MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and other financial information in this annual report were prepared by management of Reko International Group Inc., reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

Management is responsible for the consolidated financial statements and believes that they fairly present the Company's financial condition and results of operation in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Management has included in the Company's consolidated financial statements amounts based on estimates and judgments that it believes are reasonable, under the circumstances.

To discharge its responsibilities for financial reporting and safeguarding of assets, management believes that it has established appropriate systems of internal accounting control which provide reasonable assurance that the financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for the timely and accurate preparation of financial statements. Consistent with the concept of reasonable assurance, the Company recognizes that the relative cost of maintaining these controls should not exceed their expected benefits. Management further assures the quality of the financial records through careful selection and training of personnel and through the adoption and communication of financial and other relevant policies.

These financial statements have been audited by the shareholders' auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, and their report is presented herein.

"Diane St. John" *"Carl Merton"*

Diane St. John, B.Comm
Chief Executive Officer
September 24, 2009

Carl A. Merton, CA, CBV
Chief Financial Officer

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Reko International Group Inc.:

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Reko International Group Inc. as at July 31, 2009 and 2008 and the consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss) and retained earnings and of cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

"Deloitte & Touche LLP"
Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Windsor, Ontario
September 24, 2009

REKO INTERNATIONAL GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS), COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) AND RETAINED EARNINGS

Years ended July 31,
(in $000's, except for loss per common share)

		2009		2008
Sales	**$**	**55,280**	$	55,729
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales		**41,670**		46,517
Selling and administrative		**7,101**		7,226
Amortization		**4,615**		5,511
		53,386		59,254
Income (loss) before the following		**1,894**		(3,525)
Loss on sale of capital assets		**116**		15
Interest on long-term debt		**1,000**		1,102
Interest on other interest bearing obligations, net		**488**		506
		1,604		1,623
Income (loss) before income taxes		**290**		(5,148)
Income taxes (recovered) (Note 5)				
Current		**8**		30
Future		**83**		(1,649)
		91		(1,619)
Net income (loss)		**199**		(3,529)
Other comprehensive income		**--**		64
Comprehensive income (loss)	**$**	**199**	$	(3,465)
Retained earnings, beginning of year	**$**	**22,904**	$	26,369
Net income (loss)		**199**		(3,465)
Retained earnings, end of year	**$**	**23,103**	$	22,904
Earnings (loss) per common share (Note 13)				
Basic	**$**	**.03**	$	(0.49)
Diluted	**$**	**.03**	$	(0.49)

REKO INTERNATIONAL GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
As at July 31,
(in $000's)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,084**	$ --
Accounts receivable	**17,959**	17,726
Other receivables	**204**	448
Non-hedging financial derivatives (Note 3)	**1,522**	--
Income taxes receivable	**24**	246
Work-in-progress (Note 4)	**14,852**	15,604
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**572**	625
Future income taxes (Note 5)	**12**	804
Asset held for sale (Note 7)	**--**	1,018
	38,229	36,471
Capital assets (Note 7)	**37,512**	41,312
Future income taxes (Note 5)	**3,409**	2,672
SR & ED tax credits (Note 6)	**4,685**	3,979
	$ 83,835	$ 84,434
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Bank indebtedness (Note 8)	**$ 12,500**	$ 12,982
Non-hedging financial derivatives (Note 3)	**--**	284
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**6,148**	5,861
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 9)	**2,640**	2,453
	21,288	21,580
Long-term debt (Note 9)	**15,181**	14,821
Future income taxes (Note 5)	**3,749**	3,925
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 10)	**18,772**	20,798
Contributed surplus (Note 11)	**1,742**	406
Retained earnings	**23,103**	22,904
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 12)	**--**	--
	43,617	44,108
	$ 83,835	$ 84,434

Contingencies (Note 20)

On behalf of the Board:

"Diane St. John" Director

"Andrew Szonyi" Director

REKO INTERNATIONAL GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended July 31,
(in $000's)

	2009	2008
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	$ 199	$ (3,529)
Adjustments for:		
Amortization	4,615	5,511
Future income taxes	83	(1,649)
SR & ED tax credits	(706)	708
Loss on sale of capital assets	116	15
Stock option expense (Note 11)	22	36
	4,329	1,092
Net change in non-cash working capital (Note 17)	(683)	(331)
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	3,646	761
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net (payments) proceeds on bank indebtedness	(482)	4,375
Net proceeds on issuance of long-term debt	3,000	--
Net payments on long-term debt	(2,453)	(1,706)
Cost of repurchase of shares	(710)	(107)
CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(645)	2,562
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in capital assets	(1,011)	(3,486)
Proceeds on sale of capital assets	79	26
Proceeds on sale of asset held for sale	1,018	--
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	86	(3,460)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3)	137
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	3,084	--
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	--	--
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 3,084	$ --

Refer to Note 17 for supplemental cash flow information.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations

The Company, incorporated under the laws of Ontario, has several subsidiaries, which operate in Canada and the State of Michigan in the United States.

The Company's revenue is primarily generated from the sales of manufacturing molds, automation and large custom machining mainly for the automotive sector.

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Reko Tool & Mould (1987) Inc., Reko International Sales, Inc. and Reko International Holdings, Inc., and the remaining interests in Novi Laser Inc., ABC Plastics, Inc. (f/k/a Superior Plastics, Inc.), ABC Decorating & Finishing Inc. (f/k/a Excel Decorating & Finishing Inc.), ABC Mold Company (f/k/a The Mold Company), and Proto-Techniques, Inc. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

During the year, the Company dissolved, wound up the affairs, liquidated and terminated the remaining interests in Proto-Techniques, Inc., ABC Mold Company and ABC Decorating and Finishing, Inc. These actions were completed without a material financial impact to these consolidated financial statements.

Use of significant accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements include the allowance for doubtful accounts, percentage of completion of work-in-progress, net realizable value of inventory, inventory reserves, inventory overhead allocation, useful lives of capital assets, impairment of capital assets, fair value of financial instruments, valuation of stock options, realizable value of SR & ED tax credits and valuation of future income taxes.

Revenue recognition

The Company deals primarily in contracts with a period of completion over several months. Revenue is recognized based on the percentage of completion method, provided the contract has progressed to the point where total costs can be reasonably estimated. The percentage of completion is determined by relating the actual cost of work performed to date to the current estimated total cost for each contract. Any projected loss is recognized immediately. Historically, the Company considered all jobs, which were at least 50% complete to have progressed to the point where total costs could be reasonably estimated. After a detailed review of estimation abilities, manufacturing abilities and historical results, management determined that a job has progressed to the point where total costs can be reasonably estimated once that job has completed all aspects of engineering and design. Historically, this occurs somewhere between 15% and 25%, depending on the complexity of the job. This change in management estimate was implemented with an effective date of August 1, 2007. The impact of this change in management estimate is an increase in sales of $230 and a decrease in gross profit of $10 for the year ended July 31, 2008.

Foreign currency translation

The Company translates monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the exchange rate as at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Losses of $1,510 (2008: Gain of $757) arising on translation are included in the statements of income (loss).

The financial statements of U.S. subsidiaries, which are considered integrated foreign operations, are translated such that monetary amounts and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates for the year except for amortization, which is translated at historical rates. Translation gains or loses are included in income.

During the prior year, management evaluated the classification of its two remaining active U.S. subsidiaries, which were classified as self-sustaining. In considering factors such as the procurement of revenue, how financing was obtained and where binding decision making occurred, management concluded that these previously classified self-sustaining subsidiaries, were in fact, fully integrated.

Effective August 1, 2007, the Company changed the classification and accounting of these subsidiaries to integrated foreign operations.

The Company hedges its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations by purchasing forward exchange contracts and options (see Note 15).

Financial instruments

The Company utilizes derivative instruments in the management of its foreign currency exposure by economically hedging its foreign exchange exposure on anticipated net cash inflows in U.S. dollars through the use of U.S. dollar denominated debt, forward contracts and options.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and their subsequent measurement is dependent on their classification as described below. Their classification depends on the purpose, for which the financial instruments were acquired or issued, their characteristics and the Company's designation of such instruments. Settlement date accounting is used.

Classification

Cash and cash equivalents	Held for trading
Non-hedging financial derivatives	Held for trading
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Bank indebtedness	Held for trading
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Long-term debt	Other financial liabilities

Held for trading

Held for trading financial assets are financial assets typically acquired for resale prior to maturity or that are designated as held for trading. They are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. Fair value fluctuations including interest earned, interest accrued, gains and losses realized on disposal and unrealized gains and losses are included in sales. Financial liabilities designated as held for trading are those non-derivative financial liabilities that the Company elects to designate on initial recognition as instruments that it will measure at fair value through other interest expense. These are accounted for in the same manner as held for trading assets.

Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity, other than loans and receivables that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company has not designated any non-derivative financial assets as held to maturity.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale, or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity or held-for-trading investments. Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income until realized when the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to income. Available-for-sale financial assets that do not have quoted market prices in an active market are recorded at cost. Interest on interest-bearing available-for-sale financial assets is calculated using the effective interest method. The Company has not designated any non-derivative financial assets as available for sale.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method and include all financial liabilities, other than bank indebtedness and derivative instruments.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to held for trading financial assets are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs related to available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets, other liabilities and loans and receivables are netted against the carrying value of the asset or liability and are then recognized over the expected life of the instrument using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The Company uses the effective interest method to recognize interest income or expense, which includes transaction costs or fees, premiums or discounts, earned or incurred for financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and balances with maturities less than 90 days.

Work-in-progress

Work-in-progress includes unbilled contract revenue and inventory. Costs incurred on contracts with no revenue accrued are shown as inventory. Domestic tooling inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Outsourced tooling inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the cost of materials, direct labour applied to the product and the applicable share of manufacturing overhead. The results reported under the percentage of completion method are based on management's estimates. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Capital assets and amortization

Capital assets are stated at cost. Amortization of capital assets is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the assets at the following rates:

Buildings	4%
Machinery and equipment	5 – 20%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Equipment under capital lease	5 – 10%

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when their carrying value exceeds the total undiscounted cash flows expected from their use and eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its fair value and is included in amortization of capital assets.

Income taxes

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax liabilities and assets are recognized for the estimated tax consequences attributable to differences between the amounts reported in the financial statements and their respective tax bases, using enacted and substantively enacted income tax rates for the years in which differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in income tax rates on future income tax liabilities and assets is recognized in income in the period that the change occurs.

Stock based compensation

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model requires the input of a number of assumptions, including expected dividend yields, expected stock volatility, expected time until exercise and risk-free interest rates. Although the assumptions used reflect management's best estimates, they involve inherent uncertainties based on market conditions generally outside the Company's control. If other assumptions are used, stock-based compensation expense could be significantly impacted. As stock options are exercised, the proceeds received on exercise, in addition to the portion of the contributed surplus balance related to those stock options, is credited to share capital and contributed surplus is reduced accordingly.

Comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on translation of the Company's net investment in self-sustaining foreign operations, and to the extent that cash flow hedges are effective, the change in their fair value, net of income taxes. Other comprehensive income is presented below net income on the Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Retained Earnings. Comprehensive income is composed of net income and other comprehensive income.

Accumulated other comprehensive income is a separate component of shareholders' equity which includes the accumulated balances of all components of other comprehensive income which are recognized in comprehensive income but excluded from net income.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated on net income using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated on the weighted average number of common shares that would have been outstanding during the year had all "in the money" stock options outstanding been exercised and converted into common shares using the treasury method.

SR & ED tax credits

SR & ED costs are expensed as incurred. SR & ED tax credits are recorded when there is reasonable assurance of receiving them.

During the year, management determined that, based on the past history of successful claims, it was appropriate to accrue $819 (2008: $519) of the current year's estimated SR & ED tax credits since reasonable assurance exists for recovering them.

Consideration given to customers

Cash consideration given by the Company to a customer, such as cash discounts and rebates, are presumed to be a reduction of the selling prices of the Company's products or services and are, therefore, accounted for as a reduction of revenue when recognized in the statement of income.

Future accounting changes

The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") has announced the following accounting changes scheduled to become effective for the Company between August 1, 2009 and August 1, 2012:

Goodwill and intangible assets

In February 2008, the CICA issued Section 3064, Goodwill and intangible assets, replacing Section 3062, Goodwill and other intangible assets and Section 3450, Research and development costs. Various changes have been made to other sections of the CICA Handbook for consistency purposes. The new Section will be applicable to financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. Accordingly, the Company will adopt the new standards for its fiscal year beginning August 1, 2009. It establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill are unchanged from the standards included in the previous Section 3062. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this new Section will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Business combinations, Consolidated financial statements & Non-controlling interests

In October 2008, the CICA issued Sections 1582, "Business Combinations", Section 1601, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602, "Non-Controlling Interests". Section 1582 establishes standards for the measurement of a business combination and the recognition and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Section 1601 carries forward the existing Canadian guidance on aspects of the preparation of consolidated financial statements subsequent to acquisition other than non-controlling interests. Section 1602 establishes guidance for the treatment of non-controlling interests subsequent to acquisition through a business combination. These new standards are effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company does not expect that the adoption of these new Sections will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

International financial reporting standards ("IFRS")

In March 2008, the CICA confirmed its intent to replace GAAP with IFRS. As a publicly accountable enterprise, the Company must convert to IFRS no later than its fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, although earlier adoption may be available. The Company's discussion with respect to implementation of IFRS is detailed in its Management Discussion and Analysis.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

During the year, the Company adopted the following recommendations of the CICA Handbook:

a) *Section 1535, Capital disclosures.* The CICA issued a new accounting standard, Section 1535 "Capital disclosures", which requires disclosure of information about an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital (Note 16).

b) *Section 3031, Inventories*. The CICA issued a new accounting standard, Section 3031 "Inventories", which requires inventory to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The standard does not apply to the portion of our inventory that is based on the percentage of completion method. The standard provides guidance on the types of costs that can be capitalized and requires reversal of previous inventory write-downs if economic circumstances have changed to support the higher inventory values. The Company adopted this standard with no change in the classification or valuation of inventory in the Company's financial statements.

c) *Sections 3862 and 3863, Financial instruments – disclosure and presentation*. The CICA issued new accounting standards, Section 3862 "Financial instruments – disclosure" and Section 3863 "Financial instruments – presentation", which require disclosures to enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance, and the nature and extent of an entity's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including how the entity manages those risks. The new standards replace Section 3861 (Note 15).

3. NON-HEDGING FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Non-hedging financial derivatives is comprised of:

	2009	2008
Fair value of forward exchange contracts	**$ 1,620**	$ (225)
Fair value of U.S. dollar call options	**168**	228
Fair value of U.S. dollar put options	**(266)**	(287)
	$ 1,522	$ (284)

Based on the average spot market value of U.S. dollars for the year ended July 31, 2009 and the forward exchange contracts and United States put and call options outstanding during the year, the Company generated foreign exchange losses of $1,510 (2008: gain of $757), recognized in sales.

4. WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Work-in-progress is comprised of:

	2009	2008
Unbilled contract revenue	**$ 14,118**	$ 14,474
Inventory	**734**	1,130
	$ 14,852	$ 15,604

Unbilled contract revenue represents the costs incurred under long-term tooling contracts in excess of amounts billed and paid by the customer or billed and included in accounts receivable.

5. INCOME TAXES

	2009	2008
The provision for income taxes reflects an effective tax rate which differs from the combined Federal and Provincial rate for the following reasons:		
Combined Federal and Provincial rate	**33.2%**	34.6%
Manufacturing and processing deduction	**(2.0%)**	(2.0%)
Decrease in substantively enacted tax rates on future tax assets and liabilities	**--%**	2.2%
Permanent and other differences	**0.2%**	(3.4%)
Effective rate	**31.4%**	31.4%

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of current and long-term future income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2009	2008
Current portion of future tax asset		
Unbilled contract revenue	**$ 388**	$ 620
Unrealized foreign exchange adjustments	**(445)**	88
Other	**69**	96
	$ 12	$ 804
Long-term future tax asset		
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	**3,916**	2,425
Other	**335**	247
	4,251	2,672
Valuation allowance	**(842)**	--
	$ 3,409	$ 2,672
Long-term future tax liability		
Capital assets	**$ 3,749**	$ 3,925

The ultimate realization of the future income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the years in which the temporary differences become deductible.

The valuation allowance for future income taxes as at July 31, 2009 is $842 (2008: $Nil). In assessing the realizability of future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely or not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the years in which these temporary differences and loss carry forwards are deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of future tax liabilities, the character of future income tax assets and available tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

During fiscal 2009, the Company recorded a future income tax benefit of $Nil (2008: $117) related to a decrease in substantively enacted tax rates in Canada.

At July 31, 2009, the Company had non-capital loss carry forwards of $Nil (2008: $441) in Canada, which expire in 2029. In addition, the Company had net operating losses of $10,494 (2008: $7,238) in the United States, which expire between 2022 and 2029. These losses have been recognized in these consolidated financial statements, net of a valuation allowance.

6. SR & ED TAX CREDITS

The tax effect of SR & ED tax credits is:

	2009	2008
SR & ED credits	**$ 4,992**	$ 4,109
Valuation allowance	**(307)**	(130)
	$ 4,685	$ 3,979

The valuation allowance for SR & ED tax credits as at July 31, 2009 is $307 (2008: $130). In assessing the realizability of SR & ED tax credits, management considers whether there is reasonable assurance that some portion or all of the SR & ED tax credits will be realized. The ultimate realization of SR & ED tax credits is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income. Management considers the scheduled reversal of future tax liabilities, the character of future tax assets and available tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are comprised of:

2009	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Land	**$ 1,369**	**$ --**	**$ 1,369**
Buildings	**17,085**	**8,227**	**8,858**
Machinery and equipment	**72,400**	**50,588**	**21,812**
Leasehold improvements	**73**	**64**	**9**
Equipment under capital lease	**7,094**	**2,319**	**4,775**
Equipment under construction	**689**	**--**	**689**
	$ 98,710	**$ 61,198**	**$ 37,512**

2008	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Land	$ 1,488	$ --	$ 1,488
Buildings	19,253	9,786	9,467
Machinery and equipment	72,253	47,849	24,404
Leasehold improvements	73	61	12
Equipment under capital lease	7,094	1,934	5,160
Equipment under construction	781	--	781
	$ 100,942	$ 59,630	$ 41,312

In conjunction with the Company's annual long-lived asset impairment analysis, the Company recorded an impairment charge of $1,000 related to the land and building at a previously closed facility located in the United States in the prior year. The impairment charge is included in amortization of capital assets. The impairment charge was determined by comparing the carrying value of the capital assets to their fair values.

In fiscal 2009, the Company sold assets for net proceeds of $1,018, related to the land and building at a previously closed facility located in the United States. The proceeds were used to reduce the Company's bank indebtedness. At July 31, 2008, the assets subsequently sold were included in assets held for sale within current assets.

8. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

The bank indebtedness is payable over various maturities, not exceeding 90 days, with interest at various amounts ranging from LIBOR plus a premium to bank prime plus a premium, as follows:

	2009	2008
Canadian dollar line-of-credit – bearing interest at bank prime plus 400 basis points (2008: bank prime), due on demand	**$ --**	$ 832
Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances – bearing interest at rates ranging from 4.39% to 4.42% (2008: 3.18% to 3.21%), due in 30 days	**12,500**	5,000
Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances – bearing interest at rates ranging from 3.27% to 3.35% in 2008, due in 90 days	**--**	3,500
U. S. dollar line-of-credit – bearing interest at bank prime plus 400 basis points (2008: bank prime), due on demand		650
U. S. dollar LIBORs – bearing interest at 3.26% in 2008, due in 30 days	**--**	2,000
U. S. dollar LIBORs – bearing interest at 3.53% in 2008, due in 90 days	**--**	1,000
	$ 12,500	$ 12,982

The bank indebtedness is secured by a general assignment of book debts and work-in-progress together with a second collateral mortgage of $85,000 on all land and buildings. At July 31, 2009, the Company had available operating lines of credit totalling $20,000 (2008: $20,000).

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

The long-term debt is comprised of:

	2009	2008
Mortgage payable – 6.26% repayable $111 monthly including interest, due in full July 2011, secured by land and buildings and a second position on a general assignment of book debts and work-in-progress	**$ 11,264**	$ 11,878
Mortgage payable – 6.52% repayable $15 monthly including interest, due in full July 2011, secured by land and buildings and a second position on a general assignment of book debts and work-in-progress	**1,495**	1,575
Loan payable – 5.90% repayable $14 monthly including interest due in full April 2012 secured by equipment	**429**	569
Loan payable – 7.25% repayable $63 monthly plus interest due in full July 2013, secured by equipment and a third position on a general assignment of book debts and work-in-progress	**3,000**	--
Obligations under capital leases payable $46 monthly including interest, bearing interest at rates that range from 5.38% to 6.52% expiring between February 2010 and March 2012 (2008: May 2009 and March 2012)	**1,633**	3,252
	17,821	17,274
Deduct - principal portion included in current liabilities	**2,640**	2,453
Long-term portion	**$ 15,181**	$ 14,821

Obligations under capital leases are secured by the specific leased assets and certain of the obligations maintain a second position on a general assignment of book debts and work-in-process.

Total bank credit facilities and minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year	Bank Credit Facilities	Capital Leases	Total
2010	$ 1,637	$ 1,132	$ 2,769
2011	12,926	360	13,286
2012	875	238	1,113
2013	750	--	750
2014	--	--	--
	16,188	1,730	17,918
Amount representing interest	--	97	97
Balance of obligation	$ 16,188	$ 1,633	$ 17,821

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital is comprised of:

	Authorized	Issued Shares	Amount
Class A preference shares	Unlimited	Nil	--
Class B preference shares	Unlimited	Nil	--
Common shares	Unlimited	6,420,920	$ 18,772

Share capital transactions during the year were as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Shares	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**
Outstanding, beginning of year	**7,113,992**	**$ 20,798**	7,150,492	$ 20,905
Re-purchase in respect to normal course issuer bid	**(693,072)**	**2,026**	(36,500)	(107)
Outstanding, end of year	**6,420,920**	**$ 18,772**	7,113,992	$ 20,798

On July 8, 2009, the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to Make a Normal Course Issuer Bid relating to the purchase for cancellation of up to 337,943 common shares of the Company (the "Bid"), representing approximately 10% of its public float of such shares. The Bid commenced on July 14, 2009 and terminated on July 21, 2009 when all available common shares under the Bid had been purchased. All purchases of common shares were made at the market price at the time of the purchase in accordance with the rules and policies of the TSX. Subject to certain exceptions, for block purchases, the maximum number of shares, which was purchased per day during the Bid, was limited to 1,000.

The following table presents the maximum number of shares that would be outstanding if all the dilutive "in the money" instruments outstanding, as at July 31, 2009 were exercised:

Common shares outstanding at July 31, 2009	6,420,920
Stock options (Note 14)	--
	6,420,920

11. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

Contributed surplus is comprised of:

	2009	2008
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 406**	$ 366
Re-purchase of shares in respect of the normal course issuer bid	**1,314**	4
Amounts charged to contributed surplus in respect of stock based compensation	**22**	36
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,742**	$ 406

12. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following is a continuity schedule of accumulated other comprehensive income:

	2009	2008
Accumulated net unrealized gains on translation of net investment in foreign operations		
Beginning of year	**$ --**	$ 64
Transitional adjustment – cumulative translation adjustment	**--**	--
Write-off on reclassification of integrated foreign operations	**--**	(64)
	$ --	$ --

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings (loss) per share is computed as follows:

	2009	2008
Basic earnings (loss) per share:		
Net income (loss)	**$ 199**	$ (3,529)
Average number of common shares outstanding during the year	**6,932,704**	7,130,459
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.03**	$ (0.49)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:		
Net income (loss)	**$ 199**	$ (3,529)
Average number of common shares outstanding during the year	**6,932,704**	7,130,459
Weighted 'In the money' stock options outstanding during the year	**--**	--
	6,932,704	7,130,459
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.03**	$ (0.49)

Diluted earnings per share exclude 121,000 (2008: 165,918) common shares issuable under the Company's stock option plan because these options were not 'in the money'.

14. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has established a stock option plan for directors, officers, and key employees. The terms of the plan state that the aggregate number of shares, which may be issued and sold, will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on a non-diluted basis. The issue price of the shares shall be determined at the time of grant based on the closing market price of the shares on the specified date of issue. Options shall be granted for a period of five years with equal cumulative vesting over that period and 20% being exercisable immediately upon issue. Options given to outside directors vest immediately and can be exercised immediately. Effective September 24, 2002, amendments to the plan include a vesting progression of 30% in the year of grant, 30% in the second year, and 40% in the third year with the term still being 5 years.

As at July 31, 2009, the following options and warrants were outstanding:

Number of Options	Exercise price	Expiry
10,000	$2.75	2010
10,000	$2.50	2010
10,000	$2.80	2010
11,000	$3.27	2011
35,000	$1.50	2013
45,000	$1.16	2014

The weighted average exercise price of the options is as follows:

	2009		**2008**	
	Number of Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Number of Options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**165,918**	**$ 2.74**	294,789	$ 3.28
Granted during the year	**80,000**	**1.31**	--	--
Expired during the year	**(124,918)**	**2.71**	(125,871)	4.00
Exercised during the year	**--**	**--**	--	--
Cancelled during the year	**--**	**--**	(3,000)	3.27
Outstanding at the end of the year	**121,000**	**$ 1.83**	165,918	$ 2.74
Exercisable at the end of the year	**86,000**	**$ 2.04**	159,518	$ 2.72

The significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair values of options is as follows:

	2009	**2008**
Expected life	**5 years**	5 years
Expected dividends	**$ Nil**	$ Nil
Expected volatility	**38.61%**	29.29%
Risk free rate of return	**2.70%**	3.03%
Total compensation cost recognized in income for stock-based employee compensation awards	**$ 22**	$ 36

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

Under Canadian GAAP, financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: held for trading; held to maturity investments; loans and receivables; available-for-sale financial assets; and, other financial liabilities. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Held for trading financial assets	**2009**	**2008**
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,084**	**$ --**
Non-hedging financial derivatives	**1,522**	**--**
	$ 4,606	**$ --**
Held for trading financial liabilities		
Bank indebtedness	**$ 12,500**	$ 12,982
Non-hedging financial derivatives	**--**	284
	$ 12,500	$ 13,266
Loans and receivables		
Accounts receivable	**$ 17,959**	$ 17,726
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 6,148**	$ 5,861
Current portion of long-term debt	**2,640**	2,453
Long-term debt	**15,181**	14,821
	$ 23,969	$ 23,135

The Company has determined the estimated fair value of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies; however, considerable judgment is required to develop these estimates. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying value, with the exception of the Company's long-term debt of $17,821 (2008: $17,274). Based on current interest rates for debt with similar terms and maturities, the fair value of the long-term debt is estimated to be $18,547 (2008: $17,709).

Impairment losses recognized on trade receivables

The Company recorded the following transactions with respect to its allowance for doubtful accounts:

	2009	**2008**
Opening allowance for doubtful accounts	**$ 993**	$ 1,074
Less: write-off of allowance	**(371)**	(96)
Plus: bad debt expense	**263**	15
Closing allowance for doubtful accounts	**$ 885**	$ 993

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance from quarter to quarter. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to achieve this objective. The Company does not purchase any derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates in Canada and its functional and reporting currency is Canadian dollars, however a significant portion of its sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises because the amount of the receivable or payable for transactions denominated in a foreign currency may vary due to changes in exchange rates ("transaction

exposures") and because certain long-term contractual arrangements denominated in a foreign currency may vary due to changes in exchange rates ("translation exposures").

The Company's balance sheet includes U.S. dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, work-in-progress, capital assets, future income taxes, bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company is required to revalue these U.S. dollar denominated items to their current Canadian dollar value at each period end.

The objective of the Company's foreign exchange risk management activities is to minimize translation exposures and the resulting volatility of the Company's earnings. The Company manages this risk by entering into foreign exchange option contracts.

Based on the Company's foreign currency exposures, as at July 31, 2009, a change in the U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate to reflect a 100 basis point strengthening of the U.S. dollar for the month of July would, assuming all other variables remain constant, have increased net income by $39, with an equal but opposite effect for an assumed 100 basis point weakening of the U.S. dollar. We caution that this sensitivity is based on an assumed net U.S. dollar denominated asset or liability balance at a point in time. The net U.S. dollar denominated asset or liability position changes on a daily basis, sometimes materially.

The Company utilizes financial instruments to manage the risk associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange. At July 31, 2009, the Company had entered into foreign exchange contracts to sell an aggregate amount of $25,400 (USD). These contracts hedge our expected exposure to U.S. dollar denominated net assets and mature at the latest on June 15, 2010, at an average exchange rate of $1.1386 Canadian.

As at July 31, 2009	**Maturity**	**Notional value**	**Average rate**	**Notional USD equivalent**	**Carrying & fair value asset (liability)**
Sell USD / buy CAD	**0 – 6 months**	**$ 9,465**	**$ 1.1921**	**$ 8,500**	**$ 965**
Sell USD / buy CAD	**7 – 12 months**	**7,955**	**1.1683**	**7,300**	**655**
USD call / CAD put	**0 – 6 months**	**9,768**	**1.0775**	**9,600**	**168**
CAD call / USD put	**0 – 6 months**	**9,334**	**1.0580**	**9,600**	**(266)**
Elimination of conjoined put / calls		**(9,600)**	**1.0856**	**(9,600)**	**--**
		$ 26,922	**$ 1.1386**	**$ 25,400**	**$ 1,522**

As at July 31, 2008	**Maturity**	**Notional value**	**Average rate**	**Notional USD equivalent**	**Carrying & fair value asset (liability)**
Sell USD / buy CAD	0 – 6 months	$ 11,897	$ 1.0242	$ 11,900	$ (3)
Sell USD / buy CAD	7 – 12 months	6,578	0.9923	6,800	(222)
USD call / CAD put	7 – 12 months	7,928	1.0240	7,700	228
CAD call / USD put	7 – 12 months	7,413	1.0100	7,700	(287)
Elimination of conjoined put / calls		(7,700)	1.0130	(7,700)	--
		$ 26,116	$ 1.0150	$ 26,400	$ (284)

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk primarily arises from its floating rate debt, in particular its bank indebtedness. At July 31, 2009, $12,500 of the Company's total debt portfolio is subject to movements in floating interest rates.

Based on the value of interest-bearing financial instruments subject to movements in floating interest rates, as at July 31, 2009, an assumed 0.5 percentage point increase in the interest rate on all variable interest rate debt on the first day of the year would, assuming all other variables remain constant, have decreased net income by $63, with an equal but opposite effect for an assumed 0.5 percentage point decrease.

The objective of the Company's interest rate risk management activities is to minimize the volatility of the Company's earnings. Since the Company's exposure to floating interest rates is limited to its bank indebtedness, the Company's ability to effectively manage the volatility of interest rates is limited to locking portions of the Company's bank indebtedness into fixed rates for relatively short periods of time, usually 30 or 90 days.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions, derivative financial instruments as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable and unbilled contract revenue. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into consideration their financial position, past experience and other factors. Management also monitors the utilization of credit limits regularly. In cases where credit quality of a client does not meet the Company's requirements sales opportunities may be terminated, progress payments may be required or continuing security interests in our products may be required.

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to credit risk from its customers, the majority of whom are in the automotive industry. While these accounts receivable are subject to normal industry credit risks, the ultimate source of funds to pay our accounts receivable balances may come from the Detroit 3 original equipment manufacturers, which are currently rated below investment grade by credit rating agencies, two of whom recently left United States bankruptcy protection and in the event that they are unable to satisfy their financial obligations or seek further protection from their creditors, the Company may incur additional expenses as a result of such credit exposure. The Company may be able to mitigate a portion of this credit risk through the use of accounts receivable insurance, when and if available for individual customers.

For the year ended July 31, 2009, sales to the Company's three largest customers represented 25.6% of its total sales. These same customers represent approximately 27.9% of its accounts receivable, as at July 31, 2009.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises through an excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and through the availability of funding from credit facilities. As at July 31, 2009, the Company has undrawn lines of credit available to it of approximately $10,584.

16. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure sufficient liquidity to pursue its organic growth strategy, while at the same time taking a conservative approach to financial leverage and management of financial risk. The Company's capital is composed of net debt and shareholders' equity. Net debt consists of interest-bearing debt less cash and cash equivalents. The Company's primary uses of capital are to finance increases in non-cash working capital and capital expenditures for capacity expansion. The Company currently funds these requirements out of its internally generated cash flows and when internally generated cash flow is insufficient, its revolving bank credit facility.

The primary measure used by the Company to monitor its financial leverage is its ratio of net debt to shareholders' equity, which it aims to maintain at less than 1:1. As at July 31, 2009, these capital management criteria can be illustrated as follows:

	2009	2008
Net debt		
Bank indebtedness	**$ 12,500**	$ 12,982
Current portion of long-term debt	**2,640**	2,453
Long-term debt	**15,181**	14,821
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(3,084)**	--
Net debt	**$ 27,237**	$ 30,256
Shareholders' equity	**$ 43,617**	$ 44,108
Ratio	**0.62**	0.69

As part of existing debt agreements, three financial covenants are monitored and communicated, as required by the terms of credit agreements, on a quarterly basis by management to ensure compliance with the agreements. The covenants are: i) debt to equity ratio – calculated as total debt, excluding future income taxes divided by shareholders' equity minus minority interest, if any; ii) debt service coverage ratio – calculated as EBITDA less cash taxes (for previous 52 weeks) divided by interest expense plus repayments of long-term (based on upcoming 52 weeks); and (iii) current ratio – calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities.

The Company was in compliance with these covenants at all times during the year.

17. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net change in non-cash working capital (exclusive of the current portion of future income taxes and assets held for sale) is comprised of:

	2009	2008
Accounts receivable	**$ 11**	**$ 4,411**
Non-hedging financial derivatives	**(1,806)**	**1,513**
Work-in-progress	**752**	**(4,438)**
Income taxes	**20**	**(1,705)**
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**53**	**(79)**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**287**	**(33)**
	$ (683)	**$ (331)**

Interest paid

Interest paid during the year was $1,497 (2008: $1,608).

Income taxes

Income taxes paid during the year were $30 (2008: $117).

18. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Geographic information

The following information reflects the geographic breakdown of revenues and capital assets based on the physical location of the Company's various operating segments. The Company does not track revenues based on ship to locations.

	2009	
	Revenues	**Capital assets**
Canada	**$ 55,280**	**$ 37,485**
United States	**--**	**27**
	$ 55,280	**$ 37,512**

	2008	
	Revenues	**Capital assets**
Canada	$ 55,729	$ 41,242
United States	--	--
	$ 55,729	$ 41,242

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the current year, the Company did not engage in any material related party transactions. During the previous year, the Company terminated a previous related party agreement with an associated company to provide management services to the Company. Amounts incurred in respect of related party transactions were $Nil (2008 - $890, of which $146 represented payment for services rendered and $744 represented payment for the termination of services). At year-end, there were no amounts outstanding with respect to related party transactions (2008 - $Nil).

20. CONTINGENCIES

The Company, in the course of its operations, is subject to environmental and other claims, lawsuits and contingencies. Accruals are made in instances where it is possible that liabilities can be reasonably assumed. The Company has no reason to believe that the ultimate outcome of these matters would have significant impact on its financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

21. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year's presentation.

REKO INTERNATIONAL GROUP INC.
SUMMARY OF INCOME (LOSS)

July 31, 2009 and 2008
(in $000's, except for share amounts)

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Sales	**$55,280**	$55,729	$49,377	$67,459	$61,626	$73,041	$93,828	$73,991
Cost and expenses								
Cost of sales	**41,670**	46,517	38,404	50,479	47,787	54,377	70,625	50,223
Selling and administrative	**7,101**	7,226	7,463	7,647	8,650	11,121	13,076	9,977
Depreciation & amortization	**4,615**	5,511	4,165	4,183	4,407	5,237	5,486	5,194
	53,386	59,254	50,032	62,309	60,844	70,735	89,187	65,394
Income (loss) before the following	**1,894**	(3,525)	(655)	5,150	782	2,306	4,641	8,597
Loss (gain) on sale of capital assets	**116**	15	(54)	(146)	--	--	--	--
Interest on long-term debt	**1,000**	1,102	1,056	880	1,207	1,404	1,710	1,335
Interest on other interest bearing instruments, net	**488**	506	774	797	523	544	329	165
	1,604	1,623	1,776	1,531	1,730	1,948	2,039	1,500
Income (loss) before income taxes and other equity adjustments	**290**	(5,148)	(2,431)	3,619	(948)	348	2,602	7,097
Income taxes								
Current	**8**	30	(100)	2,392	1,774	634	2,139	341
Future (recovered)	**83**	(1,649)	(779)	(2,004)	(1,853)	36	(1,061)	2,207
	91	(1,619)	(879)	388	(79)	670	1,078	2,548
Income (loss) before other equity adjustments		(3,529)	(1,552)	3,231	(869)	(312)	1,524	4,549
Other equity adjustments	**199**	--	--	--	--	--	252	85
Net loss from discontinued operations	**--**	--	(2,072)	(2,303)	(3,645)	(1,002)	--	--
Net income (loss) for the year	**$ 199**	$ (3,529)	$ (3,624)	$ 928	$(4,514)	$ (1,314)	$ 1,776	$ 4,634
Basic income (loss) per common share	**$ 0.03**	$ (0.49)	$ (0.51)	$ 0.12	$ (0.59)	$ (0.17)	$ 0.23	$ 0.59

STATISTICAL DATA
COSTS AND EXPENSES AS
A PERCENT OF SALES
BASED ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Costs and expenses								
Cost of sales	**75.4%**	83.5%	76.6%	74.8%	77.5%	74.4%	75.3%	67.9%
Selling and administration	**12.8%**	13.0%	15.1%	11.3%	14.0%	15.2%	13.9%	13.5%
Depreciation and amortization	**8.3%**	9.8%	8.4%	6.2%	7.2%	7.2%	5.8%	7.0%
	96.5%	106.3%	100.1%	92.3%	98.7%	96.8%	95.0%	88.4%
Gross margin contribution before selling and administration expenses	**16.3%**	6.6%	13.8%	19.0%	15.3%	18.4%	18.9%	25.1%
Return on sales	**0.4%**	(6.3%)	(3.1%)	4.8%	(1.4%)	(1.8%)	1.9%	6.3%
Effective tax rate	**(31.4%)**	(31.4%)	(36.2%)	10.7%	(8.3%)	187.6%	41.4%	35.9%

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Diane St. John
Chief Executive Officer, Secretary Treasurer and a Director and an Officer

Gregory Henwood
President and Chief Operating Officer and an Officer

Carl A. Merton
Chief Financial Officer and an Officer

Jeffrey M. Slopen
Director and a member of the Compensation Committee
(Partner – Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, LLP, Windsor, Ontario)

John R. Halula Sr.
Director and a member of the Audit Committee
(Corporate Director, Worthington Custom Plastics)

Stephen E. Myers
Director and Chair of the Compensation Committee
(Director, Myers Industries Inc.
Akron, Ohio)

Dr. Andrew Szonyi
Director and Chair of the Audit Committee
(President, Andrew J. Szonyi & Associates,
Toronto, Ontario)

John Sartz
Director and a member of the Audit Committee
(President, Viking Capital Corp.
Toronto, Ontario)

Victor Neufeld
Director and a member of the Compensation Committee
(President and Chief Executive Officer,
Jamieson Laboratories Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario)

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Corporate Office
5390 Brendan Lane
Oldcastle, Ontario N0R 1L0
Tel: (519) 737-6974
Fax: (519) 737-6975
www.rekointl.com

Auditors
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Windsor, Ontario

Bankers
Bank of Montreal
Windsor, Ontario

Comerica Bank
Detroit, Michigan

Counsel
Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone LLP
Windsor, Ontario

Transfer Agent
CIBC Mellon Trust Company
P.O. Box 7010 Adelaide Street Postal Station
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 2W9
Tel: (416) 643-5500
www.cibcmellon.com

Investor Relations Contact:
Carl A. Merton
Chief Financial Officer
5390 Brendan Lane
Oldcastle, Ontario N0R 1L0
Tel: (519) 737-6974
Fax: (519) 737-6975

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Holiday Inn Select, 1855 Huron Church Rd. Windsor, Ontario on December 3, 2009 at 3:00 p.m.

Listing
The Common Shares of the Company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (symbol REK)