StorageVault Canada Inc.
Interim Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

(Unaudited)

StorageVault Canada Inc.
Unaudited Interim Statement of Financial Position

		June 30 2012		December 31 2011
Assets				
Current				
Cash and short term deposits (Note 5)	$	**378,567**	$	694,641
Accounts receivable		**154,413**		334,798
Inventory		**12,629**		10,287
Deposits		**29,602**		79,418
Other current assets		**216,486**		83,460
	$	**791,697**	$	1,202,604
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6)		**18,440,439**		15,137,695
Intangible assets (Note 7)		**115,690**		14,934
Goodwill (Note 7)		**1,458,607**		1,448,607
	$	**20,806,433**	$	17,803,840
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	**270,352**	$	170,186
Unearned revenue		**63,239**		53,622
Current portion of finance lease obligations (Note 8)		**731**		7,476
Current portion of long term debt (Note 9)		**463,689**		423,518
		798,011		654,802
Long term debt (Note 9)		**11,225,545**		8,000,277
Preferred shares (Note 10)		**2,779,426**		2,745,007
		14,802,982		11,400,086
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (Note 11)		**6,466,915**		6,466,915
Preferred shares (Note 11)		**1,384,609**		1,367,014
Contributed surplus (Note 11)		**470,208**		470,208
Deficit		**(2,318,281)**		(1,900,383)
		6,003,451		6,403,754
	$	**20,806,433**	$	17,803,840

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"signed" Alan Simpson
Director

"signed" Glenn Fradette
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

StorageVault Canada Inc.

Unaudited Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
Common Share Capital				
Balance, beginning of the period	**$ 6,466,915**	$ 6,513,186	**$ 6,466,915**	$ 6,513,186
Common shares issued under Option Plans	**-**	-	**-**	-
Share based compensation	**-**	-	**-**	-
Common shares purchased and cancelled	**-**	(16,325)	**-**	(16,325)
Balance, end of the period	**6,466,915**	6,496,861	**6,466,915**	6,496,861
Preferred Share Capital				
Balance, beginning of the period	**$ 1,375,784**	$ 1,341,010	**$ 1,367,014**	$ 1,332,477
Preferred shares issued	**-**	-	**-**	-
Stock dividends paid	**8,825**	8,587	**17,595**	17,120
Preferred share issuance costs	**-**	-	**-**	-
Balance, end of the period	**1,384,609**	1,349,597	**1,384,609**	1,349,597
Contributed Surplus				
Balance, beginning of the period	**$ 470,208**	$ 470,208	**$ 470,208**	$ 470,208
Share based compensation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Common shares purchased	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance, end of the period	**470,208**	470,208	**470,208**	470,208
Deficit				
Balance, beginning of the period	**$ (2,081,013)**	$ (1,807,357)	**$ (1,900,383)**	$ (1,596,715)
Net income (loss)	**(219,618)**	(54,248)	**(382,709)**	(247,824)
Charges for Normal Course Issuer Bid	**-**	(2,976)	**-**	(2,976)
Dividends on preferred shares	**(17,650)**	(17,279)	**(35,189)**	(34,345)
Balance, end of the period	**(2,318,281)**	(1,881,860)	**(2,318,281)**	(1,881,860)

StorageVault Canada Inc.
Unaudited Interim Statement of Income (Loss) & Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
Revenue				
Storage and related services	**$ 979,362**	839,278	**$ 1,766,625**	$ 1,498,027
Equipment sales	**137,560**	317,075	**137,560**	317,075
Interest	**943**	1,112	**2,280**	3,599
Other	**316**	257	**599**	20,491
	1,118,181	1,157,722	**1,907,064**	1,839,192
Expenses				
Property operating costs	**454,095**	403,501	**836,702**	746,712
Equipment cost of sales	**124,680**	261,704	**124,680**	261,704
Selling, general and administrative	**250,069**	139,666	**398,560**	270,889
Amortization	**316,074**	242,881	**576,966**	478,783
Interest	**192,881**	164,218	**352,865**	328,928
	1,337,799	1,211,970	**2,289,773**	2,087,016
Net income (loss) before income taxes	**(219,618)**	(54,248)	**(382,709)**	(247,824)
Deferred income tax recovery (Note 12)	**-**	-	**-**	-
Net income (loss) and Comprehensive income (loss)	**$ (219,618)**	$ (54,248)	**$ (382,709)**	$ (247,824)
Net income / (loss) per common share				
Basic	**$ (0.007)**	$ (0.002)	**$ (0.011)**	$ (0.007)
Diluted	**$ (0.007)**	$ (0.002)	**$ (0.011)**	$ (0.007)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic	**33,471,211**	33,708,854	**33,471,211**	33,709,777
Diluted	**33,471,211**	33,708,854	**33,471,211**	33,709,777

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

StorageVault Canada Inc.
Unaudited Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	Six months ended June 30	
	2012	2011
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities:		
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	**$ (382,709)**	$ (247,824)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Amortization	**576,966**	478,783
Stock dividend classified as interest	**34,420**	33,443
	228,677	264,402
Net change in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts receivable	**180,385**	(78,128)
Inventory	**(2,342)**	(38,603)
Deposits	**49,816**	(45,588)
Other current assets	**(133,026)**	(70,559)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**100,166**	18,761
Unearned revenue	**9,617**	377
	433,293	50,662
Financing activities		
Purchase of common shares	**-**	(19,301)
Cash dividends paid - equity component	**(17,594)**	(17,120)
Advances from long term debt	**3,610,000**	223,183
Repayment of long term debt	**(206,153)**	(253,463)
Debt issuance costs	**(138,408)**	-
Repayment of finance leases	**(6,745)**	(9,699)
	3,241,100	(76,400)
Investing activities		
Acquisition of Space Place Self Storage	**(2,997,000)**	-
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(982,419)**	(696,702)
Additions to intangible assets	**(17,971)**	-
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	**6,923**	-
	(3,990,467)	(696,702)
Decrease in cash	**(316,074)**	(722,440)
Cash balance, beginning of period	**694,641**	1,259,495
Cash balance, end of period	**378,567**	537,055
Supplementary cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	**342,737**	328,562
Income taxes	**-**	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Description of Business

The financial statements of StorageVault Canada Inc. (the "Corporation") as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on August 23, 2012. The Corporation is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of Alberta and is domiciled in Canada. Its shares are publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange. The address of its registered office is 1000 – 250 2nd Street SW, Calgary, AB, T2P 0C1.

The Corporation's primary business is renting both fixed and portable self storage units to residential and commercial customers in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The Corporation also actively seeks financially accretive properties in other Canadian locations in order to expand its network of portable storage units.

2. Basis of Presentation

These interim financial statements and the notes thereto present the Corporation's financial results of operations and financial position under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, including 2011 comparative periods. They have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and accordingly these interim financial statements do not include all the necessary annual disclosures in accordance with IFRS.

These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011. The accounting policies and methods of computation followed in the preparation of these interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the most recent annual report.

The interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value. All amounts in these interim financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars.

3. Accounting policies

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

- Property, plant and equipment – The Corporation determines the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment based on policies that incorporate estimates, assumptions and judgments relative to the useful lives and residual values of the assets. Estimates of future cash flows are based on the most recent available market and operating data at the time the estimate is made.
- Impairment of goodwill – The Corporation tests goodwill for impairment annually or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be impairment. This testing requires estimates to be made of future operations of cash generating units which include estimates of future revenues, costs, discount rates and cash flows.
- Bad debts – The Corporation estimates potential bad debts based on an analysis of historical collection activity and specific identification of overdue accounts. Actual bad debts may differ from estimates made.
- Income taxes - Income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the possibility of changes in tax legislation or changes in the characterization of income sources.
- Compound financial instruments – Certain compound financial instruments, such as preferred shares and subordinated debentures, contain both a liability component and an equity component pursuant to IFRS. The determination of the amount attributable to each component is subject to assumptions made, and valuation models used, at the time the financial instrument is issued.
- Stock based compensation – Compensation costs accrued for stock based compensation plans are subject to the estimation of the ultimate payout using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes model which is based on significant assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield and expected term.

Note 3 - Continued

Business Combinations
All business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. On acquisition, the assets (including intangible assets), liabilities and contingent liabilities of an acquired entity are measured at their fair value. The Corporation recognizes intangible assets as part of business combinations at fair value at the date of acquisition. The determination of these fair values is based upon management's judgment and includes assumptions on the timing and amount of future incremental cash flows generated by the assets acquired and the selection of an appropriate cost of capital. The useful lives of intangible assets are estimated, and amortization charged on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Corporation's share of the net assets/net liabilities of the acquired entity at the date of acquisition. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the Corporation's share of the net assets/net liabilities of the acquired entity (i.e. a discount on acquisition) the difference is credited to the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) in the period of acquisition. At the acquisition date, goodwill acquired is recognized as an asset and is allocated to each of the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the business combination's synergies and to the lowest level at which management monitors the goodwill. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Any impairment is recognized immediately in the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and is not subsequently reversed.

Cash and Short Term Deposits
Cash and short term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position is comprised of cash at bank and on hand, and short term, highly liquid deposits with an original maturity of 3 months or less. For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and short term deposits is as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, except where no right of set-off exists.

Inventory
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost, where appropriate, is determined using the first-in first-out method.

Note 3 - Continued

Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment in value. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Once an asset is available for use in the location and condition intended by management, it is amortized to its residual value using the appropriate amortization rate set forth by management. Amortization is calculated using the declining balance method to allocate the cost of property, plant and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	4%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Vehicles	30% to 45%
Truck decks and cranes	20%
Storage containers	30%
Fences and parking lots	8%
Furniture and equipment	20%
Computer equipment	45%

Land is not amortized.

The residual value and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of Financial Position date. An asset's carrying value is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. These impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Following the recognition of an impairment loss, the amortization charge applicable to the asset is adjusted prospectively in order to systematically allocate the revised carrying amount, net of any residual value, over the remaining useful life.

Note 3 - Continued

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets
Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Other intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization begins when an asset is available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives as follows: Franchise Agreements - 10 years; Intangible Customer Relationships - 15 months; Website Development Costs – 12 months. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at acquisition date.

Leases
A lease is defined as an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or a series of payments, the right to use a specific asset for an agreed period of time. Where the Corporation is a lessee and has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the arrangement is considered a finance lease. Finance leases are recognized as assets of the Corporation within property, plant and equipment at the inception of the lease at the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Assets held under finance leases are amortized on a basis consistent with similar owned assets. Payments made under finance leases are apportioned between capital repayments and interest expense charged to the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Other leases where the Corporation is a lessee are treated as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Where the Corporation is a lessor and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to a lessee, the arrangement is considered a finance lease. For finance leases, capital amounts due from lessees are recognized as financial assets of the Corporation within trade and other receivables at the inception of the lease at the amount of the net investment in the lease after making provision for bad and doubtful debts. Payments received under finance leases are apportioned between capital repayments and interest income credited to the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Other leases where the Corporation is a lessor are treated as operating leases. For operating leases, the asset is capitalized within property, plant and equipment and amortized over its useful economic life. Payments received under operating leases are recognized in the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Note 3 - Continued

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets
The carrying values of all non-current assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Additionally, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Any provision for impairment is charged to the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) in the year concerned. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed. Impairment losses on other non-current assets are only reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine recoverable amounts and only to the extent that the revised recoverable amounts do not exceed the carrying values that would have existed, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairments been recognized.

Income Taxes
Income tax is comprised of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the tax expected to be payable on the taxable profit for the year, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and the amounts attributed to such assets and liabilities for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which the assets will be realized or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, by the Statement of Financial Position date.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. "Other comprehensive income" ("OCI") refers to items recognized in comprehensive income but that are excluded from net income. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 there was no other comprehensive income item, nor is there any accumulated balance of other comprehensive income.

Note 3 - Continued

Loss per Share
Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net earnings by the weighted average number of shares outstanding as adjusted for the potential dilution that would occur if outstanding stock options, subordinated debentures, preferred shares or other potentially dilutive financial instruments were exercised or converted to common shares. The weighted average number of diluted shares is calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that the proceeds received from the exercise of all potentially dilutive instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price.

Share Capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds received.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue comprises all sales of goods and rendering of services at the fair value of consideration received or receivable after the deduction of any trade discounts and excluding sales taxes. Revenue is recognized when it can be measured reliably and the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer.

Storage units are rented to customers pursuant to rental agreements which provide for monthly rental terms with non-refundable rental payments. The rental agreements may be terminated by the customer without further obligation or cost upon vacating the storage unit. Revenue from rental agreements is recognized over the rental term pursuant to the rental agreement. Non-refundable customer deposits, which are received to hold a unit for rent at a future date, are deferred and recognized as revenue upon commencement of the rental agreement. Receipts of rental fees for future monthly periods are deferred and recognized as revenue when each respective monthly period commences. Provision is made for expected allowances as necessary.

Revenue from the sale of merchandise, including locks, boxes, packing supplies and equipment, is recognized when the merchandise is delivered to the customer. Management fee revenue is recognized in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement. Revenue from investments is recognized when earned.

Segment Reporting
An operating segment is a component of the Corporation that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Corporation's CEO in order to make decisions regarding the allocation of resources to the segment. Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Note 3 - Continued

Stock Based Compensation
The fair value of stock options issued to directors and consultants under the Corporation's stock option plan is estimated at the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and charged to operations and contributed surplus. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. On the exercise of options, the cash consideration received and the fair value of the option previously credited to contributed surplus are credited to share capital.

The fair value of agent options issued to advisors in conjunction with financing transactions is estimated at the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and charged to share capital and contributed surplus over the vesting period. On the exercise of agent options, the cash consideration received and the fair value of the option previously credited to contributed surplus are credited to share capital.

Where stock options are cancelled, it is treated as if the stock options had vested on the date of cancellation and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. However, if a new option is substituted for the cancelled option and is designated as a replacement option on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and the new options are treated as if they were a modification of the original option.

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Corporation's share purchase options. Forfeitures are estimated for each reporting period and adjusted as required to reflect actual forfeitures that have occurred in the period.

Financial Instruments
Financial assets can be classified as "fair value through profit or loss", "loans and receivables", "available-for-sale" or "held-to-maturity". Financial liabilities can be classified as "fair value through profit or loss" or "other financial liabilities".

All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument.

Subsequent to initial recognition, measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on the classification. Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as "fair value through profit or loss" are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in net earnings. Financial assets classified as "available-for-sale" are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in "other comprehensive income". Financial assets classified as "loans and receivables" or "held-to-maturity", as well as financial liabilities classified as "other financial liabilities" are measured at cost using the effective interest method of amortization.

Note 3 - Continued

"Loans and receivables" includes accounts receivable, and "other financial liabilities" includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, current and long term debt, and the liability component of preferred shares. Transaction costs relating to "other financial liabilities" are applied against the carrying value of the related financial liabilities, and amortized into income using the effective interest rate method. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted. The Corporation has determined that it does not have derivatives or embedded derivatives.

Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Adopted

The International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the "IFRIC") have issued a number of new or revised standards or interpretations that will become effective for future periods and have a potential implication for the Corporation. There have been no pronouncements in addition to those disclosed in the December 31, 2011 annual audited financial statements.

4. Acquisitions

On April 30, 2012 the Corporation completed the acquisition from an arm's length vendor of all of the assets and business operations of Space Place Self Storage (South), a self-storage facility located in Calgary, Alberta. The aggregate purchase price was $3,000,000. The self-storage facility has over 400 rental units with approximately 35,000 square feet of rentable self- storage space together with outdoor spaces for storage of vehicles. The total size of the site is approximately 1.50 acres. The Corporation intends to develop and operate a PUPS portable storage business in Calgary in conjunction with the acquisition of this facility.

A summary of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using the purchase method of accounting is as follows:

Land	1,000,000
Buildings	1,829,000
Parking lots and fences	3,000
Furniture and equipment	55,000
Intangible assets	110,000
Resale inventory	3,000
Net Assets Acquired	3,000,000

Consideration paid for the net assets acquired was obtained from the following:

Cash	750,000
Proceeds from first mortgage on the property	2,250,000
	3,000,000

Selected information for the acquisition, since its acquisition date:

Revenue	75,467
Operating costs	37,190
Amortization	36,383
Interest	18,852
Net income	(16,958)

5. Cash

Cash represents balances on deposit at a Canadian Chartered Bank. These balances earn interest at Bank Prime less 2.25% when a minimum balance of $100,000 is maintained. Term deposits, when used, are short term, highly liquid deposits with an original maturity of 3 months or less.

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land, Yards, Buildings & Improvements	Storage Containers	Vehicles	Office & Computer Equipment	Total
COST					
December 31, 2010	14,250,854	1,317,607	852,695	124,125	16,545,281
Additions	331,530	696,280	335,692	15,776	1,379,278
Disposals	(292,853)	-	(90,694)	-	(383,547)
Business acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2011	14,289,531	2,013,887	1,097,693	139,901	17,541,012
Additions	529,601	320,055	129,221	3,541	982,418
Disposals	-	(4,680)	-	(2,243)	(6,923)
Business acquisitions	2,832,000	-	25,000	30,000	2,887,000
June 30, 2012	17,651,132	2,329,262	1,251,914	171,199	21,403,507
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION					
December 31, 2010	641,573	469,928	188,508	40,950	1,340,959
Amortization	459,055	358,747	218,922	25,634	1,062,358
December 31, 2011	1,100,628	828,675	407,430	66,584	2,403,317
Amortization	240,209	201,435	106,165	11,942	559,751
June 30, 2012	1,340,837	1,030,110	513,595	78,526	2,963,068
NET BOOK VALUE					
December 31, 2010	13,609,281	847,679	664,187	83,175	15,204,322
December 31, 2011	13,188,903	1,185,212	690,263	73,317	15,137,695
June 30, 2012	16,310,295	1,299,152	738,319	92,673	18,440,439
Pledged as security for finance leases:					
December 31, 2011					
Cost	-	95,911	-	-	95,911
Acc. Amortization	-	63,014	-	-	63,014
Net Book Value	-	32,897	-	-	32,897
June 30, 2012					
Cost	-	95,911	-	-	95,911
Acc. Amortization	-	67,948	-	-	67,948
Net Book Value	-	27,963	-	-	27,963

7. Intangible Assets

		Other Intangible Assets			
	Goodwill	Franchise Agreements	Tenant Relationships	Website Development	Total
COST					
December 31, 2010	1,448,607	20,000	506,000	-	526,000
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2011	1,448,607	20,000	506,000	-	526,000
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	10,000	-	100,000	17,971	117,971
June 30, 2012	1,458,607	20,000	606,000	17,971	643,971
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION					
December 31, 2010	-	4,000	488,666	-	492,666
Amortization	-	2,400	16,000	-	18,400
December 31, 2011	-	6,400	504,666	-	511,066
Amortization	-	1,200	14,667	1,348	17,215
June 30, 2012	-	7,600	519,333	1,348	528,281
NET BOOK VALUE					
December 31, 2010	1,448,607	16,000	17,334	-	33,334
December 31, 2011	1,448,607	13,600	1,334	-	14,934
June 30, 2012	1,458,607	12,400	86,667	16,623	115,690

8. Finance Lease Obligations

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Finance lease obligation bearing interest at 7.85%, repayable in monthly blended installments of $434 plus taxes, due April 2012.	-	1,714
Finance lease obligation bearing interest at 8.50%, repayable in monthly blended installments of $447 plus taxes, due June 2012.	-	2,622
Finance lease obligation bearing interest at 8.65%, repayable in monthly blended installments of $417 plus taxes, due August 2012.	**731**	3,140
The finance lease obligations noted above are secured by storage containers with a net book value of $27,963 (December 31, 2011 - $32,897)		
	731	7,476
Less current portion	**731**	7,476
	-	-

Minimum lease payments related to the finance lease obligations are as follows:

2012	736
2013	-
2014	-
2015	-
2016	-
	736
Less imputed interest	(5)
	731
Less current portion	(731)
	-

9. Long Term Debt

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Commercial loan bearing interest at 6.15%, repayable in monthly blended installments of $2,251, due November 2012	**11,018**	23,949
Commercial loan bearing interest at 5.30%, repayable in monthly blended installments of $3,219, due January 2014	**58,384**	75,873
Commercial loan bearing interest at 5.60%, repayable in monthly blended installments of $3,517, due May 2014	**76,483**	95,132
Convertible debenture, bearing interest at 9.5%, due May 2014. Interest only payments are due quarterly. Debenture holders have the right to convert at any time into Common Shares of the Corporation at the conversion price of $0.32 per common share.	**320,000**	320,000
Mortgage repayable in monthly blended installments of $30,214, bearing interest at 6.10% (December 31, 2011 - 6.45%), due March 2014. Secured by a first charge on the related land and property with a net book value of $5,512,565 (December 31, 2011 - $5,610,781) and a general assignment of rental revenue	**4,198,435**	3,279,939
Mortgage repayable in monthly blended installments of $11,219, bearing interest at 5.72%, due August 2016. Secured by a first charge on the related land and property with a net book value of $2,277,177 (December 31, 2011 - $2,307,577) and a general assignment of rental revenue	**1,573,505**	1,595,971
Mortgage repayable in monthly installments of $6,500 plus interest, bearing interest at BDC Floating Base Rate plus 0.15%, due June 2030. Secured by a first charge on the related land and property with a net book value of $2,126,805 (December 31, 2011 - $2,258,209) and a general assignment of rental revenue	**1,405,292**	1,432,851

Note 9 - Continued

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Mortgage repayable in monthly blended installments of $8,184, bearing interest at 5.00%, due November 2015. Secured by a first charge on the related land and property with a net book value of $2,222,142 (December 31, 2011 - $2,258,898) and a general assignment of rental revenue	**1,353,617**	1,368,662
Mortgage repayable in monthly blended installments of $2,700, bearing interest at 5.05%, due January 2014. Secured by a first charge on the related land with a net book value of $384,556 (December 31, 2011 - $384,556) and a general assignment of rental revenue	**220,908**	231,418
Mortgage repayable in monthly installments of $1,500 commencing March 10, 2014, bearing interest commencing May 10, 2012 at BDC Floating Base Rate, due February 2034. Secured by a first charge on the related land and property with a net book value of $480,000 (December 31, 2011 - nil) and a general assignment of rental revenue	**360,000**	-
Mortgage repayable in monthly installments of $7,500 plus interest, bearing interest at BDC Floating Base Rate, due June 2037. Secured by a first charge on the related land and property with a net book value of $2,810,710 (December 31, 2011 - nil) and a general assignment of rental revenue	**2,250,000**	-
Accumulated costs to issue debt instruments	**(138,408)**	-
	11,689,234	8,423,795
Less current portion	**463,689**	423,518
	11,225,545	8,000,277

Note 9 - Continued

Principal repayments on long-term debt in each of the next five years are estimated as follows:

2012 (balance of year)	235,340
2013	460,816
2014	751,396
2015	427,499
2016	441,713

In addition to the first charge on related land and property under mortgages noted above, long term debt and finance lease obligations are secured by a general security agreement covering all assets of the Corporation, a general assignment of rents and leases and an assignment of insurance coverage over all assets of the Corporation. The Corporation is subject to the following bank covenants:

- Annual cash flow coverage ratio of 1.25 or greater for the entire Corporation;
- Annual cash flow coverage ratio net of distributions of 1.10 or greater for the entire Corporation;
- Total debt to tangible net worth ratio at year end to be 2.75 to 1 or less

The Corporation believes it is in compliance with bank covenants that are applicable at June 30, 2012.

10. Preferred Shares

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2010	4,046,068	2,677,440
Debt component of stock dividends paid	102,103	67,567
Balance, December 31, 2011	4,148,171	2,745,007
Debt component of stock dividends paid	52,015	34,419
Balance, June 30, 2012	4,200,186	2,779,426

Two investment funds managed by PFM Capital Inc. of Regina, SK committed to make a $4,000,000 preferred share investment in the Corporation. The preferred share financing was drawn down by the Corporation in two tranches of $2 million each with the first tranche having been drawn down on the closing date of March 17, 2010 and the second tranche drawn on October 15, 2010.

The preferred shares pay a fixed-rate cumulative dividend of 5% per year payable as follows: i) 2.5% in cash payable quarterly, in arrears, from each respective drawdown date, calculated for the immediately preceding period, and; ii) 2.5% in preferred shares, credited quarterly, in arrears from each respective drawdown date, calculated for the immediately preceding period.

The preferred shares are convertible at the holder's option into common shares of Corporation for a period of three years from each respective drawdown date at a conversion price of $0.30 and are retractable by the holder after the third anniversary of each respective drawdown date. The preferred shares are redeemable by the Corporation any time after the fourth anniversary of each respective drawdown date.

The preferred shares have a liability component because of the retraction feature and an equity component because of the conversion feature. The residual value method was used to value the liability component of the preferred shares.

11. Share Capital

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares
Authorized: Unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series

Common shares issued:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, May 31, 2007 (inception)	-	-
Seed capital shares	5,000,000	500,000
Issued for cash pursuant to initial public offering	5,000,000	1,000,000
Share issuance costs	-	(167,034)
Balance, December 31, 2007	10,000,000	1,332,966
Private placement	18,391,304	4,230,000
Broker compensation - private placement	678,696	156,100
Shares issued for property acquired	2,466,798	567,364
Share issuance costs	-	(266,907)
Balance, December 31, 2008	31,536,798	6,019,523
Shares issued for property acquired	2,173,913	500,000
Share issuance costs	-	(6,337)
Balance, December 31, 2009 and 2010	33,710,711	6,513,186
Acquired and cancelled-normal course issuer bid	(239,500)	(46,271)
Balance, December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2012	33,471,211	6,466,915

On June 6, 2012, the Corporation received regulatory approval from the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") to make a Normal Course Issuer Bid to purchase for cancellation, during the 12-month period commencing June 12, 2012, up to 1,673,561 of its common shares, representing 5% of the common shares outstanding as at June 5, 2012. The program will end on June 12, 2013. As of June 30, 2012 the Corporation had approved the purchase through the Exchange of 45,000 shares.

Preferred shares issued:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2010	4,046,068	1,332,477
Dividends-shares credited to account	102,103	34,537
Balance, December 31, 2011	4,148,171	1,367,014
Dividends-shares credited to account	52,015	17,595
Balance, June 30, 2012	4,200,186	1,384,609

Note 11 - Continued

Contributed surplus:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Opening balance	**470,208**	470,208
Stock based compensation	**-**	-
Ending balance	**470,208**	470,208

Stock Options

The Board of Directors of the Corporation may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the Exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers and technical consultants of the Corporation, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares, exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of grant, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants, if any, will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding shares. The exercise price for purchasing these shares cannot be less than the minimum exercise price as provided by stock exchange rules.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as at:

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Opening	3,200,000	$0.22	3,200,000	$0.22
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Closing and Exercisable	3,200,000	$0.22	3,200,000	$0.22

Stock options outstanding are as follows:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Outstanding June 30, 2012	Outstanding December 31, 2011
$0.20	Nov 5, 2017	1,000,000	1,000,000
$0.23	May 6, 2019	2,200,000	2,200,000

12. Income Taxes

The Corporation has non-capital losses at December 31, 2011 of $1,577,853 (December 31, 2010 - $1,190,404), which expire as follows:

		2011	2010
Non-capital loss carry forwards available until:	2027	**63,854**	63,854
	2028	**296,264**	296,264
	2029	**272,049**	272,049
	2030	**558,237**	558,237
	2031	**387,449**	-
		$ 1,577,853	$ 1,190,404

13. Financial Risk Management and Fair Value

The Corporation is required to disclose certain information concerning its financial instruments, which are defined as contractual rights to receive or deliver cash or other financial assets. The fair values of the Corporation's cash and short term deposits, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amount because of short period to scheduled receipt or payment of cash. The fair value of the Corporation's debt obligations, including the liability component of preferred shares is estimated based on discounted future cash flows using discount rates that reflect current market conditions for instruments with similar terms and risks. Such fair value estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Corporation might pay or receive in actual market transactions.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	As at June 30, 2012		As at December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value**	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
Cash and short term deposits	**378,567**	**378,567**	694,641	694,641
Loans and Receivables				
Accounts receivable	**154,413**	**154,413**	334,798	334,798
Financial Liabilities				
Other Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**270,352**	**270,352**	170,186	170,186
Long term debt	**11,689,234**	**12,657,500**	8,423,795	8,867,000
Preferred shares	**2,779,426**	**2,420,500**	2,745,007	2,188,000

Note 13 - Continued

IFRS establishes a three tier fair value hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in measuring the fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments. The three levels are:

Level 1 – This level includes assets and liabilities measured at fair market value based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that the Corporation can access on the measurement date.

Level 2 – This level includes measurements based on directly or indirectly observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1. Financial instruments in this category are measured using valuation models or other standard valuation techniques that rely on observable market inputs.

Level 3 – The measurements used in this level rest on inputs that are unobservable, unavailable, or whose observable inputs do not justify the largest part of the fair value instrument.

The following table presents information on the Corporation's assets and liabilities measured at fair value and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques used to determine this fair value.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash and short term deposits	$378,567	-	-	$378,567

Financial instruments may expose the Corporation to a number of financial risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and environmental risk.

a) Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk arises from changes in market interest rates that may affect the fair value of future cash flows from the Corporation's financial assets or liabilities. Interest rate risk may be partially mitigated by holding both fixed and floating rate debt, or by staggering the maturities of fixed rate debt. The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk primarily relating to its long-term debt. The Corporation will manage interest rate risk by utilizing fixed interest rates on a majority of its mortgages, staggering maturities over a number of years to mitigate exposure to any single year, and by attempting to ensure access to diverse sources of funding.

Note 13 - Continued

b) Credit risk - Credit risk arises from the possibility that tenants may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfill their financial commitments to the Corporation. Credit risk in storage facilities is mitigated by restricting access by, and ultimately, seizing the property of tenants who are delinquent in payment. Risk is also mitigated as no individual tenant accounts for greater than 5% of the Corporation's overall property income.

The following table sets forth details of accounts receivable and related allowance for doubtful accounts:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Accounts receivable under 30 days aged	$139,701	$85,825
Accounts receivable over 30 days aged	25,567	251,282
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(10,855)	(2,309)
	$154,413	$334,798

c) Liquidity risk – Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk through cash flow forecasting and regular monitoring of cash requirements including anticipated investing and financing activities.

d) Environmental risk – Environmental risk is inherent in the ownership of property. Various municipal, provincial and federal regulations can result in penalties or potential liabilities for remediation should hazardous materials enter the environment. The presence of hazardous substances could also impair the Corporation's ability to sell the property, or it might expose the Corporation to civil law suits. To mitigate such risk, the Corporation will obtain a recent Phase I environmental report for all material acquisitions. It also prohibits the storage of hazardous substances as a condition of the rental contract signed by tenants.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant currency risk.

14. Related Party Transactions

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Corporation paid total management fees of $103,936 and $145,936, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $25,000 and $50,000, respectively) to Detteson Management Inc. ("Detteson"), a corporation controlled by Alan A. Simpson and Glenn E. Fradette, who are directors and officers of the Corporation. Pursuant to a management agreement, Detteson is entitled to a base management fee of $168,000 per year commencing May 1, 2011, subject to an annual increase of 3% on May 1 of each subsequent year as well as an annual performance fee of 4% of Net Operating Income if the Corporation attains 85% or greater of its annual board-approved budgeted Net Operating Income for that fiscal year. The portion of management fees paid for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, for performance fees relating to the prior fiscal year were $61,096 and $61,096, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $nil and $nil , respectively).

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Corporation reimbursed travel and related expenses of $9,787 and $17,008, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $801 and $929, respectively) to Detteson. These expenses, which were reimbursed at cost, were undertaken exclusively for the benefit of the Corporation.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Corporation paid loan guarantee fees of $2,178 and $4,356, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $2,742 and $4,788, respectively) to Alan A. Simpson and loan guarantee fees of $2,178 and $4,356, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $2,742 and $4,788, respectively) to Glenn E. Fradette, both of whom are directors and officers of the Corporation. As a condition of the assumption of the mortgage on T. C. Mini Storage Ltd., both Alan A. Simpson and Glenn E. Fradette were required to provide personal guarantees for the entire outstanding principal balance of the mortgage. The loan guarantee fees are compensation for the provision of these guarantees, and are paid on a monthly basis at the rate of 0.5% of the original mortgage principal, per person.

The Corporation holds a Master Franchise from Canadian PUPS Franchises Inc. (CPFI) which provides the Corporation with the exclusive Canadian franchise rights for the development and operation of PUPS portable storage franchises throughout Canada. CPFI is a corporation controlled by Alan A. Simpson and Glenn E. Fradette, who are directors and officers of the Corporation. The Corporation pays a continuing monthly royalty of 3.5% of the gross sales in relation to the Franchise Rights and PUPS and purchases storage containers and certain PUPS related equipment from CPFI. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Corporation paid $17,356 and $31,397, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $12,025 and $17,768, respectively) for royalties and $287,963 and $519,369, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $440,160 and $864,254, respectively) for storage containers and other equipment under the Master Franchise Agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Corporation issued $320,000 of convertible, unsecured debentures of which $210,000 was issued to officers, directors and spouses of directors of the Corporation. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, interest paid on the debentures to officers, directors and spouses of directors of the Corporation was $4,988 and $9,975, respectively (June 30, 2011 - $4,988 and $9,975, respectively).

Note 14 - Continued

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, relating to the previously noted transactions, at June 30, 2012 was $5,583 (December 31, 2011 - $3,405) payable to CPFI and $2,570 (December 31, 2011 - $2,338) payable to Detteson.

15. Capital Risk Management

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Corporation defines capital as shareholders' equity excluding contributed surplus, and long term debt. The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets, and adjust the amount of cash and short term deposits. The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria, but rather promotes year over year sustainable growth.

On an ongoing basis, the Corporation reviews and assesses its capital structure. The Corporation determines the appropriate mortgage debt to be placed on properties at the time a particular property is acquired or when an existing mortgage financing matures. Consideration is given to various factors including, but not limited to, interest rates, financing costs, the term of the mortgage and the strength of cash flow arising from the underlying asset. Mortgage debt is usually only secured by the underlying asset. The Corporation monitors its capital using a debt to gross book value ratio. Debt includes mortgages, term debt and subordinated debt. Gross book value of assets is total assets plus accumulated amortization of income properties. The Corporation's debt to gross book value ratio at June 30, 2012 is 49.8% (December 31, 2011 – 41.7%).

Except for the debt covenants described in Note 9, the Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

16. Segmented Information

The Corporation operates three reportable business segments. Each segment is a component of the Corporation for which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief decision makers of the Corporation. The reportable segments are defined by their product offering, being Fixed Self Storage, Portable Storage and Equipment Sales

- Fixed Self Storage – often called "mini-storage", this involves the customer renting a secure storage space in a building maintained by the Corporation and transporting his/her possessions to the Corporation's facilities for short or long term storage. The Corporation's facilities range from 135 to over 500 rental units. Fixed Self Storage facilities may also include space for storing vehicles, and/or small commercial operations.
- Portable Storage – this segment involves delivering a storage container to the tenant's residence or place of business using a specially modified truck. The storage containers range from 3 meters to 6 meters in length. The tenant can opt to keep the storage container at his/her location for the duration of the tenancy or have it moved to another location for further storage.
- Equipment Sales – involves the purchase and resale of equipment used in the either the Fixed Self Storage or Portable Storage industries.

The Corporation evaluates performance and allocates resources based on earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and share based compensation. The accounting policies for the business segments are the same as those described in Note 3 – Accounting Policies. Corporate costs are not allocated to the segments and are shown separately below.

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012

	Fixed Self Storage	Portable Storage	Equipment	Corporate	Total
Revenue	$ 565,834	$ 413,528	$ 137,560	$ 316	$ 1,117,238
Operating expenses	218,684	235,411	124,680	250,069	828,844
Interest revenue	-	-	-	943	943
Interest expense	138,737	11,626	-	42,518	192,881
Amortization	147,466	165,459	-	3,149	316,074
	60,947	1,032	12,880	(294,477)	(219,618)
Gain on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Net income/(loss)	$ 60,947	$ 1,032	$ 12,880	$ (294,477)	$ (219,618)
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	3,386,927	381,948	-	2,627	3,771,502
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	110,000	-	-	17,971	127,971

Note 16 - Continued

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2011

	Fixed Self Storage	Portable Storage	Equipment	Corporate	Total
Revenue	$ 495,741	$ 343,537	$ 317,075	$ 257	$ 1,156,610
Operating expenses	169,278	234,223	261,704	139,666	804,871
Interest revenue	-	-	-	1,112	1,112
Interest expense	116,494	6,510	-	41,214	164,218
Amortization	120,685	115,686	-	6,510	242,881
	89,284	(12,882)	55,371	(186,021)	(54,248)
Gain on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Net income/(loss)	$ 89,284	$ (12,882)	$ 55,371	$ (186,021)	$ (54,248)
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	7,686	268,015	-	765	276,466
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

	Fixed Self Storage	Portable Storage	Equipment	Corporate	Total
Revenue	$ 1,053,141	$ 713,484	$ 137,560	$ 599	$ 1,904,784
Operating expenses	409,016	427,686	124,680	398,560	1,359,942
Interest revenue	-	-	-	2,280	2,280
Interest expense	251,248	17,184	-	84,433	352,865
Amortization	259,586	312,729	-	4,651	576,966
	133,291	(44,115)	12,880	(484,765)	(382,709)
Gain on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Net income/(loss)	$ 133,291	$ (44,115)	$ 12,880	$ (484,765)	$ (382,709)
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	3,390,280	476,266	-	2,872	3,869,418
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	110,000	-	-	17,791	127,791

Note 16 - Continued

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011

	Fixed Self Storage	Portable Storage	Equipment	Corporate	Total
Revenue	$ 993,491	$ 504,536	$ 317,075	$ 20,491	$ 1,835,593
Operating expenses	350,649	396,063	261,704	270,889	1,279,305
Interest revenue	-	-	-	3,599	3,599
Interest expense	232,093	12,949	-	83,886	328,928
Amortization	241,278	229,635	-	7,870	478,783
	169,471	(134,111)	55,371	(338,555)	(247,824)
Gain on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Net income/(loss)	$ 169,471	$ (134,111)	$ 55,371	$ (338,555)	$ (247,824)
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	10,305	775,450	-	804	786,559
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

Total Assets

	Fixed Self Storage	Portable Storage	Equipment	Corporate	Total
As at June 30, 2012	$ 16,267,281	$ 3,997,649	$ -	$ 541,503	$ 20,806,433
As at June 30, 2011	13,730,341	3,340,792	-	932,521	18,003,654
As at December 31, 2011	13,429,873	3,305,717	-	1,068,250	17,803,840

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