While there is still uncertainty as to the timing of the ultimate recovery in industry activity levels, management believes the Corporation is in a position to manage the current weakness in industry activity and is ready to capitalize on the return of higher activity levels when they arrive, especially in shallow natural gas which has predominantly been the Corporation's main arena of operation. Shallow natural gas activity has shouldered the majority of the decline in activity over the recent quarters, however, the reality of the geology of the WCSB is that shallow natural gas is the predominant resource with approximately 65% to 70% of the wells drilled over the last two years being natural gas wells with depths less than approximately 1,100 meters (source: CAODC). In addition, with the decline in conventional natural gas reserves, production from non-conventional reserves such as CBM is expected to grow significantly in future years, thereby further strengthening the shallow natural gas market as the majority of the current CBM wells are shallow.

Given that Technicoil's service and drilling rigs are predominately designed for shallow natural gas drilling and service activities, Technicoil's fleet of new rig equipment will be a beneficiary of the recovery and future expansion of shallow natural gas activity. As such, management will continue to focus on enhancing the Corporation's operations during the current industry slow down which will allow Technicoil to be in position to prosper when activity increases.

Management believes that through its experienced and loyal staff, newer fleet of high quality equipment and strong relationships with its customers, the Corporation is well positioned to benefit from the eventual increase in shallow natural gas activities. Further, as evidenced by the Corporation's positive financial results during the recent period of lower industry activity, management believes the Corporation's financial and operational performance will further improve as industry activity levels increase in the future.

## *Consolidated* BALANCE SHEETS

<i>(Thousands)</i>	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(unaudited)	
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,865	\$3,047
Accounts receivable	10,922	7,774
Income taxes receivable	1,070	1,281
Inventory	2,245	2,489
Prepaid expenses	396	431
	16,498	15,022
Property, plant and equipment	76,546	77,365
	\$93,044	\$92,387
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$3,176	\$3,527
Current portion of long-term debt	4,900	4,900
	8,076	8,427
Long-term debt	15,625	16,850
Future income taxes	7,645	7,143
	31,346	32,420
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital	38,604	38,586
Contributed surplus	2,241	2,144
Retained earnings	20,853	19,237
	61,698	59,967
	\$93,044	\$92,387

*Consolidated Statements*  
*of*  
**OPERATIONS and RETAINED EARNINGS**

<i>(Thousands except per share data) (unaudited)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006
Coil tubing service and drilling revenue	\$12,996	\$17,672
Operating expenses	8,151	9,409
Gross margin	4,845	8,263
General and administrative expenses	931	1,151
Depreciation	2,079	1,491
Gain on sale of assets	(843)	-
Interest on long-term debt	363	147
Other (revenue) expenses	(14)	3
Net income before income tax	2,329	5,471
Income tax expense:		
Current	211	1,370
Future	502	585
	713	1,955
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	1,616	3,516
Retained earnings, beginning of period	19,237	13,641
Retained earnings, end of period	\$20,853	\$17,157
Earnings per share		
Basic	\$0.03	\$0.06
Diluted	\$0.03	\$0.06

*Consolidated Statements*  
*of*  
**CASH FLOWS**

<i>(Thousands) (unaudited)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net income for the period	\$1,616	\$3,516
Add (deduct) non-cash items:		
Depreciation	2,079	1,491
Gain on sale of assets	(843)	-
Stock-based compensation expense	105	303
Future income tax	502	585
	3,459	5,895
Net change in non-cash working capital from operations	(3,613)	(6,367)
Cash flow from operating activities	(154)	(472)
Financing activities:		
Common shares issued	10	69
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	7,500
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,225)	(275)
Cash flow from financing activities	(1,215)	7,294
Investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,291)	(4,636)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,874	5
Net change in non-cash working capital from the purchase of property, plant and equipment	604	(3,140)
Cash flow from investing activities	187	(7,771)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,182)	(949)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	3,047	2,979
Cash and cash equivalent, end of period	\$1,865	\$2,030
Cash interest paid	\$319	\$139
Cash income taxes paid	-	\$225

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