



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Annual Information Form constitute forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words “anticipate”, “continue”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “should”, “believe” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual

results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct, and such forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form should not be unduly relied upon. These statements only hold true as of the date of this Annual Information Form and reference is made to the “Risk Factors” section for further discussion about the inherent risks and uncertainties surrounding future expectations. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive. Neither the Company nor its affiliates assumes any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1: CORPORATE STRUCTURE

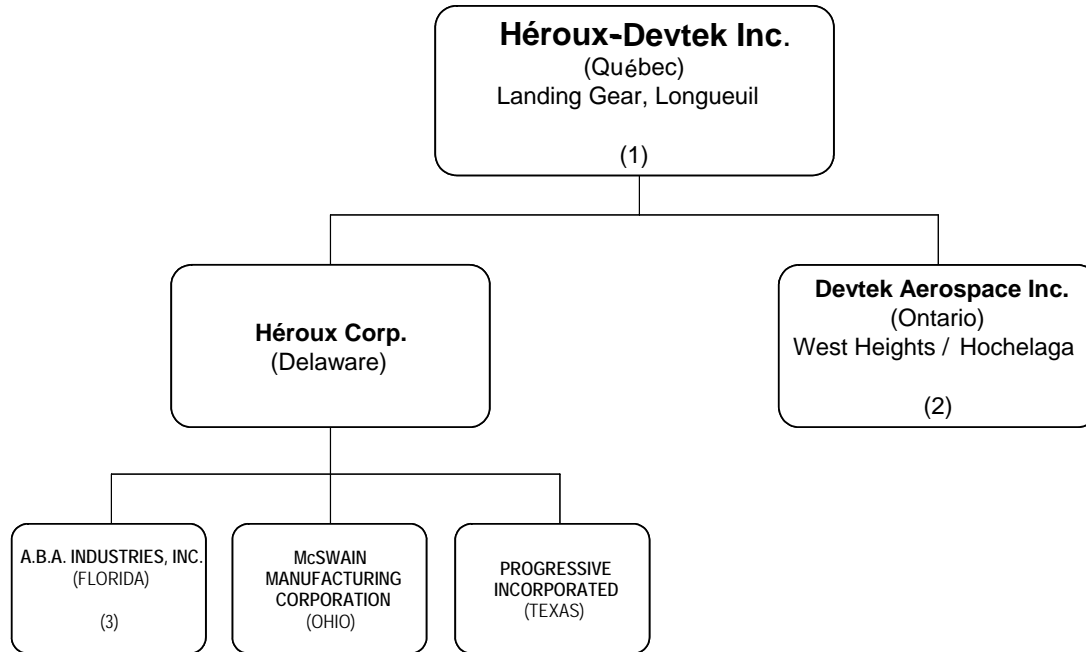
1.1 Name, Address and Incorporation

Héroux-Devtek Inc. (the “**Company**”) was initially incorporated on March 17, 1942 by letters patent issued pursuant to Part I of the *Companies Act* (Québec) under the name Héroux Machine Parts Limited. Supplementary letters patent amending the Company’s borrowing powers, name and share capital, among other provisions, were issued on July 6, 1943, August 17, 1947, March 13, 1967, May 25, 1978 and December 15, 1978. The Company was continued under Part IA of the *Companies Act* (Québec) by a certificate of continuance dated September 30, 1982. On June 26, 1985, the Company amalgamated with 2320-4894 Québec Inc., a management company incorporated by the Company’s then two principal officers, in connection with the sale by Bombardier Inc. of its shares in the Company. The Company’s Articles were subsequently amended on September 22, 1986 to increase the number of members of its Board of Directors. The Company’s Articles were changed again on September 29, 1986 to re-amend its share capital. Articles of amendment were filed on September 8, 2000 to change the Company’s name to its current name following the acquisition of Devtek Corporation (“**Devtek**”), effective June 12, 2000. The Company has its principal and registered offices at Suite 658, East Tower, 1111 Saint-Charles Street West, Longueuil, Québec, J4K 5G4. The Company’s fiscal year-end is March 31st. Unless indicated otherwise, “Company” refers to Héroux-Devtek Inc. and its subsidiaries.

On March 30, 2006, Héroux-Devtek Aerostructure Inc., an indirect-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company was wound up into the Company and all the assets, including the three plants owned by it, were transferred to the Company. The operations formerly conducted by Héroux-Devtek Aerostructure Inc. in Dorval by Les Industries C.A.T. Inc. in Montreal and by Magtron Precision in Toronto are now operated by the Company. Aerostructure (Héroux-Devtek Aerostructure Inc.) is now a division of the Company.

1.2 Subsidiaries and Intercorporate Relationships

The following organization chart shows the corporate structure of the Company, its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned, either directly or indirectly, as well as their respective jurisdiction of incorporation.



- (1) Héroux-Devtek Aerostructure Inc. was wound up into Héroux-Devtek Inc. on March 30, 2006. The operations conducted by Héroux-Devtek Aerostructure Inc. in Dorval, as well as the operations conducted by Les Industries C.A.T. Inc. and Magtron Precision, have been continued by the Company.
- (2) Devtek Corporation and Devtek Aerospace Inc. were amalgamated on April 1st, 2006 and continued their activities under the name Devtek Aerospace Inc.
- (3) Manufacturing operations of A.B.A. Industries, Inc. were transferred to McSwain Manufacturing Corporation in fiscal 2004.

ITEM 2: GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

2.1 General

The Company specializes in the design, development, manufacture and repair of aerospace and industrial products. As of March 31, 2007, the Company operated in two activity segments: Aerospace and Industrial.

For the Aerospace segment, the Company supplies both the commercial and military sectors with landing gear (including spare parts, repair and overhaul services), airframe structural components including kits, and aircraft engine components. In the Commercial sector, the Company is active in business jet, regional jet, regional turboprop and large commercial jet markets. On the Military side, the Company also provides parts and services for major military aircraft mainly in the United States.

As of March 31, 2007, the operations of the Company included three divisions: Landing Gear, Aerostructure and Gas Turbine Components.

The Aerospace segment is comprised of the Landing Gear and Aerostructure Divisions and the aircraft engine components of the Gas Turbine Components Division. However, the Company is gradually exiting the aircraft engine components market and will terminate the sale of these products in fiscal 2008. The Industrial segment is comprised of the large components for power generation (industrial gas turbine and wind turbine) and other industrial products of the Gas Turbine Components Division.

The Company started out in 1942 in the Montréal suburb of Longueuil. At the time, it had fewer than 15 employees and manufactured machined parts for the military.

Over the years, the Company sought to expand its activities beyond the military market and gradually specialized in the aeronautics business, earning considerable renown for the development and manufacturing of landing gear. The Company was awarded significant contracts such as the manufacture of the Apollo lunar landing module's landing gear, the development and production of servomechanisms and landing gear for the CL-215 water bomber built by Canadair Limited (currently a division of Bombardier Inc.) and the development and production of the landing gear for various commercial and military aircraft. More recently, the Company was awarded a long-term contract from Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company to manufacture structural components for the F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter.

2.2 Major Events

Management Buyout of the Company

In June 1985, all of the Company's outstanding shares, held by Bombardier Inc. since 1973 were sold to a management company owned by Messrs. Sarto Richer and Gilles Labbé, both senior executives of the Company at that time.

Initial Public Offering

In December 1986, the Company completed an initial public offering of its common shares (the "**Common Shares**") with a view to improving its facilities and ramping up its production capacity, given the increasing backlog of orders during this period. The Company's Common Shares were then

listed on the Montréal Exchange. The Company completed a second public offering of Common Shares two years later.

United States Market Breakthrough

In 1987, with the objective of expanding further in the U.S. and into the commercial and industrial sectors, the Company acquired McSwain Manufacturing Corporation (“**McSwain**”) located in Cincinnati, Ohio, which brought it closer to its American customers.

In March 1989, the Company acquired a majority interest in A.B.A. Industries, Inc. (“**A.B.A.**”), a manufacturer of aircraft engine components located in Tampa Bay, Florida. This was consistent with the Company’s strategic plan to significantly increase its visibility in the U.S. and enter new markets. This acquisition, among other factors, allowed the Company to become a certified supplier of Pratt & Whitney and General Electric, two of the world’s leading aircraft engine manufacturers. The remaining shares of A.B.A. were acquired shortly thereafter. In fiscal year 2003, the Company decided to close the A.B.A. manufacturing plants in Tampa and to transfer production to its plants in Cincinnati. This gave rise to restructuring charges and a goodwill impairment of \$9.2 million.

Acquisition of Metro Machining Corporation and Les Industries C.A.T. Inc.

In June 1999, the Company entered the promising niche market of structural components for regional jets, when it acquired Metro Machining Corporation (“**Metro**”) and Les Industries C.A.T. Inc. (“**C.A.T.**”) for a total of \$5.7 million, of which \$4.7 million was paid in cash. In fiscal 2004, the Company decided to transfer its Metro unit to its Dorval facility.

Acquisition of Devtek Corporation

In June 2000, the Company (then Héroux Inc.) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1410740 Ontario Limited, acquired all of the outstanding shares of Devtek, a well-established manufacturer of systems, assemblies and components for the aerospace industry whose shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The aggregate acquisition price amounted to \$75,036,000. Following this acquisition, the Company was renamed “Héroux-Devtek Inc.” and reorganized into four operating divisions: Landing Gear, Gas Turbine Components, Aerostructure, and Logistics and Defence.

Three business units of Devtek which manufactured landing gear and hydraulic components, West Heights Manufacturing (“**West Heights**”), Hochelaga and D.A.L.S. (Devtek Aerospace Logistics Support) were integrated into the Company’s Landing Gear Division, whose operations were located in Longueuil, Laval and Kitchener. Devtek’s business units also included Diemaco, a military small arms operating unit, which formed the Company’s Logistics and Defence Division. This division was sold on May 20, 2005 (see the section entitled “***Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006 (Fiscal Year 2006)***” below). Finally, the fifth business unit of Devtek was Magtron Precision (“**Magtron**”), a precision components manufacturer which, following the acquisition, was integrated into the Company’s Aerostructure Division.

2.3 Developments Over the Last Three Fiscal Years

The following events and conditions have affected the general development of the business of the Company over the last three fiscal years.

Each subsection contains information regarding the year to which it refers and does not take into consideration events in future years.

Year ended March 31, 2005 (Fiscal Year 2005)

Following the event of September 11, 2001, the aerospace market and the economy in general entered a significant downturn. Fiscal year 2005 showed the first signs of the beginning of the recovery in the commercial aerospace market. Deliveries of aircraft by large original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) such as Boeing and Airbus began to increase. Boeing delivered 285 aircraft in 2004¹, just slightly above the 281 units delivered in 2003, while Airbus delivered 320 units, up from 305 the year before.²

In another market segment, regional jets, deliveries increased slightly in 2004 compared to 2003, although manufacturers such as Embraer only saw growth in the segment of aircraft with more than 70 seats. More specifically, the market for aircraft with 50 seats or less went down significantly for the two main manufacturers, Bombardier and Embraer. Deliveries in that niche segment declined from 239 units in 2003 to 188 units in 2004. However, this decline was offset by the increase in the segment of aircraft with 70 seats or more, where the introduction of the Embraer 170 boosted deliveries in that segment from 62 units in 2003 to 124 units in 2004 for both manufacturers combined.³

The business jet market segment had a clear indication that its downturn was over and growth was back, as demonstrated by the 2004 deliveries of 591 units, up from 518 the year before⁴, an increase of 14%.

On the military side, the proposed 2006 US military budget of US\$419 billion represented an increase of 4.8% over the 2005 budget and should allow for the military to protect major modernization programs⁵. The Canadian military budget also got promising news in the last Canadian government budget with an increase of \$12.8 billion over a five-year period, the largest increase of the Canadian military budget in the last 20 years⁶.

Another factor which had a major impact on the Company was the continued strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. The Canadian dollar improved by another 7% in calendar 2004, despite the fact that it had already strengthened by 18% in 2003.

On April 1, 2004, the Company acquired Progressive Incorporated (“**Progressive**”), a privately held Texas based manufacturer of large structural components for military aircraft OEMs. The transaction strengthened the Company’s Aerostructure Division by providing access to the important military

¹ Source: Boeing press release, dated January 6, 2005.

² Source: Airbus press release, dated January 12, 2005.

³ Source: Bombardier deliveries for financial year ended January 31, 2005 and Embraer deliveries for year ended December 31, 2004, as per both companies press releases.

⁴ Source: General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA), 2004 Year-End Shipment Report Summary.

⁵ Source: Aviation Week, February 2005.

⁶ Source: Canadian Government 2005 Budget, Department of Finance of Canada.

aerospace sector, including the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (“**JSF**”) program. The Company acquired all the shares of Progressive and all the net assets of Promilling, LP. Employees of Progressive were integrated into the Company. The total initial purchase price was \$74.2 million (US\$56.4 million), which included US\$11.2 million for tax impacts, transaction costs and new equipment, subject to certain net assets adjustments. In addition to the purchase price, payments of up to US\$12.0 million in total may be made if certain profitability performance targets are met in each of the current and following fiscal years (2004, 2005 and 2006). As at March 31, 2005, this purchase price was adjusted downward by \$2.9 million to reflect the adjustments to the initial estimated tax impacts on the acquisition transaction, net of the additional payments related to additional performance made or provided for. The adjusted purchase price represented \$71.3 million as at March 31, 2005 and was still subject to adjustments related to additional payments related to additional performance of up to \$7.3 million (US\$6.0 million) in fiscal year 2006. The total estimated adjusted price represented \$74.4 million as at March 31, 2006.

The above described acquisition was financed by the renewal of the Company’s secured syndicated revolving operating and term credit facilities (on a secured basis), the Company’s then current liquidity, and a \$16.2 million bought deal private placement of subscription receipts completed on March 11, 2004 (the “**Private Placement**”). The transaction was completed on April 1, 2004.

On May 11, 2004, the Company was awarded a \$22 million contract from the US Air Force and the US Navy for the manufacturing of landing gear components for B1B, F-15, F-16, E-3, KC-135R and P-3 programs. Deliveries will continue until 2008.

On June 1, 2004, the Company announced a \$3 million investment to expand its Laval landing gear plant, one of the Company’s three landing gear operations. The 16,000 square foot expansion included an enlargement of the assembly and machining section of the existing factory as well as the addition of new landing gear test facilities for business aircraft and regional jets.

On July 7, 2004, the Gas Turbine Division of the Company was awarded a \$10.9 million contract with the US Air Force for the manufacturing components of the F-100 engine. All units were planned to be delivered by February 2006.

On September 29, 2004, the Company was awarded a \$22 million contract by the US Air Force for the manufacture of components and complete landing gear for the F-16 multi-role fighter aircraft. Deliveries are scheduled to be completed in the fiscal year ending in 2008. The F-16 is the workhorse of the US Air Force (USAF) fighter fleet. There are more than 2,900 aircraft in active duty.

On December 22, 2004, the Company announced the award of a long-term contract valued at \$180 million to supply components required for the repair and overhaul of landing gear on the C-130, KC-135 and E-3 aircraft. For the financial year ended 2006, deliveries were expected to be \$13 million, with the remaining value of the contract to be delivered over the following eight years.

On February 10, 2005, the Company announced the execution of an agreement with Colt Defense for the sale of its Logistic and Defence Division, Diemaco. Although the Company believes that Diemaco prospered under its ownership, it was also convinced that the manufacture of small arms was not part of its core business. This highly regulated market made it difficult for a manufacturer such as the Company, with no other activities in the small arms business, to further grow and develop that market. The sale transaction closed on May 20, 2005. The sale price was set at \$18.2 million, subject to final adjustments.

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006 (Fiscal Year 2006)

Fiscal year 2006 showed continued signs of strength in the aerospace industry. Most of the market indicators were positive. Orders received in 2005 from Airbus of 1,111 aircraft¹ and from Boeing of 1,002 aircrafts², were signs of continued growth in the commercial market segment.

The US government's 2006 Quadrennial Defence Report (QDR) showed continued support for investment in aerospace defense with more emphasis on rejuvenating the helicopter fleet. The US government renewed its commitment to the JSF and the Unmanned Combat Aircraft Vehicles ("UCAV") programs. The Canadian government confirmed the procurement of the CH 148 and the modernization of the CP 140³.

On April 13, 2005, the Company announced the renewal of the Longueuil Plant Collective Agreement with its unionized employees until May 2008. This ratification provided the Company with stability and uninterrupted service to its customers, while allowing enough time to deal with strategic issues in the aerospace industry.

On May 20, 2005, the Company finalized the sale of its Logistics and Defence Division, Diemaco, to Colt Defence LLC of the USA. The final transaction sale price was \$19.0 million.

On August 4, 2005, the Company announced that it had entered into the following contracts, having an aggregate value of \$62.6 million:

- The Company entered into a series of contracts with Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company ("**Lockheed Martin**") pursuant to which the Company provides major structural machine components and assemblies for the first seven F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Short-Take-Off/Vertical Landing aircraft. This contract commenced in fiscal year 2006 and will continue until the end of fiscal year 2008.
- The Company also entered into a contract with Boeing pursuant to which it supplies components for the Boeing B-777 aircraft for a period of three years which started in early calendar year 2006.
- The Company finally entered into a contract with the US Air Force pursuant to which the Company provides landing gear components and complete landing gear assemblies for the F-15 and F-16 fighter aircraft, as well as the KC-135, C-130 and B-1B aircraft that were to be delivered during fiscal year 2007.

On October 25, 2005, the Landing Gear Division of the Company entered into a supply agreement with a key Boeing supplier, pursuant to which it will supply components of Boeing B-777 to this supplier over the next ten years. The Company expects that the estimated value of this agreement to the Company will be \$125 million. As a result of this contract, the Company announced a plan to invest approximately \$12 million in its Kitchener, Ontario facility to build a 27,000 square-foot plant extension, which will be equipped with specialized state-of-the-art machinery.

¹ Source: Press release of Airbus, January 17, 2006.

² Source: Press release Boeing of January 5, 2006.

³ Source: Press release of the Canadian Government, November 9, 2005.

On November 10, 2005, the Company completed a public offering of 4,500,000 Common Shares at a price of \$3.75 per Common Share for gross proceeds of \$16,875,000.

On January 24, 2006, the Landing Gear Division of the Company announced that it had concluded contracts worth more than \$20 million with the US Air Force and US Navy for the production of the KC135R, C-130, B1B and the P-3.

On January 30th, 2006, Progressive announced that it had been awarded a new series of contracts, valued at \$12 million, by Lockheed Martin for work on the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter. Progressive will develop and produce wing carry-through bulkheads, wing structural components, and numerous other structural machined parts for the JSF. The Progressive Division is adding 12,500 square feet to its main plant to support work on this and other aircraft programs.

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007 (Fiscal Year 2007)

Fiscal year 2007 continued in the growth mode experienced by the industry in the preceding years. Most of the market indicators are positive. Boeing and Airbus together delivered 885¹ large commercial aircraft in calendar year 2006, an increase of almost 20% from 750 units delivered in 2005.

Except for the aircraft with 50 seats or less, the regional aircraft market is still growing. The market for the regional turboprop is also showing a marked increase compared to previous years.

The business jet market, in step with the world economy, is continuing its growth with delivery of 877 units in 2006, up from 742 in 2005².

The military market remained strong and the US government renewed its commitment to the JSF and other important military program. In Canada, the government continued the “Canada First” program, and in February 2007, awarded a contract to Boeing for the supply of four C-17 aircraft.

On August 2, 2006, the Company announced the awarding of contracts by Lockheed Martin worth \$26.5 million for the supply of components for the F-35 Lightning II (Joint Strike Fighter)³ and F-16 Fighting Falcon program.

On October 23, 2006, the Company announced that it had amended and extended its credit facilities for a period of five years, to October 4, 2011 and had combined its revolving and operating term facilities into one Senior Syndicated Revolving Credit Facility.

On October 30, 2006, the Company was awarded \$8.6 million in new orders from the US Air Force for the manufacture of various components, mainly for the C-130, B-1 and B-52 aircraft.

On March 28, 2007, the Company announced the signature of a multi-year contract with Lockheed Martin to manufacture structural components for the F-35 Lightning II aircraft (Joint Strike Fighter). The initial five-year phase of the contract could reach up to \$135 million. The second phase of the

¹ Source: Boeing and Airbus Press releases, 2006 Results.

² General Aircraft Manufacturer Association (GAMA).

³ Lightning II is the new name given by Lockheed Martin to the Joint Strike Fighter.

agreement, which will last until 2028, should provide the Company with continued business beyond the first five years of the program at a share of approximately 50% of the annual production rate.

ITEM 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

3.1 Business Overview

The Company designs, develops, manufactures and repairs systems and components for two main market segments: Aerospace and Industrial. The Aerospace segment is comprised of the Landing Gear and Aerostructure Divisions and the aircraft engine components of the Gas Turbine Components Division. However, as mentioned in section 2.1, the Company is currently exiting the aircraft engine components market. The Industrial segment is comprised of large components for power generation and other industrial products, including products for the wind energy market.

3.2 Description of Market Segments

Aerospace Segment

The Aerospace market is divided into two main sectors. The first is the original equipment manufacturer (or OEM) sector, for which the Company produces landing-gear assemblies and components as well as aircraft engine and aerostructure components. The second sector is the aftermarket, for which the Company supplies landing gear components and out-of-production aircraft parts, and also provides hydraulic system and landing gear repair and overhaul services.

OEM Market

A main feature of the aerospace industry is the use of rapidly evolving technologies to develop, design and manufacture systems that meet the detailed performance specifications of end-users.

Participants in this market are generally divided into four tiers. The first tier is comprised of the OEMs, which are mainly aircraft manufacturers. The second tier participants are systems contractors who possess the requisite technical skill to design, as well as the required management resources and financial strength to produce complete systems for the OEMs. The third and fourth tier participants act as sub-contractors for tier one and tier two participants. While second tier participants require similar skills to those of first tier participants, albeit on a scale appropriate to sub-systems (such as complete landing gear actuation and locking systems for aircraft), third tier participants are not required to design any parts of an end-system. Instead they manufacture assemblies or components which require special skills or technology, or which may call for the creation of specific new manufacturing processes. Fourth tier companies produce less sophisticated components using standard methods. The Company competes primarily in tiers two and three.

Stringent quality assurance standards are established by governments and by major prime contractors. These standards are imposed by contract on the successive tiers of sub-contractors and are a principal barrier to entry in the second and third tiers. Successful management of quality is a condition of profitability in these tiers.

Prime contractors rely on selected sub-contractors that have specialty design, manufacturing, or processing capabilities that enable them to manufacture critical sub-systems and components. These sub-contractors are more numerous and smaller in size than the prime contractors and, depending on

the tier, either have specialized product design capabilities or are able to consistently apply certain technologies or manufacturing processes.

A successful aircraft program is generally in production for a period of 10 to 20 years or more. It is unusual for the OEMs to terminate their agreements with subcontractors in the course of a program's production phase, when these subcontractors were deeply involved in the early stage of the program. Accordingly, subcontractors such as the Company are likely to supply components to the OEMs for the entire life of the program, as long as they remain competitive and deliver quality parts on time.

Major aircraft manufacturers are moving away from in-house manufacturing to concentrate on marketing, design, assembly, and service. This trend has shifted a significant amount of manufacturing work to second tier companies that now need to specialize in the integration of complete systems. Landing gear manufacturers, for instance, are now required to provide not only landing gear, but also all the related systems such as steering and control mechanisms, from the wheels and tires to the cockpit. Similarly, in the aerospace market, aircraft manufacturers are now outsourcing the design and manufacturing of major airframe components such as empennage, fuselage, and wings.

Historically, the aerospace OEM industry has been affected by economic cycles and, therefore, has experienced significant fluctuations. From 1992 to 1994, the industry suffered serious difficulties as a result of a severe decline in new aircraft orders from major commercial airline companies and in defense procurement contracts. Conversely, the industry experienced a growth cycle beginning in 1994, especially in the regional jet segment, as the delivery of commercial aircraft steadily increased from 1994 to 1999. Commercial aircraft deliveries peaked in late 2000 and early 2001, and then markedly declined by the end of that year. Such decline, which was expected by most analysts, was further accelerated by the events of September 11, 2001. While the deliveries of large commercial aircraft (exceeding 100 passengers) were significantly down in 2002 compared to 2001, the regional jet market (less than 100 passengers) was less affected.

Calendar year 2003 was another year of decline in production for major commercial aircraft OEMs, but the management of the Company felt that the first signs of recovery were slowly emerging.

Calendar year 2004 showed a slight increase in deliveries in the large commercial aircraft segment and a significant pick-up in the business jet market.

Calendar year 2005 clearly showed that the aerospace market was generally back in a growth cycle. In the large commercial aircraft market, both Boeing and Airbus received record orders totaling more than 2,000 aircraft. The regional market needs to be looked more closely and into sub-segment: the production of regional jets over 70 seats was growing while the regional jets having 50 seats and less were declining. A positive surprise in the regional transportation segment was the return to popularity of turboprops (commuter) with manufacturers announcing significant increases in production¹.

The business jet market continued the growth it had begun in 2004 and saw another increase in 2005 and 2006 with deliveries that went from 565 in 2004 to 877 in 2006².

The search for oil and natural resources has a positive effect on the helicopter market, which is experiencing growth that has not been seen for a long time.

¹ Source : Forecast International.

² Source : GAMA (General Aviation Manufacturers Association).

On the military side, the projected military spending of the American government, by far the largest military budget in the world, is expected to continue to grow, and the worldwide geopolitical climate and security issues suggest that several governments will either maintain or increase their military budgets. These budgets are typically approved by governments on a yearly basis and could be affected by the general economy, financial constraints or other political factors.

The Landing Gear, Aerostructure and Gas Turbine Components Divisions of the Company are all active in the OEM aerospace market. However, the Gas Turbine Components Division is gradually exiting the aircraft engine components market.

Aerospace Aftermarket

The aviation aftermarket consists primarily of the supply of replacement or substitute components and the servicing of commercial and military aircraft. The United States (U.S.) ranks as the world's largest aviation market, which is why the Company's aftermarket services are mainly aimed at that market. The U.S. also operates the largest fleet of military aircraft in the world.

The U.S. aircraft fleet is maintained by a diversified maintenance, repair, and overhaul (“**MRO**”) industry that comprises airlines, OEMs and military and independent repair stations such as the Company. MRO firms that maintain the U.S. aircraft fleet range from small independent repair stations to the largest airlines and OEMs.

Aircraft maintenance procedures and standards are regulated in the U.S. by the FAA and, in Canada, by Transport Canada. The FAA ensures that aircraft operating in the U.S. are airworthy and maintained by certified repair stations and by duly qualified, skilled, and well-equipped workforce.

Outsourcing is now recognized by commercial airlines as an effective way to reduce operating costs and limit capital investments in infrastructure. It also allows airline companies to take advantage of the expertise developed by service providers who have developed specialized repair techniques and achieved economies of scale in their respective fields. Commercial airlines that are parties to international network agreements (such as Star Alliance™) are also looking for closer maintenance cooperation with carefully selected partners.

As a result of FAA systematic requirements for periodic repair and overhaul of commercial aircraft landing gear and the increase in the number of aircraft put into service over the past 15 years, it is expected that the demand for repair and overhaul services will also increase. The Landing Gear Division is active in this market as both a supplier of components and spare parts for out-of-production aircraft, and a provider of repair and overhaul services.

Industrial Segment

Gas Turbine Components Market

This market is divided into two main sectors: aircraft jet engines (engines specifically designed to propel aircraft) and their aeroderivatives (engines originally designed for aircraft propulsion but adapted to other applications, such as power generation or marine), and power generation engines (larger engines designed specifically for power generation). The Company, through its Gas Turbine Components Division, is active in the two sectors, but is currently exiting the aircraft engine components market.

This market consists of the production of engines used for power generation purposes or for aircraft propulsion. In general terms, a jet aircraft engine used to propel modern jetliners and a turbine used for power generation are very similar in concept and in the way they operate. However, the technical requirements in terms of weight and physical dimensions applicable to aircraft engines are not the same as those applicable to turbines used for power generation. Furthermore, since safety is of paramount importance with all aircraft, reliability of an aircraft engine also has to be second to none. Lastly, being much bigger than even the largest aircraft engines, turbines used for power generation are designed exclusively for that purpose.

Power Generation Market

The power generation market has been significantly down in the recent past due to a downturn in the economy that began in 2001-2002 and the collapse of companies like Enron. While the decline in 2002 and 2003 has been dramatic, the market is currently stabilizing. While no increase in the power generation market was noticed in 2004, the industry had reached the low of the cycle and began to slowly increase its orders and deliveries of power generation engines in 2005 and 2006.

Wind Turbines

Another segment of the power generation market is the wind turbines. The global demand for clean energy and the general energy appetite of the world made that technology economically viable. More and more, projects to develop and implement wind turbine farms around the world are ongoing. In recent years, the Company began the supply of components for wind turbines through its Gas Turbine Components Division.

3.3 Operating Divisions

Landing Gear Division

The Landing Gear Division specializes in the design, development, manufacture, repair, and overhaul of aircraft landing gear, hydraulic flight control actuators and fracture-critical components. With 835 employees, it is the Company's largest division. It operates out of four sites located in Longueuil, Laval and Montréal, Québec and Kitchener, Ontario. While the maintenance and refurbishing of landing gear for the U.S. Air Force fleet still represent an important part of its activities, this division also manufactures landing gear and related components for a broad range of aircraft.

Following the acquisition of Devtek in 2000, the Landing Gear Division sought to assign a specific mission to each of its four sites, while maintaining the management activities centralized in Longueuil. This specialization process is based on their current expertise: the Longueuil site concentrates on repair and overhaul activities and the manufacture of landing gear pistons, the Kitchener site concentrates on the manufacture of landing gear cylinders and the Laval site focuses on helicopter components, hydraulic actuators, and smaller landing gear components. On the other hand, the division's general management, as well as the design, engineering, sales, and marketing activities are centralized in Longueuil and support all four-business units. Furthermore, the Kitchener site produces spare parts for out-of-production aircrafts. The complementary nature of these sites and their integrated management should, in the opinion of management, enable the division to participate in programs of the highest caliber and enhance their efficiency, thereby improving its profitability and competitiveness.

The Company intends to increase its market share in the landing gear market through a better penetration of the military, regional and business aircraft segments, for which it is already capable of designing and developing proprietary products. In addition, strategic alliances and cooperation with large landing gear manufacturers should allow the Company to participate in the medium and large civilian aircraft markets.

Longueuil Site

The Longueuil site is the largest of this division's four sites and operates two plants totaling 190,000 square feet. This site is home to the division's general management as well as to the division's design engineering, sales and marketing groups. It is capable of manufacturing and repairing landing gear while providing any of the aforementioned services to the Laval and Kitchener plants, as required. During fiscal 2007, the Longueuil site began a major investment to renovate its plating facility. This investment will provide the division with the most modern equipment for plating and surface treatment.

Laval Site

The Laval site manufactures critical hydraulic flight control actuators for aircraft such as the Bombardier regional jet family, as well as rotor hub assemblies and components for helicopters, such as the Bell Helicopter 206, and various landing gear components. The site also handles repair and overhaul of hydraulic flight control actuators for major airlines. In fiscal year 2005, the building was increased by a further 16,000 square feet. This new extension was necessary, amongst other things, to house the test equipment for the landing gear group. With this new addition, the division now has all the required test equipment to drop test and certify landing gear for small to medium size aircraft.

Kitchener Site

The Kitchener site manufactures medium-to-large landing gear and high strength airframe components for both military and commercial aircraft. It specializes in the precision machining of close tolerance components in titanium, and other high strength alloys used by a variety of aircraft manufacturers including Airbus, Boeing, and Bombardier. Components such as pistons, cylinders, yokes and spindles are currently supplied for contracts such as the Boeing 737, 747, 757, and 777 aircraft, Bombardier regional jet and business aircraft, and for the Airbus A330/340 and the new Jumbo Jet A380. The Kitchener site also provides spare parts solutions for out-of-production aircraft. In fiscal year 2006, the Kitchener site was expanded by 27,000 square-foot to allow production of large component for Boeing B-777.

Montréal Site

The Montréal site, operated out of a 15,000 square-foot facility, manufactures small to medium size components, mainly for the other sites of the division.

Design and Manufacture of Landing Gear

Design Phase

Aircraft landing gear design is a complex and demanding process, which starts with the issuance, by the aircraft manufacturer, of the basic aircraft requirements and geometrical envelope. At this stage, the principal parameters involved are expected aircraft design life, working environment, and expected

reliability and maintainability. A preliminary design by the landing gear manufacturer is then made in conjunction with the aircraft manufacturer. Concurrently, integration of the landing gear with the aircraft's other systems is undertaken. Once the preliminary design and validation with peripheral systems are completed, a detailed design is made.

The detailed design is subject to several computer modeling and analyses. Structural integrity and mechanical studies are conducted to ensure the design's quality. Among other things, static and dynamic stability need to be analyzed in the same way. A range of software is used in connection with these tasks. The Landing Gear Division uses Pro-Engineer and Catia for the modeling, design, and drafting, as well as PATRAN for the finite element analysis. Following the validation of the design, production of the first units begins.

These first units are used to validate the theoretical computer model by performing both destructive and non-destructive tests. A drop-test is typically made on all new designs, in order to physically simulate aircraft's landing conditions and validate the projected dynamic characteristics. Other tests include limit and ultimate static loads, fatigue loads, and environmental tests. Once all the tests are successfully performed, certification is sought jointly with the aircraft certification.

Significant resources are invested during the initial phases of a design program. Landing gear designers such as the Company are requested by aircraft OEMs to participate as a risk-sharing partner in product development. Such investments and participation are decided upon discussion and review, with OEMs, of every particular program's specific requirements. The Landing Gear Division has been involved in this way in several new design programs for a variety of aircraft.

In most cases, the company that designs a particular landing gear owns all the intellectual property rights in connection with these pieces of equipment. Subject to contractual agreements with the aircraft manufacturer, once a landing gear manufacturer has completed a design, it may become the sole manufacturer for that particular system, most typically for the entire life of the aircraft manufacturing program. In such instances, the design of landing gear is also a preferred position for a company to serve the aftermarket and provide repair and overhaul services to the OEMs.

Manufacturing Phase

Landing gear system manufacture is a highly specialized activity, which the Company has come to master over the years. It involves work with high strength steels and, since the reliability of these pieces must be beyond compare, the process requires sophisticated equipment, highly qualified staff, and very strict quality assurance procedures.

The process starts with the machining of rolled, drawn, or forged raw material, most often composed of high strength steel, but also of aluminum and, in some cases, titanium. The machining process is extensive and creates lots of metal chips. In fact, removed material may represent as much as 90% of the raw material purchased. These chips are recuperated and sold as recycled metal.

Once the rough machining has been completed, the parts are subjected to heat treatment, which either modifies the metallurgical characteristics of the part or reduces stress ("stress relief") that may accumulate throughout the different manufacturing processes. After heat treatment, the parts are finished through further machining to attain the close tolerances required.

The parts are then subjected to electroplating, an electro-chemical process that coats an existing metal surface with a different type of metal. Plating processes will typically build up a thin coat of metal such as chrome, cadmium, or nickel on a base metal primarily composed of steel. The coating is especially useful when specific surface characteristics are needed but are not provided by a base metal. The type of plating to be selected will depend on the characteristics needed from the finished components. Most commonly, the coating will aim at providing a very hard surface that is resistant to abrasion or corrosion. For instance, chrome will be used when extremely high wear resistance is required, while cadmium will be selected because of its corrosion resistance.

The Landing Gear Division has developed processes for chrome plating to size (“plate-to-size”), which contributes to greater production efficiency and significantly reduces the need for grinding following the plating process. As an added benefit, this helps reduce the stress generated by grinding operations. Electroplating is a crucial step in the manufacture and overhaul of landing gear. The Landing Gear Division is NADCAP certified, a certification recognized by most of the major airframe manufacturers for electroplating in compliance with their specifications.

Painting is another surface treatment for individual parts, as well as assemblies. Once all the parts are finished, they are assembled into larger sub-assemblies or complete landing gear. Finally, assemblies will go through a series of acceptance tests.

Each step in the manufacturing and assembling process is quality controlled as required by the customer and by governmental agencies regulating the aerospace industry. All major components are serialized and the manufacturing process is documented for traceability.

In recent years, the Landing Gear Division has undertaken major work to modernize and improve upon its operations. Over the years, in order to meet the exact requirements of its customers, the Landing Gear Division acquired state-of-the-art machines that meet the specific needs of landing gear manufacturing.

The Landing Gear Division has built a solid reputation in the industry and is currently manufacturing aircraft landing gear, spare parts, and other aircraft components.

Repair and Overhaul of Landing Gear and Servomechanisms

The overhaul of landing gear and servomechanisms, similar to their manufacture, is a precision operation requiring skilled labour, sophisticated facilities, and strict quality control. The servomechanisms overhauled by the Company include hydraulic systems used to activate various aircraft components such as ailerons, flaps, and landing gear. At predetermined intervals, these systems undergo a complete maintenance cycle in compliance with safety standards set by governmental regulatory authorities. This work is either performed by airlines or by specialized firms such as the Company’s Landing Gear Division. It is normally scheduled every five to nine years of service, although intervals may vary from one aircraft to the other, based on their respective duty cycles, their estimated number of take-offs and landings per flight hour, and their working environments.

The overhaul cycle, which lasts from 30 to 45 business days, begins with the unit’s disassembly. All components are then cleaned to allow inspection, measurements, testing, and evaluation. A repair process is then issued and the necessary parts are manufactured, rebuilt, or repaired.

All main parts are identified and tagged using a coding system to allow the Company to trace the components' origins. The parts' status will dictate the nature of repair and overhaul required for each specific component. Some parts may be systematically replaced, while others will go through a rebuild process.

Once all the parts are available at the end of the repair or rebuild process, the landing gear or servomechanism is reassembled, inspected, and tested using the same criteria as for new equipment.

The Landing Gear Division overhauls landing gear of military fighter aircraft and transport aircraft, as well as that of selected commercial transport aircraft. It can provide repair and overhaul services on landing gear for narrow-body as well as wide-body aircraft such as the McDonnell Douglas DC-10.

The Landing Gear Division's Laval, Longueuil and C.A.T. sites are all unionized. The collective agreement at the Laval site was renewed in December 2003 and will expire in December 2007. The collective agreement at the Longueuil site was renewed for a three-year period in May 2005 and will expire in May 2008. C.A.T.'s collective agreement was renewed in September 2003 and will expire in September 2009.

Aerostructure Division

On June 4, 1999, the Company acquired Montréal-based Metro and C.A.T., thus creating the Aerostructure Division which, since the acquisition of Devtek, also incorporates Magtron, a unit specializing in the manufacture of non-airframe structural components. As of March 31, 2007, this division employed 327 persons, including the employees of Progressive, acquired on April 1, 2004.

In April 2001, the Aerostructure Division completed the construction of a new, 77,000-sq.-ft. plant in Dorval, located close to the facilities of Bombardier, one of its major customers. Over \$25.2 million was invested in capital expenditures to begin this operation, in part to acquire a new five-axis gantries machine enabling Héroux-Devtek Aerostructure to manufacture larger and more complex structural components and sub-assemblies, such as those used in the wings or fuselage of commercial aircraft. In fiscal year 2004, the Aerostructure Division completed the transfer of its Metro plant operations to its facilities in Dorval. Héroux-Devtek Aerostructure's strategy is to develop and acquire further technology and know-how to be able to provide OEMs with more complex assembly services.

The Aerostructure Division manufactures parts according to drawings and specifications issued by their customers ("**build-to-print**") and are typically responsible for all the machining and processes involved in components production, even if some of the processes (such as plating, anodizing, painting, etc.) are performed by approved suppliers.

The market for aerostructure components and sub-assemblies is expected to develop because of an ongoing trend among OEMs to outsource more and more of the manufacture and assembly activities. This division's growth strategy thus involves the development of the know-how required in major assembly work, in order to offer value-added products to its customers.

The collective agreement for the unionized employees at the Dorval Plant (Aerostructure Division) was renewed for three years and approved on May 22, and ratified on June 11, 2007.

Progressive Incorporated

The acquisition of Progressive, which was completed on April 1, 2004, has complemented the ability of the Company to manufacture large structural components for military aircraft OEMs.

Progressive is located in Arlington, Texas, and operates out of approximately 165,000 square foot facilities located on 14 acres of land. Located in one of the major US aerospace hubs, it has been able to build a strong relationship with major OEMs such as Lockheed Martin and The Boeing Company. In fiscal 2006, the Company built an extension of 12,500 square feet to support work on the JSF and other aircraft programs.

The Company is able to manufacture complex five-axis components in aluminum, aluminum-lithium or titanium. Over the years, Progressive has been able to build on this equipment and develop specific know-how particularly in the difficult area of military fighter aircraft components. Progressive is a supplier for major US fighter programs such as F-15, F-16, F-18, F-22 and JSF, as well as non-fighter aircraft such as C-17.

In fiscal 2007, the Company began the construction of a new 72,000 square-foot building to allow manufacturing of large components for the F-35 Lightning II (JSF). The building and its equipment shall begin its operations in fiscal 2008.

In response to the OEMs' trend toward the reduction of their supplier base and increased outsourcing, Progressive entered into the kitting market. Kitting consists of delivering to customers not only one single component, but a "kit" including all related components. By doing so, OEMs are able to significantly reduce the number of suppliers, thus relying on an array of larger suppliers which, in return, are responsible for the procurement required from smaller suppliers.

Magtron Precision

Magtron is a provider of precision components and assemblies to the defence and aerospace industries. Magtron, through the use of its metal joining technology, also manufactures electronic enclosures, heat exchangers, and cabinets for suppliers of airborne radar, electro-optic systems, and aircraft engine controls. Magtron's electro-mechanical assemblies include power dividers for naval radar systems and space payload interfaces for maneuver and retrieval systems. Magtron is located in Toronto, Ontario, and operates from a 36,000 square-foot leased plant.

Gas Turbine Components Division

The Gas Turbine Components Division is a major supplier for aircraft and power generation engine manufacturers. In fiscal 2004, due to the downturn in aerospace and power generation markets, the Company completed the consolidation of its gas turbine component production by merging and transferring its Tampa operations into its Cincinnati business unit. The division currently employs a total of 144 persons.

Within the power generation industry, the Company's Gas Turbine Components Division ranks as a major supplier to the largest producers of gas turbines in the world, owing to substantial investments in high-quality equipment and excellent customer service.

This division relies on large specialized turning and milling equipment, which can machine components measuring up to 144 inches in diameter and weighing up to 15 tons. Industry standards are extremely rigorous in this area; despite the components' imposing size, tolerances are exceedingly low. As a result, only a handful of companies throughout North America have the ability to produce such parts. The Company's Gas Turbine Components Division possesses all the necessary tooling and can count on the engineering personnel required to manufacture such specialized components.

In the power generation market segment, the Company is soliciting new customers to take full advantage of its existing capabilities and skills and consolidate its position as a preferred supplier in this market. Such new customers are not necessarily in the power generation business, like FMC Technologies, active in the oil and gas market.

The division's manufacturing site is the home of its general management and is located in Cincinnati, Ohio. It specializes in the machining of precision components and assemblies for the power generation, aerospace and other industrial components. With the exiting of the aircraft component market, the division will concentrate mainly in power generation and industrial products.

Since its acquisition by the Company in 1987, this site has invested in large and sophisticated machining equipment to improve service to its existing customers. These investments, coupled with the introduction of total quality management principles, have positioned the Cincinnati site as a long-term supplier to its major customers. This site operates out of two owned plants representing 70,000 square feet and 47,000 square feet, respectively.

The products manufactured by the Gas Turbine Components Division now fall into two main categories: large components for power generation industry, and other components intended for industrial markets. Major components for industrial gas turbines are mainly sold to customers in the power generation industry, while other mechanical components are used by other industrial segments such as heavy industry.

For instance, the division has been successful in developing new industrial segments consisting of heavy equipment. The similarity in the size of the components required for heavy equipment makes them compatible with the current large machining capability of the division.

The Gas Turbine Components Division also diversifies its power generation portfolio by supplying components to the growing wind turbine market.

Finally, the Gas Turbine Components Division also possesses the required tooling, including FMS systems (flexible manufacturing systems), to manufacture smaller components out of aluminum. The use of such machines allows for almost continuous machining, making this division an extremely efficient manufacturer for such parts.

Business Management

The Company's divisions are operated as independent profit centers, thereby encouraging entrepreneurship and the involvement of every employee in each of the three operating divisions. Each division has the management, engineering, manufacturing, and marketing resources needed to meet the needs of its specific market segment. The growth and profitability of each division is under the supervision of a Vice-President General Manager.

The Company's head office is responsible for all financial and major business development decisions and provides each division with support in preparing strategic plans, developing new products and markets, and with assistance for public relations, financial controls and reporting, and capital expenditure programs. The head office currently employs 12 persons, including the Company's officers.

The following table contains a description of management positions, plant locations and other corporate management information.

<p>HÉROUX-DEVTEK INC. Suite 658, East Tower Complexe Saint-Charles 1111 Saint-Charles Street West Longueuil, Québec Canada J4K 5G4 Tel.: (450) 679-3330 Fax: (450) 679-3666</p>	Corporate Management		
<p>HELMUT HOFMANN Chairman of the Board</p> <p>GILLES LABBÉ Président and Chief Executive Officer</p>	<p>RÉAL BÉLANGER Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer</p> <p>PATRICE GAUVIN Vice-President Business Development</p> <p>GILBERT GUÉRIN⁽¹⁾ Corporate Director, Human Resources</p>	<p>GABRIEL DUVAL Vice-President Corporate Affairs</p> <p>MICHEL ROBILLARD Vice-President Internal Audit and Conformity</p> <p>JEAN-FRANÇOIS BOURSIER Corporate Controller</p>	
LANDING GEAR DIVISION	AEROSTRUCTURE DIVISION	GAS TURBINE COMPONENTS DIVISION	
MARTIN BRASSARD Vice-President General Manager	RICHARD ROSENJACK Vice-President General Manager	MICHAEL MESHAY Vice-President General Manager	
<p>Gaétan Roy Vice-President, Plant Manager LONGUEUIL 755 Thurber Street Longueuil, Québec Canada J4H 3N2 Tel.: (450) 679-5450 Fax: (450) 679-4554</p> <p>Jack Curley Plant Manager KITCHENER 1665 Highland Rd W. Kitchener, Ontario Canada N2N 3K5 Tel.: (519) 576-8910 Fax: (519) 576-5119</p> <p>Daniel Normandin Plant Manager LAVAL 3675 Industrial Blvd Laval, Québec Canada H7L 4S3 Tel.: (450) 629-3454 Fax: (450) 629-5682</p> <p>Nagi Homsy Vice-President Engineering and Quality Assurance ENGINEERING 1010, de Sérigny, Suite 350 Longueuil, Québec Canada J4K 5G7 Tel.: (450) 646-9432 Fax: (450) 646-8497</p> <p>Martin Richard Operations Manager LES INDUSTRIES C.A.T. 11800 Adolphe-Caron Montréal, Québec Canada H1E 7J3 Tel.: (514) 494-2335 Fax: (514) 494-8497</p>	<p>Christopher O'Neill Plant Manager Aerostucture Division HÉROUX-DEVTEK AEROSTRUCTURE 123 Avro Street Dorval, Québec Canada H9P 2Y9 Tel.: (514) 421-0344 Fax: (514) 421-0377</p> <p>Hans Kleiner Operations Manager MAGTRON 1480 Birchmount Rd Scarborough, Ontario Canada M1P 2G2 Tel.: (416) 757-2366 Fax: (416) 752-4838</p> <p>PROGRESSIVE INCORPORATED 1030 Commercial Blvd North Arlington, Texas U.S.A. 76001 Tel: (817) 465-3221 Fax: (817) 465-1289</p>	<p>CINCINNATI 382 Circle Freeway Drive Cincinnati, Ohio U.S.A. 45246 Tel.: (513) 619-1222 Fax: (513) 619-1225</p> <p>189 Container Place Cincinnati, Ohio U.S.A. 45246 Tel.: (513) 619-1222 Fax: (513) 619-1903</p>	

(1) Mr. Gilbert Guérin has taken up his duties on June 11th, 2007.

Properties

The Company operates 13 plants, 7 of which are located in Canada and 6 in the United States. The following table briefly describes the features of each plant:

Location	Size	Use	Status
Landing Gear Division			
Longueuil, Québec	140,000 sq.-ft.	Repair and overhaul of landing gear.	Owned
Longueuil, Québec	51,400 sq.-ft.	Manufacture of landing gear.	Owned
Laval, Québec	45,000 sq.-ft.	Manufacture, repair, and overhaul of hydraulic and mechanical actuators. Engineering test center for the division.	Owned
Kitchener, Ontario	99,000 sq.-ft.	Manufacture of landing gear components.	Owned
Montréal, Québec (C.A.T.)	15,000 sq.-ft.	Manufacture of aircraft structural components.	Owned
Gas Turbine Components Division			
Cincinnati, Ohio (2 plants)	117,000 sq.-ft.	Manufacture of gas turbine and other industrial components.	Owned
Aerostructure Division			
Dorval, Québec	77,000 sq.-ft.	Manufacture of large aerostructure components.	Owned
Toronto, Ontario (Magtron)	36,000 sq.-ft.	Production of precision hardware for the defence and aerospace industries.	Leased
Arlington, Texas (Progressive) (4 plants +1 under construction)	145,000 sq.-ft. 72,000 sq.-ft. (under construction)	Manufacturing of large aerostructure components.	Owned

Competition

The markets in which the Company is active are characterized by tough competition with respect to price, delivery deadlines, and quality of products and services.

The Company ranks third in North America in the landing gear manufacturing market, as well as in the landing gear and servomechanism repair and overhaul market. It is also the largest independent provider of repair and overhaul services for military aircraft landing gear.

Management is of the opinion that the Company has a number of advantages over its competitors, such as its flexible and cost-effective management structure, its renowned quality and the reputation of its products and services, and its design engineering team. Furthermore, the layout of the Company's Longueuil facilities, where the manufacturing plant is separate from yet adjacent to the repair plant, enables it to integrate its operations, maintain control, and foster greater customer confidence as to contract performance supervision.

In the power generation market, for which the Company manufactures major components for industrial gas turbines, competition is intense but also relatively concentrated. Management believes that state-of-the-art facilities and equipment, coupled with high quality standards and efficient management, should allow the Company to establish itself as a dominant player in that industry.

In the aerospace market for large structural components, there are few local competitors and several throughout North America. The strategy of further acquiring know-how in order to build large sub-assemblies should enable the Company to expand in an area in which penetration will be more difficult for its competitors.

Marketing Approach

The majority of the Company's business comes from aircraft OEMs or second tier system suppliers. A critical success factor is to take part in aircraft development programs from the beginning. In the case of the Company's Landing Gear Division, this participation can start as early as at the design stage, allowing that division to enter programs as a risk-sharing partner.

For the Gas Turbine Components and Aerospace Divisions, entering an aircraft development program at the beginning of the design phase is also a means of getting "built-to-print" business.

Additional sales opportunities are also derived by attending various trade shows and operator conferences.

Each of the Company's three divisions is responsible for its own sales. They all have tailored their sales activities and development strategies according to the unique attributes of each specific market in which they operate. The Landing Gear and Aerospace Divisions share a common sales and marketing team.

Several sales representatives are appointed throughout the Company's three divisions to ensure optimal representation of the Company on a customer-by-customer basis, as well as in each geographic area. Most of the Company's sales activities are aimed toward North American customers.

Customer Base

The Company serves a broad range of customers in the different markets in which it operates. In the aerospace landing gear and aerospace markets, the Company serves mainly OEMs and second-tier system suppliers. Its commercial customers include Bell Helicopter Textron, Bombardier Aerospace, Vought, Northrup Grumman, Goodrich, Lockheed Martin, Boeing, and Messier-Dowty, among others. In the military sector, the Company's customers include the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Navy, the Canadian Air Force, and NATO countries.

In the power generation and aircraft engines market, the Company's most prominent and principal customers are GE Power Systems and GE Aircraft Engines.

Other industrial customers of the Gas Turbine Components Division include Caterpillar Inc.

Principal Customers

Héroux-Devtek sells mainly into the aftermarket, where its principal customers are the U.S. Air Force and Navy and to OEMs such as Boeing, Bombardier and Lockheed Martin. In fiscal 2007, sales to these principal customers represented approximately 60% of the Company's total sales. Principal customers are customers for which the Company sales are 10% or more.

No other customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's consolidated sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Research and Development

The majority of the Company's research and development (R&D) costs for the year ended March 31, 2007 were incurred by the Landing Gear Division. They usually relate to specific development programs and are therefore included in these contracts' costs.

3.4 Human Resources

The following table shows the total number of employees of the Company as at March 31, 2007.

	Number of Employees as at March 31,	
	2007	2006
Landing Gear	835	810
Aerostructure	327	283
Gas Turbine Components	144	126
Corporate Office	12	10
Total	<u>1,318</u>	<u>1,229</u>

The Company considers that its relations with its employees are good.

3.5 Environmental Matters

The Company's activities are subject to environmental laws and regulations associated with risks to human health and the environment. The Company believes it is in substantial compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. Certain cases of non-compliance identified during the internal environmental audits completed during the year were or are being corrected. These cases were reported to the government authorities when required. In all such cases, corrective measures were explored and solutions are being developed. An environmental policy has been implemented by the Company and an environmental management system is in place.

There are no material environmental issues associated with the Company's business, except for the Landing Gear Division's Longueuil plant, where some chromium and cadmium contamination

occurred due to a plating tank leakage in 1997. This problem was reported to the Québec Ministry of Environment (“MENV”) when identified.

In fiscal year 2004, the Company proceeded with the replacement of a secondary containment following a notice of violation issued by the MENV in July 2002 in connection with a former secondary containment. The MENV inspected and approved the replacement.

As part of its environmental management system, the Company performed Environmental Compliance Audits with external environmental auditors at all its manufacturing sites in fiscal year 2006. No non-compliance items represent unusual risks to the operations of the Company. Only the Longueuil plant of the Landing Gear Division is considered to be a higher risk, mainly due to the nature of its operations, which include various plating and chemical processes, and its current location, in a residential area. The management of the Company believes it has taken all appropriate action to maintain level of risk into acceptable limit.

The Company is currently conducting various ongoing repairs and replacement of equipment to upgrade the facility and minimize risks of further contamination.

The Company is also subject to several environmental laws and regulations, particularly in regard to the various chemical products it utilizes in its processes. Changes in such regulations could require further capital investment in equipment and facilities.

The Company does not foresee making any expenditures outside the normal course of business to comply with environmental requirements and standards.

3.6 Risk Factors

The Company operates in industry segments that have a variety of risk factors and uncertainties. The Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of the risks and uncertainties described below. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company or that the Company currently believes to be immaterial may also adversely affect its business. For other risks and uncertainties facing the Company, reference is made to the section entitled “*Risk and Uncertainties*” of the Company’s Management’s Discussion and Analysis (filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com), which section is hereby incorporated in, and forms part of, this Annual Information Form.

Risks Associated With Contracts

Although the Company has diversified its customer base in recent years, its business volume with some customers remains significant. Should there be a significant deterioration in their financial position or should the Company lose certain orders from these customers, there could be a negative impact on its results.

Risks Associated With Raw Materials

In connection with its manufacturing and distribution activities, the Company procures different materials and components, as well as outside services, mainly in North America. Major items include forgings and various metals. With respect to raw materials, the Company purchases mainly aluminum,

steel, and titanium. The ability of suppliers to meet performance, quality, and delivery schedules is extremely important. Although the Company often relies on a limited number of supply sources, it has been able to avoid significant shortages to date.

The general increase in the costs of raw material in world markets has negatively affected the profitability of the Company.

The Landing Gear Division purchases a significant amount of steel from a broad range of forging houses. In most cases, forging houses own the dies and the Company owns exclusivity rights to their use.

Depending on market conditions, delivery delays by forging houses may occur, thereby affecting the Company's ability to deliver finished parts on schedule. In the course of the Company's planning process, several measures have been taken to limit this risk, and, to date, the Landing Gear Division has been able to mitigate the effects of delays on deliveries.

The main material used by the Aerostructure Division is aluminum. Due to the large quantities of aluminum required when building an aircraft, OEMs will often negotiate the raw material's price and supply directly with its suppliers. Sub-contractors such as the Company often benefit from these agreements, as they can obtain all the raw material required to fulfill their obligations with the OEMs directly from their supplier, at the OEM's price. The aerospace industry experienced and continues to experience aluminum shortages in the recent past. However, on these occasions, the Aerostructure Division was able to mitigate the impact of raw material supply.

As for the Gas Turbine Components Division, raw materials represent a significant portion of the cost of large components. In most cases, large forgings are supplied free of charge by customers to be properly machined.

The Company also makes use of titanium, albeit in less than 10% of its manufactured components. To date, the Company has been able to procure all the required raw materials in spite of having experienced certain short-term raw material shortages.

Risks Associated with Foreign Operations and Sales

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, 69% of the Company's sales (compared to 74% for the preceding year) were made outside Canada, including 68% in the U.S. Accordingly, the majority of sales made outside Canada are in U.S. currency. Management made every effort to hedge against the risks associated with U.S. exchange rates with forward foreign exchange contracts. As at March 31, 2007, the Company had entered into forward foreign exchange contracts totaling U.S.\$129.5 million to sell U.S. dollars at an average rate of CAN\$1.2110 at different dates between April 2007 and December 2010. The Company's Landing Gear Division accounts for the majority of export sales.

The following tables show the distribution of sales by country of origin and country of destination over the periods indicated (Diemaco considered as discontinued operations).

Sales Originated From:	Fiscal Years ended March 31		
	(%)		
	2007	2006	2005
Canada	72	66	61
U.S.A.	28	34	39
Total:	100	100	100

Sales Destined To:	Fiscal Years ended March 31		
	(%)		
	2007	2006	2005
Canada	31	27	24
U.S.A.	68	71	74
Other	1	2	2
Total:	100	100	100

Distribution of Sales Among the Company's Segments

The following table shows the Company's activity segments over the periods indicated:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31		
	(in thousands of \$)		
	2007	2006	2005
Aerospace Segment			
Landing Gear	165,317	143,476	116,864
Aerostructure	87,906	75,129	75,913
Aircraft Engine Components	4,101	15,147	18,912
Sub-total	257,324	233,752	211,689
Industrial Segment			
Industrial Gas Turbine Components	12,551	11,117	13,206
Other Industrial	13,411	11,328	8,103
Sub-total	25,962	22,445	21,309
Total	283,286	256,197	232,998

For fiscal 2007, Military related sales represented 43% (48% for fiscal 2006 and 51% for fiscal 2005) of the Company's total sales.

ITEM 4: DIVIDENDS

Over the last five years, the Company did not pay any dividends on its Common Shares, First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares. The Company does not intend to pay dividends on any of its securities in the foreseeable future.

Subject to the rights of the holders of shares of any other class or particular series ranking in priority to the Common Shares, the holders of the Common Shares are entitled to receive all dividends declared by the Company. The First Preferred Shares and the Second Preferred Shares shall rank prior to the Common Shares and the First Preferred Shares shall rank prior to the Second Preferred Shares in respect of the payment of dividends.

ITEM 5: DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Authorized Share Capital

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares, 31,528,017 of which were outstanding as at March 31, 2007, and an unlimited number of First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares (collectively the "**Preferred Shares**"), none of which were outstanding as at March 31, 2007.

Preferred Shares

The First Preferred Shares and the Second Preferred Shares are issuable at any time in one or more series as the Company's Board of Directors may determine. The Preferred Shares, when issued, shall have preference over the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and return of capital. The Second Preferred Shares shall rank junior to the First Preferred Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and return of capital. Subject to the provisions of the *Companies Act* (Québec), the holders of Preferred Shares are neither entitled to receive notice of or attend any meeting of shareholders of the Company, nor to vote at any such meeting.

Common Shares

Subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions applicable to the Preferred Shares as a class, the Common Shares entitle their holders: (i) to vote, on the basis of one vote per Common Share held, whenever a shareholders' vote is held; (ii) to receive any dividend declared by the Company other than dividends declared on the Preferred Shares; and (iii) to share proportionately in the remaining assets of the Company in the event of its liquidation or dissolution.

ITEM 6: MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Company's Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol "HRX". The following table indicates the price ranges and volume traded on a monthly basis for each month of the most recently completed financial year:

Period	High	Low	Volume (Common Shares)
2006			
April	5.23	4.49	1,190,152
May	5.06	4.64	623,793
June	5.00	4.15	517,254
July	5.00	4.58	160,027
August	4.95	4.50	183,200
September	4.85	4.75	569,100
October	5.42	4.50	520,800
November	5.80	4.82	2,297,300
December	6.40	5.64	289,300
2007			
January	7.47	6.15	326,900
February	8.40	6.50	1,073,800
March	9.99	7.51	2,255,600

ITEM 7: ESCROWED SHARES

To the knowledge of the Company, there are no securities of the Company which are being currently held in escrow.

ITEM 8: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The names and municipalities of residence of the directors and executive officers of the Company, their principal occupations and the year in which each director first became a director are set out below.

Directors

Each of the directors has served continuously as a director since the date he was first elected or appointed. The present term of each director will expire immediately prior to the election of directors at the next Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled to be held on August 2, 2007.

Name	Principal Occupation	Director Since	Number of Common Shares
Claude Boivin ⁽¹⁾ Québec, Canada	Consultant and member of various Boards of Directors	1994	18,000 ⁽³⁾
John M. Cybulski ⁽²⁾ Florida, U.S.A.	Principal, Aeroglobe LLC (an international business consulting company)	2004	110,900
Christian Dubé ⁽²⁾ Québec, Canada	Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, Cascades Inc. (leader in the production, conversion and the marketing of packaging products-boxboard, cartonboard-fine specialty papers and tissue papers made primarily with recycled fibre)	2004	5,000
Jean-Louis Fontaine ⁽¹⁾ Québec, Canada	Vice-Chairman of the Board and Director, Bombardier Inc. (diversified manufacturer of transportation equipment)	1990	48,000 ⁽⁴⁾
Helmut Hofmann ⁽¹⁾ Ontario, Canada	Chairman of the Board Héroux-Devtek Inc.	2000	987,214 ⁽⁵⁾
Gilles Labbé Québec, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer, Héroux-Devtek Inc.	1985	4,408,501 ⁽⁶⁾
Pierre Marcouiller ⁽¹⁾ Québec, Canada	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Camoplast Inc. (manufacturer of composite and thermoplastic products for light and heavy duty vehicles)	1998	8,400
Brian A. Robbins ⁽²⁾ Ontario, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer, Exco Technologies Limited (supplier of molded and extruded parts for the automotive and industrial markets)	2000	40,000 ⁽⁷⁾

(1) Member of the Human Resources and Corporate Governance Committee.

(2) Member of the Audit Committee.

(3) These shares are held by Gestion Marclo Inc., a company controlled by Mr. Claude Boivin.

(4) 4,000 Common Shares included in this number are held by Gestion Jean-Louis Fontaine Inc., a company controlled by Mr. Jean-Louis Fontaine.

(5) 544,293 Common Shares included in this number are held by H. Hofmann Management Inc., a company controlled by Mr. Helmut Hofmann.

(6) 4,379,001 Common Shares included in this number are held by 2635-6246 Québec inc. and 2945-0228 Québec inc., companies controlled by Mr. Gilles Labbé.

(7) These shares are held by 555319 Ontario Limited, a corporation wholly-owned by Mr. Brian A. Robbins.

Executive Officers

Executive Officer's Name	Position in the Company	Number of Common Shares
Gilles Labbé	President and Chief Executive Officer Héroux-Devtek Inc.	4,408,501 ⁽¹⁾
Réal Bélanger	Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer Héroux-Devtek Inc.	152,213
Michael Meshay	Vice-President, General Manager Gas Turbine Components Division	785
Martin Brassard	Vice-President, General Manager Landing Gear Division	14,748
Richard Rosenjack	Vice-President, General Manager Aerostructure Division	2,154
Patrice Gauvin	Vice-President, Organizational and Business Development	6,519

(1) 4,379,001 Common Shares included in this number are held by 2635-6246 Québec inc. and 2945-0228 Québec inc., companies controlled by Mr. Gilles Labbé.

During the past five years, all directors and executive officers of the Company have been engaged in the same principal occupation or other executive capacities as disclosed above, except for Mr. Christian Dubé who was Senior Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of Domtar Inc. from 1998 until joining Cascades Inc. in 2004, Mr. Michael Meshay who was President of PerkinElmer Detection Systems from February 2000 until August 2002, and President of Triumph Components Arizona from August 2003 prior to joining the Company in July 2005, Mr. Martin Brassard who was Vice-President Control and Information Technology of the Company from 1999 to 2005, until he became Vice-president, General Manager of the Company in May 2005, and M. Richard Rosenjack who was Vice-President, Supply Chain Management of Bell Helicopter Textron from 2000 to 2002 and Senior Vice-President of Bell Helicopter Textron from 2002 prior to joining the Company in July 2005.

As at March 31, 2007, the directors and executive officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over 5,802,434 Common Shares representing approximately 18.4% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company.

Pursuant to a shareholders agreement between Gilles Labbé, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of 2635-6246 Québec Inc. (a company wholly-owned by Gilles Labbé), Capital d'Amérique CDPQ inc. (the "**Caisse**") (collectively the "**Shareholders**") and the Company dated August 29, 1989, as amended on December 7, 1994 by supplemental agreement between the Shareholders, 2945-0228 Québec Inc. (a company wholly-owned by Gilles Labbé) and the Company (the "**Shareholders Agreement**"), the Shareholders enjoy rights of first refusal among themselves and

the Company has granted rights of preemption in favor of the Shareholders. The Shareholders Agreement also provides that the parties must exercise the voting rights attached to their shares so as to cause a certain number of nominees of the Caisse (which number is dependent on the Caisse's participation in the share capital of the Company and is never to be less than one) to be elected to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Shareholders Agreement further provides that the approval of the Shareholders shall be required for certain decisions of the Company relating *inter alia* to: changes in the nature of the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries; amendments to the Company's Articles or changes to its capital structure; the granting of financial assistance; and, in certain circumstances, the distribution of assets by the Company or its subsidiaries, the approval of capital expenditures, the declaration of dividends and investments in non-related businesses and acquisitions.

ITEM 9 INTEREST OF EXPERTS

Ernst & Young LLP are the external auditors who prepared the Auditors' Report to the shareholders of the Company under Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Ernst & Young LLP has confirmed to the Company that it is independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the *Ordre des comptables agréés du Québec*. These rules are equivalent or similar to Rules of Professional Conduct applicable to chartered accountants in the other provinces of Canada.

ITEM 10 THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

All Canadian jurisdictions, except British Columbia, have enacted Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees* ("MI 52-110"). The Board of Directors has reviewed the requirements provided under MI 52-110 and is of the view that the Company complies with such practices. The following discussion addresses the Company's position with the requirements of MI 52-110 and has been prepared in conformity with Form 52-110FI - *Audit Committee Information Required in an AIF*.

The Audit Committee's Charter

The Board of Directors of the Company has established an audit committee (the "**Audit Committee**"). The written charter of the Audit Committee that sets out its mandate and responsibilities was first adopted on February 15, 1996, then modified on April 20, 2000 and revised on November 15, 2002, and finally approved by the Board of Directors on February 18, 2003. It was thereafter revised and confirmed on October 27, 2004, November 2, 2005, February 27, 2006 and February 8, 2007 (see Schedule A to this Annual Information Form for the complete text of the Audit Committee's Charter).

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is composed of three members Mr. Brian A. Robbins, Mr. Christian Dubé and Mr. John M. Cybulski. Each of the Audit Committee members is independent and financially literate within the meaning of MI 52-110, which means that each of them (i) has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company, other than being one of its Directors and (ii) has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

Relevant Education and Experience

Each member of the Audit Committee has developed considerable experience and expertise related to financial and accounting matters which are relevant to the performance of their respective responsibilities as an Audit Committee member. More particularly, each of them has developed and acquired (i) an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements; (ii) the ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; (iii) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities; and (iv) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

The following is a description of the education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of their responsibilities as Audit Committee members:

Brian A. Robbins

Mr. Robbins is a Director of the Company and a member of the Audit Committee since 2000. His principal occupation is currently as President and Chief Executive Officer of Exco Technologies Limited. He is a former Director of Ontario Power Generation Inc., TecSyn International, Inc., Telepanel Systems Inc., Allgoods Inc., Noma Industries Inc. and Dofasco Inc.

Mr. Robbins is currently a member of the board of directors of AirBoss of America Corp. and Exco Technologies Limited and, is a member of several associations and clubs.

Mr. Robbins holds a Bachelor's Degree in applied science from the University of Waterloo, Ontario and is a P.Eng. in Mechanical Engineering. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

Christian Dubé

Mr. Dubé has been a Director of the Company since April 1, 2004 and was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee on May 10, 2004. His principal occupation is currently as Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of Cascades Inc., a position he has held since May 2004. Previously, he was the Senior Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of Domtar Inc. until 1998. Before joining Domtar Inc., Mr. Dubé was a Principal with a major international accountancy firm and was active in M&As and financing for its international clients.

Mr. Dubé is currently a member of the Management Committee of Cascades Inc. and is also member of the board of directors of NB Capital Corporation.

Mr. Dubé has been a Chartered Accountant since 1979, and is a member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in business administration from Laval University, Québec City.

John M. Cybulski

Mr. Cybulski has been a Director of the Company since April 1, 2004, and was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee on September 2, 2004.

His principal occupation is currently as Principal of Aeroglobe LLC, an International Business Consulting Company.

Mr. Cybulski had a long and successful business career in the aerospace manufacturing industry in Canada and the United States. During the period of 1978-1982 he was Vice-President and General Manager of Bombardier Inc., Rail and Diesel Products Division, in Montreal. From 1982 to 1999, Mr. Cybulski was with Coltec Industries of New York, an aerospace and industrial products conglomerate. He started as President of Menasco Aerospace, a leading manufacturer of aircraft landing gear, and in 1991, he became a Senior Corporate Executive of the parent company, Coltec Industries, and President of Coltec's International Aerospace Group. Mr. Cybulski was also Chairman of Coltec Aerospace Canada Ltd.

Mr. Cybulski holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Sir George Williams University and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from McGill University, Montreal.

Pre-Approved Policies

The Board of Directors of the Company and the Audit Committee have adopted certain policies with respect to services rendered by external auditors.

Specific services may be rendered by the external auditors of the Company which are not incompatible, as to their nature, with the maintenance of their professional independence. Certain of these services reflect the statutory role of the external auditors and are grouped under "Audit Services" below. Other services under "Audit Related" and "Taxation Services" below can be rendered by the external auditors as well as other service providers, at Company management's discretion. Certain types of services listed under "Prohibited Services" below generally cannot, except in limited cases, be provided by external auditors without impairing their professional independence.

Audit Services

- Examination of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements;
- Examination of the annual financial statements of certain related entities or groups;
- Review of the Company's AIF, MD&A, Management Proxy Circular and other annual filing documents;
- Review of quarterly consolidated financial statements of the Company;
- Review of the Company's prospectuses or other financing documents and issuance of appropriate consent, comfort or other required letters to interested parties;
- Accounting research and consultations on the application of GAAP;

Audit Related Services

- Examination of the annual financial statements of the employee pension plans;
- Special reports to 3rd parties required to comply with various contractual or other obligations of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates;
- Special audits on control procedures;
- Due diligence services to assist management in the context of business investment or divestiture decisions;
- Advisory services in preparation for compliance under Bill 198;

Taxation Services

- Preparation and/or review of income or other tax returns of the Company's domestic or foreign business units;
- Consultations with respect to income tax compliance or planning with domestic or foreign jurisdictions, including federal, provincial, state and capital taxes; international tax financing, structuring and repatriation strategies; loss utilization strategies; advice with respect to research and development expenditures;
- Consultations with respect to transfer pricing risk and assessment;
- Executive compensation plans including pensions, stock options, and deferred compensation plans;
- Expatriate tax compliance and planning, including tax return preparation services with respect thereto;
- Foreign office tax advice regarding international tax projects and co-ordination thereof;
- Discussions regarding new tax developments and responses to tax queries as they arise;
- Support regarding tax authority audits;
- Commodity tax advice.

Other Services

Translation of financial information, including Financial Statements, MD&A, Press Release, Annual and Quarterly Reports.

Other Services not Specifically Prohibited

While the possibility of other services being rendered by the Company's external auditors is not in and of itself excluded, such services will be rendered only on the specific approval of the Audit Committee or one of its designated members.

Prohibited Services

Certain services are considered to be incompatible with the objective of preserving the independence of external auditors and therefore are prohibited. Such services, with some exceptions, include the following:

- Bookkeeping and accounting services;
- Internal audit services (other than non-recurring, discrete services, items or programs);

- Expert services/litigation support (other than special or forensic investigations);
- IT systems services related to financial systems;
- Actuarial services (other than special reviews in a non financial context);
- Valuation services (other than for non financial purposes i.e. transfer pricing or other tax-only purposes or other limited circumstances);
- Legal services and any other advocacy services;
- Management functions;
- Human resource services (other than tax planning and compliance services);
- Financial information systems design and implementation;
- Corporate finance and similar activities.

External Auditors Service Fees

The following are the aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years by category of services provided to the Company by said auditors.

	Fiscal Year ended March 31	
	2007	2006
Audit Fees	\$358,000	\$527,000
Audit-Related Fees	90,000	122,000
Other Fees	6,000	5,000
Total	\$454,000	\$654,000

ITEM 11: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Management of the Company is not aware of any legal proceeding or litigation outstanding, threatened or pending as of the date hereof by or against the Company or relating to its business which would be material to an existing or potential holder of Common Shares.

ITEM 12: INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

To the knowledge of the Company, there hasn't been any material interest, direct or indirect, of any director or executive officer of the Company, or a person or company that is the direct or indirect beneficial owner of, or who exercises control or direction over, more than 10 percent of any class or series of the outstanding voting securities of the Company, or any associate or affiliate thereof, within the three most recently completed financial years, that has materially affected the Company.

ITEM 13: TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares of the Company is Computershare Trust Company of Canada at its place of business in the city of Montréal, Québec.

ITEM 14: MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company has not entered into any material contracts other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, within the most recently completed financial year.

ITEM 15: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities, options to purchase securities, and interests of insiders in material transactions, where applicable, is contained in the Company's Management Proxy Circular to be dated July 6, 2007 and prepared in connection with the Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, to be held on August 2, 2007. Additional information is provided in the Company's comparative consolidated financial statements and MD&A for its most recently completed fiscal year.

The Company shall provide to any person or company, upon request to the Company's Corporate Secretary, at Héroux-Devtek Inc., Suite 658, East Tower, 1111 Saint-Charles Street West, Longueuil, Québec, J4K 5G4:

- (a) when the securities of the Company are in the course of a distribution under a preliminary short form prospectus or a short form prospectus:
 - (i) a copy of this Annual Information Form together with one copy of any document (or the relevant pages of any document) incorporated by reference therein;
 - (ii) a copy of the comparative consolidated financial statements of the Company for its most recently completed fiscal year, together with the accompanying report of the auditors thereon, and one copy of any interim consolidated financial statements of the Company that has been filed subsequent to the consolidated financial statements for its most recently completed fiscal year;
 - (iii) a copy of the Company's Management Proxy Circular with respect to the Company's most recent shareholders' meeting that involved the election of directors; and
 - (iv) a copy of any other document incorporated by reference into the preliminary short form prospectus or the short form prospectus that is not required to be provided under (i), (ii), or (iii) above; or
- (b) at any other time, a copy of any document referred to in (a)(i), (ii), and (iii) above, provided that the Company may require the payment of a reasonable charge if the request is made by a person or a company who or which is not a security holder of the Company.

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

SCHEDULE A
CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE



SCHEDULE A

MANDATE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. Mission

1.1 The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in its general management responsibilities of the Company by:

- a) selecting and recommending the external auditors and reviewing their independence and effectiveness;
- b) reviewing:
 - (i) the financial statements;
 - (ii) the processes for presenting financial information;
 - (iii) the internal controls;
 - (iv) the audit processes;
 - (v) the management information systems; and
 - (vi) the financial risk management processes and control methods for managing such risks;for the purpose of determining the integrity and effectiveness thereof; and
- c) serving as intermediary between the Board of Directors and the independent oversight functions (internal and external auditing).

1.2 The Company's external auditors are responsible for reporting to the Board of Directors and to the Audit Committee acting as the shareholders' representatives, and these shareholders' representatives have the ultimate power and responsibility of choosing, evaluating and, where necessary, recommending the replacement of the external auditors.

1.3 The Committee fulfills its responsibilities to the Board by carrying out the duties set forth in section 10 of this Mandate.

1.4 Although the Audit Committee has the powers and responsibilities set forth in this Mandate, the role of the Audit Committee is oversight. The members of the Audit Committee are not full-time employees of the Company and may or may not be accountants or auditors by profession and, in any event, do not serve in such capacity on the Audit Committee. Consequently, it is not the duty of the Audit Committee to conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and applicable rules and regulations. These are the responsibilities of management and the external auditors.

2. Composition

- 2.1 The Committee is comprised of at least three (3) members appointed annually by the Board of Directors from among the Company's directors.
- 2.2 Every Committee member shall be independent within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 52-110.
- 2.3 No officer or employee of the Company or of a subsidiary of the Company shall be a member of the Committee.
- 2.4 Every Committee member shall be financially literate within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 52-110, i.e. shall have the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

At least one Committee member shall have "related accounting or financial expertise" acquired either through previous work experience in finance or accounting, through the required professional certification in accounting, or through any other comparable experience or training giving him financial sophistication, such as being or having been a chief executive officer or chief financial officer of a company, or having held another position with a company as a senior executive with financial oversight responsibilities. This member shall have the ability to analyze and interpret a complete set of financial statements, including the accompanying notes, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

3. Chairperson

- 3.1 The chair of the Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors. Where the chair is absent or unable to attend a meeting, the meeting shall be chaired by a member chosen by the Committee.
- 3.2 Subject to a contrary decision by the Board of Directors, members who have sat on the Committee for two years are eligible for appointment as Committee chairperson.
- 3.3 Subject to a contrary decision by the Board of Directors, the mandate of the Committee chairperson granted to a Committee member shall not exceed five years.
- 3.4 The Committee chairperson may make suggestions to the Chairman of the Board concerning the content of the agendas of certain meetings of the Board of Directors, where he considers it appropriate or necessary to do so.

4. Secretary

The Corporate Secretary, an assistant secretary or any other person appointed by the Secretary shall act as Committee secretary.

5. Holding and calling of meetings

- 5.1 The Audit Committee meets at least once per quarter and the Committee's meetings are held on the dates and at the time and place fixed by the Board of Directors. The Committee members shall be notified annually in writing of the dates, times and places of the Committee meetings, without any other notice being required.
- 5.2 An off-schedule meeting may be called at any time by the Committee chairperson, the Chairman of the Board, the President and Chief Executive Officer, one of the members of the Committee, the Executive

Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, the Corporate Secretary or an assistant corporate secretary of the Company, and by the external auditors and auditors in charge of the internal audit function.

A notice stipulating the purpose, place, date and time of every off-schedule meeting shall be sent to each of the Committee members by mail or by any other means of telephone or electronic communication at least twenty-four (24) hours before the scheduled time and date of the meeting.

Off-schedule meetings of the Committee may be held without notice when all Committee members are present or when absent members give written waiver of notice of such meeting.

- 5.3 The Committee meetings may be held by telephone or by any other means enabling all members to communicate adequately and simultaneously with each other. In such case, the persons participating in a meeting by telephone or by any other means of communication are deemed to be present at the meeting.
- 5.4 The external auditors are entitled to receive the notices of the Committee's meetings and to be heard at such meetings.
- 5.5 The Committee may call a meeting of the Board of Directors to study issues of interest to the Committee.
- 5.6 The Committee members shall meet in closed sessions, at least once a year, under the direction of the Committee chairperson.

6. Quorum

- 6.1 Quorum for the Committee shall be a majority of the Committee members.
- 6.2 There shall be a quorum at every meeting in order for the Committee members to validly conduct proceedings and make decisions.
- 6.3 Subject to sections 6.1 and 6.2 above, the subjects submitted for consideration to every Committee meeting requiring a decision shall be approved by a majority of votes of the members present.

7. Minutes

- 7.1 The secretary shall keep the minutes of every Committee meeting, duly approved by it, in a register especially for this purpose.
- 7.2 The minutes of every Committee meeting, duly approved by it, shall be attached to the agenda of a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors for its information. The Committee chairperson shall make a verbal report of the proceedings of every Committee meeting at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors.

8. Vacancy

Vacancies on the Committee shall be filled by the Board of Directors, where it considers appropriate. A failure to fill a vacancy shall not invalidate the Committee's decisions provided that there is a quorum.

9. Hiring of external advisors

The Audit Committee has the authority to retain the services of expert advisors at the Company's expense. In case of an emergency, this responsibility is vested in the Committee chairperson. The Committee may request any officer or employee of the Company, its outside legal counsel or its internal or external auditors to attend an Audit Committee meeting or meet any of its members or advisors.

The Audit Committee shall notify the Board of Directors on the extent of the financing required to pay for the compensation of the independent expert advisors retained to advise the Committee.

10. Duties and responsibilities

The Committee's duties are as follows:

10.1 Internal control

- 10.1.1 review the mandate of the internal audit function on an annual basis and ensure that it has the resources necessary to fulfill its mandate and the responsibilities set for it;
- 10.1.2 if the internal audit function has been outsourced in whole or in part to an external consulting firm, make recommendations to the Company's Board of Directors on the appointment of such consultants and their compensation;
- 10.1.3 require management to set up and maintain appropriate internal control policies and mechanisms, and review, evaluate and approve such policies and mechanisms;
- 10.1.4 evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control policies and mechanisms with the Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, or any other officer or employee of the Company exercising responsibility for the internal audit function;
- 10.1.5 review the report(s) of the internal audit group on a quarterly or annual basis and ensure that the necessary measures are taken to follow up on the suggestions arising from such report(s);
- 10.1.6 review the recommendations of the Company's management and recommend to the Board of Directors the appointment or removal of an officer responsible for the internal audit function of the Company;
- 10.1.7 review and approve the annual internal audit plan and ensure the independence and effectiveness of this function;
- 10.1.8 require that the internal audit function be free of any influence which could interfere with its ability to carry out its responsibilities in an objective manner and, to this end, obtain disclosure from management of the services other than internal auditing provided to the Company by the consultants to whom this function has been outsourced;
- 10.1.9 evaluate the overall performance of the external consultants to whom the internal audit function has been outsourced, whether in whole or in part, including the other services rendered by these consultants, and analyze the effect of such services on their independence;
- 10.1.10 ensure that there is effective cooperation between internal auditing and the external auditors of the Company;
- 10.1.11 meet, in the absence of management, with the Company's officer in charge of the internal audit function, or the external consultant to whom this function has been outsourced;
- 10.1.12 review any management representation letters on the internal financial systems and controls addressed to the external auditors;
- 10.1.13 review and comment to the Board of Directors on all related-party transactions;

- 10.1.14 review any change in the Company's code of ethics for senior financial officers;
 - 10.1.15 review the recommendations made by the regulatory bodies or external or internal auditors and report to the Board of Directors;
 - 10.1.16 establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters;
 - 10.1.17 review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the external auditors that meet the CICA Rules of Professional Conduct;
- 10.2 External auditors
- 10.2.1 submit recommendations to the Company's Board of Directors for the appointment and compensation of the external auditors;
 - 10.2.2 review and discuss the external auditors' detailed report on all the factors influencing their independence and objectivity; make recommendations for measures to be taken by the Board of Directors to ensure the independence of the external auditors;
 - 10.2.3 pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiaries by the auditors;
 - 10.2.4 review the nature and scope of the work of the Company's external auditors and recommend to the Board their compensation;
 - 10.2.5 meet with the external auditors and management to discuss the annual financial statements or transactions which may be detrimental to the sound financial situation of the Company;
 - 10.2.6 discuss with the external auditors not only the acceptability but also the quality of the accounting principles followed by the Company in its financial reports;
 - 10.2.7 review the Company's guidelines for awarding professional services contracts to the external auditors outlining the criteria and levels of authorization required for types of services other than auditing which the external auditors are authorized to offer the Company;
 - 10.2.8 review the annual letter of recommendation on internal control by the Company's external auditors and follow up on the measures subsequently taken by management;
 - 10.2.9 meet the Company's external auditors on a regular basis, in the absence of the management;
 - 10.2.10 evaluate the overall performance of the external auditors, including the auditing services and non-auditing services, and analyze the effect of these services on the auditors' independence; and
 - 10.2.11 determine that the external auditors audit firm has a process in place to address the rotation of the lead audit partner and other audit partners serving the account as required under the CICA independence rules;
- 10.3 Financial information
- 10.3.1 review the Company's quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements after the review or audit thereof by the external auditors, and recommend their approval to the Company's Board of Directors; review the unaudited financial statements of certain subsidiaries as appropriate;

- 10.3.2 obtain an annual report from management, which may be in either oral or written form, on the accounting principles used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including those policies for which management is required to exercise discretion or judgment regarding the implementation thereof;
- 10.3.3 annually review separately with each of management, the external auditors and the internal audit group (a) any significant disagreement between management and the external auditors or the internal audit group in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, (b) any difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information and (c) management's response to each;
- 10.3.4 annually or periodically, as appropriate, review any significant changes to the Company's accounting principles and financial disclosure practices as suggested by the external auditors, management or the internal audit group; review with the external auditors, management and the internal audit group, at appropriate intervals, the extent to which any changes or improvements in accounting or financial practices, as approved by the Audit Committee, have been implemented;
- 10.3.5 review all the investments and transactions which may be detrimental to the Company's sound financial situation, when they are brought to its attention by the external auditors or an officer;
- 10.3.6 review and recommend the approval to the Board of Directors of the informational documents containing financial information, whether audited or unaudited, in particular, management's analysis of the financial situation and operating results, the annual information form and the press releases concerning the publication of the Company's quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements;
- 10.3.7 review and discuss with management all material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), commitments and other relationships of the Company or any of its subsidiaries with unconsolidated entities or other persons, that may have a material current or future effect on the financial condition, changes in the financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or significant components of revenues or expenses;
- 10.3.8 enquire with management concerning any significant changes adopted by bodies such as the stock exchanges or securities commissions, as well as changes to accounting standards that may have an effect on the preparation or disclosure of the financial statements of the Company or its subsidiaries, and inform the Board of Directors thereof where appropriate; and
- 10.3.9 review the report of management on any dispute, notice of assessment or any other claim of a similar nature which may have a material effect on the Company's financial situation, and ensure that these material claims are correctly disclosed in the financial statements.

10.4 Miscellaneous

Exercise any other functions entrusted to it by the Board of Directors and make such recommendations to it as it considers appropriate on the subjects within its competence.

Adopted on February 15, 1996.

Modified on April 20, 2000.

Revised on November 15, 2002.

Adopted on February 18, 2003.

Revised and confirmed on October 27, 2004.

Revised and confirmed on November 2, 2005.

Revised and confirmed on February 27, 2006.

Revised and confirmed on February 8, 2007.