MESA LABORATORIES INC /CO Form 10KSB June 21, 2005

> U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

> > FORM 10-KSB

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2005

Commission File Number 0-11740

MESA LABORATORIES, INC.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Colorado

84-0872291

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

tion Number) 80228

(Zip Code)

(I.R.S. Employer Identifica-

12100 West Sixth Avenue Lakewood, Colorado (Address of principal executive offices)

Issuer's telephone number: (303) 987-8000

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, No Par Value (Title of Class)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES X NO

Check if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [X]

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$10,041,000.

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant: As of May 12, 2005: \$24,415,344\*.

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: No Par Value Common Stock-- 3,037,453 shares as of May 12, 2005.

Documents incorporated by reference: none.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes ; No X .

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\* Aggregate market value was determined by multiplying the number of outstanding shares (excluding those shares held of record by officers, directors and greater than five percent shareholders) by \$12.00, the last sales price of the Registrant's common stock as of May 12, 2005, such date being within 60 days prior to the date of filing.

PART I

#### ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

## Introduction

Mesa Laboratories, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company" or "Mesa") was incorporated as a Colorado corporation on March 26, 1982. The Company designs, develops, acquires, manufactures and markets instruments and systems utilized in connection with industrial applications and hemodialysis therapy. In August 1984, the Company acquired Western Laboratories Corp., a manufacturer and marketer of a line of instruments for use in calibrating hemodialysis proportioning equipment. In June 1989, the Company acquired the DATATRACE(R)product line of Ball Corporation. In February 1993, the Company acquired the assets of NUSONICS, Inc., a manufacturer of ultrasonic flow meters and analyzers. In December 1999, the Company acquired Automata Instrumentation, Inc., a manufacturer and marketer of a line of instruments for use in calibrating and verifying performance of hemodialysis equipment.

The Company presently markets the DATATRACE(R) and ELOGG(R) recording systems which are used in various industrial applications; NUSONICS(R) Concentration Analyzers, Pipeline Interface Detectors and Flow Meter products which are used in various industrial applications; and two product lines used in kidney dialysis [Dialysate Meters and the ECHO Reprocessing Products]. The Company is also performing research and development to expand the application of its technology.

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this annual report regarding the Company's financial position and operating and strategic initiatives and addressing industry developments are forward-looking statements. Where, in any forward-looking statement, the Company, or its management, expresses an expectation or belief as to future results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis, but there can be no assurance that the statement of expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished. Factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, include but are not limited to general economic, financial and business conditions; competition in the data logging market; competition in the kidney dialysis market; competition in the fluid measurement market; the discontinuance of the practice of dialyzer reuse; the business abilities and judgement of personnel; the impacts of unusual items resulting from ongoing evaluations of business strategies; and changes in business strategy.

Mesa's executive offices are located at 12100 West Sixth Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado 80228, telephone (303) 987-8000.

## Data Logging

The world market for temperature sensors, indicators and recorders is currently estimated at over \$2 billion and is projected to grow at an annual rate of 4-6% over the next several years. The electronics-based thermal sensor market to which DATATRACE(R) products belong currently exceeds \$100 million.

The temperature and humidity recording markets are highly segmented. DATATRACE(R)products have developed application niches within major industry segments such as food processing, medical sterilization, pharmaceutical processing, transportation, electronics, aerospace, storage facilities and textile manufacturing. DATATRACE(R) products are used in any industry where temperature, pressure or humidity is critical to the manufacturing process, quality of the product or where product temperature, pressure or humidity profiles are required in a continuous or moving process environment.

## DATATRACE(R)Data Loggers

The DATATRACE products are self-contained, wireless, high precision, data loggers that are used in critical manufacturing, quality control, and transportation applications. They are used to measure temperature, humidity and pressure inside a process or inside a product during manufacturing. In addition, the DATATRACE products can be used to validate the proper operation of laboratory or manufacturing equipment, either during its installation or for annual re-certifications. The product line consists of individual tracers, a PC interface, DTW reporting software and various accessories. A customer typically purchases a large number of tracers along with a single PC interface and DTW software package. In practice, using the PC interface, the user programs the tracers to collect environmental data at a pre-determined interval, places the tracers in the product or process, retrieves the tracers and reads the data into a PC with the interface. After this, the user can prepare tabular and graphical reports using the DTW software. Different models of tracers are available, including the older Micropack II, Flatpack, and FRB tracers, along with the newest Micropack III line, which was introduced in March 2002. The latest generation Micropack III line is much smaller, has improved hardware and embedded software, includes a rapid optical interface, and operates over a wider temperature range. During Fiscal 2005 the discontinuance of the older Micropack II and Flatpack lines was announced with an effective date in fiscal 2006. It is anticipated that product lines sales will be concentrated increasingly on the new Micropack III line, with FRB sales primarily being made only to customers who are adding tracers to their current inventory.

While there are a variety of different types of wireless data loggers available on the market, there are only a few that are rated as "intrinsically safe" and can operate at elevated temperatures, like the DATATRACE products. These are important differentiating factors for the DATATRACE products in the marketplace, and consequently, they are used by companies to control their most critical processes. Due to their higher accuracy and precision, along with the importance of the processes they are used to control, an important component of the DATATRACE product line is the calibration service that is provided by Mesa. Typically, each DATATRACE tracer is calibrated by Mesa's calibration laboratory prior to shipment and then annually, for a re-certification fee, to verify its accuracy. For instance, the Micropack III temperature tracers are calibrated to +/- 0.10C over their operating range of -20 oC to 140 oC. This allows the Micropack III tracers to be used to conduct quality control on critical sterilization operations, one of our most important applications.

## ELOGG(R)Dataloggers

The Company distributes the ELOGG(R)Datalogger product line in North America. The ELOGG(R)line is similar in concept to the DATATRACE(R)line, featuring different benefits to the end-user such as longer battery life, extended memory and humidity logging in certain models. Unlike the DATATRACE(R)products, the ELOGG(R) is a larger device which is not as environmentally resistant and is ideally suited for long-term monitoring applications, such as transportation and warehousing. The ELOGG(R)line also features a PC Interface Module and software for user programming.

### Sonic Fluid Measurement

The Company's sonic fluid measurement product line consists of two major components: Sonic Flow Meters and Concentration Monitors. While the total market for flow meters is very large, the NUSONICS(R)Sonic Flow Meters best serve applications where cleanliness, resistance to corrosives or portability are required. Specific applications where the NUSONICS(R)products are particularly well suited include water treatment, chemical processing and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) applications.

The Concentration Monitor component of the product line consists of Pipeline Interface Detectors and Concentration Analyzers. The Pipeline Interface Detector serves a smaller market niche while the Concentration Analyzers serve a wider variety of industry application, such as chemical, food, pharmaceutical and polymerization processes.

## NUSONICS(R)Sonic Flow Meters

The Sonic Flow Meter line is a range of products which are suited to various fluid measurement applications. The Model CM800 Sonic Flow Meter is the Company's main wetted transducer meter. With transducers that are mounted through the pipe wall and in contact with the material flowing through the pipe, it is the most accurate type of ultrasonic  $% \left( {{\left[ {{{\left[ {{{\left[ {{{\left[ {{{c}}} \right]}} \right.} \right.}} \right]}_{{\left[ {{{\left[ {{{c}} \right]}} \right.} \right]}_{{\left[ {{{c}} \right]}}}} \right]}} \right)} } } } \right)$  Sonic Flow meter. The Model 90 Sonic Flow Meter features strap-on transducers and is sold in portable and fixed process versions. This product offers flexibility and portability for measuring flow and is totally noninvasive, measuring flow rates through the pipe wall. In addition, the Company markets doppler flow meters in both permanent and strap-on transducer models. Unlike the transit-time technology that the Company's other flow products utilize to measure clean fluids with dissolved solids, the doppler technology is utilized when the fluids to be measured contain either suspended solids or entrained gases. Over the past five years, the ultrasonic flow meter market has shifted preference to strap-on transducer flow meters and has become highly price competitive. While the Company continues to sell its flow meters for certain applications, demand for this product line has contracted and the contribution of this product line has declined to less than 5% of total revenues in fiscal 2005.

## NUSONICS(R) Sonic Concentration Analyzers

Liquid composition can be determined by measuring sound velocity. Since the sound velocity of any liquid is unique, the relationship between sound velocity, liquid composition and temperature is different for every liquid. Once the relationship is known, sound velocity can be used to monitor changes in liquid composition, often with much greater precision than can be realized with other measuring devices.

Composition Analyzers are marketed to various industrial users and are currently used to monitor more than 250 different materials. On a real time basis, the analyzer will monitor the composition of materials for process control of blending operations or for tracking the progress of polymerization processes. The CP20 Analyzer is the Company's newest analyzer product. Incorporating state-of-the-art electronic design and a new transducer design, this product offers advanced features, smaller size, reduced manufacturing cost and simpler installation. In addition, the Company also offers its Model 86 and Model 87 (a laboratory model) Composition Meters.

Based on the same technology as the Composition Analyzers, the Company also markets Pipeline Interface Detectors to the petroleum pipeline industry. This instrument is used to monitor the interface of similar materials in a pipeline, such as different grades of unleaded fuel. By detecting these interfaces, the pipeline operator can accurately perform switching operations within the pipeline system.

## Kidney Hemodialysis Treatment

Patients with kidney failure (known as end stage renal disease, or ESRD) require the removal of toxic waste products and excess water through artificial means. This process is generally performed three times per week and is most often accomplished through the use of hemodialysis.

Hemodialysis requires the treatment to be conducted on a dialysis machine through the use of a disposable cartridge known as a dialyzer. Blood is brought extracorporally to the dialysis machine for control and monitoring and passes through the dialyzer where waste products and excess water are removed. This treatment generally lasts three to four hours and is conducted three times per week. These hemodialysis procedures are performed in kidney dialysis centers, hospitals and in the home. The bulk of the treatments are conducted in over 3,500 clinics and hospital centers. Currently, there are over 275,000 patients in the U.S. undergoing dialysis therapy.

In addition to the reimbursement policies of the United States Government and state agencies, the Company's revenues from its dialysis products can be expected to be dependent upon the policies of insurance companies and kidney foundations.

## Dialysate Meters

Mesa's Dialysate Meters are instruments that are used to test various parameters of the dialysis fluid (dialysate). Each measures some combination of temperature, pressure, pH and conductivity to ensure that the dialysate has the proper constituency to promote the transfer of waste products from the blood to the dialysate. The meters are used to check the conductivity and other variables of the dialysate before the dialysis process begins. The meters provide a digital readout that the patient, physician or technician uses to verify that the dialysis unit is working within prescribed limits.

The Company's Western Meter product, Model 90DX, measures conductivity, temperature, pressure and pH. Model 90DX is microprocessor-based and features improved accuracy and user convenience and field calibration capabilities.

In December 1999, the Company acquired Automata Instrumentation, Inc. and its line of Dialysate Meters. This line features the NEO-2, Phoenix, Neo-Stat + and Hydra meters. The NEO-2 Meter, introduced in October 1999, is a next generation meter that replaces the Company's NEO-1 Meter and measures conductivity, pressure, temperature and pH. The remaining meters are smaller sample meters utilizing a patented, simple and unique syringe sampling system. With its ease of operation and lower cost, this group of meters is usually utilized by the patient care staff of hemodialysis facilities.

## The ECHO MM-1000 Dialyzer Reprocessor

Dialyzer reuse is a procedure in which a patient's dialyzer is cleaned, performance tested and disinfected before it is reused by the same patient. Each patient requires approximately 156 dialyzers annually if no reuse is employed.

The ECHO MM-1000 Dialyzer Reprocessor is a fully automated dialyzer reuse machine for which the Company received permission to market from the FDA in June 1982. It automatically cleans, rinses, tests and delivers disinfectants to dialyzers after dialysis therapy, thereby allowing the dialyzer cartridges to be reused rather than disposed of after each use. It is designed to accommodate virtually all manual reprocessing procedures in use today and can be programmed to automate them without extensive modification or rework. Manual procedures have been used to reprocess dialyzers effectively for over 30 years and are the basis of most automated systems in use today. Additionally, the system can be programmed to use prescribed chemicals. The ECHO System is totally

self-contained, aside from water and chemicals, and requires no user adjustments. Due to wide acceptance of low cost, single use only dialyzers, demand for new dialyzer reprocessors has declined significantly in the United States.

The Reuse Data Management (RDM) System

The Company markets its Reuse Data Management (RDM) System. The system consists of a custom database management software package, computer system, barcode scanner and label printer. The RDM System is stand alone, and is capable of operating with any reuse method whether automated or manual. Utilizing barcode technology, the RDM System automates much of the data entry involved in the record keeping process of managing reuse, and will provide record keeping and reporting to satisfy both patient management and regulatory requirements.

## Manufacturing

The Company assembles its manufactured products at its facility in Lakewood, Colorado. The Company's manufacturing consists primarily of assembling and testing materials and component parts purchased from others.

Most of the materials and components used in the Company's product lines are available from a number of different suppliers. Mesa generally maintains multiple sources of supplies for most items but is dependent on a single source for certain items. Mesa believes that alternative sources could be developed, if required, for present single supply sources. Although the Company's dependence on these single supply sources may involve a degree of risk, to date, Mesa has been able to acquire sufficient stock to meet its production schedules.

#### Marketing and Distribution

The Company's domestic sales of its dialysis products are generated by its in-house sales and marketing staff while the Company maintains an organization of field sales personnel and independent manufacturers' representatives to distribute its DATATRACE(R) and ELOGG(R) product lines. For its NUSONICS(R) product lines, a separate organization of manufacturers' representatives is maintained. International sales are conducted through over 50 distributors. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, approximately 71% of sales have been domestic and 29% have been international to countries throughout Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia and South America, as well as Canada and Mexico.

Sales promotions include attendance by Mesa representatives at conventions, the continuation of direct mail campaigns and trade journal advertising in industry related publications.

Customers of Mesa's dialysis products primarily include dialysis centers and dialysis equipment manufacturers. The primary emphasis of the Company's marketing effort is to offer quality products to the healthcare market which will aid in cost containment and improved patient well-being.

DATATRACE(R) and ELOGG(R) customers include numerous industrial users in the food, pharmaceutical and medical device markets who utilize the products within a variety of manufacturing, transportation and storage applications. The emphasis of the Company's marketing effort is to offer a quality product that provides a unique and flexible solution to monitoring temperature, pressure or humidity without interfering with the processing, transportation or storage of the product.

NUSONICS(R)customers include various industries such as water treatment, manufacturing, HVAC and petroleum product transportation. The Company's marketing efforts are focused on offering flow measurement and concentration monitoring in difficult environments where noninvasive monitoring techniques are

#### required.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, one customer represented approximately 15% of the Company's revenues and approximately 9% of the Company's accounts receivable balance. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 one customer represented approximately 12% of the Company's revenues and approximately 11% of the Company's account receivable balances.

#### <u>Competition</u>

Mesa competes with major medical and instrumentation companies as well as a number of smaller companies, many of which are well established, with substantially greater capital resources and larger research and development facilities. Furthermore, many of these companies have an established product line and a significant operating history. Accordingly, the Company may be at a competitive disadvantage due to such factors as its limited resources and limited marketing and distribution network.

Companies with which Mesa's medical products compete include Cantel Medical Corporation. Companies with which Mesa's DATATRACE(R) and ELOGG(R) instrumentation products compete include GE Kaye, Ellab and TMI Orion. Companies with which Mesa's NUSONICS(R) products compete include Controlotron, Badger Meter, Rosemount, and GE Panametrics.

Mesa believes that it is the largest supplier of meters used to calibrate hemodialysis equipment, although it has not conducted independent market surveys. The DATATRACE(R) and ELOGG(R) products offer unique solutions to monitoring temperature or humidity and temperature or pressure and temperature through a continuous process or long-term transportation and warehousing applications. Although there are other solutions to temperature, humidity and pressure monitoring available, the DATATRACE(R) products offer a miniaturized, self-contained, environmentally resistant, wireless solution. NUSONICS(R) products offer solutions to monitoring of clean fluids as well as highly corrosive materials, which are either noninvasive or do not disturb the flow of the product through the pipe. NUSONICS(R) products also offer a unique solution to monitoring variations in a fluid's concentration as the fluid passes through a pipeline into or out of a process.

#### Government Regulation

Medical devices marketed by Mesa are subject to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the "Act"). A medical device which was not marketed prior to May 28, 1976, or is not substantially equivalent to a device marketed prior to that date, may not be marketed until certain data is filed with the FDA and the FDA has affirmatively determined that such data justifies marketing under conditions specified by the FDA. A medical device is defined by the Act as an instrument which (1) is intended for use in the diagnosis or the treatment of disease, or is intended to affect the structure of any function of the human body; (2) does not achieve its intended purpose through chemical action; and (3) is not dependent upon being metabolized for the achievement of its principal intended purpose. The Act requires any company proposing to market a medical device to notify the FDA of its intention at least ninety days before doing so, and in such notification must advise the FDA as to whether the device is substantially equivalent to a device marketed prior to May 28, 1976. As of the date hereof, the Company has received permission from the FDA to market all of its medical products.

Mesa's medical products are subject to FDA regulations and inspections, which may be time-consuming and costly. This includes on-going compliance with the FDA's current Good Manufacturing Practices regulations which require, among other things, the systematic control of manufacture, packaging and storage of

products intended for human use. Failure to comply with these practices renders the product adulterated and could subject the Company to an interruption of manufacture and sale of its medical products and possible regulatory action by the FDA.

The manufacture and sale of medical devices is also regulated by some states. Although there is substantial overlap between state regulations and the regulations of the FDA, some state laws may apply. Mesa, however, does not anticipate that complying with state regulations will create any significant problems. Foreign countries also have laws regulating medical devices sold in those countries, which may cause us to expend additional resources on compliance.

## Employees

On March 31, 2005, the Company had a total of 47 employees, of which 46 were full-time employees. Currently, 10 persons are employed for marketing, four for research and development, 27 for manufacturing and quality assurance and six for administration.

## Additional Information

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, Mesa spent \$358,000 and \$332,000, respectively, on Company-sponsored research and development activities.

Compliance with federal, state and local provisions which have been enacted regarding the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment has not had, and is not expected to have, any adverse effect upon capital expenditures, earnings or the competitive position of the Company. Mesa is not presently a party to any litigation or administrative proceedings with respect to its compliance with such environmental standards. In addition, the Company does not anticipate being required to expend any significant capital funds in the near future for environmental protection in connection with its operations.

The Company has been issued patents for its DATATRACE(R)temperature recording devices, its NUSONICS(R)sonic flow measurement and sonic concentration monitoring products and its Phoenix, Hydra and NeoStat+ dialysis meters. Failure to obtain patent protection on the Company's remaining products may have a substantially adverse effect upon the Company since there can be no assurance that other companies will not develop functionally similar products, placing the Company at a competitive disadvantage. Further, there can be no assurance that patent protection will afford protection against competitors with similar inventions, nor can there be any assurance that the patents will not be infringed or designed around by others. Moreover, it may be costly to pursue and to prosecute patent infringement actions against others, and such actions could interfere with the business of the Company.

#### ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Mesa owns its 39,616 square foot facility at 12100 W. 6th Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado 80228. All manufacturing, warehouse, marketing, research and administrative functions are based at this location. The facility is approximately 80% utilized and the Company currently utilizes only one shift.

The Company does not invest in, and has not adopted any policy with respect to investments in, real estate or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of or interests in persons primarily engaged in real estate activities. It is not the Company's policy to acquire assets primarily for possible capital gain or primarily for income.

#### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No material legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or to which any of its property is the subject are pending, and no such proceedings are known by the Company to be contemplated. The Company is not presently a party to any litigation or administrative proceedings with respect to its compliance with federal, state and local provisions which have been enacted regarding the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment and no such proceedings are known by the Company to be contemplated. No legal actions are contemplated nor judgments entered against any officer or director of the Company concerning any matter involving the business of the Company.

## ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

No matter was submitted during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

## PART II

# ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

(a) Mesa's common stock is traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "MLAB". For the last two fiscal years, the high and low last sales prices of the Company's common stock as reported to the Company by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. were as follows:

Quarter Ended	High	Low	Dividend
June 30, 2003	\$ 7.16	\$ 6.06	-
September 30, 2003	\$ 9.42	\$ 7.09	-
December 31, 2003	\$10.10	\$ 7.74	\$ .20*
March 31, 2004	\$10.08	\$ 8.53	\$ .05
June 30, 2004	\$10.20	\$ 9.53	\$.05
September 30, 2004	\$12.50	\$ 9.72	\$.05
December 31, 2004	\$14.50	\$11.01	\$ .26*
March 31, 2005	\$13.75	\$11.78	\$.06

The Nasdaq National Market quotations set forth herein reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down, or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

- (b) As of March 31, 2005, there were approximately 900 record and beneficial holders of Mesa's common stock.
- (c) During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, the Company did not sell any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (d) We made the following repurchases of our common stock, by month, within the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report:

	Shares	Avg. Price	as Part of Publicly
	Purchased	Paid	Announced Plan
January 1 - 31, 2005	3,094	\$12.45	142,190
February 1 – 28, 2005	10,068	\$12.46	152,258
March 1 - 31, 2005	578	\$13.16	152,836
Total Fourth Quarter	13,740	\$12.49	

On June 19, 2003, the Board of Directors of Mesa Laboratories, Inc. adopted a share repurchase plan which allows for the repurchase of up 300,000 of the Company's common shares. This plan will continue until the maximum is reached or the plan is terminated by further action of the Board.

\* On December 15, 2003, the Company paid an initial \$.05 per common share quarterly dividend and a \$.15 per common share special dividend to holders of record on December 1, 2003. On December 15, 2004, the Company paid a regular \$.06 per common share quarterly dividend and a \$.20 per common share special dividend to holders of record on December 1, 2004.

For information regarding securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans, please see Footnote 7 to the Financial Statements. Equity Compensation Plan Information as of March 31, 2005

Plan Category	No. of securities to be Issued upon exercise of Outstanding options	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options	Number o remainin issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	241,767	\$7.82	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	
Total	241,767	\$7.82	

#### ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

## Overview

Mesa Laboratories, Inc. manufactures and distributes electronic measurement systems for various niche applications, including renal treatment, food processing, medical sterilization, pharmaceutical processing and other industrial applications. Our Company follows a philosophy of manufacturing a high quality product and providing a high level of on-going service for those products. In order to optimize the performance of our Company and to build the value of the Company for its shareholders, we continually follow the trend of various key financial indicators. A sample of some of the most important of these indicators is presented in the following table.

## Key Financial Indicators

	2005	2004	2003	200
Cash and Investments	\$6,882,000	\$6,767,000	\$4,761,000	\$3,46
Trade Receivables	\$2,017,000	\$1,621,000	\$2,299,000	\$2 <b>,</b> 33

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Days Sales Outstanding	62	55	70	
Inventory	\$1,941,000	\$2,099,000	\$2,329,000	\$2,44
Inventory Turns	1.8	1.6	1.5	
Working Capital	\$10,141,000	\$10,080,000	\$9,017,000	\$8,09
Current Ratio	11:1	16:1	16:1	
Average Return On:				
Stockholder Investment (1)	15.0%	14.3%	15.0%	
Assets	14.1%	13.6%	14.4%	
Invested Capital (2)	26.4%	22.9%	21.0%	
Net Sales	\$10,041,000	\$9,126,000	\$9,082,000	\$9,04
Gross Profit	\$6,320,000	\$5,698,000	\$5,685,000	\$5 <b>,</b> 39
Gross Margin	63%	62%	63%	
Operating Income	\$3,475,000	\$3,249,000	\$3,186,000	\$2 <b>,</b> 94
Operating Margin	35%	36%	35%	
Net Profit	\$2,312,000	\$2,130,000	\$2,127,000	\$2 <b>,</b> 03
Net Profit Margin	23%	23%	23%	
Earnings Per Diluted Share	\$.74	\$.68	\$.64	\$
Capital Expenditures (Net)	\$ 70,000	\$ 34,000	\$ 65,000	\$4
Head Count	46.5	48.5	46.5	
Sales Per Employee	\$ 216,000	\$ 188,000	\$ 195,000	\$ 17

- Average return on stockholder investment is calculated by dividing total net income by the average of end of year and beginning of year total stockholder's equity.
- (2) Average return on invested capital (invested capital = total assets current liabilities - cash and short - term investments) is calculated by dividing total net income by the average of end of year and beginning of year invested capital.

While we continually try to optimize the overall performance and trends, the table above does highlight various exceptions. These exceptions are usually influenced by a more important need. A review of the table above shows a very high Trade Receivables balance and high Days Sales Outstanding in fiscal 2002. At the time that these indicators were showing below average performance, we had recently completed the acquisition of Automata Instruments, Inc., and a large amount of our administrative resources were being focused on improvements to systems, work flows and new customer satisfaction. The Current Ratio in fiscal 2005, while very healthy, decreased significantly from prior year levels. This change is due to a number of factors including the impact on cash of stock buybacks and the special dividend; lower inventory; increased accounts payable due to higher sales levels and accrued moving costs; and higher bonus accruals due to the higher sales level.

Results of Operations

Net Sales

Net sales for fiscal 2005 increased 10 percent from fiscal 2004, and net sales for fiscal 2004 increased less than one percent from fiscal 2003. In real dollars, net sales of \$10,041,000 in fiscal 2005 increased \$915,000 from \$9,126,000 in 2004, and net sales of \$9,126,000 in fiscal 2004 increased \$44,000 from \$9,082,000 in 2003.

Our revenues come from two main sources, which include product revenues and

parts and service revenues. Parts and service revenues are derived from on-going repair and recalibration or certification of our products. The certification or recalibration of product is usually a key component of the customer's own quality system and many of our customers operate in regulated industries, such as food processing or medical and pharmaceutical processing. For this reason, these revenues tend to be fairly stable and grow slowly over time. During fiscal years 2005, 2004 and 2003 our Company had parts and service revenue of \$2,893,000, \$2,644,000 and \$2,511,000. As a percentage of total revenue, parts and service revenues were 29% in 2005, 29% in 2004 and 28% in 2003.

The performance of new product sales is dependent on several factors, including general economic conditions in the United States and abroad, capital spending trends and the introduction of new products. Over the past two fiscal years, general economic conditions have been improving, and more recently, capital spending has also improved. New products released to the market over the past three fiscal years include the Datatrace Micropack III temperature loggers during the middle of fiscal 2003 and the Datatrace Micropack III humidity and pressure loggers came too late in fiscal 2004. Introduction of the humidity and pressure loggers, temperature, humidity and pressure, utilize a common PC Interface system and operating software. For this reason, it was our belief that some customer purchasing decisions were probably delayed into fiscal 2005, as those customers awaited introduction of the humidity and pressure loggers. For fiscal years 2005, 2004 and 2003 product sales for our company were \$7,148,000, \$6,482,000 and \$6,571,000.

During fiscal 2005, sales of the Company's medical products increased 10 percent for the fiscal year compared to the prior year period. The major share of this increase was due to higher sales of the Company's meter products, accessories and service. Sales of the Company's dialyzer reprocessing products declined slightly during the year as the trend toward usage of single use dialyzers leveled out in the domestic marketplace. A high percentage of the Company's reprocessor revenues are generated from foreign markets, where the trend of single use dialyzer usage continues to have little impact. Currently, research and development efforts are in process to further enhance our line of hand-held dialysate meters with a new generation full-featured meter currently near completion.

During fiscal 2005, sales of the Datatrace brand of products increased from the prior year. For the year, sales increased 10 percent compared to the prior year. Datatrace sales benefited during the year from increases in sales in the Company's humidity and pressure sensors. At the end of last fiscal year, the Company released its Micropack III humidity and pressure loggers to customers. These new products have allowed customers who measure more than one parameter in their process to program and retrieve data from the same PC Interface device making all of the Company's Micropack III products more appealing to customers with more complex logging needs.

During fiscal 2005, sales of the Nusonics line of ultrasonic fluid measurement systems increased by 11 percent. This is the second consecutive year of annual increase for these products. Nusonics products contribute less than 10 percent of the Company's total sales, but these products are typically purchased by large industrial users. Increased sales activity for these products is being brought about by improved economic conditions.

Fiscal 2004 medical products increased four percent for the year compared to the prior period. The major share of this increase was due to higher sales of our meter products and accessories, and an increase in service revenues. Sales of the company's dialyzer reprocessing products declined during the year as the trend toward usage of single use dialyzers continued in the domestic market place. A high percentage of our reprocessor revenues are generated from foreign

markets and it was not expected that this trend would continue to have an appreciable negative effect on future sales.

During fiscal 2004, sales of the Datatrace brand of products declined after the increases reported in the prior year. For the year, sales decreased seven percent compared to the prior year. At the end of the last quarter, we released our latest version of user software and shipped initial units of the Micropack III humidity and pressure loggers to customers. These new products allow customers who measure more than one parameter in their process to program and retrieve data from the same PC Interface device. During April, 2004 the company began introduction of its new 4-20 milliamp logger. This user scalable logging device is completely new and will allow users to log the 4-20 milliamp output of various fixed monitors within their process and correlate that data to the product data collected by our loggers. In this way the user may bring additional data parameters into their analysis without compromising data integrity as required by various regulatory bodies.

During fiscal 2004, sales of the Nusonics line of ultrasonic fluid measurement systems increased by 27 percent. This was the first annual increase for these products in several years. Nusonics products contribute less than 10 percent of our total sales.

## Cost of Sales

Cost of sales as a percent of net sales in fiscal 2005 decreased one half of one percent from fiscal 2004 to 37.1 percent, and in fiscal 2004 increased two tenths of one percent from fiscal 2003 to 37.6 percent. Most of our products enjoy gross margins in excess of 55 percent. Due to the fact that the dialysis products have sales concentrations to several companies that maintain large chains of treatment centers, the products that are sold to the renal market tend to be slightly more price sensitive than the data logging products. Therefore, shifts in product mix toward higher sales of Datatrace logging products will tend to produce lower cost of good sold expense and higher gross margins while shifts toward higher sales of medical products will normally produce the opposite effect on cost of goods sold expense and gross margins.

Over fiscal year 2005, our Company saw an increase in sales levels which were fairly uniform throughout the product lines. This increase in sales led to a decrease in costs of goods sold as a percent of sales as fixed overhead decreased as a percent of sales. During fiscal year 2004, our Company saw a shift in its mix to higher medical sales, which led to a slight increase in cost of goods sold expense as a percent of sales compared to fiscal 2003. Our logging instruments have a higher gross margin over the other instruments which we produce and sell.

## Selling, General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses tend to be fairly fixed and stable from year-to-year. To the greatest extent possible, we work at containing and minimizing these costs. Total administrative costs were \$1,084,000 in fiscal 2005, \$906,000 in fiscal 2004 and \$904,000 in fiscal 2003, which represents a \$178,000 increase from fiscal 2004 to fiscal 2005 and a \$2,000 or less than one percent increase from fiscal 2003 to fiscal 2004. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses were directly attributable to compensation, relocation and recruiting costs associated with the creation and hiring of a new Vice President of Sales and Marketing position. Approximately \$115,000 of these costs would not be expected to recur in the next fiscal year. Higher compensation costs during fiscal 2004 were off-set by lower consulting fees, while lower costs for business development activities were partially off-set by higher compensation costs during fiscal 2003.

Our selling and marketing costs tend to be far more variable in relation to

sales, although there are various exceptions. Some of these exceptions include the introduction of new products and the mix of international sales to domestic sales. For a product line experiencing introduction of a new product, costs will tend to be higher as a percent of sales due to higher advertising development and sales training programs. Our Company's international sales are usually discounted and recorded at the net discounted price, so that a change in mix between international and domestic sales may influence sales and marketing costs. One other major influence on sales and marketing costs is the mix of domestic medical sales to all other domestic sales. Domestic medical sales are made by direct telemarketing representatives, which gives us a lower cost structure, when compared to the independent representative sales channels utilized by our other products. Going into fiscal 2006 the Company expects to continue to focus additional resources on its sales and marketing efforts. This plan calls for creation of a direct sales efforts in the domestic market for the Company's Datatrace products during the first half of the new fiscal year, and could lead to expense levels growing at a slightly faster rate than sales.

In dollars, selling costs were \$1,403,000 in fiscal 2005, \$1,211,000 in fiscal 2004 and \$1,334,000 in fiscal 2003. As a percent of sales, selling cost were 14.0 percent in fiscal 2005, 13.3 percent in fiscal 2004 and 14.7 percent in fiscal 2003. The increase in selling expense during fiscal 2005 was due chiefly to increased compensation and bonus expense created by higher sales and the addition of a new vice president of sales and marketing position. In addition, increases in variable costs, such as commissions and travel expenses increased during the year due to higher sales level. During fiscal 2004, most of the decrease in selling expense was due to a decrease in costs associated with the Datatrace logging products. Part was due to decreased commissions due to lower sales and the remainder was due to lower bad debt expense. The decrease in bad debt expense was due to higher receivables collection in Europe, which was brought about by the increase in the value of the Euro compared to the U.S. Dollar.

#### Research and Development

Company sponsored research and development cost was \$358,000 in fiscal 2005, \$332,000 in fiscal 2004 and \$260,000 in fiscal 2003. We are currently trying to execute a strategy of increasing the flow of internally developed products. This strategy has led to the introduction of two new Datatrace logging products in fiscal 2004 and a third Datatrace logging product early in fiscal 2005. Currently, research and development efforts are in process to further enhance our line of hand-held dialysate meters with a new generation full-featured meter currently near completion. This has led to the increased research and development spending during fiscal 2005 and 2004. During fiscal 2004, besides completing the Micropack III product for temperature, work continued for humidity, pressure and 4-20 milliamp versions of the Micropack III logger design.

#### Net Income

Net income increased to \$2,312,000 or \$.74 per share on a diluted basis in fiscal 2005 from \$2,130,000 or \$.68 per share on a diluted basis in fiscal 2004. The increase in net income during fiscal 2005 was due to higher sales. As a percent of sales, net income increased at a rate slightly less than the sales increase due to increased operating expenses during the second half of the fiscal year. The increase in operating expenses were directly attributable to compensation and recruiting costs associated with the creation and hiring of a new Vice President of Sales and Marketing position. Approximately \$115,000 of these costs, which were incurred during the second half of the fiscal year, would not be expected to recur in the next fiscal year.

Net income increased to a record \$2,130,000 or \$.68 per share on a diluted basis in fiscal 2004 from \$2,127,000 or \$.64 per share on a diluted basis in

fiscal 2003. Actual net income grew less than one percent during fiscal 2004, but diluted per share profits grew six percent from year to year due to the higher net income and lower average shares outstanding. The lower shares outstanding were due to our continuing share buy back program. This program continued into the new fiscal year. The stock repurchase program reduced outstanding common stock by 100,474 shares during fiscal 2004, and allowed diluted earnings per share to grow at a faster rate than net income.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

On March 31, 2005, we had cash and short term investments of \$6,882,000. In addition, we had other current assets totaling \$4,241,000 and total current assets of \$11,123,000. Current liabilities of our Company were \$982,000 which resulted in a current ratio of 11:1. For comparison purposes at March 31, 2004, we had cash and short term investments of \$6,768,000, other current assets of \$3,969,000, total current assets of \$10,737,000, current liabilities of \$657,000 and a current ratio of 16:1.

Our Company has made capital acquisitions of \$70,000 during fiscal 2005 and \$34,000 during fiscal 2004. We have instituted a program to repurchase up to 300,000 shares of our outstanding common stock. Under the plan, the shares may be purchased from time to time in the open market at prevailing prices or in negotiated transactions off the market. Shares purchased will be canceled and repurchases will be made with existing cash reserves. We do not maintain a set policy or schedule for our buyback program. Most of our stock buybacks have occurred during periods when the price to earnings multiple has been near historical low points, or during times when selling activity in the stock is out of balance with buying demand.

On November 12, 2003 our Board of Directors declared for the first time a regular quarterly dividend of \$.05 per share of common stock. In addition the Board of Directors declared a special one time dividend of \$.15 per share of common stock. Both dividends were paid on December 15, 2003, to shareholders of record on December 1, 2003. For fiscal year 2004, dividends totaled \$.25 per common share of stock. On December 15, 2004, the Company paid a regular \$.06 per common share quarterly dividend and a \$.20 per common share special dividend to holders of record on December 1, 2004. The \$.06 quarterly dividend paid in December, 2004 represented a \$.01 per common share increase to the quarterly dividend rate. For fiscal year 2005, dividends totaled \$.42 per common share of stock.

Our Company invests its surplus capital in various interest bearing instruments, including money market funds, short-term treasuries and municipal bonds. All investments are fixed dollar investments with variable rates in order to minimize the risk of principal loss. In some cases, additional guarantees of the investment principal are provided in the form of bank letters of credit.

The Company does not currently maintain a line of credit or any other form of debt. Nor does the Company guarantee the debt of any other entity. The Company has maintained a long history of surplus cash flow from operations. This surplus cash flow has been used in the past to fund acquisitions and stock buybacks and is currently being partially utilized to fund our on-going dividend. We are actively investigating opportunities to acquire new product lines or companies, for which we may utilize cash in the future.

## Contractual Obligations

At March 31, 2005 our only contractual obligations were open purchase orders for routine purchases of supplies and inventory, which would be payable in less than one year.

Forward Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this annual report regarding our Company's financial position and operating and strategic initiatives and addressing industry developments are forward-looking statements. Where, in any forward-looking statement, the Company, or its management, expresses an expectation or belief as to future results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis, but there can be no assurance that the statement of expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished. Factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, include but are not limited to general economic, financial and business conditions; competition in the data logging market; competition in the kidney dialysis market; competition in the fluid measurement market; the discontinuance of the practice of dialyzer reuse; the business abilities and judgment of personnel; the impacts of unusual items resulting from ongoing evaluations of business strategies; and changes in business strategy. We do not intend to update these forward looking statements. You are advised to review the "Additional Cautionary Statements" section below for more information about risks that could affect the financial results of Mesa Laboratories, Inc.

## Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

We believe that there are several accounting policies that are critical to understanding the Company's historical and future performance, as these policies affect the reported amounts of revenue and the more significant areas involving management's judgments and estimates. These significant accounting policies relate to revenue recognition, research and development costs, valuation of inventory, and valuation of long-lived assets. These policies, and the Company's procedures related to these policies, are described in detail below.

#### Revenue Recognition

We sell our products directly through our sales force and through distributors. Revenue from direct sales of our product is recognized upon shipment to the customer. Revenue from ongoing product service and repair is fully recognized upon completion and shipment of serviced product.

## Research & Development Costs

Research and development activities consist primarily of new product development and continuing engineering on existing products. Costs related to research and development efforts on existing or potential products are expensed as incurred.

## Valuation of Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO) to determine cost. The Company's policy is to periodically evaluate the market value of the inventory and the stage of product life cycle, and record a reserve for any inventory considered slow moving or obsolete. As of March 31, 2005 and 2004 the Company had recorded a reserve of \$90,000 and \$55,000, respectively, against slow moving inventory.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill

The Company assesses the realizable value of long-lived assets and goodwill for potential impairment at least annually or when events and circumstances warrant such a review. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the anticipated fair value is less than its carrying value. In assessing the recoverability of our long-lived assets and goodwill, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets. In addition, we must make assumptions regarding the useful lives of these assets. As of March 31, 2005, we evaluated our long-lived assets for potential impairment. Based on our evaluation, no impairment charge was recognized.

The above listing is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by accounting principles, generally accepted in the United States of America, with no need for management's judgment in their application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting any viable alternative would not produce a materially different result. See our audited financial statements and notes thereto which begin at "Item 7. Financial Statements" of this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB which contain accounting policies and other disclosures required by accounting principles, generally accepted in the United States of America.

Additional Cautionary Statements

We Face Intense Competition.

The markets for some of our current and potential products are intensely competitive. We face competition from companies that possess both larger sales forces and possess more capital resources. In addition, there are growing numbers of competitors for certain of our products.

Our Growth Depends on Introducing New Products and the Efforts of Third Party Distributors.

Our growth depends on the acceptance of our products in the marketplace, the penetration achieved by the companies which we sell to, and rely on, to distribute and represent our products, and our ability to introduce new and innovative products that meet the needs of the various markets we serve. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to introduce new and innovative products or that the products we introduce, or have introduced, will be widely accepted by the marketplace, or that the companies which we contract with to distribute and represent our products will continue to successfully penetrate our various markets. Our failure to continue to introduce new products or gain wide spread acceptance of our products would adversely affect our operations.

We Depend on Attracting New Distributors and Representatives for Our Products.

In order to successfully commercialize our products in new markets, we will need to enter into distribution arrangements with companies that can successfully distribute and represent our products into various markets.

Our Products are Extensively Regulated Which Could Delay Product Introduction or Halt Sales.

The process of obtaining and maintaining required regulatory approvals is lengthy, expensive and uncertain. Although we have not experienced any substantial regulatory delays to date, there is no assurance that delays will not occur in the future, which could have a significant adverse effect on our ability to introduce new products on a timely basis. Regulatory agencies

periodically inspect our manufacturing facilities to ascertain compliance with "good manufacturing practices" and can subject approved products to additional testing and surveillance programs. Failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements can, among other things, result in fines, suspension of regulatory approvals, product recalls, operating restrictions and criminal penalties. While we believe that we are currently in compliance, if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements, it could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We May be Unable to Effectively Protect Our Intellectual Property.

Our ability to compete effectively depends in part on developing and maintaining the proprietary aspects of our technology and processes. We cannot assure you that the patents we have obtained, or any patents we may obtain, will provide any competitive advantages for our products. We also cannot assure you that those patents will not be successfully challenged, invalidated or circumvented in the future. In addition, we cannot assure you that competitors, many of which have substantial resources and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, have not already applied for or obtained, or will not seek to apply for or obtain, patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use and sell our products either in the United States or in international markets. Patent applications are maintained in secrecy for a period after filing. We may not be aware of all of the patents and patent applications potentially adverse to our interests.

We May Have Product Liability Claims.

Our products involve a risk of product liability claims. Although we maintain product liability insurance at coverage levels which we believe are adequate, there is no assurance that, if we were to incur substantial liability for product liability claims, insurance would provide adequate coverage against such liability.

Our Company faces challenges in complying with certain sections of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Like many smaller public companies, our Company faces challenges in complying with the internal control requirements (Section 404) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under current frameworks, compliance in areas, such as separation of duties, information system controls, etc. may prove problematic for a smaller company with limited human resources. Our Company may also be forced to incur significant expense in order to comply with the law under current control frameworks and deadlines for implementation.

Changing Accounting Regulation May Affect Operating Results.

Our Operating results may be adversely affected by new laws and accounting regulations that have either been recently enacted or which are under consideration and may include the following:

- \* various regulations of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and
- \* the mandatory expensing of employee stock options as proposed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Our Operating Results May Fluctuate.

Our results of operations may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter based on numerous factors including the following:

- the introduction of new products;
- the level of market acceptance of our products;
- achievement of research and development milestones;
- \* timing of the receipt of orders from, and product shipment to major

customers;

- \* timing of expenditures;
- \* delays in educating and training our distributors' and representatives'
  sales forces;
- \* manufacturing or supply delays;
- \* product returns;
- \* receipt of necessary regulation approval;
- \* costs associated with implementing and maintaining compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; and
- \* costs associated with expansion of the Company's direct sales capabilities.

Changing Industry Trends May Affect Operating Results.

Various changes within the industries we serve may limit future demand for our products and may include the following:

- \* increasing usage of single use dialyzers;
- changes in dialysis reimbursements;
- increased availability of donated organs; and
- \* mergers within the dialysis provider industry may make the Company more dependent upon fewer large customers for its sales.

## ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders Mesa Laboratories, Inc. Lakewood, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Mesa Laboratories, Inc. as of March 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mesa Laboratories, Inc. as of March 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Ehrhardt Keefe Steiner & Hottman PC Ehrhardt Keefe Steiner & Hottman PC

April 29, 2005 Denver, Colorado

## MESA LABORATORIES, INC. BALANCE SHEETS

#### ASSETS

	Marc	h 31,
		2004
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,978,000	
Short-term investmentsAccounts receivable -	1,904,000	2,098,000
Trade, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$45,000 (2005) and		
\$40,000 (2004)	1,972,000	1,581,000
Other	20,000	22,000
Inventories, net	1,941,000	2,099,000
Prepaid expenses and other	184,000	158,000
Deferred income taxes	124,000	109,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	11,123,000	10,737,000
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	1,265,000	1,285,000
OTHER ASSETS:		
Goodwill	4,208,000	4,208,000
	\$16,596,000	

See notes to financial statements.

## MESA LABORATORIES, INC. BALANCE SHEETS

## LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Mar	ch 31,
	2005	2004
····· ···· ···························		\$ 110,000
Accrued salaries and payroll taxes Accrued warranty expense Other accrued liabilities	15,000 75,000	53,000
Taxes payable	72,000	70,000
LONG TERM LIABILITIES:	502,000	007,000
Deferred income taxes	235,000	189,000
COMMITMENTS STOCKHOLDERS' EOUITY:		
Preferred stock, no par value; authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued Common stock, no par value; authorized		
8,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 3,038,822 (2005) and 3,072,815 (2004) Retained earnings	1,335,000 14,044,000	
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		15,384,000
	\$16,596,000	

See notes to financial statements.

# MESA LABORATORIES, INC. STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2005	2004	
Sales Cost of sales	\$10,041,000 3,721,000	\$ 9,126,000 3,428,000	
Gross profit	6,320,000	5,698,000	

Operating expenses:

Selling General and administrative Research and development	1,403,000 1,084,000 358,000	1,211,000 906,000 332,000
Total operating expenses	2,845,000	
Operating income Interest income	3,475,000 98,000	3,249,000 50,000
Earnings before income taxes		
Income taxes	1,261,000	1,169,000
Net income	\$ 2,312,000	\$ 2,130,000
Net income per share (basic)	\$.76 	
Net income per share (diluted)	\$.74 ======	
Average common shares outstanding - basic .	3,060,000	3,055,000
Average common shares outstanding - diluted	3,136,000	

See notes to financial statements.

# MESA LABORATORIES, INC. STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

# Common Stock

	Number of Shares	Amount	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
BALANCE, March 31, 2003	3,078,168	\$ 1,286,000	\$ 13,201,000	\$ 14,487,000
Common stock issued for the conversion of incentive stock options net of 38,582 shares returned to Company as payment	95 <b>,</b> 121	297,000		297,000
Purchase and retirement of treasury stock	(100,474)	(293,000)	(507,000)	(800,000)
Dividends paid (\$.25 per share)			(770,000)	(770,000)
Tax benefit on exercise of nonqualified stock options		40,000		40,000

Net income for the year			2,130,000	2,130,000
BALANCE, March 31, 2004	3,072,815	1,330,000	14,054,000	15,384,000
Common stock issued for the conversion of incentive stock options net of 31,534 shares returned to Company as payment	65,169	120,000		120,000
Purchase and retirement of treasury stock	(99,162)	(115,000)	(1,040,000)	(1,155,000)
Dividends paid (\$.42 per share)			(1,282,000)	(1,282,000)
Net income for the year			2,312,000	2,312,000
BALANCE, March 31, 2005	3,038,822	\$ 1,335,000	\$ 14,044,000 ======	\$ 15,379,000

See notes to financial statements.

## MESA LABORATORIES, INC. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended	
	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 2,312,000	\$ 2,130,000
Depreciation and amortization	90,000	97,000
Allowance for bad debt	5,000	(10,000)
Provision for inventory reserve	35,000	(55,000)
Deferred income taxes	31,000	109,000
Tax benefit of nongualified stock options		40,000
Change in assets and liabilities-		,
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(394,000)	688,000
(Increase) decrease in inventories	123,000	285,000
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses		(41,000)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, trade	152,000	(8,000)
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities and taxes payable	173,000	79,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,501,000	3,314,000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Short-term investments purchased	(996.000)	(2,098,000)
Short-term investments redeemed	1,190,000	(2) 000 000 000
Capital expenditures	(70,000)	(34,000)
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	124,000	(2,132,000)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Dividends paid	(1,282,000)	(770 <b>,</b> 000)

Net proceeds from issuance of stock Common stock repurchases	120,000 (1,155,000)	•
Net cash used by financing activities	(2,317,000)	(1,273,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	308,000	(91,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,670,000	4,761,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,978,000	\$ 4,670,000
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: Cash paid during the year for: Income taxes	\$ 1,251,000 	\$ 1,073,000

See notes to financial statements.

## MESA LABORATORIES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

**General** - Mesa Laboratories, Inc. was incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado on March 26, 1982, for the purpose of designing, manufacturing and marketing electronic instruments and supplies.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** - Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of money market funds, short-term investments and accounts receivable. The Company invests primarily all of its excess cash in money market funds administered by reputable financial institutions, debt instruments of the U.S. government and its agencies, adjustable rate, fixed dollar municipal debt and grants credit to its customers who are located throughout the United States and several foreign countries. To reduce credit risk, the Company periodically evaluates the money market fund administrators and performs credit analysis of customers and monitors their financial condition. Additionally, the Company maintains cash balances in bank deposit accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, one customer represented approximately 15% of the Company's revenues and approximately 9% of the Company's accounts receivable balance. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 one customer represented approximately 12% of the Company's revenues and approximately 11% of the Company's account receivable balances.

**Cash Equivalents** - Cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

**Short-term investments** - Short-term investments consist of U.S Treasury bills and municipal bonds and are classified as "available for sale." Short-term investments are carried in the financial statements at cost, which approximates fair value.

Accounts Receivable - At the time the accounts are originated, the Company considers a reserve for doubtful accounts based on the creditworthiness of the

customer. The provision for uncollectible amounts is continually reviewed and adjusted to maintain the allowance at a level considered adequate to cover future losses. The allowance is management's best estimate of uncollectible amounts and is determined based on historical performance that is tracked by the Company on an ongoing basis. The losses ultimately incurred could differ materially in the near term from the amounts estimated in determining the allowance.

**Inventories** - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO) to determine cost. The Company's policy is to periodically evaluate the market value of the inventory and the stage of product life cycle, and record a reserve for any inventory considered slow moving or obsolete. As of March 31, 2005 and 2004 the Company had recorded a reserve of \$90,000 and \$55,000, respectively, against slow moving inventory.

**Property, Plant and Equipment** - Property, plant and equipment is stated at acquisition cost. Depreciation and amortization is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of three to thirty-nine years.

**Goodwill** - Goodwill, which resulted from the acquisitions of Nusonics, Datatrace and Automata, is no longer subject to amortization, and is tested annually for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142 "Goodwill and Intangible Assets."

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets - The Company assesses the realizable value of long-lived assets and goodwill for potential impairment at least annually or when events and circumstances warrant such a review. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the anticipated fair value is less than its carrying value. In assessing the recoverability of our long-lived assets and goodwill, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets. In addition, we must make assumptions regarding the useful lives of these assets. As of March 31, 2005, we evaluated our long-lived assets for potential impairment. Based on our evaluation, no impairment charge was recognized.

**Revenue Recognition** - Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, when title and risk of ownership passes, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable. The Company recognizes revenues at the time products are shipped. Revenue from ongoing product service and repair is fully recognized upon completion and shipment of serviced product.

Sales to distributors are made at their net discounted price. This net discounted price is net of any volume pricing that may be available. Customers who may be unsure of the appropriateness of our products for their application are offered demonstration equipment prior to purchase, thus no return rights are extended. Products are built to customer order and no price protections are offered. The Company does not conduct a rebate or other incentive programs at this time.

Other than normal and customary on-going customer service, the Company does not have any post shipment contractual obligations to its customers, such as installation, training, etc.

**Research & Development Costs** - Costs related to research and development efforts on existing or potential products are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 were \$358,000 and \$332,000, respectively.

Accrued Warranty Expense - The Company provides limited product warranty on its products and, accordingly, accrues an estimate of the related warranty expense at the time of sale.

Advertising Costs - Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 were \$138,000 and \$138,000, respectively.

**Income Taxes** - The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method, which requires an entity to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities. Temporary differences are differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years.

**Earnings Per Share** - Basic earnings per share is calculated using the average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed on the basis of the average number of common shares outstanding plus the effect of outstanding stock options using the treasury stock method, which totaled 76,000 and 83,000 additional shares in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

**Stock based compensation** - At March 31, 2005, the Company has stock based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 7. The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for the stock option plans. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock option plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for awards in 2005 and 2004 consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amount indicated below:

	March 31,			
		2005		2004
Net income - as reported Add: Stock based employee compensation expense	\$	2,312,000	\$	2,130,000
included in net income, net of related tax effects Less: Total stock based compensation expense determined under fair value based method for				
all awards net of related tax effects		(109,000)		(90,000)
Net income - pro forma	\$	2,203,000	\$	2,040,000
Income per diluted share - as reported	\$	.76	\$	.70
Income per diluted share - pro forma	\$	.72	\$	.67
Income per diluted share - as reported	\$	.74	\$	.68
Income per diluted share - pro forma	\$	.70	\$	.65

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants: dividend yield of approximately 3.6% (2005) and 2.1% (2004); expected volatility of approximately 19%-29% (2005) and 29% (2004); discount rate of 3.35%-4.62% (2005) and 3.0% (2004); and expected lives of 5 to 10 years.

Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is computed using the treasury stock method to compute the weighted average common stock outstanding assuming the conversion of potential dilutive common shares. The following table presents a reconciliation of the denominators used in the computation of net income per common share-- basic and net income per common share-- diluted for the twelve month periods ended March 31, 2005 and 2004:

Twelve Months Ended

	March 31,			
	200	)5	2	004
Net income available for shareholders Weighted avg. outstanding shares	\$2,312	2,000	\$2 <b>,</b> 1	30,000
of common stock Dilutive effect of stock options		),000 5,000		55,000 83,000
Common stock and equivalents	3,130	5,000	3,1	38,000
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$	.76	\$	.70
Diluted	\$	.74	\$	.68

For the twelve months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, no shares attributable to outstanding stock options were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise prices of the stock options were greater than or equal to the average price of the common shares, and therefore their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The carrying amount of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, short-term investments, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximated fair value as of March 31, 2005 because of the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

**Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements** - In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (Statement 123(R)). This Statement requires that the costs of employee share-based payments be measured at fair value on the awards' grant date using an option-pricing model and recognized in the financial statements over the requisite service period. This Statement does not change the accounting for stock ownership plans, which are subject to American Institute of Certified Public Accountants SOP 93-6, "Employer's Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans." Statement 123(R) supersedes Opinion 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and its related interpretations, and eliminates the alternative to use Opinion 25's intrinsic value method of accounting, which the Company is currently using.

Statement 123(R) allows for two alternative transition methods. The first method is the modified prospective application whereby compensation cost for the portion of awards for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered that are outstanding as of the adoption date will be recognized over the remaining service period. The compensation cost for that portion of awards will be based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated for pro forma disclosures under Statement 123, as originally issued. All new awards and awards that are modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the adoption date will be accounted for under the provisions of Statement 123(R). The second method is the modified retrospective application, which requires that the Company restates prior period financial statements. The modified retrospective application may be applied either to all prior periods or only to prior interim periods in the year of adoption of this statement. The Company is currently determining which transition method it will adopt and is evaluating the impact Statement 123(R)

will have on its financial position, results of operations, EPS and cash flows when the Statement is adopted.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs - an amendment of ARB No. 43" ("FAS 151"), which is the result of its efforts to converge U.S. accounting standards for inventories with International Accounting Standards. FAS No. 151 requires idle facility expenses, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) costs to be recognized as current-period charges. It also requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. FAS No. 151 will be effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company has evaluated the impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements, and has determined that the current idle plant capacity has been accounted for properly. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153 "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets-- amendment of APB Opinion No. 29". Statement 153 eliminates the exception to fair value for exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchange transactions that do not have commercial substance, defined as transactions that are not expected to result in significant changes in the cash flows of the reporting entity. This statement is effective for exchanges of nonmonetary assets occurring after June 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

## 2. Inventories:

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31,		
	2005	2004	
Raw materials . Work-in-process Finished goods Less reserve	<pre>\$ 1,690,000 174,000 167,000 (90,000)  \$ 1,941,000 </pre>	<pre>\$ 1,648,000 335,000 171,000 (55,000) \$ 2,099,000</pre>	

Work-in-process and finished goods include raw materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead at March 31, 2005 and 2004.

## 3. Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	March 31,		
	2005	2004	
Land Building Manufacturing equipment Computer equipment Furniture and fixtures	<pre>\$ 148,000 1,260,000 1,268,000 329,000 75,000</pre>	\$ 148,000 1,260,000 1,228,000 301,000 74,000	
Less accumulated depreciation	3,080,000 (1,815,000)	3,011,000 (1,726,000)	

\$ 1,265,000	\$ 1,285,000

## 4. Income Taxes:

The components of the provision for income taxes for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	March 31,		
	2005	2004	
Current tax provision:			
Federal State	\$1,076,000 149,000	\$ 930,000 131,000	
	1,225,000	1,061,000	
Deferred tax provision:			
Federal	32,000	95,000	
State	4,000	13,000	
	36,000	108,000	
	\$1,261,000	\$1,169,000	

Deferred taxes result from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for financial and income tax reporting purposes and differences between the fair value of assets acquired in business combinations accounted for as a purchase and their tax bases. The components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	March 31,		
	2005	2004	
Depreciation and amortization	\$(245,000)	\$(189,000)	
Accrued vacation	64,000	56 <b>,</b> 000	
Bad debt expense	15,000	14,000	
Inventory reserve	31,000	19,000	
Warranty reserve	5,000	5,000	
Other	19,000	15,000	
Net deferred (liability)/asset	\$(111,000)	\$ (80,000)	

A reconciliation of the Company's income tax provision for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, and the amounts computed by applying statutory rates to income before income taxes is as follows:

	March	· 31,
	2005	2004
Income taxes at statutory rates State income taxes,	\$ 1,257,000	\$ 1,220,000

net of federal benefit	114,000	99,000
Foreign sales corporation exemption	(47,000)	(49,000)
Other	(63,000)	(101,000)
	\$ 1,261,000	\$ 1,169,000

#### 5. Stock Repurchase:

In June, 2003, the Company's Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase up to 300,000 shares of its outstanding common stock. Under the program, shares may be purchased from time to time in the open market at prevailing prices or in negotiated transactions off the market. Shares purchased will be cancelled and repurchase of shares will be funded through existing cash reserves.

## 6. Employee Benefit Plan:

The Company adopted a 401(k) plan effective January 1, 2000. Participation is voluntary and employees are eligible to participate at age 21 and after six months of employment with the Company. The Company matches 50% of the employee's contribution up to 6% of the employees salary. A participant vests in the Company's contributions at a rate of 25% per year, fully vesting at the end of the participant's fourth year of service. The Company contributed \$58,000 to the plan for fiscal 2005 and \$51,000 for fiscal 2004.

## 7. Stockholders' Equity:

The State of Colorado has eliminated the ability of Colorado corporations to retain treasury stock. As a result, the Company reduced common stock to its average share value and further reduced retained earnings for the remainder of the cost of treasury stock acquired in each fiscal year. In the most recent fiscal year, management estimated that approximately 10% of the price paid for repurchased shares was attributable to the original purchase of common stock, while the remainder was charged to retained earnings.

The Company has adopted incentive stock option plans for the benefit of the Company's key employees, excluding its outside directors. Under terms of the plans, options are granted at an amount not less than 100% of the bid price of the underlying shares at the date of grant. Options are exercisable for a term of five years and, during such term, may be exercised as follows: 25% after each year, and 100% anytime after the fourth year until the end of the fifth year.

On October 3, 1996, the Company adopted a nonqualified performance stock option plan for the benefit of the Company's outside Directors. The plan provides that the outside Directors will receive grants to be determined and approved by the Company's inside Directors and not to exceed 20,000 options per year per director. Under the terms of the plan, the options are exercisable for a term of ten years and, during such term are exercisable as follows: 25% after each year, and 100% anytime after the fourth year until the end of the tenth year. The purchase price of the common stock will be equal to 100% of the closing price of the common stock on the over-the-counter market on the date of grant.

On October 21, 1999, the Company adopted a new stock compensation plan. The purpose of the plan is to encourage ownership of the Common Stock of the Company by certain officers, directors, employees and certain advisors of the Company in order to provide incentive to promote the success and business of the Company. A total of 300,000 shares of Common Stock were reserved for issuance under the plan and are subject to terms as set by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors at the time of grant. On October 18, 2004, the shareholders approved an amendment to the plan to reserve an additional 200,000 shares of Common Stock for issuance under the plan.

All option plans have been approved by the stockholders of the Company.

The following is a summary of options granted under the plans:

	FY	2005	FY 20
		WEIGHTED - AVG EXERCISE	
	SHARES	PRICE	SHARES
Options outstanding at			
beginning of year	265,070	\$5.77	323,295
Options granted	93,600	\$10.64	77,600
Options cancelled	(20,200)	\$7.08	(2,122)
Options exercised	(96,703)	\$5.07	(133,703)
Options outstanding at			
end of year	241,767	\$7.82	265,070
Options exercisable at end of year	54,459	\$5.80	77,595
Shares available for future option grant	263,700		139,100

The following is a summary of information about stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2005:

	Options Outstanding			Optio
Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding as of 03/31/05	Weighted - Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted - Average Exercise Price	Weighted - Number Exercisable as o 03/31/05
\$3.75 - \$ 5.91 \$6.26 - \$ 7.00 \$9.20 - \$13.03	86,067 58,500 97,200	4.1 4.6 5.8	\$5.31 \$6.99 \$10.55	39,334 12,625 2,500
\$3.75 - \$13.03	241,767	4.9	\$ 7.82	54,459
		====		

## 8. Segment Data:

The Company adopted SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. FAS 131 designates the internal reporting that is used by management for making operating decisions and assessing performance as the source of the Company's reportable segments. FAS 131 also requires disclosure about products and sources, geographic areas and major customers. The Company aggregates its segments as one reportable segment based on the similar characteristics of their operations.

Revenues related to operations in the U.S. and foreign countries for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are presented below. Revenues from external customers are attributed to individual countries based upon locations to which the product is shipped or exported. Long-lived assets related to continuing operations in the U.S. and foreign countries as of the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are as follows:

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Net revenues from unaffiliated customers:		
United States	\$7,113,000	\$6,598,000
Foreign (no country exceeds 10% of total)	\$2,928,000	\$2,528,000
Long-lived assets at end of year:		
United States	\$5,473,000	\$5,493,000

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, one customer represented approximately 15% of the Company's revenues and approximately 9% of the Company's accounts receivable balance. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 one customer represented approximately 12% of the Company's revenues and approximately 11% of the Company's account receivable balances.

#### 9. Quarterly Results (unaudited):

Quarterly financial information for fiscal 2005 and 2004 is summarized as follows:

(\$ in thousands, except per share amounts) 2005		Second Qtr.	
Net revenue Gross profit Net income Earnings per share - basic . Earnings per share - diluted	\$2,539 \$1,603 \$ 625 \$ .20 \$ .20	\$2,337 \$1,451 \$ 548 \$ .18 \$ .17	 \$2,634 \$1,700 \$ 575 \$ .19 \$ .18
(\$ in thousands, except per share amounts) 2004	First Qtr.		Fourth Qtr.
Net revenue Gross profit Net income Earnings per share - basic . Earnings per share - diluted	\$2,253 \$1,447 \$ 523 \$ .17 \$ .17	\$1,374	\$2,397 \$1,514 \$ 578 \$ .19 \$ .18

## ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

## ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our Chief Executive

Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered in this Annual Report of Form 10-KSB. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of such period.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2005 identified in connection with the Company's evaluation that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Management currently believes that once it has completed its review of internal controls, as mandated by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that certain control weaknesses will be identified, including the inability of management to properly segment accounting duties due to the limited size of its accounting staff. Due to the constraints of the Company's size, management may discover other similar areas of potential control weaknesses as its review and documentation of internal controls proceeds.

#### PART III

## ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16

The names, addresses, ages and terms of office of the executive officers and directors of the Company are:

Name and Address	Age	Office	Term Expires(1)
Luke R. Schmieder 12100 West Sixth Avenue Lakewood, Colorado	62	President, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer and Director	2005
Steven W. Peterson 12100 West Sixth Avenue Lakewood, Colorado	48	Vice President-Finance, Chief Financial and Chief Accounting Officer and Secretary	2005
John J. Sullivan, Ph.D. 12100 West Sixth Avenue Lakewood, Colorado	52	Vice President - Sales and Marketing	2005
Paul D. Duke 12100 West Sixth Avenue Lakewood, Colorado	63	Director	2005
H. Stuart Campbell 12100 West Sixth Avenue Lakewood, Colorado	75	Director (2)(3)	2005
Michael T. Brooks 12100 West Sixth Avenue Lakewood, Colorado	56	Director (2)(3)	2005
<ul> <li>(1) The term of office of the Board of Director</li> <li>(2) Audit Committee membrane</li> </ul>	ors.	of the Company is at the discret	ion of

(2) Audit Committee member.

(3) Compensation Committee member.

Luke R. Schmieder, President, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer and Director

Mr. Schmieder attended Ohio State University and Ohio University taking courses in mechanical engineering and business management. Mr. Schmieder was employed from 1970 to 1977 by Cobe Laboratories, Inc. (manufacturer of dialysis and cardiovascular equipment and supplies) as a designer and process controller on various projects. From 1977 to 1982, Mr. Schmieder served as president and principal of a consulting company for product and process development primarily in the medical field. Mr. Schmieder has served as president and a director of the Company since its inception in March 1982.

Steven W. Peterson, Vice President-Finance, Chief Financial and Chief Accounting Officer and Secretary

Mr. Peterson received his Bachelor of Arts degree in accounting from Lewis University in 1979. He was employed as an accountant and senior accountant by Valleylab, Inc. (a manufacturer of electrosurgical and IV infusion equipment) from 1980 to 1983. From 1983 to 1985, he was employed as assistant controller by Marquest Medical Products, Inc. (a manufacturer of disposable medical products). Mr. Peterson joined the Company in February 1985 as Controller and has served as an executive officer of the Company since June 1990.

John J. Sullivan, Ph.D., Vice President-Sales and Marketing

Dr. Sullivan received his Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Western Washington University in 1976 and a Ph.D. degree in Food Science from the University of Washington in 1982. From 1976 until 1980, Dr. Sullivan was employed as an Analytical Chemist at BioMed Research Labs, (an independent research and testing laboratory). In 1982, Dr. Sullivan joined the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Seattle District Laboratory as a Senior Research Scientist and worked there until 1988. In 1988 Dr. Sullivan joined Varian, Inc., (a major analytical instrument manufacturer) and served in various capacities in Research and Development, Sales and Marketing Management and in Business Development until 2004. Dr. Sullivan joined the company in October, 2004 in the role of Vice President of Sales and Marketing.

## Paul D. Duke, Director

Mr. Duke received his initial medical training while on active duty with the United States Navy and while attending the University of Alabama. Mr. Duke was employed from 1965 to 1969 by the University of Alabama Medical Center as chief hemodialysis technician and was employed by Cobe Laboratories, Inc. from 1969 to 1973 as field service and training technician. From 1973 to 1979, he served in various capacities for Cordis Dow Corporation (manufacturer of pacemakers and hemodialysis equipment and supplies), including sales, product management, European training manager and national service manager. From 1980 to 1982, Mr. Duke served as proprietor and president of a consulting company specializing in medical marketing, sales, service and training. Mr. Duke has served as vice president and a director of the Company since its inception in 1982. At March 31, 2002, Mr. Duke retired from his position as vice president and now devotes such time as is necessary to the affairs of the Company.

## H. Stuart Campbell, Director

Mr. Campbell received his Bachelor of Science degree from Cornell University in 1951. From 1960 through September 1982, Mr. Campbell served in various capacities for Johnson & Johnson and Ethicon, Inc., a domestic subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson. From 1977 through September 1982, he was a Company Group Chairman with Johnson & Johnson and served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of eight major corporate subsidiaries. Mr. Campbell owned and served as an officer of Highland Packaging Labs, Inc., Somerville, New Jersey (contract packaging business) until its sale

in 2002. He also served as a director of Atrix Laboratories, Inc. (pharmaceutical and contract research and development company) until its sale in 2004. Mr. Campbell has served as a director of the Company since May 1983 and devotes such time as is necessary to the affairs of the Company.

Michael T. Brooks, Director

Mr. Brooks received his Bachelor of Arts in History from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1971. While pursuing a career in fluid power, he received a Masters in Business from the University of Denver in 1983. Mr. Brooks was an independent manufacturer's representative from 1982 - 1985 at which time he purchased an interest in Fiero Fluid Power which he presently owns and operates. Fiero Fluid Power is a Rep/Distributor selling pneumatic and instrumentation equipment. He has been a director since October, 1998 and devotes such time as is necessary to the affairs of the Company.

The small business issuer has adopted a code of ethics, which applies to all employees and directors of the Company including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. H. Stuart Campbell, who is Chairman of the Audit Committee, is a financial expert. Over his career, Mr. Campbell has served in positions of top level corporate leadership for both large public companies and private companies of similar size and structure to our own company. Mr. Campbell has also served as Audit Committee Chairman of at least one other publicly held company.

Based solely upon a review of Forms 3 and 4 and amendments thereto furnished to the Company pursuant toss.240.16a-3(e) during its most recent fiscal year and Forms 5 and amendments thereto furnished to the Company with respect to its most recent fiscal year, and any written representation from the reporting person (as hereinafter defined) that no Form 5 is required, the Company is not aware of any person who, at any time during the fiscal year, was a director, officer, beneficial owner of more than ten percent of any class of equity securities of the Company registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act ("reporting person"), that failed to file on a timely basis, as disclosed in the above Forms, reports required by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during the most recent fiscal year or prior fiscal years.

#### ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The following table, and its accompanying explanatory footnotes, includes annual and long-term compensation information on the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for services rendered in all capacities during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, March 31, 2004 and March 31, 2003. No other executive officer received total annual salary and bonus for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 in excess of \$100,000.

#### SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus(1)	Options Grante
L. Schmieder, CEO	2005	\$122,287	\$56 <b>,</b> 177	4,000
	2004	\$118,514	\$23,744	4,000
	2003	\$113,885	\$19,066	4,000
S. Peterson, CFO	2005	\$ 91,030	\$42,942	4,000
	2004	\$ 87,928	\$19,021	4,000
	2003	\$ 84,528	\$16,228	4,000

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(1) Reflects bonus earned in fiscal year, but paid in the following fiscal year.

The following summary table sets forth information concerning grants of stock options made during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 to the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Vice President - Sales and Marketing.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year