



FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Management's Discussion & Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) includes financial information from, and should be read in conjunction with, the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Plutonic Power Corporation (the Company) for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in Canadian dollars. This MD&A was prepared with information available as of March 22, 2010. Additional information and disclosure relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "designed", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. Based on current available information, the Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that those expectations will prove to be correct. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this statement, and readers are advised not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Plutonic Power Corporation and all of its wholly and partially owned subsidiary companies are incorporated in the Province of British Columbia (BC), Canada. The Company is a reporting issuer in all the Provinces of Canada, except Quebec, and its common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol PCC.

The Company's principal business activities are the identification, development, construction and ultimately, the operation of clean power projects. The Company has two run-of-river hydro-electric sites (Power Sites) in BC under construction with expected commencement of commercial operation during 2010, one wind energy site in BC under construction with expected commencement of commercial operation in early 2011, and a current portfolio of 41 other Power Sites and one wind site in BC at various stages of evaluation, permitting and development. The Company is focused on a growth and development path to become a leading supplier of clean electricity that may in the future include projects outside of BC.

2009 ended with excellent construction progress being achieved at the East Toba River and Montrose Creek run of river hydroelectric project (Toba Montrose). Additionally, the Company strengthened its relationship with GE Energy Financial Services (GE) through their joint purchase of the 300 megawatt (MW) Dokie wind farm in northern BC. The Company's balance sheet was strengthened through a \$70 million bought deal financing in the fall.

In 2007, the Company and GE formed Toba Montrose General Partnership (TMGP), a general partnership formed under the laws of the Province of BC, to own, finance, build and operate the 196 MW Toba Montrose in conjunction with our First Nations partners, the Klahoose, the Sliammon and the Sechelt First Nations. TMGP obtained the required project financing and construction of Toba Montrose commenced in 2007 with completion of construction and start of operations scheduled during

2010. Toba Montrose has a combined design capacity of 196 MW with expected annual generation and sale of 727 gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity net of transmission line losses to BC Hydro and Power Authority (BC Hydro) under a 35 year electricity purchase agreement (EPA).

In 2009, the Company and GE formed Dokie General Partnership (DGP), a general partnership formed under the laws of the Province of BC, to acquire, finance, complete the construction and operate the 144 MW Dokie Wind Project in conjunction with our First Nations partners, the Halfway River, West Moberly and Sauteau First Nations and McLeod Lake Indian Band. DGP acquired certain assets related to the Dokie Wind Project from EarthFirst Canada Inc. (EarthFirst) and third parties. DGP arranged debt financing of \$175 million and the Company and GE contributed \$52.5 million of project equity to finance the completion of the Dokie Wind Project. This project is located 1,100 kilometres (km) northeast of Vancouver, near Chetwynd, BC and it will use 48 3-MW wind turbines to generate and sell on average 333 GWh of electricity annually net of transmission line losses. Completion of construction and commencement of electricity sale to BC Hydro is scheduled for early 2011 under a 25 year EPA.

The Company and GE also jointly, through another entity, acquired the rights to expand the Dokie Wind Project by an additional 156 MW (Dokie Wind Expansion Project) for a total of 300 MW.

The Company's 41 other Power Sites under development have a total potential generation capacity of approximately 1,900 MW with the potential to generate approximately 5,600 GWh of electricity annually. The majority of these Power Sites are located in the Green Power Corridor™, an area in southwest coastal BC, which includes drainages flowing into the Toba, Bute and Knight Inlets.

OUTLOOK

In 2008, the Company and GE signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to jointly submit the Upper Toba Valley and Bute Inlet Power Projects with an approximate capacity of 1,200 MW into the BC Hydro and Power Authority 2008 Request for Proposals (BC Hydro 2008 RFP). In the same year, the Company and GE jointly submitted these two bids into the BC Hydro RFP.

BC Hydro issued its BC Hydro 2008 RFP on June 11, 2008 for 5,000 GWh per year of seasonal and hourly firm energy to help ensure that the Province of BC has sufficient electricity to meet its electricity needs by 2016. The BC Hydro 2008 RFP aligns with the Government of BC's Energy Plan released in 2007 which indicates that at least 90 per cent of all electricity will be clean and generated in the Province of BC.

In March 2010, BC Hydro offered an EPA for a modified Upper Toba Valley Project that now includes two Power Sites with a combined potential capacity of 124 MW and expected annual generation of 315 GWh of electricity net of transmission line losses. The original proposal included a third Power Site, which was removed during discussions with BC Hydro because of concerns about capacity constraints on a BC Transmission Corporation (BCTC) transmission line between SALTERY BAY and MALASPINA. The Company and GE expect to enter into an EPA with BC Hydro for the modified Upper Toba Valley Project by April 1, 2010.

Negotiations with BC Hydro for an EPA on the Bute Inlet Project will not move ahead at this time, in order to allow for further data collection, studies and due diligence.

During 2010 the Company expects to complete construction and commissioning of Toba Montrose. This will mark a transition of the company from a developer to that of a clean energy generator with positive cash flow.

Further, construction of the Dokie Wind Project will be complete in late 2010 with commissioning and testing estimated to be completed in early 2011. Under the direction of GE, a feasibility study has commenced for the 156 MW Dokie Wind Expansion Project.

Work on the Upper Toba Valley Project during 2010 will focus on the entering into of a formal partnership agreement with GE, an Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA) with the Klahoose First Nation, construction, permitting and financing arrangements.

The outlook for the clean energy sector in BC remains very strong. In 2009, the BC Provincial Government announced the establishment of a Green Energy Advisory Task Force, as committed in its August 2008 throne speech, and a new Cabinet Committee on Climate Action and Clean Energy to help advance the Province's climate action goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build a greener economy that generates well paying jobs while maintaining high environmental standards for the permitting process and the operational phase of any project that gets built. The Green Energy Advisory Task Force is comprised of four advisory task force groups, reporting directly to the new Cabinet Committee. The mandate of the four advisory task force groups includes Procurement and Regulatory Reform; Carbon Pricing, Trading and Export Market Development; Community Engagement and First Nations Partnerships; and Resource Development. The Green Energy Advisory Task Force on Procurement and Regulatory Reform will recommend improvements to BC Hydro's procurement and regulatory regimes to enhance clarity, certainty and competitiveness in promoting clean and cost-effective power generation; and identify possible improvements to future clean power calls and procurement processes. The advisory task force groups consist of clean-energy experts, energy consultants, renowned climate experts, leading academics, First Nation representatives and environmentalists. All advisory task force groups will also undertake a comparative review of existing policies in other jurisdictions. The new cabinet committee includes the Premier, Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and other cabinet ministers whose portfolios are important to the development of clean energy, existing members of the climate action committee and the chairs of BC Hydro and BCTC.

In February 2010, the BC Provincial Government tabled a new agenda in its throne speech that focused on six long term priorities, including maximizing BC's potential as a clean energy powerhouse and becoming a global leader in climate action. Building on the contributions of the Green Energy Advisory Task Force, the BC Provincial Government is to launch a comprehensive strategy to put BC at the forefront of clean energy development and has announced it will legislate a new Clean Energy Act that will encourage new investments in independent power production while also strengthening BC Hydro. It will provide for fair, predictable clean power calls, simplified procurement protocols and new measures to encourage investment and the jobs that flow with it.

The Company has assembled, and continues to add to as required, a team of qualified and experienced professionals and support staff to develop, construct, and operate its current and future power projects.

PROJECT UPDATES

Toba Montrose Under Construction

In 2007, the Company and its partner, GE, formed TMGP to own, finance, build and operate Toba Montrose, which is located in the headwaters of the Toba Inlet in BC. Toba Montrose includes two separate generation facilities and a 150 km transmission line to interconnect the generation facilities to a new BCTC substation at Saltery Bay, BC.

In 2007, the Company and GE made their initial respective partner's contributions, arranged the required project debt financing and guarantees which totalled approximately \$660 million, and began construction of Toba Montrose under the terms of TMGP's Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract with its contractor Peter Kiewit Sons Co. (Kiewit) with scheduled completion of Toba Montrose during 2010. These two generation facilities have a combined design capacity of 196 MW and are expected to generate for sale 727 GWh of electricity annually net of transmission line losses.

As at December 31, 2009, Kiewit had completed 86% of the contracted work under the EPC contract. The completed work includes access roads and bridges and the East Toba powerhouse and intake structures. Work nearing completion includes the East Toba penstock, the Montrose intake, and the transmission line. The plan for the remainder of 2010 is to complete mechanical and electrical equipment installation at East Toba powerhouse, commission East Toba plant, complete Montrose penstock and powerhouse and commission Montrose plant. TMGP is on budget and on schedule to commence delivery and sale of electricity to BC Hydro in 2010 under a 35 year EPA. Currently, a quarter of the workforce on site is from local communities and First Nations. First Nations are involved in a range of contracting opportunities, including camp services and transportation services.

The Company holds a 51% non-participating and voting interest and a 40% economic interest in TMGP. After 35 years of operations, the Company's economic interest in TMGP will increase from 40% to 51% for no additional consideration. The Company accounts for its investment in TMGP using the proportionate consolidation method of accounting whereby the Company records its 40% share of TMGP assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

In 2009, the Company contributed an additional \$30 million of equity in TMGP, primarily to fund an increase in capacity of the 230 kilovolt (KV) transmission line to be built from the two generation facilities to the new BCTC substation at Saltery Bay. Subject to a priority use agreement with TMGP, the Company has the right to use the excess and unused capacity of the TMGP transmission line for its two additional Upper Toba Valley Power Sites. In 2007, an affiliate of GE provided a \$30 million guarantee to TMGP senior debt lenders in respect of the Company's \$30 million equity contribution which was made in 2009. In return, the Company granted GE the right to negotiate financing on up to an additional 200 MW of other hydro-electric power projects of the Company in BC and issued to the GE affiliate 650,000 common share purchase warrants of the Company with an exercise price of \$9.03 per common share, which expired on October 27, 2009. The Company paid the GE affiliate a 3% per annum fee on the amount of guarantee provided.

The obligations of TMGP, except for the Company's proportionate share of the contingent equity and debt service reserve guaranteed by a GE \$28 million letter of credit, are non-recourse to the Company.

In 2009, TMGP and the Government of Canada signed an agreement under the ecoEnergy for Renewable Power program that provides incentive funding to increase Canada's supply of clean electricity from renewable sources, including low-impact hydro projects such as Toba Montrose. Once complete, Toba Montrose is expected to generate and deliver to BC Hydro 727 GWh of electricity annually net of transmission line losses, which will entitle TMGP to receive up to \$72.8 million in funding under the ecoEnergy program during its first ten years of operations based on one cent per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated by Toba Montrose and sold to BC Hydro.

Dokie Wind Project Under Construction

In 2009, the Company and GE formed DGP to acquire, finance, complete the construction and operate the Dokie Wind Project, which is located 1,100 km northeast of Vancouver, near Chetwynd, BC. The Dokie Wind Project is expected to generate and sell on average 333 GWh of electricity annually net of

transmission line losses with completion of construction and commencement of electricity sale to BC Hydro scheduled for early 2011 under a 25 year EPA.

The Company and GE made their respective partner's contributions totalling \$52.5 million, of which the Company's 51% proportionate contribution was \$26.8 million, and DGP arranged the required remaining \$175 million project debt financing to fund the completion of construction. DGP entered into an EPC contract with its contractor, Mortenson Canada Corporation (Mortenson) to complete construction of the Dokie Wind Project with scheduled completion in early 2011.

In December 2009, Mortenson assumed care, custody and control of the project site. Over the next few months shipment of all remaining wind turbines to Chetwynd, BC will be completed. Subsequent to December 31, 2009, Mortenson's field team mobilized to site and their "winter" program includes foundation preparation for the remaining 37 wind turbine generator sites, completion of site road sub-base and the widening of main and collector roads. The project activity is proceeding in conformance with the master project plan.

The Company holds a 51% interest in DGP. The Company accounts for its investment in DGP using the proportionate consolidation method of accounting whereby the Company records its 51% share of DGP assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

During 2009, DGP and the Government of Canada signed an agreement under the ecoEnergy for Renewable Power program. Once complete, the Dokie Wind Project is expected to generate and deliver to BC Hydro 333 GWh of electricity annually net of transmission line losses, which will entitle DGP to receive up to \$33.3 million in funding under the ecoEnergy program during its first ten years of operations based on one cent per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated by the Dokie Wind Project and sold to BC Hydro.

Upper Toba Valley Project

During 2006, the Company applied for and had applications for water licences and Crown Land tenure accepted by the Water Stewardship Division, Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (ILMB) for three Power Sites. The Company then submitted the Upper Toba Valley Project to the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) for the construction of three run-of-river generation facilities, to be located on Dalgleish Creek, Jimmie Creek and the Upper Toba River.

The Company and GE jointly bid the Upper Toba Valley Project into the BC Hydro 2008 RFP in November 2008.

During 2009, the Company was granted a BC Provincial Environmental Assessment Certificate for the Upper Toba Valley Project. In December 2009, the Canadian Federal Government completed its screening level review under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, allowing the Upper Toba Valley Project to proceed.

In March 2010, BC Hydro offered the Company and GE an EPA for a modified Upper Toba Valley Project. The Company and GE modified the Upper Toba Valley Project to include two Power Sites with a combined design capacity of 124 MW and expected annual electricity generation of 315 GWh net of transmission line losses. This represents a modification from the original bid of 3 Power Sites combining for 166 MW of capacity. The Dalgleish Power Site was removed from the Company and GE's bid during discussions with BC Hydro to address capacity constraints identified by BCTC on their transmission line between Saltery Bay and Malaspina. The Dalgleish Power Site remains a viable

project should the BCTC transmission line constraints between Saltery Bay and Malaspina be removed in the future. The three Power Sites are located on tributaries of the Toba River, close to Toba Montrose, and were added to the Company's portfolio during 2006. The Company and GE expect to enter into an EPA with BC Hydro for the modified Upper Toba Valley Project by April 1, 2010.

The Company has IBAs with the Sliammon and Sechelt First Nations that cover approval for the Upper Toba Valley Project and is in the final stages of negotiating an IBA with the Klahoose First Nation.

Bute Inlet Project

The Bute Inlet Project consists of 17 Power Sites, with an estimated combined potential generation capacity of 1,029 MW and potential annual electricity generation of 2,911 GWh. Eight of these 17 Power Sites were added during 2007 and one was added during 2008.

From 2003 through 2008, the Company applied for and had applications for water licences and Crown Land tenure accepted by MOE and ILMB for the Bute Inlet Power Sites.

The Company and GE jointly bid the Bute Inlet Project into the BC Hydro 2008 RFP in November 2008. The Bute Inlet Project proposal submitted to the BC EAO, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the Major Projects Management Office is for the construction of 17 run-of-river generating facilities, organized into three interconnected groups. Seven of the facilities will be located in or near the Homathko River system, seven in the Southgate River system and three in the Orford River system. See below under Proposed Transactions for more details.

In May 2009, the Federal Minister of Environment approved the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Bute Inlet Project's Federal environmental assessment process, which will be proceeding by way of panel review. At the same time, the BC EAO issued the Terms of Reference for the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.

The current Bute Inlet Project configuration is to interconnect the three groups of facilities with a 230 KV transmission line to a substation near the mouth of the Southgate River. From the substation the electricity would be carried by a 500 KV transmission line to a point of interconnection to the BCTC transmission line at the BCTC Malaspina substation near Earl's Cove. Ultimate Bute Inlet Project design and configuration, including access roads and related infrastructure, will be determined in conjunction with First Nation, stakeholder and local community consultation, interconnection studies and upon completion of consultation with the appropriate Federal, Provincial and local governmental authorities on environmental, social and electrical impacts.

Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company and GE jointly announced negotiations with BC Hydro for an EPA on the Bute Inlet Project will not move ahead at this time, in order to allow for further data collection, studies and due diligence.

The Company and GE intend to continue with the development of this project and continue hydrological, engineering, environmental baseline and permitting work and are consulting with the communities, First Nations and other stakeholders on this power project.

Dokie Wind Expansion Project

The Company and GE acquired the rights to the Dokie Wind Expansion Project for an additional 156 MW for a total of 300 MW. The Company and GE's interest in these rights are 51% and 49% respectively. The Dokie Wind Expansion Project has been granted an Environmental Assessment

Certificate. Under the direction of GE, a feasibility study has commenced for the Dokie Wind Expansion Project.

Other Projects

The Company has 22 other Power Sites, with a combined potential generation capacity of 728 MW and potential annual electricity generation of 2,300 GWh. This includes one Power Site acquired during 2009 with a potential generation capacity of 22 MW and potential annual electricity generation of 80 GWh. These Power Sites are located primarily in the southwestern region of BC. The Company continues to collect hydrological data, conduct engineering work and perform other required studies on these Power Sites.

During 2009, the Company applied for licences for a 1,000 MW pumped storage site. Acceptance of the license applications is pending.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following financial information has been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and is reported in Canadian dollars.

Fiscal Year ended	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Total Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Loss for the Year	\$19,268,611	\$14,323,907	\$10,644,912
Loss Per Common Share	\$0.40	\$0.34	\$0.29
Loss Per Diluted Common Share	\$0.40	\$0.34	\$0.29
Total Assets	\$400,902,579	\$195,014,124	\$110,649,946
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$264,938,220	\$113,277,836	\$29,454,455
Cash Dividends per Common Share	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of Common Shares Issued and Outstanding	65,386,005	44,191,503	40,413,993

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31, 2009, compared to the year ended December 31, 2008

The Company recorded a net loss of \$19,268,611 for the year ended December 31, 2009 (\$0.40 loss per common share) compared to a net loss of \$14,323,907 (\$0.34 loss per common share) for the year ended 2008, an increase in net loss of \$4,944,704, as explained in the following paragraphs.

In November 2007, TMGP entered into two interest rate swap contracts related to its \$100 million floating rate credit facility to be drawn during the approximately three year construction period and to be repaid during the operating term of 35 years. During 2008, TMGP designated the long dated interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge. In March 2009, GE and the Company agreed to a change in the relative responsibility of the partners for the change in fair value of the two interest rate swap contracts in the case of a termination prior to their maturity by way of an amendment to the TMGP Partnership

Agreement. The impact to the Company under the terms of the amended TMGP partnership agreement is described in the following paragraphs.

For the short dated interest rate swap contract, which expires in November 2010, the Company is now solely liable for any gains or losses in the event of an early termination of the contract instead of its previous 40% share. This also results in the Company being allocated 100% of the unrealized gains and losses from the change in fair value of the short dated interest rate swap contract until its expiry in November 2010.

For the long dated interest rate swap contract, which expires in June 2045, the Company will be liable for the first \$13.0 million of any gains or losses in the event of an early termination of the contract instead of its previous 40% share. Any gains or losses resulting from the early termination of the contract in excess of \$13.0 million would continue to be allocated 60% to GE and 40% to the Company. This also results in the Company being allocated 100% of the unrealized gains and losses from the change in fair value of the long dated interest rate swap contract from the inception of the long dated interest rate swap up to a maximum of \$13.0 million and 40% of the unrealized gains and losses in excess of \$13.0 million.

Accordingly, for 2009, the Company recorded its 40% share of TMGP's realized loss on interest rate swap contracts of \$1,072,453 and recorded an unrealized loss on the fair value adjustment of interest rate swap contracts of \$6,725,614 compared to losses of \$169,714 and \$3,894,013 respectively in 2008 for a total increase in loss of \$3,734,340. The unrealized losses on the fair value adjustment of interest rate swap contracts are non-cash items. See Financial and Other Instruments for details on the accounting treatment of these interest rate swap contracts.

As a result of the amendment, for the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded an additional \$8.0 million of unrealized losses in the statement of operations and recorded an additional \$0.2 million loss in other comprehensive income that would not have been recognized had the amendment not been made. Gains or losses realized by TMGP through normal monthly or quarterly settlements continue to be allocated 60% to GE and 40% to the Company.

Share-based compensation expense, a non-cash item, is recorded over the vesting period of the stock options that have been granted. This expense was \$1,413,827 in 2009 compared to \$3,035,126 in 2008, a decrease of \$1,621,299. A higher number of options vested in 2008 compared to 2009 and the average grant date fair value of the options granted declined from \$3.84 in 2008 to \$1.27 in 2009.

Salaries expense was \$4,284,751 in 2009 compared to \$3,593,879 in 2008, an increase of \$690,872. Increases in employee salaries and the number of employees contributed to the increase in salaries expense.

The Company expensed \$1,561,293 in guarantee fees during 2009 compared to \$1,489,035 during 2008, an increase of \$72,258. The guarantee fees for 2009 are comprised of \$736,293 in amortization of the fair value of the 650,000 warrants issued by the Company to GE in 2007 and \$825,000 in cash payments related to the 3% annual cash fee paid to GE for the \$30 million letter of credit GE had posted on behalf of the Company to TMGP lenders. The letter of credit provided by GE guaranteed the \$30 million equity contribution the Company was required to make to TMGP no later than November 1, 2010. The Company made its \$30 million contribution and incurred its last guarantee fee expense in November 2009.

Consulting fees, office costs, professional fees, rent, transfer agent and listing fees and travel and promotion were \$3,857,200 in 2009 compared to \$2,901,441 in 2008, an increase of \$955,759. The

increased costs were incurred to support the Company's expanded development and growth activities related to the increased number of power projects under advanced development.

In 2009 the Company expensed \$391,806 on project evaluation costs compared to \$112,624 in 2008. The Company incurs expenditures in evaluating potential new projects. If, due to these evaluations, the Company deems a new project technically and economically feasible and intends to develop the project, it will then begin to capitalize these costs related to the project, upon receipt of an associated water or similar license.

In 2009 the Company had expensed \$34,900 in power project costs compared to \$287,729 in 2008. If the Company deems a project to no longer be technically and economically feasible and/or does not intend to develop the project, the previously capitalized power project costs are immediately expensed.

In 2009 the Company earned interest income of \$141,443 compared to \$1,204,045 in 2008, a decrease of \$1,062,602 due to lower average interest rates on lower average cash balances on hand.

Excluding its proportionate share of Toba Montrose and the Dokie Wind Project expenditures, in 2009, the Company capitalized \$13,690,410 of costs associated with its Power Sites for on-going engineering and hydrological work, meeting regulatory and permitting requirements, and First Nations, community and other stakeholder consultations.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table summarizes information regarding the Company's operations on a quarterly basis for the last eight quarters. The following financial information has been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and is reported in Canadian dollars.

Quarter Ended	Revenue	Loss	Loss Per common Share	Loss Per Diluted Common Share
31-Dec-09	\$ -	\$3,105,114	\$0.05	\$0.05
30-Sep-09	-	2,687,812	0.06	0.06
30-Jun-09	-	2,148,508	0.05	0.05
31-Mar-09	-	11,327,177	0.26	0.26
31-Dec-08	-	5,244,182	0.12	0.12
30-Sep-08	-	2,977,283	0.07	0.07
30-Jun-08	-	3,422,547	0.08	0.08
31-Mar-08	-	2,679,895	0.06	0.06

To reflect the amendment to the TMGP Partnership Agreement made in March 2009, the Company recorded a one-time adjustment in the first quarter of 2009 and increased its share of the unrealized loss on interest rate swap contracts in the statement of operations by \$9.0 million. See Financial and Other Instruments for details on the amendment to the TMGP Partnership Agreement.

The Company's operating costs have increased in conjunction with its growth and it expects to begin generating operating revenues during 2010.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2009, the Company had \$11,924,303 in cash (December 31, 2008 - \$27,773,572), its proportionate interest in TMGP's cash was \$1,778,234 (December 31, 2008 - \$687,059), and its proportionate interest in DGP's cash was \$701,383 for a consolidated cash balance of \$14,403,920 (December 31, 2008 - \$28,460,631). At December 31, 2009, the Company's proportionate interest in TMGP's restricted cash was \$3,632,819 (December 31, 2008 - \$11,774,857) and its proportionate interest in DGP's restricted cash was \$48,230,833 for a consolidated restricted cash balance of \$51,863,652.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had consolidated working capital of \$57,489,794 compared to consolidated working capital of \$29,392,915 at December 31, 2008, an increase of \$28,096,879. Excluding TMGP and DGP, the Company's working capital was \$13,395,163 at December 31, 2009 compared to \$24,591,431 at December 31, 2008, a decrease in working capital of \$11,196,268.

The Company's consolidated working capital, which includes its proportionate share of TMGP's and DGP's working capital, will fluctuate depending on the timing of TMGP's and DGP's construction expenditures and funding from TMGP's long term credit facilities. In 2009, the Company recorded its proportionate share of cash additions to property, plant and equipment of \$90,884,817 for the current construction of Toba Montrose and its proportionate share of cash additions to property, plant and equipment of \$66,620,385 for the acquisition and current construction of the Dokie Wind Project. In 2009, the Company also recorded its proportionate share of additions to intangibles of \$391,528 for the current construction of Toba Montrose, and its proportionate share of additions to intangibles of \$382,500 for the current construction of the Dokie Wind Project. At December 31, 2009, the Company had recorded its proportionate share of TMGP's long term debt, being \$151,644,675, of which \$3,632,819 was deposited in a restricted cash account pending required payments for Toba Montrose construction and related costs. At December 31, 2009, the Company recorded its proportionate share of DGP's long term debt, being \$87,189,681, of which \$48,230,833 was deposited in a restricted cash account pending required payments for the Dokie Wind Project construction and related costs.

Excluding TMGP and DGP expenditures, the Company's major cash expenditures during 2009 included \$14.9 million on power project development costs, \$9.1 million in net administrative costs, \$30.0 million of equity contribution in TMGP, \$26.8 million of equity contribution in DGP and a \$2.0 million acquisition cost for its equity interest in DGP. The expenditures were funded from working capital and from the \$66.6 million in net cash proceeds from the issuance of shares upon exercise of stock options and through a bought deal equity financing completed in 2009. This equity financing was co-led by Cormark Securities Inc., GMP Securities L.P. and Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Ltd. pursuant to which the lead underwriters purchased 21,000,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$3.35 per common share for proceeds of \$66.5 million, net of commission and related costs. Excluding TMGP expenditures, the Company's major cash expenditures during 2008 included \$16.1 million on power project development costs, \$6.3 million in net administrative costs, offset by \$6.4 million in cash proceeds from the issuance of common shares upon exercise of stock options and warrants.

The Company is required to fund its pro-rata share of the Toba Montrose and the Dokie Wind Project cost overruns, if any.

In March 2010, BC Hydro offered the Company and GE an EPA for a modified Upper Toba Valley Project. With the change in size of the Upper Toba Valley Project, the Company and GE are now in discussions on how to proceed with their MOU for the development and construction of the Upper Toba Valley Project. The Company and GE expect to enter into an EPA with BC Hydro for the modified Upper Toba Valley Project by April 1, 2010.

Excluding the TMGP and DGP project financing disclosed below, the Company's main source of financing to date has been from the sale of common shares from treasury. The Company will continue to generate negative operating cash flow until TMGP and DGP begin to generate sufficient cash flow in 2010 and 2011 respectively. The Company may need to raise additional financing to fund the construction of the modified Upper Toba Valley Project and the continued development of its other power projects.

TMGP project financing

During 2007, TMGP engaged GE Capital Markets (Canada), Ltd., an affiliate of GE, and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company to arrange the required project debt financing. The co-lead arrangers led a syndicate of financial institutions and provided TMGP with the following:

- a \$370 million, 38-year, senior secured credit facility with a fixed interest rate, a fixed draw down schedule to correspond with the three-year construction period and a repayment period over the 35-year term of the project's EPA with BC Hydro. The interest rate on this credit facility is 6.288% per annum during construction and 6.173% thereafter. As at December 31, 2009, the lenders had funded \$351.5 million under this credit facility of which the Company's proportionate share was \$140.6 million.
- a \$100 million, 38-year, senior secured credit facility with floating interest rate, flexible draw downs during the three-year construction period and a repayment period over the 35-year term of the project's EPA with BC Hydro. The interest rate on this credit facility is based on one month Canadian dollar bankers' acceptance rates during construction and three months Canadian dollar banker's acceptance rates thereafter, plus an applicable credit spread in each instance. The credit spread is 1.35% per annum during the construction period and for the first four years thereafter, and 1.60% for the remaining term of the credit facility. As at December 31, 2009, the lenders had funded \$27.6 million under this credit facility of which the Company's proportionate share was \$11.0 million. Concurrently with the closing of this floating rate credit facility, TMGP entered into two interest rate swap contracts, one for the estimated term of the construction period and one for the estimated operating term, to effectively fix the interest rates on the floating rate facility.

GE, through an affiliate, provided a \$100 million equity bridge loan to TMGP. On commencement of commercial operations, which is expected to occur in 2010, GE will invest \$100 million of equity in TMGP which will be used to repay the \$100 million equity bridge loan. TMGP pays interest to the GE affiliate on the equity bridge loan up a cumulative maximum amount of \$15 million payable during construction. As at December 31, 2009, TMGP had drawn the entire \$100 million under the equity bridge loan and had paid a total of \$5.9 million in interest.

DGP project financing

During 2009 DGP engaged the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company to arrange the required project debt financing. The arrangers led a syndicate of financial institutions to provide DGP with a \$175 million loan. During 2009 the credit agreement was executed and \$175 million Construction Loan was funded. At the Term Conversion Date, or the date at which certain conditions have been met, including substantial completion of the Dokie Wind Project, the Construction Loan automatically converts to a Term Loan, at which time it will be subject to certain debt covenants and repayment terms.

The \$175 million loan has a maturity date of the earlier of the 20th anniversary of the Term Conversion Date and expiry of the EPA, which is anticipated to be no earlier than December 31, 2030. The annual interest rate on this loan is fixed at 7.243%.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In 2009, the Company contributed \$30 million in equity to TMGP, which is primarily to fund an increase in capacity of the 230 KV transmission line being built from the Toba Valley to Saltery Bay. The Company has the right to use, subject to a priority use agreement, any additional unused capacity of the TMGP transmission line for the Upper Toba Valley Project. In 2007, an affiliate of GE provided a \$30 million contingent equity guarantee to TMGP senior debt lenders to support the Company's \$30 million equity contribution which was made in 2009. The Company paid the GE affiliate a 3% per annum fee on the amount of guarantee provided, with the last payment made in November 2009.

In 2008, the Company extended an agreement with Knight Piesold to identify and evaluate potential run-of-river sites through to 2014. The agreement provides the Company with a right of first refusal to acquire new projects identified by Knight Piesold and also includes a standard non-compete clause to ensure continued interactions between the two companies are free from conflict. The agreement included the issuance of share purchase warrants for the purchase of 100,000 common shares to Knight Piesold exercisable at a price of \$7.93 per common share until May 13, 2010 and a bonus structure if any of the identified projects become commercially viable.

During 2006, the Company entered into an agreement to lease premises for the Company's office space. Minimum monthly lease payments are required through 2012.

The Company, excluding TMGP and DGP, has no other material contractual obligations for the next five years. The Company is, however, required to carry on the development work to maintain its rights to the Power Sites. The Company can elect to abandon its Power Sites and wind site and in such instances, the Company would then no longer be required to fund any additional development costs.

TMGP obligations

The obligations of TMGP, including the contracts, permits, licences and IBAs transferred from the Company, are non-recourse to the Company.

During 2007, the Company transferred to TMGP Toba Montrose and related permits, licences, IBAs with the Klahoose and Sliammon First Nations and its EPA with BC Hydro. The EPA commits TMGP to supply BC Hydro with all the electricity to be generated from Toba Montrose beginning in November 2010 for 35 years, which is expected to be on average 727 GWh annually, net of transmission line losses. The IBAs include financial commitments with respect to signing bonuses, construction access fees, continued access fees, project and training opportunities, and royalty payments. During 2008, TMGP entered into an IBA with the Sechelt First Nations with similarly structured commitments, project and training opportunities and royalty payments to the Klahoose and Sliammon First Nations.

The Company received an Environmental Assessment Certificate from the BC EAO for Toba Montrose in April 2007. This certificate contains a number of commitments that the Company must implement throughout various phases of the project which include mitigation measures to protect wildlife and areas of cultural significance to the Klahoose, Sliammon and Sechelt First Nations. During 2007, the Company transferred this certificate and commitments to TMGP.

TMGP engaged GE Capital Markets (Canada), Ltd., an affiliate of GE, and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company as co-lead to arrange the required project debt financing. The co-lead arrangers led a syndicate of financial institutions and provided TMGP with \$470 million of 38-year senior secured credit facilities with draw downs to correspond with the three-year construction period and repayment over the 35-year term of the project's EPA with BC Hydro. These credit facilities are secured by TMGP's assets. As at December 31, 2009, the debt providers had advanced on schedule \$379.1 million of the \$470 million credit facilities to TMGP.

TMGP executed a \$497 million fixed-price EPC contract with Kiewit for the construction of Toba Montrose. As at December 31, 2009, TMGP had incurred \$429.2 million under the Kiewit EPC contract.

A GE affiliate provided \$28 million of contingent equity and debt service reserve guarantees during construction of the project and \$8 million of contingent debt service reserve guarantee to TMGP debt providers during operations. TMGP is required to pay to the GE affiliate a 3% per annum fee on the amount of guarantees provided. The Company and GE would be required to fund its pro-rata share of project cost overruns, if any.

A GE affiliate provided an \$11.76 million letter of credit to BC Hydro as part of the EPA performance bonding requirements. TMGP is required to pay to the GE affiliate a 3% per annum fee on the face amount of the letter of credit.

DGP Obligations

The obligations of DGP are non-recourse to the Company.

During 2009, DGP signed an EPA with BC Hydro to supply BC Hydro with all the electricity to be generated from the Dokie Wind Project beginning no later than March 2011 for 25 years. DGP expects to sell to BC Hydro an average of 333 GWh of electricity annually, net of transmission line losses.

During 2009, DGP signed MOUs with the McLeod Lake Indian Band and the Halfway River, the West Moberly and the Saulneau First Nations. The MOUs include payments and economic development opportunities for these First Nations during the construction and operation of the Dokie Wind Project.

DGP engaged the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company to arrange the required project debt financing. The co-lead arrangers led a syndicate of financial institutions and provided DGP with a \$175 million loan with repayments to be made from 2011 through 2030. This loan is secured by DGP's assets. As at December 31, 2009, the debt providers had advanced the entire \$175 million loan to DGP.

DGP executed a \$56.5 million fixed-price EPC contract with Mortenson to complete the construction of the Dokie Wind Project. As at December 31, 2009, DGP had incurred \$8.5 million under the Mortenson EPC contract.

A financial institution provided \$13.8 million and \$2.5 million letters of credit to BC Hydro as part of the EPA performance bonding requirements. DGP is required to pay to this financial institution a 1% per annum fee on the face amount of the letters of credit. The Company and GE would be required to fund its pro-rata share of project cost overruns, if any.

During 2009, DGP signed various contracts for the maintenance and operation of the wind turbines and associated facilities and equipment.

Summary of Material Obligations

The following table presents the Company's obligations over time:

In millions	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt to be (drawn) repaid	\$240.9	(36.4)	\$6.7	\$8.8	\$261.8
Purchase Obligations (EPC)	\$51.8	\$51.4	\$0.4	-	-
Other future obligations	\$45.8	\$0.6	\$10.8	\$7.8	\$26.6

The long-term debt and purchase obligations represent the Company's proportionate interest of 40% in TMGP and 51% in DGP. The obligations above exclude interest to be paid on the long-term debt. Furthermore, TMGP has obligations under its interest rate swap contracts which are discussed in the Financial and Other Instruments section of this MD&A.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has no material transactions with related parties.

FOURTH QUARTER 2009

The Company recorded a net loss of \$3,105,114 for the quarter ended December 31, 2009 (\$0.05 loss per common share) compared to a net loss of \$5,244,182 (\$0.12 loss per common share) in the same period in 2008, a decrease in net loss of \$2,139,068, as explained in the following paragraphs.

During the three months ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded its 40% share of TMGP's realized loss on interest rate swap contracts of \$257,745 and an unrealized gain on the fair value adjustment of interest rate swap contracts of \$1,113,178 compared to a realized loss of \$90,791 and an unrealized loss of \$1,740,250 in the same period in 2008 for a total increase in gain of \$2,686,474. See Financial and Other Instruments for details on the accounting treatment of these interest rate swaps.

Share-based compensation expense, a non-cash item, is recorded over the vesting period of the stock options that have been granted. This expense was \$453,278 in the fourth quarter of 2009 compared to \$157,831 in the same period in 2008, an increase of \$295,447. A higher number of options vested in Q4 of 2009 compared to Q4 of 2008.

Salaries expense was \$1,981,299 in the fourth quarter of 2009 compared to \$1,707,234 in the same period in 2008, an increase of \$274,065. Increases in employee salaries and the number of employees contributed to the increase in salaries expense.

The Company expensed \$444,517 in guarantee fees during the fourth quarter of 2009 compared to \$372,259 in the same period in 2008, an increase of \$72,258. The guarantee fees for the fourth quarter of 2009 are comprised of \$294,517 in amortization of the fair value of the 650,000 warrants issued by the Company to GE in 2007 and \$150,000 in cash payments related to the 3% annual cash fee paid to GE for the \$30 million letter of credit GE has posted on behalf of the Company to TMGP lenders. The

letter of credit provided by GE guarantees the \$30 million equity contribution the Company was required to make to TMGP no later than November 1, 2010. The Company made the \$30 million contribution and incurred its last guarantee fee expense in November 2009.

Consulting fees, office costs, professional fees, rent, transfer agent and listing fees and travel and promotion were \$1,173,732 in the fourth quarter of 2009 compared to \$777,535 in the same period in 2008, an increase of \$396,197. The increased costs were incurred to support the Company's expanded development and growth activities related to the increased number of power projects under advanced development.

During the fourth quarter of 2009 the Company recovered \$73,934 in project evaluation costs compared to an expense of \$1,778 in the same period in 2008. The Company incurs expenditures in evaluating potential new projects. If, due to these evaluations, the Company deems a new project technically and economically feasible and intends to develop the project, it will then begin to capitalize these costs related to the project, upon receipt of an associated water or similar license. During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company was reimbursed previous project evaluation costs that were expensed for the evaluation of the Dokie Wind Project.

During the fourth quarter of 2009 the Company earned interest income of \$38,324 compared to \$201,582 in the same period in 2008, a decrease of \$163,258 due to lower average interest rates on lower average cash balances on hand.

Excluding its proportionate share of Toba Montrose and Dokie Wind Project expenditures, during the quarter ended December 31, 2009, the Company capitalized \$3,671,200 of costs associated with its Power Sites for on-going engineering and hydrological work, meeting regulatory and permitting requirements, and First Nations, community and other stakeholder consultations.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Upper Toba Valley and Bute Inlet Projects

In 2008, the Company and GE signed an MOU to partner on a bid to develop approximately 1,200 MW of clean, run-of-river hydro-electric capacity in the Toba and Bute Inlets along the southwest coast of BC. The MOU included certain terms for the development and construction of the projects. The approximate capital cost of these projects is estimated at \$4 billion.

The Company and GE jointly bid the Upper Toba Valley and Bute Inlet projects into the BC Hydro 2008 RFP on November 25, 2008. In March 2010, BC Hydro offered the Company and GE an EPA for a modified Upper Toba Valley Project that now includes two Power Sites with a combined design capacity of 124 MW and expected annual generation of 315 GWh of electricity net of transmission line losses. Negotiations with BC Hydro for an EPA on the Bute Inlet Project will not move ahead at this time, in order to allow for further data collection, studies and due diligence. The Company and GE expect to enter into an EPA with BC Hydro for the modified Upper Toba Valley Project by April 1, 2010. With the change in size of the Upper Toba Valley Project, the Company and GE are now in discussions on how to proceed with their MOU for the development and construction of the Upper Toba Valley Project.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The ability of the Company to become a viable provider of renewable and clean power is dependant upon a number of factors and includes, but is not limited to, the following: extensive regulation by all

levels of government; successful completion of hydrological and wind studies to confirm that water and wind flows are sufficient to generate enough electricity to provide a suitable return on investment; receipt of water licences; environmental and other permits to build and operate the projects; the successful negotiation of a long term contract with a purchaser of electricity; industry risk and competition; the ability to obtain sufficient equity and long term debt financing to construct the projects, support from First Nations that may have a claim to the land base where the Company's projects lie; community and stakeholder support and the ability to connect the projects to the BCTC transmission line; successful design, construction and operation of the generation facilities and related transmission lines; supply of turbines for its projects.

The Company is dependent upon the personal efforts and commitments of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result.

The Company may need to raise additional equity and/or seek project equity financing to finance the equity portion for the construction of its projects. Existing shareholders of the Company will be subject to dilution.

For further details on risks and uncertainties, see the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2009.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets, liabilities and commitments at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant items subject to such management estimates and assumptions include investments, the recoverability of power project development costs, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, impairments, the determination of the fair value of interest rate swap contracts, share based compensation and the determination of future income taxes. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions made in the preparation of these financial statements.

Investments

The Company accounts for its investment in special warrants of AltaGas as restricted equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market. The instruments were initially recorded at fair value and subsequently remain at their initial value subject to impairment assessments. Upon conversion to participating units of AltaGas on January 1, 2010, the investment will be revalued based on the market price of the units, with unrealized gains or losses recorded in other comprehensive income (loss).

Power project development costs

The Company capitalizes direct costs associated with development of its power projects. If costs associated with the development of projects meet certain criteria, they are classified as intangible assets and ultimately are amortized over the useful life of the projects once commercial production commences. The criteria that the Company must demonstrate are i) technical feasibility of the project; ii) its intention to complete the project and use or sell it; iii) its ability to use or sell the project; iv) how the project will generate probable future economic benefits; v) availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the project; vi) its ability to

measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the project during its development. If costs no longer meet these criteria, the costs are written off immediately.

The recovery of power projects development costs is dependent upon the successful completion of the projects or the sale of projects to third parties. The successful completion of the power projects is dependent upon receiving the necessary water and other licences, being awarded an EPA, obtaining the necessary project financing to successfully complete the development and construction of the projects, and the long-term generation and sale of sufficient electricity on a profitable basis.

Property, plant and equipment

Computer equipment, office equipment, leasehold improvements and vehicles are recorded at cost. Amortization is recorded using the declining balance method at an annual rate of 30% for computer equipment, 20% for office equipment and 30% for vehicles. Amortization for leasehold improvements is recorded using the straight-line method over the term of the applicable lease.

Electricity generating facilities, transmission lines, and other costs associated with the construction of Toba Montrose and the Dokie Wind Project are carried at cost, which consists of direct labour, material and equipment costs, engineering and project development costs and other costs incurred that are incremental and directly attributable to the development and construction of the projects. Amortization of these assets over their expected useful lives will begin upon commencement of commercial operations.

Net incremental project financing costs incurred that are directly attributable to the development and construction of the projects are capitalized. The capitalization of net financing costs will cease when Toba Montrose and the Dokie Wind Project are substantially complete and ready for commercial operation.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include project permits and licenses, the EPA with BC Hydro, prepaid land tenure license amounts, and First Nations IBA and MOU costs for Toba Montrose and the Dokie Wind Project. Payments made to First Nations under the terms of the IBAs and MOUs are capitalized to intangible assets prior to the commencement of commercial operations, after which time such payments will be expensed in the statement of operations.

TMGP's intangible assets will be amortized upon commencement of commercial operations of Toba Montrose on a straight-line basis over the 35 year term of the applicable permits, licenses and agreements. DGP's intangible assets will be amortized upon commencement of commercial operations of the Dokie Wind Project on a straight-line basis over the 25 year term of the EPA and applicable agreements.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, including investments, power project development costs, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability of assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows an impairment charge is recognized by the amount that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

Determination of the fair value of interest rate swap contracts

The fair value of interest rate swap contracts are determined using current market rates and takes into account its own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty. See Financial and Other Instruments for details on the interest rate swap contracts.

Share-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for options granted under its stock-based compensation plan. Stock options are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued whichever is more reliably measurable and are charged to operations over the vesting period. The offset is credited to contributed surplus. Cash received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related compensation included in contributed surplus is transferred to share capital to recognize the total consideration for the common shares issued.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock options and compensatory warrants granted. This model is subject to various assumptions. The assumptions the Company makes will likely change from time to time. At the time the fair value is determined, the methodology the Company uses is based on historical information, as well as anticipated future events.

Determination of future income taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Future income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in income tax rates on future tax assets and liabilities is recognized in operations in the year in which the change occurs. A future income tax asset is recorded when the probability of the realization is more likely than not.

ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the new CICA Handbook Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*. This Section replaces CICA Handbook Section 3062, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* and CICA Handbook Section 3450, *Research and Development Costs*, and establishes revised standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets, and also provides additional guidance with respect to development expenditures.

As a result of the adoption of this standard, certain expenditures incurred that were previously deferred in power project development costs would not have been deferred as they did not meet the criteria for capitalization under the new standard. In accordance with the transition rules, the Company has written off the ineligible costs and has restated the comparative figures. The impact of adopting the standard retroactively has resulted in an increase of \$2.1 million in deficit, an increase of \$0.7 million in deferred gain, a decrease of \$0.9 million in power project development costs, and a decrease of \$0.5 million in intangible assets, each as at December 31, 2008 as compared to amounts previously reported. The

adoption has not resulted in any change in net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008 previously reported.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own GAAP. The transition date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company has developed a changeover plan to complete the transition to IFRS by January 1, 2011, including the preparation of required comparative information.

The following table provides a summary of our changeover plan, the key activities involved, and the current status of these tasks:

Key Activities	Current Status
Financial Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze and select accounting policies where alternatives are permitted, including IFRS 1 elections • Quantify key differences for opening balance sheet • Prepare IFRS consolidated financial statements, including IFRS 1 reconciliations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalized IFRS 1 elections and formulated policy positions for key accounting differences during 2009 • Preparation of draft consolidated financial statements and IFRS 1 reconciliations are in progress
Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical training to key accounting personnel and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to applicable personnel completed • Specific training will be provided on an as-needed basis during 2010
Control Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain effective controls throughout the IFRS conversion process • Revise control environment for changes in processes and controls as a result of transition to IFRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be completed
Financial Information Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify impact on financial systems and changes required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of financial system that captures IFRS information completed

IFRS changeover requires the preparation of an opening statement of financial position at January 1, 2010. This will reflect retrospective application of IFRS subject to certain items where prospective application is either required or permitted. We have identified certain accounting policies whereby IFRS will result in a significant change for the Company, whereas in other areas no policy change is

expected. There are unavoidably some areas where the extent of the policy change has not yet been finalized pending completion of related International Accounting Standards Board projects.

IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of IFRS

IFRS 1, “First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”, generally requires that all IFRS standards and interpretations be accounted for on a retrospective basis. IFRS 1 provides for certain optional exemptions and other mandatory exceptions to this general principal. The most significant IFRS optional exemptions which we expect to apply are:

Accounting Policy	IFRS 1 Exemption	Will the IFRS 1 exemption be applied?
IFRS 3, Business Combinations	This allows an entity that has conducted prior business combinations to apply IFRS 3 on a prospective basis from the date of transition. This avoids the requirement to restate prior business combinations	Yes, IFRS 3 will be applied prospectively and prior business combinations will not be restated.
IFRS 2, Share-based Payment Transactions	Full retrospective application may be avoided for certain share-based payment transactions depending on the grant date, vesting terms and settlement of any related liabilities.	Yes, IFRS 2 will be applied prospectively for prior share-based payment transactions.
IFRIC 4, Leases	The Company may determine whether an arrangement existing at the date of transition to IFRSs contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date rather than at the inception of the arrangement.	Yes, IFRIC 4 will be applied prospectively for all leases.

Other key changes identified relating to the adoption of IFRS include:

Investments in Joint Ventures

IAS 31 – *Investments in Joint Ventures* is currently under revision and the new standard is expected to be finalized in 2010. It is expected that IAS 31 will require investments in joint ventures to be accounted for using the equity method. This change will result in the Company changing its method of accounting for its investments in TMGP and DGP from proportionate consolidation to the equity method.

The Company will recalculate its investments in joint ventures from the inception of the investment using the equity method. This will result in significant changes in the presentation of the statement of financial position and the statement of operations. Net earnings/loss and net assets are not expected to differ as a result of applying the equity method of accounting. However, the balances of each line item on the statement of financial position and the statement of operations are expected to change significantly.

The Company has identified that the deferred gain on the transfer of assets to TMGP that is currently recognized on the balance sheet will be eliminated on transition.

Financial Instruments

IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments* will be applied prospectively in the opening IFRS statement of financial position as this is required under IFRS 1 as a mandatory exemption. The cash flow hedge currently held by TMGP is tested for effectiveness on a quarterly basis. Under Canadian GAAP, the effectiveness of the hedge is tested without consideration for the credit risk of the party or counter-party (depending on whether the hedge is in an asset or a liability position). Under IAS 39, the effectiveness of the hedge needs to be tested considering the credit risk of the party or counter-party. This may result in the hedge becoming ineffective or a change to the amount of the hedge that is effective and ineffective. The Company has put in place the appropriate IAS 39 compliant hedging documentation at January 1, 2010.

The Company has not yet quantified the impact the above noted changes will have on its financial statements.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

On November 8, 2007, TMGP entered into two interest rate swap contracts that on a combined basis cover the period from November 8, 2007 to June 30, 2045.

The first interest rate swap contract provides for monthly settlements from November 8, 2007 to November 1, 2010 (Short Dated Interest Rate Swap). Pursuant to the interest rate swap agreement, TMGP receives interest on a notional amount at the one month Canadian dollar bankers acceptance rate from the counterparty and pays interest on the notional amount at an interest rate of 4.726% per annum. The notional amount is increased monthly in amounts based on a fixed schedule that was based on estimated drawings to be made on the \$100 million floating rate credit facility. The notional amount of the swap at December 31, 2009 was \$92.6 million and it increases on a monthly basis to a maximum notional amount of \$100 million beginning on May 1, 2010. TMGP and the counterparty net settle the amount owing on a monthly basis.

The second interest rate swap contract provides for quarterly settlements from November 1, 2010 to June 30, 2045 (Long Dated Interest Rate Swap). Pursuant to the interest rate swap agreement, TMGP will receive interest on a notional amount at the three month Canadian dollar bankers acceptance rate from the counterparty and will pay interest on the notional amount at an interest rate of 5.341% per annum. The notional amount is \$100 million and is reduced in amounts based on the scheduled principal repayments on the \$100 million floating rate facility over the life of the interest rate swap. TMGP and the counterparty will net settle the amount owing on a quarterly basis commencing on December 31, 2010.

Prior to July 15, 2008, the Company and TMGP had not designated the two interest rate swap contracts as hedges in accordance with CICA Handbook Section 3865, Hedges. As such, TMGP and the Company accounted for the interest rate swaps as derivative financial instruments and recorded the fair value of the two interest rate swap contracts on its balance sheet at each period end, with realized and unrealized gains or losses from the change in fair value recorded in the statement of operations.

On July 15, 2008, TMGP designated the Long Dated Interest Rate Swap as an accounting cash flow hedge. While the fair value of the Long Dated Interest Rate Swap contract continues to be recognized on the balance sheet at each period end, the changes in the fair value of the effective portion of the interest rate swap contract are recorded from July 15, 2008 onwards in other comprehensive income until such time as the gain or loss is realized, at which time the gain or loss is reclassified to net earnings. The changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion of the interest rate swap contract are recorded in the statement of operations.

In March 2009, GE and Plutonic TMP Holdings Inc. signed an amendment to the TMGP partnership agreement, which resulted in a reallocation of the gains and losses arising from the change in fair value of the interest rate swap contracts. For the short dated interest rate swap contract, which expires in November 2010, the Company is now solely liable for any gains or losses in the event of an early termination. For the long dated interest rate swap contract, which expires in June 2045, the Company would be liable for the first \$13.0 million of any gains or losses in the event of an early termination. See the Results of Operations section for details on the reallocation of the interest rate swap gains and losses. Further details on the interest rate swap contracts can be found in note 11 of the annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

In compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, our Certifying Officers have reviewed and certified the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009, together with other financial information included in our annual securities filings. Our Certifying Officers have concluded that the design and operation of internal controls and procedures over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009. Our Certifying Officers have also certified that disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to our Company is made known within our Company and that they operated effectively during the year.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at March 22, 2010, the Company had the following common shares, stock options and warrants outstanding:

Common shares	65,386,005
Stock options (vested and unvested)	6,312,800
Warrants	100,000
Fully Diluted shares outstanding	71,798,805