

Summary of principal differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP

Our financial information included in our consolidated financial statements, MD&A, press releases and other financial documents is prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Such financial information has not been prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP or SEC Rules and Regulations. Canadian GAAP differs in certain respects from U.S. GAAP.

Below is a summary of certain differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as of the dates of our financial statements. The Corporation is responsible for preparing the summary below. Investors should not take this summary to be an exhaustive list of all differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP. The following discussion does not purport to identify all disclosures, presentation or classification differences that would affect the manner in which transactions, events, or results are presented in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto. The Corporation has not prepared a complete reconciliation of its consolidated financial statements and related footnotes disclosures between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP and has not quantified such differences. Had the Corporation undertaken any such quantification or preparation or reconciliation, other potentially significant accounting and disclosure differences may have come to our attention which are not identified below.

Accordingly, the Corporation can provide no assurance that the identified differences in the summary below represent all of the principal differences relating to the Corporation's financial position, operations and cash flows. Further, no attempt has been made to identify future differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as the result of prescribed changes in accounting standards, transactions or events that may occur in the future. Regulatory bodies that promulgate Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP have significant projects ongoing that could affect future comparisons such as this one. Future developments or changes in either Canadian GAAP or U.S. GAAP may give rise to additional differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

Derivative financial instruments: Derivative financial instruments are recognized under Canadian GAAP in substantially the same manner as in U.S. GAAP. Interest rate swaps were designated as hedging instruments under Canadian GAAP until October 2008 when a triggering event led to the disqualification of those derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments. As of that date, accumulated other comprehensive losses are reclassified to financial costs in the period during which the derivative financial instruments affect cash flows. Under U.S. GAAP these derivative financial instruments would not have qualified as hedging instruments.

Deferred financing charges: Under Canadian GAAP, deferred financing charges are included in long-term debt and are amortized using the effective interest rate method over the terms of the financing. Under U.S. GAAP, deferred financing charges are presented as assets and are amortized using the estimated life method. In October 2008, a triggering event led to revisions of estimates of the estimated life and resulted in a larger financial charge.

The effects of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP on net income for the three months ended April 30, 2010 and 2009 are described below:

	Three months ended April 30, 2010	Three months ended April 30, 2009
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of net income to U.S. GAAP		
Net income per Canadian GAAP	6,345	2,529
Adjustments:		
Derivative financial instruments(net of tax)	-	1,732
Deferred financing charges	-	930
Tax on deferred financing charges	-	(337)
Net income per U.S. GAAP	6,345	4,854

	Three months ended April 30, 2010	Three months ended April 30, 2009
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA		
Net income	6,345	2,529
Net loss from discontinued operations	-	1,149
Depreciation and amortization	11,884	13,967
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	195	119
Financing expenses	13,048	17,935
Unrealized gain in fair value of derivative financial instruments	-	(1,050)
Recovery of income taxes	(1,258)	(2,841)
EBITDA	30,214	31,808
Stock based compensation	690	783
Adjusted EBITDA	30,904	32,591

There is no adjustment between the EBITDA and the Adjusted EBITDA as per Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP.