

AMERADA HESS CORP
Form 10-K/A
March 15, 2004

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K/A

Amendment No. 1

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended *December 31, 2003*

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 1-1204

Amerada Hess Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

13-4921002

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1185 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y.

(Address of principal executive offices)

10036

(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code, is (212) 997-8500)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on which Registered
Common Stock (par value \$1.00)	New York Stock Exchange
7% Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 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 No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not 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-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant amounted to \$3,771,000,000 as of June 30, 2003.

At January 31, 2004, 89,856,630 shares of Common Stock were outstanding.

Certain items in Parts I and II incorporate information by reference from the 2003 Annual Report to Stockholders and Part III is incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 5, 2004.

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Amerada Hess Corporation

Form 10-K/A
Amendment No. 1

Explanatory Note

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A to Amerada Hess Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 is being filed solely to add the financial statements of HOVENSA L.L.C., a 50% owned joint venture. These financial statements (pages H-1 to H-16) were inadvertently omitted by our filing agent during the edgarization process. The Consent of Independent Auditors is included as page H-17.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this amendment to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By /s/ JOHN Y. SCHREYER

(John Y. Schreyer)
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 15, 2004

HOVENSA L.L.C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2003

With Report of Independent Auditors

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HOVENSA L.L.C.

Financial Statements

December 31, 2003

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Executive Committee and Members
HOVENSA L.L.C.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of HOVENSA L.L.C. (the Company) as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the related statements of income and cumulative earnings, cash flows and comprehensive income (loss) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the 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. 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 HOVENSA L.L.C. at December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

New York, NY
January 27, 2004

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HOVENSA L.L.C.

BALANCE SHEET

at December 31,

(Thousands of Dollars)

	2003	2002
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 341,169	\$ 11,103
Debt service reserve fund	15,984	52,657
Accounts receivable		
Members and affiliates	136,163	67,762
Trade	61,973	68,823
Other	884	19,845
Inventories	277,355	250,349
Deposits and prepaid expenses	48,222	49,547
	<u>881,750</u>	<u>520,086</u>
Total Current Assets	881,750	520,086
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land	19,315	19,315
Refinery facilities	2,071,668	2,054,994
Other	42,956	42,880
Construction in progress	28,890	23,733
	<u>2,162,829</u>	<u>2,140,922</u>
Total at cost	2,162,829	2,140,922
Less accumulated depreciation	(344,701)	(245,936)
	<u>1,818,128</u>	<u>1,894,986</u>
Property, Plant and Equipment Net	1,818,128	1,894,986
Other Assets	36,743	40,353
	<u>36,743</u>	<u>40,353</u>
Total Assets	\$2,736,621	\$2,455,425
	<u>\$2,736,621</u>	<u>\$2,455,425</u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		
Members and affiliates	\$ 223,664	\$ 116,873
Trade	154,982	148,768
Other		74
Accrued liabilities	61,050	27,965
Taxes payable	1,229	1,278
Current maturities of long-term debt		39,500
	<u>440,925</u>	<u>334,458</u>
Total Current Liabilities	440,925	334,458
Long-Term Debt	391,928	467,253
	<u>391,928</u>	<u>467,253</u>
Other Liabilities	56,215	45,581
	<u>56,215</u>	<u>45,581</u>

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Members Equity		
Members initial investment	1,343,429	1,343,429
Cumulative earnings	504,124	264,704
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Members Equity	1,847,553	1,608,133
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Liabilities and Members Equity	\$2,736,621	\$2,455,425
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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HOVENSA L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND CUMULATIVE EARNINGS

For the Years Ended December 31,

(Thousands of Dollars)

	2003	2002	2001
Sales	\$ 5,451,330	\$ 3,783,348	\$ 4,208,658
Cost of Sales			
Product costs	4,697,426	3,453,026	3,654,980
Operating expenses	385,254	359,939	365,538
Depreciation	99,174	65,345	56,647
Total Cost of Sales	5,181,854	3,878,310	4,077,165
Margin	269,476	(94,962)	131,493
Other			
Interest expense	(23,050)	(8,951)	
Other Income (expense)	(7,006)	15,111	(11,573)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 239,420	\$ (88,802)	\$ 119,920
Cumulative Earnings			
Opening balance	\$ 264,704	\$ 353,506	\$ 233,586
Net income (loss)	239,420	(88,802)	119,920
Closing balance	\$ 504,124	\$ 264,704	\$ 353,506

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31,

(Thousands of Dollars)

	2003	2002	2001
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 239,420	\$ (88,802)	\$ 119,920
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation	99,174	65,345	56,647
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(42,590)	(33,259)	90,743
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(27,006)	73,399	(25,039)
(Increase) decrease in deposits and prepaid expenses	1,325	(41,243)	436
(Increase) decrease in other assets	3,610	(5,391)	1,624
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	146,016	37,893	(166,184)
Increase (decrease) in taxes payable	(49)	188	(89)
Increase in other liabilities	10,634	22,329	1,012
	<u>430,534</u>	<u>30,459</u>	<u>79,070</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures			
Coker	(6,743)	(85,960)	(236,982)
All other	(15,573)	(27,874)	(70,748)
	<u>(22,316)</u>	<u>(113,834)</u>	<u>(307,730)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Long-term borrowing	74,175	226,753	264,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(189,000)	(115,000)	
Repayment of short-term debt			(2,000)
(Increase) decrease in debt service reserve fund	36,673	(42,155)	(10,502)
	<u>(78,152)</u>	<u>69,598</u>	<u>251,498</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	330,066	(13,777)	22,838
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of the Year	11,103	24,880	2,042
	<u>11,103</u>	<u>24,880</u>	<u>2,042</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of the Year	\$ 341,169	\$ 11,103	\$ 24,880
	<u>\$ 341,169</u>	<u>\$ 11,103</u>	<u>\$ 24,880</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31,

(Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Components of Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Net Income (loss)	\$ 239,420	\$ (88,802)	\$ 119,920
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges			(4,045)
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to income		6,955	
FAS 133 transition adjustment			(2,910)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 239,420	\$ (81,847)	\$ 112,965

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note 1: Basis of Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business: HOVENSA L.L.C. (Company) was formed as a joint venture between Petroleos de Venezuela, SA. (PDVSA) and Amerada Hess Corporation (AHC) to own and operate the Company's refinery. The Company purchases crude oil from PDVSA, AHC and third parties. It manufactures and sells petroleum products primarily to PDVSA and AHC. In preparing financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and revenues and expenses in the statement of income. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates made by management include: inventory and other asset valuations, environmental obligations, depreciable lives and turnaround accruals.

The Company is jointly owned by PDVSA V.I., Inc. (PDVSA V.I.), a subsidiary of PDVSA, and Hess Oil Virgin Islands Corp. (HOVIC), a subsidiary of AHC.

A summary of all material transactions between the Company, its members and affiliates follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Sale of petroleum products:			
AHC	\$2,036,641	\$1,283,433	\$1,499,540
PDVSA	2,031,295	1,346,879	1,498,636
Purchases of crude oil and products:			
AHC	412,582	78,582	109,598
PDVSA	2,274,860	2,046,769	1,619,781
Freight expenses paid to AHC	58,944	20,036	54,915
Administrative service agreement fee paid to AHC	7,358	7,829	8,737
Marine revenues received from PDVSA and AHC	1,758	1,416	1,443
Bareboat charter of tugs and barges paid to HOVIC	3,442	3,442	3,770

The Company has a product sales agreement with AHC and Petroleum Marketing International (Petromar), a subsidiary of PDVSA. After any sales of refined products by HOVENSA to third parties, Petromar and AHC each must purchase 50% of HOVENSA's gasoline, distillate, residual fuel and other products at market prices. The Company also has long-term crude oil supply agreements with Petromar, by which Petromar agrees to sell to HOVENSA a monthly average of 155,000 barrels per day of Mesa crude oil and 115,000 barrels per day of Merey crude oil.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

PDVSA and AHC each guarantee the payment of up to 50% of the value of the crude oil purchases from third parties. In addition, PDVSA and AHC have agreed to provide funding (50% each) to the extent that the Company does not have funds to meet its senior debt obligations up to \$40,000 each, until completion of construction required to meet final low sulfur fuel regulations, after which the amount becomes \$15,000 each.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into cash and have maturities of three months or less when acquired.

Debt Service Reserve Fund: Cash held by a trustee that is not available for general corporate purposes.

Inventories: Inventories of crude oil and refined products are valued at the lower of last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost or market. During 2003, a reduction of inventory quantities in a LIFO pool resulted in a liquidation of LIFO inventories carried at below market costs, which increased net income by approximately \$9,000. At December 31, 2003, LIFO inventory cost was \$185,192 lower than it would have been using the average cost method.

Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost or market.

Revenue Recognition: The Company recognizes revenues from the sale of petroleum products when title passes to the customer.

Depreciation: Depreciation of refinery facilities is determined principally on the units-of-production method based on estimated production volumes. Depreciation of all other equipment is determined on the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

Maintenance and Repairs: The estimated cost of major maintenance (turnarounds) is accrued. Other expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged against income as incurred. Renewals and improvements are treated as additions to property, plant and equipment, and items replaced are treated as retirements.

Environmental Policy: The Company capitalizes environmental expenditures that increase the life or efficiency of property or that reduce or prevent environmental contamination. The Company accrues environmental expenses resulting from existing conditions that relate to past operations when the future costs are probable and reasonably estimable.

Income Taxes: The Company is a limited liability company and, as a result, income taxes are the responsibility of the members.

Interest Hedges: In 2001, under the terms of its bank credit agreement, the Company was required to use interest rate collars to reduce the effects of fluctuations in interest expense related to long-term debt. These derivatives were designated as hedges of future cash flow (cash flow hedges) and the gains or losses were recorded in other comprehensive income until the related transactions were expensed in 2002. The company's obligation to maintain these hedges was completed in 2002.

Note 2: Inventories as of December 31 were as follows:

	2003	2002
Crude oil	\$ 140,171	\$ 148,540
Refined and other finished products	264,933	224,496
Less: LIFO adjustment	(185,192)	(178,803)
	<u>219,912</u>	<u>194,233</u>
Materials and supplies	57,443	56,116
	<u>277,355</u>	<u>250,349</u>
Total	\$ 277,355	\$ 250,349

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

Note 3: Other income and expense in the income statement included the following:

	2003	2002	2001
Business interruption insurance settlements	\$ 4,000	\$ 23,100	\$
Settlement of crude quality claims		13,400	
Repairs related to 2002 FCC outage		(14,320)	
Repairs related to 2001 fire damage			(9,000)
V.I. gross receipts tax & export fee	(5,548)	(4,626)	(5,303)
Write off of finance costs upon prepayment of debt	(2,540)		
Other	(2,918)	(2,443)	2,730
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total other income (expense)	\$ (7,006)	\$ 15,111	\$ (11,573)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt at December 31 was as follows:

	2003	2002
Term loan facility with banks, weighted average rate of 4.34%	\$ 191,000	\$ 350,000
General purpose revolving credit facility with banks		30,000
Tax-exempt revenue bonds (issued in 2002) at a rate of 6.50%	126,753	126,753
Tax-exempt revenue bonds (issued in 2003) at a rate of 6.125%	74,175	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	391,928	506,753
Less amount included in current maturities		(39,500)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 391,928	\$ 467,253
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Company has a \$ 341,000 credit agreement with banks at December 31, 2003. This agreement consists of a \$ 191,000 term loan facility used to finance the construction of a 58,000 barrel per day delayed coking unit and related facilities. The term debt is scheduled to be repaid in semi-annual installments beginning in 2006 and is scheduled to be fully amortized by June 2008. The agreement also includes a \$150,000 general purpose revolving credit facility, which is undrawn at December 31, 2003. This facility will be reduced by \$ 50,000 on December 31 of each of 2005, 2006 and 2007. Borrowings under this agreement bear interest at a margin of 3.25% above the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The agreement is collateralized by the physical assets and certain material contracts of the Company.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

In November 2002, the Company issued \$ 126,753 of Senior Secured Tax-Exempt Revenue Bonds under the authority of the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority. The principal payments on the Bonds commence in 2014 and will be fully paid by July 1, 2021.

In December 2003, the Company issued \$ 74,175 of Senior Secured Tax-Exempt Revenue Bonds under the authority of the Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority. The principal payments on the Bonds commence in 2015 and will be fully paid by July 1, 2022. The proceeds from this issue were used to pre-pay principal installments under the bank term loan facility.

In addition, the Company has \$ 50,000 in uncommitted credit facilities with two financial institutions, which were undrawn as of December 31, 2003.

The debt agreements contain various restrictions and conditions with respect to incurrence of additional debt as well as cash distributions. Cash distributions are restricted based on cash flow coverage ratio covenants.

In accordance with the debt agreements, long-term debt is scheduled to be repaid as follows:

Year	Debt Repayment
2004	\$
2005	
2006	65,000
2007	76,500
2008	49,500
Subsequent years	200,928
Totals	\$391,928

In 2002, the Company capitalized interest of \$ 18,901 on the delayed coker unit. The interest paid (net of amounts capitalized) was \$ 24,584 in 2003, \$ 8,619 in 2002 and, \$ 0 in 2001.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

Note 5: Pension Plan

The Company has a noncontributory, defined benefit pension plan for substantially all of its employees. The plan provides defined benefits based on years of service and final average salary. The Company uses December 31 as the measurement date for its plan.

The following table reconciles the benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets and shows the funded status of the pension plan:

	2003	2002
Reconciliation of pension benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 15,721	\$ 9,858
Service costs	3,649	3,293
Interest costs	1,085	756
Actuarial loss	2,150	1,889
Benefit payments	(130)	(75)
	<u>22,475</u>	<u>15,721</u>
Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	8,296	6,216
Actual return on plan assets	1,887	(781)
Employer contributions	3,302	2,936
Benefit payments	(130)	(75)
	<u>13,355</u>	<u>8,296</u>
Funded status (plan assets less than benefit obligations)	(9,120)	(7,425)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	5,489	4,904
	<u>\$ (3,631)</u>	<u>\$ (2,521)</u>

The accumulated benefit obligation was \$17,309 at December 31, 2003 and \$11,147 at December 31, 2002.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

Components of funded pension expense consist of the following:

	2003	2002	2002
Service cost	\$3,649	\$3,293	\$2,879
Interest cost	1,085	756	473
Expected return on plan assets	(854)	(709)	(411)
Amortization of net loss	452	136	53
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net periodic benefit cost	\$4,332	\$3,476	\$2,994
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Prior service costs and gains and losses in excess of 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation or the market value of assets are amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees.

The actuarial assumptions used in the Company's pension plan were as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31			
Discount rate	6.25%	6.75%	7.25%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Assumptions used to determine net costs for years ended December 31			
Discount rate	6.75%	7.25%	7.25%
Expected return on plan assets	8.50%	9.00%	9.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%

HOVENSA's pension asset allocation is similar to that of one of its members. The pension plan's assumed long-term rate of return is consistent with the long-term rate of return on plan assets of the member's plan with a similar asset allocation. The member's long-term rate of return is based on historical long-term returns, adjusted downward slightly to reflect lower prevailing interest rates.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

The Company's pension plan assets by category are as follows:

Asset Category	2003	2002
Equity securities	56%	53%
Debt securities	44%	47%
Total	100%	100%

The target investment allocations for the plan assets are 55% equity securities and 45% debt securities. Asset allocations are rebalanced on a regular basis throughout the year to bring assets to within 2-3% range of target levels. Target allocations take into account analyses performed by the Company's pension consultant to optimize long term risk/return relationships. All assets are highly liquid and may be readily adjusted to provide liquidity for current benefit payment requirements.

The Company expects to contribute approximately \$ 7 million to its pension plan in 2004.

Note 6: Interest Hedges

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted FAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. This statement required that the Company recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value and established criteria for using derivatives as hedges.

The Company used interest rate collars to reduce the effects of fluctuations in interest expense related to long-term debt.

The January 1, 2001 transition adjustment from adopting FAS No. 133 resulted from these hedges and was a cumulative decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$ 2,910. The adoption of FAS No. 133 did not affect net income or cumulative earnings.

The interest rate collars and the hedged transactions matured in 2002. These interest rate collars were designated as hedges of expected future cash flows (cash flow hedges), and the losses were recorded in other comprehensive income until the hedged interest was recognized. At December 31, 2001, deferred losses from interest hedging were \$ 6,955.

The Company reclassified hedging gains and losses on interest rate collars from accumulated other comprehensive income to interest expense (portions of which were capitalized) over the period hedged. Hedging increased interest expense in 2001 by \$ 3,415 (including \$ 1,360 associated with the transition adjustment at the beginning of the year) and \$ 6,955 in 2002. The ineffective portion of hedges is included in current earnings. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness was not material.

HOVENSA L.L.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Dollars) (Continued)

Note 7: Environmental Requirements

In December 1999, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted rules that phase in limitations on the sulfur content of gasoline beginning in 2004. In December 2000, the EPA adopted regulations to reduce substantially the allowable sulfur content of diesel fuel by 2006. The EPA is also considering restriction or a prohibition on the use of MTBE (New York and Connecticut have banned it effective January 1, 2004), a gasoline additive that the Company produces and uses to meet United States regulations requiring oxygenation of reformulated gasoline.

The Company is reviewing options to determine the most cost effective compliance strategies for these new fuel regulations. The costs to comply will depend on a variety of factors, including the availability of suitable technology and contractors and whether the minimum oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline remains in place if MTBE is banned. Capital expenditures necessary to comply with the low sulfur gasoline and diesel fuel requirements are estimated to be \$ 446,000 (including approximately \$ 8,850 already incurred) and are expected to be completed by 2006.

Note 8: Contingencies

The Company is party to litigation arising out of the normal course of its business. In the opinion of management, all matters are adequately covered by insurance or reserves or, if not covered or reserved for, are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company.

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CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statements (Form S-8, Nos. 333-94851, 333-43569 and 333-43571, and Form S-3, No. 333-110294) pertaining to the Amerada Hess Corporation Employees Savings and Stock Bonus Plan, Amerada Hess Corporation Savings and Stock Bonus Plan for Retail Operations Employees, Amended and Restated 1995 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the Amerada Hess Corporation Registration Statement of our report dated January 27, 2004 with respect to the financial statements of HOVENSA L.L.C. included in the Amerada Hess Corporation Form 10-K/A, Amendment No. 1, for the year ended December 31, 2003.

New York, NY
March 12, 2004

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n .0001pt;">Terra Mississippi Nitrogen

Stone & Webster, Inc.

Wiltonen

The percentage in each column heading represents the approximate percentage that each target market comprises of our total revenues. The companies listed under each target market above comprise, in total, the following percentages of the fiscal 2013 revenues for that target market:

Oil & Gas: 61%

Power Generation & Transmission: 39%

Process Industries: 75%

Industrial: 25%

Aerospace & Defense: 56%

Public Infrastructure, Research and Engineering: 32%

We have one customer, BP plc. (BP), which accounted for approximately 11%, 16%, and 18% of our total revenues for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our relationship with BP is comprised of separate contracts for non-destructive testing and inspection services with multiple affiliated entities within the broad BP organization. We conduct business with various divisions or affiliates of the BP organization through numerous contracts covering many segments of BP's business including downstream (refinery), midstream (pipelines) and upstream (exploration). These contracts are typically negotiated locally with the specific location, are of varying lengths, have different start and end dates and differ in terms of the scope of work and nature of services provided. Most contracts are based on time and materials. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of our revenues in fiscal 2013, 2012, or 2011.

Geographic Areas

We conduct our business in approximately 16 different countries with our revenues primarily derived from our U.S. and European operations. Note 19 *Segment Disclosure* to the consolidated financial statements in this report sets forth our revenues, long-lived assets and other financial information regarding our international operations.

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Seasonality

Our business is seasonal. This seasonality relates primarily to our Services segment. Our first and third fiscal quarter revenues for our Services segment are typically lower than our revenues in the second and fourth fiscal quarters because demand for our asset protection solutions from the oil and gas as well as the fossil and nuclear power industries increases during their non-peak production periods. Because we are increasing our work in the second and fourth fiscal quarters, our cash flows are lower in those quarters than in our first and third quarters, as collections of receivables lag behind revenues. For instance, U.S. refineries non-peak periods are generally in our second fiscal quarter, when they are retooling to produce more heating oil for winter, and in our fourth fiscal quarter, when they are retooling to produce more gasoline for summer. Our quarterly Services segment revenues for fiscal 2013, as a percentage of total Services revenues for fiscal 2013, were 21% (first quarter), 28% (second quarter), 24% (third quarter), and 27% (fourth quarter). We expect that the impact of seasonality on our first and third fiscal quarter revenues and profitability and second and fourth fiscal quarter cash flows will continue.

Competition

We operate in a highly competitive, but fragmented, market. We are a pure play NDT company meaning that we provide only Services and Products & Systems for NDT supported applications and are not diluted with non core services which could create a conflict of interest. Our primary competitors are divisions of large companies, and many of our other competitors are small companies, limited to a specific product or technology and focused on a niche market or geographic region. We believe that none of our competitors currently provides the full range of asset protection and NDT products, enterprise software (PCMS) and the traditional and advanced services solutions that we offer. Our competition with respect to NDT services include the Acuren division of Rockwood Service Corporation, SGS Group, the TCM division of Team, Inc. and APPLUS RTD, which is majority-owned by The Carlyle Group. Our competition with respect to our PCMS software includes UltraPIPE, a division of Siemens, Lloyd's Register Capstone, Inc. and Meridium Systems. Our competition with respect to our ultrasonic and radiography products are GE Inspection Technologies and Olympus NDT. In the traditional NDT market, we believe the principal competitive factors are project management, availability of qualified personnel, execution, price, reputation and quality. In the advanced NDT market, reputation, quality and size are more significant competitive factors than price. We believe that the NDT market has significant barriers to entry which would make it difficult for new competitors to enter the market. These barriers include: (1) having to acquire or develop advanced NDT services, products and systems technologies, which in our case occurred over many years of customer engagements and at significant internal research and development expense, (2) complex regulations and safety codes that require significant industry experience, (3) license requirements and evolved quality and safety programs, (4) costly and time-consuming certification processes, (5) capital requirements and (6) emphasis by large customers on size and critical mass, length of relationship and past service record.

Centers of Excellence

Another differentiator in our business model is the formation of our Centers of Excellence (COEs), which we consider to be incubators of inspection technology. The COEs are focused around target applications in our key market segments. They are supported by subject matter experts that will engage in strategic sales opportunities offering customers value-added solutions using advanced technologies and methods providing oversight, management and consultation. The COEs have a blueprint for their areas that can be replicated throughout the world by delivering procedures, equipment, reports, certifications, etc. insuring a standardized approach to implementation yielding higher margin business.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our asset protection solutions through our experienced and highly trained direct sales and marketing teams within all of our offices worldwide. In addition, our project and laboratory managers as well as our management are trained on our solutions and often are the source of sales leads and customer contacts. Our direct sales and marketing teams work closely with our customers' research and design personnel, reliability engineers and facilities maintenance engineers to demonstrate the benefits and capabilities of our asset protection solutions, refine our asset protection solutions based on changing market and customer needs and identify potential sales opportunities. We divide our sales and marketing efforts into services sales, products and systems sales and marketing.

Manufacturing

Most of our hardware products are manufactured in our Princeton Junction, New Jersey facility. Our Princeton Junction facility includes the capabilities and personnel to fully produce all of our AE products, NDT Automation Ultrasonic equipment and Vibra-Metrics vibration sensing products and systems. We recently expanded our manufacturing facilities to handle the assembly and manufacturing of our larger UT systems due to growth in this segment. Certain other hardware is manufactured by a third party and then loaded by us with our proprietary software.

We also design and manufacture automated ultrasonic systems and scanners as a result of the acquisition of Eurosonic in Vitrolles, France during fiscal 2012. This facility is the headquarters of our European Products and Systems division.

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Intellectual Property

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to maintain and protect our proprietary technology and to conduct our business without infringing on the proprietary rights of others. We utilize a combination of intellectual property safeguards, including patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, as well as employee and third-party confidentiality agreements, to protect our intellectual property.

As of May 31, 2013, we held 7 patents, all in the United States, which will expire at various times between fiscal 2014 and 2026, and license certain other patents. However, we currently do not principally rely on these patents or licenses to provide our proprietary asset protection solutions. Our trademarks and service marks provide us and our products and services with a certain amount of brand recognition in our markets. However, we do not consider any single patent, trademark or service mark material to our financial condition or results of operations.

As of May 31, 2013, the primary trademarks and service marks that we held in the United States included Mistras® and our stylized globe design. Other trademarks or service marks that we utilize in localized markets or product advertising include PCMS®, Physical Acoustics Corporation and the PAC logo, Ropeworks®, NOESIS, Pocket AE®, Pocket UT®, AEwin®, AEwinPost, UTwin®, UTIA, LST, Vibra-Metrics®, Field CAL®, MONPAC, PERFPAC, TANKPAC®, Valve-Squeak®, VPAC, POWERPAC, Sensor Highway, Quality Services Laboratories Inc. (QSL), NDT Automation, and One Source for Asset Projection Solutions®.

Many elements of our asset protection solutions involve proprietary know-how, technology or data that are not covered by patents or patent applications because they are not patentable, or patents covering them would be difficult to enforce, including technical processes, equipment designs, algorithms and procedures. We believe that this proprietary know-how, technology and data is the most important component of our intellectual property assets used in our asset protection solutions, and is a primary differentiator of our asset protection solutions from those of our competitors. We rely on various trade secret protection techniques and agreements with our customers, service providers and vendors to protect these assets. All of our employees in our Products and Systems segment and our other employees involved in the development of our intellectual property have entered into confidentiality and proprietary information agreements with us. These agreements require our employees not to use or disclose our confidential information, to assign to us all of the inventions, designs and technologies they develop during the course of employment with us, and otherwise address intellectual property protection issues. We also seek confidentiality agreements from our customers and business partners before we disclose any sensitive aspects of our asset protection solutions technology or business strategies. We are not currently involved in any material intellectual property claims.

Research and Development

Our research and development is principally conducted by engineers and scientists at our Princeton Junction, New Jersey headquarters, and supplemented by other employees in the United States and throughout the world, including France, Greece, Japan, Russia and the United Kingdom, who have other primary responsibilities. Our total professional staff includes approximately 30 employees who hold Ph.D. s and over 100 engineers and employees who hold Level III certification, the highest level of certification from the American Society of Non-Destructive Testing.

We work with many of our customers on developing new products or applications for our technology. Research and development expenses are reflected on our consolidated statements of operations as research and engineering expenses. Our company-sponsored research and engineering

expenses were approximately \$2.4 million, \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. While we have historically funded most of our research and development expenditures, from time to time we also receive customer-sponsored research and development funding. For example, in February 2009, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) awarded us and our university partners a \$6.9 million research award under their new Technology Innovation Program (TIP) for the development and research of advanced technologies to enable monitoring and inspection of the structural health of bridges, roadways and water systems.

We have a number of other paid research contracts throughout the world, including Greece, Brazil, France, the United Kingdom, Japan and the Netherlands, for various industries and applications, including testing of new composites, detecting crack propagation, mapping discontinuities and carbon defect characterization, development of new sensor, actuator, signal processing, wireless and communications technologies, as well as the development of permanently embedded inspection systems using acoustic emission and acousto-ultrasonics to provide continuous on-line in-service full coverage monitoring of critical structural components. Most of the projects are in our target markets; however, a few of the projects could lead to other future market opportunities.

Employees

Providing our asset protection solutions requires a highly-skilled and technically proficient employee base. As of May 31, 2013, we had approximately 4,400 employees worldwide and approximately 60% of our employees were based within the United States, of

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which approximately 95% were hourly. Less than 3% of our employees in the United States are unionized. We believe that we have good relations with our employees.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to numerous environmental, legal and regulatory requirements related to our operations worldwide. In the United States, these laws and regulations include, among others: the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act, the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, and applicable state regulations. In addition to the federal laws and regulations, states and other countries where we do business often have numerous environmental, legal and regulatory requirements by which we must abide. We evaluate and address the environmental impact of our operations by assessing properties in order to avoid future liabilities and comply with environmental, legal and regulatory requirements.

In early 2012, we received notice of a governmental investigation concerning an environmental incident which occurred in February 2011, outside on the premises of our Cudahy, California facility. We acquired this facility as part of the acquisition in October 2010 of the assets and ongoing business operations of General Testing and Inspection, Inc. (GTI), a business which provides in-house or shop inspection and nondestructive testing at the Cudahy premises. On February 11, 2011, while liquid hazardous waste was being pumped into the tanker truck of an unaffiliated certified hazardous waste transporter at the Cudahy facility, a chemical reaction occurred that caused an emission of a vapor cloud. No human injury or property damage was reported or appears to have been caused as a result of the incident. The incident was investigated by the L.A. County Fire Department (the Fire Department) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). At the conclusion of the Fire Department's investigation, the Fire Department imposed a fine on us in the amount of \$4,000 for alleged violations of the California Health and Safety Code in April 2011, which was paid shortly thereafter.

We had received no further governmental communications or notices concerning fines or sanctions related to the incident until January 13, 2012, when we received grand jury subpoenas from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Central District of California addressed to us, GTI and one of our employees. These subpoenas were issued in connection with an EPA criminal investigation. The subpoena received by us requested documents and information relating to, among other things, our handling, identification, storage and disposal of hazardous waste, training records, corporate environmental policies, acquisition of GTI and any ongoing organizational relationship with GTI, and analytical results of the tests concerning the hazardous materials involved in the incident. We have been informed by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Central District of California that we are a target of a criminal investigation into potential violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The violations are purportedly related to alleged improper storage and labeling of hazardous waste at the Cudahy facility. The U.S. Attorney's Office also raised a concern about a possible obstruction of justice issue involving the conduct of one or more of our employees at this facility. Upon receiving the subpoenas, we engaged our outside legal counsel to assist us in conducting an investigation concerning the incident, including interviews with our current employees. To date, we have produced documents in response to the subpoena, and are aware that at least one of our employees testified before the grand jury.

While management cannot predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, based on our internal investigation to date, management does not believe the outcome will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our Website and Available Information

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Our website address is www.mistrasgroup.com. We file reports with the SEC, including Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Current Reports on Form 8-K and Proxy Statements. All of the materials we file with or furnish to the SEC are available on our website at <http://investors.mistrasgroup.com/sec.cfm>, as soon as reasonably practicable after having been electronically submitted to the SEC. Information contained on or connected to our website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this report or any other filing with the SEC. All of our SEC filings are also available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, materials we file with the SEC may be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Executive Officers

The following are our executive officers and other key employees as of May 31, 2013 and their background and experience:

Name	Age	Position
Sotirios J. Vahaviolos	67	Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Dennis Bertolotti	53	President, Chief Operating Officer, Services

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Mark F. Carlos	61	Group Executive Vice President, Products and Systems
Ralph L. Genesi	58	Group Executive Vice President, Marketing and Sales
Francis T. Joyce	60	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Michael C. Keefe	56	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Michael J. Lange	53	Group Executive Vice President, Services, and Director

Sotirios J. Vahaviolos has been our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since he founded Mistras in 1978 under the name Physical Acoustics Corporation. Prior to joining Mistras, Dr. Vahaviolos worked at AT&T Bell Laboratories. Dr. Vahaviolos received a B.S. in Electrical Engineering and graduated first in his engineering class from Fairleigh Dickinson University and received Masters Degrees in Electrical Engineering and Philosophy and a Ph.D. (EE) from the Columbia University School of Engineering. During Dr. Vahaviolos' career in non-destructive testing, he has been elected Fellow of The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, a member of The American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT) where he served as its President from 1992-1993 and its Chairman from 1993-1994, a member of Acoustic Emission Working Group (AEWG) and an honorary life member of the International Committee for Nondestructive Testing. Additionally, he was the recipient of ASNT's Gold Medal in 2001 and AEWG's Gold Medal in 2005. He was also one of the six founders of NDT Academia International in 2008 headquartered in Brescia, Italy.

Dennis Bertolotti is the President and Chief Operating Officer, Services. Mr. Bertolotti has been with us since we acquired Conam Inspection Services in 2003, where Mr. Bertolotti was a Vice President at the time of the acquisition. Mr. Bertolotti has been in the NDT business for over 29 years, and previously held ASNT Level III certifications and various American Petroleum Institute, or API, certifications, and received his Associate of Science degree in NDT from Moraine Valley Community College in 1983. Mr. Bertolotti has also received a Bachelor of Science and MBA from Otterbein College.

Mark F. Carlos is our Group Executive Vice President, Products and Systems, having joined Mistras at its founding in 1978. Prior to joining Mistras, Mr. Carlos worked at AT&T Bell Laboratories. Mr. Carlos received a MBA from Rider University and a Masters in Electrical Engineering from Columbia University. Mr. Carlos is an elected Fellow of ASNT and AEWG, and currently serves as the Chairman of the American Society for Testing and Materials' NDT Standards Writing Committee E-07 and was the recipient of its prestigious Charles W. Briggs Award in 2007.

Ralph L. Genesi is Group Executive Vice President, Marketing and Sales. He joined Mistras in March of 2009 with more than 25 years of executive management experience in marketing and sales as well as corporate profit and loss responsibility. Prior to joining Mistras, Mr. Genesi was President of Swantech Inc., a division of the Curtiss Wright Corporation from 2005 until 2009. From 2001 until 2005, Mr. Genesi was with Siemens AG, where he was Vice President and General Manager for the Siemens Power Generation Information Technology Business, responsible for energy trading, fleet operations and control solutions worldwide. Prior to that Mr. Genesi held positions as President-Americas Operations for Spectris Technologies Inc., a European holding company and Director, Global Market & Sales Development for Honeywell's Industrial Automation & Controls business. Mr. Genesi has an Electrical Engineering degree from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Francis T. Joyce joined us as our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer in July 2010. Prior to joining Mistras, Mr. Joyce was the Chief Financial Officer from 2006 to 2008 of Macquarie Infrastructure Company LLC, a New York Stock Exchange infrastructure operation and investment company that provides services in the general aviation, bulk liquid storage, gas utility, district cooling and airport parking industries. Prior to his employment with Macquarie, Mr. Joyce served as Chief Financial Officer of IMAX Corporation, a New York Stock Exchange company, from 2001 until 2006 and he was the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of TheGlobe.com from 1998 to 2001. Mr. Joyce started his career in public accounting at KPMG in New York. Mr. Joyce graduated from the University of Scranton with a Bachelor of Science in Accounting and from Fordham University Graduate School of Business with an MBA in Finance. Mr. Joyce is a certified public accountant.

Michael C. Keefe is Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, joining Mistras in December 2009. Most recently before Mistras, Mr. Keefe worked at International Fight League, a publicly-traded sports promotion company, from 2007 until 2009, initially as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, then becoming the Chief Financial Officer, and eventually its President. From 1990 until 2006, Mr. Keefe served in various legal roles with Lucent Technologies and AT&T, the last four years as Vice President, Corporate and Securities Law and Assistant Secretary, and prior to that was in private practice at McCarter & English, LLP. Before starting his legal career, Mr. Keefe was employed at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, and worked in accounting for seven years, becoming a certified public accountant. Mr. Keefe received a BS in Business Administration (Accounting) from Seton Hall University and a J.D. from Seton Hall University School of Law.

Michael J. Lange is Group Executive Vice President, Services having joined Mistras when we acquired Quality Services Laboratories in November 2000, and was elected a Director in 2003. Mr. Lange is a well-recognized authority in Radiography and has held an ASNT Level III Certificate for almost 20 years. Mr. Lange received an Associate of Science degree in NDT from the Spartan School of Aeronautics in 1979.

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Our executive officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

This section describes the major risks to us, our business and our common stock. You should carefully read and consider the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this Annual Report, including our financial statements and the notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, before making an investment decision. The statements contained in this section constitute cautionary statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth prospects may be adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of our common stock would likely decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. You should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all risk factors that could impact us. Accordingly, you should not consider the following to be a complete discussion of all risks and uncertainties.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our operating results could be adversely affected by a reduction in business with our significant customers.

We derive a significant amount of revenues from a few customers. For instance, various divisions or business units of our largest customer, BP, were responsible for approximately 11%, 16% and 18% of our revenues for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Taken as a group, our top ten customers were responsible for approximately 34%, 39% and 44% of our revenues for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. This concentration pertains almost exclusively to our Services segment, which accounted for more than 70% of our revenues for the last three fiscal years. Generally, our customers do not have an obligation to make purchases from us and may stop ordering our products and services or may terminate existing orders or contracts at any time with little or no financial penalty. The loss of any of our significant customers, any substantial decline in sales to these customers or any significant change in the timing or volume of purchases by our customers could result in lower revenues and could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our growth strategy includes acquisitions. We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates or integrate acquired businesses successfully, which may inhibit our growth, and any acquisitions that we do complete may expose us to a number of unanticipated operational and financial risks.

Our growth has and will likely continue to be dependent upon, to a certain extent, our ability to make acquisitions and successfully integrate these acquired businesses. We intend to continue to seek additional acquisition opportunities, both to expand into new markets and to enhance our position in existing markets globally. We may not be able to successfully identify suitable candidates, negotiate appropriate acquisition terms, obtain necessary financing on acceptable terms, complete proposed acquisitions, successfully integrate acquired businesses into our current operations or expand into new markets. Once integrated, acquired operations may not achieve levels of revenues, profitability or productivity comparable with those achieved by our current operations, or otherwise perform as expected.

Some of the risks associated with our acquisition strategy include:

- unexpected loss of key personnel and customers of the acquired company;
- making the acquired company's financial and accounting standards consistent with our standards;
- assumption of liability for risks and exposures (including environmental-related costs), some of which we may not discover during our due diligence; and
- potential disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of management.

Our ability to undertake acquisitions is limited by our financial resources, including available cash and borrowing capacity. Future acquisitions could result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of substantial additional indebtedness and other expenses, impairment expenses related to goodwill and impairment or amortization expenses related to other intangible assets, any of which could harm our financial condition and results of operations. Although management intends to: (i) evaluate the risks inherent in any particular transaction, (ii) assume only risks it believes to be acceptable, and (iii) develop plans to mitigate such risks, there are no assurances that we will properly ascertain or accurately assess the extent of all such risks. Difficulties encountered with acquisitions may harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, as described under Environmental

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Matters and Legal Proceedings in Item 1 and Item 3, respectively, in Part I of this report, we are currently a target of a criminal investigation for an incident that occurred at our Cudahy, California facility four months after we acquired the assets and ongoing business operations of General Testing and Inspection Inc., which operated that facility.

In addition, we have a significant amount of goodwill and other intangible assets on our balance sheet as a result of our acquisitions. If our acquisitions do not perform as planned and we do not realize the benefits and profitability we expect, we could incur significant write-downs and impairment charges to our earnings due to the impairment of the goodwill and other intangible assets we have acquired.

Our international operations are subject to risks relating to non-U.S. operations.

In fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, we generated approximately 31%, 19% and 15% of our revenues outside the United States, respectively. We expect to increase our international presence over time. In addition, we expect our international business to become much more service oriented than in the past, resulting in many more employees outside the United States. Our primary operations outside the United States are in Canada, Germany, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and France. We also have operations in Russia, the Netherlands, India and Japan. There are numerous risks inherent in doing business in international markets, including:

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates;

- varying regional and geopolitical business and economic conditions and demands;

- compliance with applicable foreign regulations and licensing requirements, and U.S. regulation with respect to our business in other countries, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;

- the cost and uncertainty of obtaining data and creating solutions that are relevant to particular geographic markets;

- the need to provide sufficient levels of technical support in different locations;

- the complexity of maintaining effective policies and procedures in locations around the world;

- the risks of divergent business expectations or difficulties in establishing joint ventures with foreign partners;

- political instability and civil unrest;
- restrictions or limitations on outsourcing contracts or services abroad;
- restrictions or limitations on the repatriation of funds; and
- potentially adverse tax consequences.

We are expanding our sales and marketing efforts in certain emerging markets, such as Brazil, Russia, India and China. Expanding our business into emerging markets may present additional risks beyond those associated with more developed international markets. For example, in China and Russia, we may encounter risks associated with the ongoing transition from state business ownership to privatization. In any emerging market, we may face the risks of working in cash-based economies, dealing with inconsistent government policies and encountering sudden currency revaluations.

Due to our dependency on customers in the oil and gas industry, we are susceptible to prolonged negative trends relating to this industry that could adversely affect our operating results.

Our customers in the oil and gas industry (including the petrochemical market) have accounted for a substantial portion of our historical revenues. Specifically, they accounted for approximately 50%, 54% and 61% of our revenues for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We have expanded our customer base into industries other than the oil and gas industry, but we still receive a majority of our revenues from this industry. While our services are vital to the operators of plants and refineries, economic slowdowns or reduction in prices in the oil and gas industry can result in cut backs in contracts for our services. If the oil and gas industry were to suffer a prolonged or significant downturn, our revenues, profits and cash flows may be reduced. While we continue to expand our market presence in the power generation and transmission, and chemical processing industries, among others, these markets too are cyclical in nature and as such, are subject to economic downturns.

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An accident or incident involving our asset protection solutions could expose us to claims, harm our reputation and adversely affect our ability to compete for business and, as a result, harm our operating performance.

We could be exposed to liabilities arising out of the solutions we provide. For instance, we furnish the results of our testing and inspections for use by our customers in their assessment of their assets, facilities, plants and other structures. If such results were to be incorrect or incomplete, as a result of, for instance, poorly designed inspections, malfunctioning testing equipment or our employees' failure to adequately test or properly record data, we could be subject to claims. Further, if an accident or incident involving a structure we are testing or have tested occurs and causes personal injuries to our personnel or third parties, or property damage, such as the collapse of a bridge or an explosion in a plant or facility, and particularly if these injuries or damages could have been prevented by our customers had we provided them with correct or complete results, we may face significant claims by injured persons or related parties and claims relating to any property damage or loss. Even if our results are correct and complete, we may face claims for such injuries or damage simply because we tested the structure or facility in question. While we do have insurance, our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover the damages from any such claims, forcing us to bear these uninsured damages directly, which could harm our operating results and may result in additional expenses and possible loss of revenues. An accident or incident for which we are found partially or fully responsible, even if fully insured, may also result in negative publicity, which would harm our reputation among our customers and the public, cause us to lose existing and future contracts or make it more difficult for us to compete effectively, thereby significantly harming our operating performance.

Many of our customers, particularly in the oil and gas and chemical industries, require their inspectors and other contractors working at their facilities to have good safety records. Safety records are impacted by the number and amount of workplace incidents involving a contractor's employees. If our safety record is not within the levels required by our customers, or compares unfavorably to our competitors, we could lose business, be prevented from working at certain facilities or suffer other adverse consequences, all of which could negatively impact our business, revenues, reputation and profitability.

If we are unable to attract and retain a sufficient number of trained engineers, scientists and certified technicians at competitive wages, our operational performance may be harmed and our costs may increase.

We believe that our success depends, in part, upon our ability to attract, develop and retain a sufficient number of trained engineers, scientists and certified technicians at competitive wages. The demand for such employees is currently high, and we project that it will continue in the future. Accordingly, we have experienced increases in our labor costs, particularly in our Services segment, but also, to a lesser extent, in our International segment. Some of the companies with which we compete for experienced personnel have comparatively greater name recognition and resources. The markets for our products and services also require us to use personnel trained and certified in accordance with standards set by domestic or international standard-setting bodies, such as the American Society of Non-Destructive Testing or the American Petroleum Institute. Because of the limited supply of these certified technicians, we expend substantial resources maintaining in-house training and certification programs. If we fail to attract sufficient new personnel or fail to motivate and retain our current personnel, our ability to perform under existing contracts and orders or to pursue new business may be harmed, preventing us from growing our business or causing us to lose customers and revenues, and the costs of performing such contracts and orders may increase, which would likely reduce our margins.

If we lose members of our senior management team upon whom we are dependent, we may be less effective in managing our operations and may have more difficulty achieving our strategic objectives.

Our future success depends to a considerable degree upon the availability, contributions, vision, skills, experience and effort of our senior management team. We do not maintain key person insurance on any of our employees other than Dr. Sotirios J. Vahaviolos, our Chairman,

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President and Chief Executive Officer. We currently have no employment agreements with members of our senior management team other than with Dr. Vahaviolos. Although we may enter into employment agreements with certain executive officers in the future, these agreements will likely not guarantee the services of the individual for a specified period of time. Although we do not have any reason to believe that we may lose the services of any of these persons in the foreseeable future, the loss of the services of any of these persons might impede our operations or the achievement of our strategic and financial objectives. The loss or interruption of the service of any of the members of our senior management team could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations and could significantly reduce our ability to manage our operations and implement our strategy.

We operate in highly competitive markets and if we are unable to compete successfully, we could lose market share and revenues and our margins could decline.

We face strong competition from NDT and a variety of niche asset protection providers, both larger and smaller than we are. Some of our competitors have greater financial resources than we do and could focus their substantial financial resources to develop a competing business model or develop products or services that are more attractive to potential customers than what we offer. Some of our competitors are business units of companies substantially larger than us and have the ability to combine asset protection solutions

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into an integrated offering to customers who already purchase other types of products or services from them. Our competitors may offer asset protection solutions at prices below or without cost in order to improve their competitive positions. Smaller niche competitors with small customer bases may be very aggressive in their pricing in order to retain customers. These competitive factors could have and could continue to make it more difficult for us to attract and retain customers, or can cause us to lower our prices and accept lower margins in order to compete, the impact of any of which can reduce our market share, revenues and profits.

Catastrophic events, such as natural disasters, industrial accidents, epidemics, war and acts of terrorism, could disrupt our business or the business of our customers, which could significantly harm our operations, financial results and cash flow.

Our operations and those of our customers are susceptible to the occurrence of catastrophic events outside our control, ranging from severe weather conditions to acts of war and terrorism. Any such events could cause a serious business disruption that reduces our customers' ability to or interest in purchasing our asset protection solutions, and have in the past resulted in order cancellations and delays because customer equipment, facilities or operations have been damaged, or are not operational or available. A large portion of our customer base has operations in the Gulf of Mexico, which is subject to hurricanes in the first and second quarters of our fiscal year. Hurricane-related disruptions to our customers' operations have adversely affected our revenues in the past. Such events in the future may result in substantial delays in the provision of solutions to our customers and the loss of valuable equipment. Any cancellations, delays or losses due to a catastrophic event may significantly reduce our revenues and harm our operating performance.

We expect to continue expanding and our success depends on how effectively we manage our growth.

We expect to experience significant growth in the number of our employees and the scope of our operations. To effectively manage our anticipated future growth, we must continue to implement and improve our managerial, operational, financial and reporting systems, expand our facilities and continue to recruit and train additional qualified personnel. We expect that all of these measures will require significant expenditures and will demand the attention of management. Failure to manage our growth effectively could lead us to over- or under-invest in technology and operations, result in weaknesses in our infrastructure, systems or controls, give rise to operational mistakes, loss of business opportunities, the loss of employees and reduced productivity among remaining employees. Our expected growth could require significant capital expenditures and may divert financial resources from other projects, such as the development of new solutions. If our management is unable to effectively manage our expected growth, our expenses may increase more than expected, our profit margins may suffer, our revenues could decline or may grow more slowly than expected and we may be unable to implement our business strategy.

Deteriorations in economic trends or other factors may cause us to recognize further impairment charges for our goodwill.

As of May 31, 2013, the carrying amount of our goodwill was approximately \$115.3 million, of which approximately \$40.8 million relates to our International segment. A significant portion of our international operations are concentrated in Europe and Brazil. The economic environments in Europe and Brazil were difficult in 2013. As a result of a contraction in the Brazilian economy (specifically in the oil and gas industry), we recognized goodwill impairment in our Brazil reporting unit of approximately \$9.9 million. Significant deterioration in industry or economic trends, disruptions to our business, inability to effectively integrate acquired businesses, or other factors, may cause further impairment charges to goodwill in future periods.

Substantially all of our computer and communications hardware is located at a single facility, the failure of which would harm our business and results of operations.

Substantially all of our computer and communications hardware is located at a single facility in Princeton Junction, New Jersey. We are presently working on plans and taking action to upgrade our back-up recovery and business continuity plans, should a disaster strike our primary data center or some other significant event occurs, so that we can continue operating without a material interruption of business or loss of key functions such as information processing, customer billing and financial reporting. However, until we complete these improvements, should a natural disaster or some other event occur that damages our data center or significantly disrupts its operation, such as human error, fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, break-ins, terrorist attacks, acts of war and similar events, we could suffer loss of business and interruption of key functions and capabilities that could materially reduce our revenues or profitability and harm our business performance.

The success of our businesses depends, in part, on our ability to develop new asset protection solutions and increase the functionality of our current offerings.

The market for asset protection solutions is impacted by technological change, uncertain product lifecycles, shifts in customer demands and evolving industry standards and regulations. We may not be able to successfully develop and market new asset

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protection solutions that comply with present or emerging industry regulations and technology standards. Also, new regulations or technology standards could increase our cost of doing business.

From time to time, our customers have requested greater functionality in our solutions. As part of our strategy to enhance our asset protection solutions and grow our business, we continue to make substantial investments in the research and development of new technologies. We believe our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to continue to design new, competitive asset protection solutions, enhance our current solutions and provide new, value-added services. Developing new solutions will require continued investment, and we may experience unforeseen technological or operational challenges. In addition, our asset protection software is complex and can be expensive to develop, and new software and software enhancements can require long development and testing periods. Our competitors, many of whom have greater financial resources than us, could develop technologies earlier than we do, putting us at a competitive disadvantage. If we are unable to develop new asset protection solutions or enhancements that meet our customers' needs on a timely basis, we may experience a loss of customers or otherwise be likely to lose opportunities to earn revenues and to gain customers or access to markets, and our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

If our software or system produces inaccurate information or are incompatible with the systems used by our customers and make us unable to successfully provide our solutions, it could lead to a loss of revenues and customers.

Our software and systems are complex and, accordingly, may contain undetected errors or failures. Software or system defects or inaccurate data may cause incorrect recording, reporting or display of information related to our asset protection solutions. Any such failures, defects and inaccurate data may prevent us from successfully providing our asset protection solutions, which would result in lost revenues. Software or system defects or inaccurate data may lead to customer dissatisfaction and our customers may seek to hold us liable for any damages incurred. As a result, we could lose customers, our reputation may be harmed and our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We currently serve a commercial, industrial and governmental customer base that uses a wide variety of constantly changing hardware, software solutions and operating systems. Our asset protection solutions need to interface with these non-standard systems in order to gather and assess data. Our business depends on the following factors, among others:

- our ability to integrate our technology with new and existing hardware and software systems;
- our ability to anticipate and support new standards, especially Internet-based standards; and
- our ability to integrate additional software modules under development with our existing technology and operational processes.

If we are unable to adequately address any of these factors, our results of operations and prospects for growth and profitability would be harmed.

If we fail to successfully educate current and potential customers regarding the benefits of our asset protection solutions or the market for these solutions otherwise fails to develop, the profitability or growth of our business could be adversely impacted.

Our future success depends on continued and growing commercial acceptance of our asset protection solutions and our ability to obtain additional contracts. We anticipate that revenues related to our asset protection solutions will constitute a substantial portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. If we are unable to educate our potential customers about the advantages our solutions have over competing products and services, or our current customers stop purchasing our asset protection solutions, our operating results could be significantly harmed. In addition, because the asset protection solutions industry is rapidly evolving, we could lose insight into trends that may be emerging, which would further harm our competitive position by making it difficult to predict and respond to customer needs. If the market for our asset protection solutions does not continue to develop, our ability to grow our business would be limited and we might not be able to maintain profitability. In addition, larger service customers are making pricing for traditional NDT services less profitable. Therefore, if we cannot convince our customers of the advantages and value of our advanced NDT services we could lose large contracts or suffer lower profit margin.

The seasonal nature of our business reduces our revenues and profitability in our first and third fiscal quarters.

Our business, primarily in our Services segment, is seasonal. Our first and third fiscal quarter revenues for our Services segment are typically lower than our revenues in the second and fourth fiscal quarters because demand for our asset protection solutions from the oil and gas as well as the fossil and nuclear power industries increases during their non-peak production periods. For instance, U.S. refineries non-peak periods are generally in our second fiscal quarter, when they are retooling to produce more heating oil for winter, and in our fourth fiscal quarter, when they are retooling to produce more gasoline for summer. As a result of these trends, we generally

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have reduced cash flows in our second and fourth fiscal quarters, as collections of receivables lag behind revenues, possibly requiring us to borrow under our credit agreement. In addition, most of our operating expenses, such as employee compensation and property rental expense, are relatively fixed over the short term. Moreover, our spending levels are based in part on our expectations regarding future revenues. As a result, if revenues for a particular quarter are below expectations, we may not be able to proportionately reduce operating expenses for that quarter. We expect that the impact of seasonality on our first and third fiscal quarter revenues and profitability and second and fourth fiscal quarter cash flows will continue.

Growth in revenues from our service offerings, particularly traditional NDT services, relative to revenues from the sale of our products and systems may reduce our overall gross profit margin.

Our gross profit margin on revenues from our services offerings, particularly traditional NDT services, has historically been lower than our gross profit margin on revenues from our products and systems for numerous reasons. For instance, the gross profit margin in our Services segment for fiscal 2013 was approximately 26%, while our gross profit margin in our Products and Systems segment was approximately 51%. Our overall gross profit margin was approximately 28% during the same period. We expect to continue our efforts to increase the number of evergreen or run and maintain contracts at oil refineries. Often times, the services we provide at the beginning of these contracts are traditional NDT services. Until such time as we can understand the needs of each new evergreen plant and we can then make recommendations to provide our advanced NDT services, and thus improve our service mix, our margins may be negatively impacted. As a result, we expect our overall gross profit margin will be lower in periods when revenues from our services, and particularly from traditional NDT services, has increased as a percentage of total revenues and will be higher in periods when revenues from our advanced NDT services and our products and systems have increased as a percentage of total revenues. We expect this trend to continue and to the extent it does, our margins may decrease or remain flat. In addition, service offerings have become a larger portion of our International segment revenues than in the past, a trend we expect to continue, and this increased service revenue will be lower margin traditional NDT services. As a result, the gross profit margin in our International segment has decreased from 35% in 2011 to 32% in 2012 and 25% in 2013. These factors will create more pressure on margins. Fluctuations in our gross profit margin may affect our level of profitability in any period, which may negatively affect the price of our common stock.

Our business, and the industries we currently serve, are currently subject to governmental regulation, and may become subject to modified or new government regulation that may negatively impact our ability to market our asset protection solutions.

We incur substantial costs in complying with various government regulations and licensing requirements. For example, the transportation and overnight storage of radioactive materials used in providing certain of our asset protection solutions such as radiography are subject to regulation under federal and state laws and licensing requirements. Our Services segment is currently licensed to handle radioactive materials by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and over 20 state regulatory agencies. If we allegedly fail to comply with these regulations, we may be investigated and incur significant legal expenses associated with such investigations, and if we are found to have violated these regulations, we may be fined or lose one or more of our licenses or permits, which would prevent or restrict our ability to provide radiography services. In addition, while we are investigated, we may be required to suspend work on the projects associated with our alleged noncompliance, resulting in loss of profits or customers, and damage to our reputation. Many of our customers have strict requirements concerning safety or loss time occurrences and if we are unable to meet these requirements it could result in lost revenues. In the future, federal, state, provincial or local governmental agencies may seek to change current regulations or impose additional regulations on our business. Any modified or new government regulation applicable to our current or future asset protection solutions may negatively impact the marketing and provision of those solutions and increase our costs and the price of our solutions.

Additionally, greenhouse gases that result from human activities, including burning of fossil fuels, have been the focus of increased scientific and political scrutiny and are being subjected to various legal requirements. International agreements, national laws, state laws and various regulatory schemes limit or otherwise regulate emissions of greenhouse gases, and additional restrictions are under consideration by different

governmental entities. We derive a significant amount of revenues and profits from such industries, including oil and gas, power generation and transmission, and chemicals processing. Such regulations could negatively impact our customers, which could negatively impact the market for the services and products we provide. This could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We rely on certification of our NDT solutions by industry standards-setting bodies. We and/or our subsidiaries currently have International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2008 certification, ISO 14001:2004 certification and OHSAS 18001:2007 certification. In addition, we currently have Nadcap and similar (formerly National Aerospace and Defense Contractors Accreditation Program) certifications for certain of our locations. We continually review our NDT solutions for compliance with the requirements of industry specification standards and the Nadcap special processes quality requirements. However, if we fail to maintain our ISO, Nadcap or other certifications, our business may be harmed because our customers generally require that we have these certification before they purchase our NDT solutions.

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Protecting our intellectual property is important to our business and results of operations.

Our ability to compete effectively depends in part upon the maintenance and protection of the intellectual property related to our asset protection solutions. Patent protection is unavailable for certain aspects of the technology and operational processes important to our business. Any patent held by us or to be issued to us, or any of our pending patent applications, could be unenforceable, challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Some of our trademarks that are not in use may become available to others. To date, we have relied principally on copyright, trademark and trade secrecy laws, as well as confidentiality agreements and licensing arrangements, to establish and protect our intellectual property. However, we have not obtained confidentiality agreements from all of our customers and vendors. Although we have entered into confidentiality agreements with all of our employees in our Products and Systems segment and certain of our other employees involved in the development of our intellectual property, we cannot be certain that these agreements will be honored or enforceable. Some of our confidentiality agreements are not in writing, and some customers are subject to laws and regulations that require them to disclose information that we would otherwise seek to keep confidential. We do not transfer ownership of some of our more advanced asset protection products and systems and, instead, sell to our customers services using these products and systems. We do this, in part, to protect the intellectual property upon which these products and systems are based, but this strategy may not be successful and our customers or third parties may reverse engineer or otherwise derive this intellectual property and use it without our authorization. Policing unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and expensive. The steps that we have taken or may take might not prevent misappropriation of the intellectual property on which we rely. In addition, effective protection may be unavailable or limited in jurisdictions outside the United States, as the intellectual property laws of foreign countries sometimes offer less protection or have onerous filing requirements. From time to time, third parties may infringe our intellectual property rights. Litigation may be necessary to enforce or protect our rights or to determine the validity and scope of the rights of others. Any litigation could be unsuccessful, cause us to incur substantial costs, divert resources away from our daily operations and result in the impairment of our intellectual property. Failure to adequately enforce our rights could cause us to lose valuable rights in our intellectual property and may negatively affect our business.

We may be subject to damaging and disruptive intellectual property litigation related to allegations that our asset protection solutions infringe on the intellectual property of others, which could prevent us from offering those solutions.

Third-party patent applications, patents, copyrights and trademarks may be applicable to our asset protection solutions. As a result, third parties may in the future make infringement claims and other allegations that could subject us to intellectual property litigation relating to our solutions. Such litigation would be time consuming and expensive, divert attention and resources away from our daily operations, impede or prevent delivery of our solutions and require us to pay significant royalties, licensing fees and damages. In addition, parties making infringement and other claims may be able to obtain injunctive or other equitable relief that could effectively block our ability to provide our solutions and could cause us to pay substantial damages if we are found to be infringing on others' intellectual property rights. If a third party has a successful claim of infringement, we may need to seek one or more licenses from third parties in order to continue to offer the related solution, which may not be available at a reasonable cost, or at all.

For example, we were sued for trademark infringement by Sentinel Integrity Solutions. While we successfully defended the claim and had Sentinel's trademark invalidated, we expended considerable time, effort and attorney fees to defend this case.

We may require additional capital to support business growth, which might not be available.

We intend to continue making investments to support our business growth and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges or opportunities, including the need to develop new, or enhance our current, asset protection solutions, enhance our operating infrastructure or

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acquire complementary businesses and technologies. Accordingly, we may need to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our current stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock. Any debt financing secured by us in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, no assurance can be given that adequate or acceptable financing will be available to us, in which case we may not be able to grow our business or respond to business challenges.

Our credit agreement contains financial and operating restrictions that may limit our access to credit. If we fail to comply with financial or other covenants in our credit agreement, we may be required to repay indebtedness to our existing lenders, which may harm our liquidity.

Provisions in our current credit agreement impose restrictions on our ability to, among other things:

- create liens;

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- make investments;

- incur more debt;

- merge or consolidate;

- make dispositions of property;

- pay dividends and make distributions;

- enter into a new line of business;

- enter into transactions with affiliates; and

- enter into burdensome agreements.

Our credit agreement also contains financial covenants that require us to maintain compliance with specified financial ratios. If we fail to comply with these covenants, the lenders could prevent us from borrowing under our credit agreement, require us to pay all amounts outstanding, require that we cash collateralize letters of credit issued under the credit agreement and restrict us from making acquisitions. If the maturity of our indebtedness is accelerated, we then may not have sufficient funds available for repayment or the ability to borrow or obtain sufficient funds to replace the accelerated indebtedness on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Our revenue cycle can be lengthy, unpredictable and require significant employee time and financial resources with no assurances that we will realize revenues.

Our sales cycles are often long and unpredictable. Many of our current and potential customers have extended budgeting and procurement processes. We believe that they also tend to be risk averse and follow industry trends rather than be the first to purchase new products or services, which can extend the lead time for or prevent acceptance of new products or services. Accordingly, they may take longer to reach a decision to purchase our solutions. This extended sales process, which often lasts between three and six months and sometimes longer, requires the dedication of significant time and financial resources, with no certainty of success or recovery of our related expenses. It is not unusual for

our current and potential customers to go through the entire sales process and not make any purchases.

Any real or perceived internal or external electronic security breaches in connection with the use of our asset protection solutions could harm our reputation, inhibit market acceptance of our solutions and cause us to lose customers.

We and our customers use our asset protection solutions to compile and analyze sensitive or confidential customer-related information. In addition, some of our asset protection solutions allow us to remotely control and store data from equipment at commercial, institutional and industrial locations. Our asset protection solutions rely on the secure electronic transmission of proprietary data over the Internet or other networks. The occurrence or perception of security breaches in connection with our asset protection solutions or our customers' concerns about Internet security or the security of our solutions, whether warranted or not, would likely harm our reputation or business, inhibit market acceptance of our asset protection solutions and cause us to lose customers, any of which would harm our financial condition and results of operations.

We may come into contact with sensitive information or data when we perform installation, maintenance or testing functions for our customers. Even the perception that we have improperly handled sensitive, confidential information would have a negative effect on our business. If, in handling this information, we fail to comply with privacy or security laws, we could incur civil liability to government agencies, customers and individuals whose privacy is compromised. In addition, third parties may attempt to breach our security or inappropriately harm our asset protection solutions through computer viruses, electronic break-ins and other disruptions. If a breach is successful, confidential information may be improperly obtained, for which we may be subject to lawsuits and other liabilities.

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Risks Related to Our Common Stock

We expect our quarterly revenues and operating results to fluctuate. If we fail to meet the expectations of market analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock could decline substantially.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and may do so in the future. Accordingly, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations may be the best indicators of our business. You should not rely upon the results of one quarter as an indication of future performance. Our revenues and operating results may fall below the expectations of securities analysts or investors in any future period. Our failure to meet these expectations may cause the market price of our common stock to decline, perhaps substantially.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results may vary depending on a number of factors, including those listed previously under Risks Related to Our Business.

In addition to the effect our operating results may have on the market price of our common stock, the market price of our common stock may also be influenced by many other factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts or acquisitions;
- liquidity of the market for our common stock;
- changes in financial estimates or recommendations by analysts;
- general economic and stock market conditions;
- quarterly or annual earnings of other companies in our industry;
- future sales of our common stock;

- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles; and
- the other factors described in this Risk Factors section.

The stock markets have generally experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, including those in our industry. These changes frequently appear to occur without regard to the operating performance of these companies. The price of our common stock could fluctuate for reasons that have little or nothing to do with our company, and these fluctuations could materially reduce our stock price.

In the past, some companies that have had volatile market prices for their securities have been subject to class action or derivative lawsuits. The filing of a lawsuit against us, regardless of the outcome, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, as it could result in substantial legal costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

A significant stockholder controls the direction of our business. The concentrated ownership of our common stock may prevent other stockholders from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Dr. Sotirios J. Vahaviolos, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, owns approximately 40% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, Dr. Vahaviolos effectively controls our Company and has the ability to exert substantial influence over all matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election and removal of directors, amendments to our certificate of incorporation, and any proposed merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets and other corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership could be disadvantageous to other shareholders with differing interests from Dr. Vahaviolos.

We currently have no plans to pay dividends on our common stock.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock to date, and we do not anticipate declaring or paying any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings for use in the development, operation and growth of our business. In addition, our credit agreement limits our ability to pay cash dividends and future loan agreements may also limit the payment of dividends. Any future determination relating to our dividend policy will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, business opportunities, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant. To the extent we do not pay dividends on our common stock, investors must look solely to stock appreciation for a return on their investment.

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Shares eligible for future sale may cause the market price for our common stock to decline even if our business is doing well.

Future sales by us or by our existing shareholders of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales may occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. This could also impair our ability to raise additional capital in the future through the sale of our equity securities. Under our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we are authorized to issue up to 200,000,000 shares of common stock, of which approximately 28,211,000 shares of common stock are outstanding as of August 1, 2013. In addition, we have approximately 3,018,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance related to stock options and restricted stock units that are outstanding as of August 1, 2013. We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our common stock or the effect, if any, that future sales and issuances of shares of our common stock, or the perception of such sales or issuances, would have on the market price of our common stock.

Provisions of our charter, bylaws and of Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Certain provisions of our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition, or other change of control that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for your shares. These provisions also could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock, thereby depressing the market price of our common stock. Stockholders who wish to participate in these transactions may not have the opportunity to do so. Furthermore, these provisions could prevent or frustrate attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our management. These provisions:

- allow the authorized number of directors to be changed only by resolution of our board of directors;

- require that vacancies on the board of directors, including newly created directorships, be filled only by a majority vote of directors then in office;

- authorize our board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, preferred stock that, if issued, could operate as a poison pill to dilute the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer to prevent an acquisition that is not approved by our board of directors;

- require that stockholder actions must be effected at a duly called stockholder meeting by prohibiting stockholder action by written consent;

- prohibit cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise allow holders of less than a plurality of stock to elect some directors; and

- establish advance notice requirements for stockholder nominations to our board of directors or for stockholder proposals that can be acted on at stockholder meetings and limit the right to call special meetings of stockholders to the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the board of directors acting pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of directors or the Secretary upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than 35% of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which may, unless certain criteria are met, prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a prescribed period of time.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of May 31, 2013, we operated approximately 100 offices in 16 countries, with our corporate headquarters located in Princeton Junction, New Jersey. Our headquarters in Princeton Junction is our primary location, where most of our manufacturing and research and development is conducted. While we lease most of our facilities, as of May 31, 2013, we owned properties located in Olds, Alberta; Monroe, North Carolina; Trainer, Pennsylvania; LaPonte, Texas; Burlington, Washington; Gillette, Wyoming; and Jonquiere, Quebec. These properties, as well as approximately 65 offices throughout North America (including Canada), are utilized by our Services segment. Our Products and Systems segment's primary location is in our Princeton Junction, NJ facility. Our International

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segment has approximately 35 offices including locations in Brazil, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Greece, Russia, Japan and India. We believe that all of our facilities are well maintained and are suitable and adequate for our current needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to periodic lawsuits, investigations and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. See *Litigation* in Note 13 *Commitment and Contingencies* to our audited consolidated financial statements contained in Item 8 of this report for a description of legal proceedings involving us and our business, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In early 2012, we received notice of a governmental investigation concerning an environmental incident which occurred in February 2011, outside on the premises of our Cudahy, California facility. We acquired this facility as part of the acquisition in October 2010 of the assets and ongoing business operations of General Testing and Inspection, Inc. (GTI), a business which provides in-house or shop inspection and nondestructive testing at the Cudahy premises. On February 11, 2011, while liquid hazardous waste was being pumped into the tanker truck of an unaffiliated certified hazardous waste transporter at the Cudahy facility, a chemical reaction occurred that caused an emission of a vapor cloud. No human injury or property damage was reported or appears to have been caused as a result of the incident. The incident was investigated by the L.A. County Fire Department (the Fire Department) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). At the conclusion of the Fire Department's investigation, the Fire Department imposed a fine on us in the amount of \$4,000 for alleged violations of the California Health and Safety Code in April 2011, which was paid shortly thereafter.

We had received no further governmental communications or notices concerning fines or sanctions related to the incident until January 13, 2012, when we received grand jury subpoenas from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Central District of California addressed to us, GTI and one of our employees. These subpoenas were issued in connection with an EPA criminal investigation. The subpoena received by us requested documents and information relating to, among other things, our handling, identification, storage and disposal of hazardous waste, training records, corporate environmental policies, acquisition of GTI and any ongoing organization relationship with GTI, and analytical results of the tests concerning the hazardous materials involved in the incident. We have been informed by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Central District of California that we are a target of a criminal investigation into potential violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The violations are alleged to be related to purportedly improper storage and labeling of hazardous waste at the Cudahy facility. This U.S. Attorney's Office also raised a concern about a possible obstruction of justice issue involving the conduct of one or more of our employees at this facility. Upon receiving the subpoenas, we engaged our outside legal counsel to assist us in conducting an investigation concerning the incident, including interviews with our current employees. To date, we have produced documents in response to the subpoena, and are aware that at least one of our employees testified before the grand jury.

While management cannot predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, based on our internal investigation to date, management does not believe the outcome will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market for Common Stock

Our common stock currently trades on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol **MG**. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock.

	Year ended May 31, 2013		Year ended May 31, 2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
Quarter ended August 31,	\$ 26.98	\$ 19.28	\$ 20.82	\$ 14.83
Quarter ended November 30,	\$ 24.26	\$ 19.05	\$ 24.01	\$ 17.50
Quarter ended February 29,	\$ 25.35	\$ 19.97	\$ 26.24	\$ 20.63
Quarter ended May 31,	\$ 24.50	\$ 18.15	\$ 25.49	\$ 22.11

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Holders of Record

As of August 1, 2013, there were approximately 15 holders of record of our Common Stock. The number of record holders was determined from the records of our transfer agent and does not include beneficial owners of common stock whose shares are held in the names of various security brokers, dealers, and registered clearing agencies. The transfer agent of our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11219.

Dividends

No cash dividends have been paid on our Common Stock to date. We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business and do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Purchases of Equity Securities

The following sets forth the shares of our common stock we acquired during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 pursuant to the surrender of shares by employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock units.

Fiscal Quarter Ending	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)
May 31, 2013	106	\$ 20.95

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The following tables set forth our selected historical consolidated financial data for the periods indicated. The selected statement of income and cash flow data for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the selected balance sheet data as of May 31, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from our audited financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The statement of income and cash flow data for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 and the selected balance sheet data as of May 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from our audited financial statements not included in this Annual Report. The information presented below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 and the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto in Item 8 in this Annual Report.

	For the year ended May 31,					
	2013(a)	2012(a)	2011	2010	2009	
	(\$ in thousands, except share and per share data)					
Statement of Income Data						
Revenues	\$ 529,282	\$ 436,875	\$ 338,589	\$ 272,128	\$ 209,133	
Cost of revenues	363,045	291,616	221,980	178,480	131,167	
Depreciation	17,866	15,569	13,206	10,510	8,700	
Gross profit	148,371	129,690	103,403	83,138	69,266	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	101,792	83,098	65,983	54,849	46,456	
Research and engineering	2,447	2,059	2,150	2,402	1,949	
Depreciation and amortization	8,781	6,455	5,386	4,673	3,936	
Acquisition-related costs	(2,141)	1,980		614		
Goodwill impairment	9,938					
Legal reserve			273	(297)	2,100	
Income from operations	27,554	36,098	29,611	20,897	14,825	
Interest expense	3,288	3,132	2,773	3,531	4,614	
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of long-term debt		(671)		387		
Income before provision for income taxes	24,266	33,637	26,838	16,979	10,211	
Provision for income taxes	12,627	12,291	10,502	6,527	4,558	
Net income	11,639	21,346	16,336	10,452	5,653	
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of taxes	7	7	95	(23)	(187)	
Net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	11,646	21,353	16,431	10,429	5,466	
Accretion of preferred stock				6,499	(27,114)	
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$ 11,646	\$ 21,353	\$ 16,431	\$ 16,928	\$ (21,648)	
Weighted average common shares outstanding:						
Basic	28,141	27,839	26,724	21,744	13,000	
Diluted	29,106	28,685	26,933	24,430	13,000	
Earnings (loss) per common share:						
Basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.78	\$ (1.67)	
Diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.43	\$ (1.67)	
Other Financial Data:						
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 43,503	\$ 31,402	\$ 25,254	\$ 18,987	\$ 12,661	
Net cash used in investing activities	(45,479)	(37,512)	(36,478)	(16,534)	(15,888)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,144	2,009	5,344	8,083	4,912	
EBITDA(1)	54,208	58,800	48,298	35,670	27,274	

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Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$	68,290	\$	65,206	\$	52,322	\$	39,464	\$	31,122
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	2013	2012	May 31, 2011	2010	2009					
	(\$ in thousands)									
Balance Sheet Data										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,802	\$	8,410	\$	10,879	\$	16,037	\$	5,668
Total assets		376,660		329,816		248,637		189,939		153,433
Total long-term debt, including current portion		60,267		40,229		21,851		13,301		66,251
Obligations under capital leases, including current portion		17,689		19,045		15,476		14,569		14,525
Convertible redeemable preferred stock										90,983
Total Mistras Group, Inc. stockholders equity (deficit)	\$	210,053	\$	193,012	\$	167,157	\$	130,286	\$	(47,912)

(a) Refer to Note 8 - *Acquisitions* to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 in this report, for disclosure of the Company's acquisitions in fiscal 2013 and 2012.

(1) The following table provides a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA:

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	For the year ended May 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(\$ in thousands)				
Net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	\$ 11,646	\$ 21,353	\$ 16,431	\$ 10,429	\$ 5,466
Interest expense	3,288	3,132	2,773	3,531	4,614
Provision for income taxes	12,627	12,291	10,502	6,527	4,558
Depreciation and amortization	26,647	22,024	18,592	15,183	12,636
EBITDA	\$ 54,208	\$ 58,800	\$ 48,298	\$ 35,670	\$ 27,274
Share-based compensation expense	6,285	5,097	3,751	2,695	192
Acquisition-related costs	(2,141)	1,980		614	
Goodwill impairment	9,938				
Legal reserve			273	(297)	2,100
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt		(671)		387	
Large customer bankruptcy				395	1,556
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 68,290	\$ 65,206	\$ 52,322	\$ 39,464	\$ 31,122

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are performance measures used by management that are not calculated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). EBITDA is defined in this Report as net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc. plus: interest expense, provision for income taxes and depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is defined in this Report as net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc. plus: interest expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, and certain acquisition-related costs (including transaction due diligence costs and adjustments to the fair value of contingent consideration) and certain non-recurring items (which items are listed in the reconciliation table above).

Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA as a measure of operating performance to assist in comparing performance from period to period on a consistent basis, as a measure for planning and forecasting overall expectations and for evaluating actual results against such expectations. Adjusted EBITDA is also used as a performance evaluation metric for our executive and employee incentive compensation programs.

We believe investors and other users of our financial statements benefit from the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA in evaluating our operating performance because it provides an additional tool to compare our operating performance on a consistent basis and measure underlying trends and results in our business. Adjusted EBITDA removes the impact of certain items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. For instance, Adjusted EBITDA generally excludes interest expense, taxes and depreciation and amortization, each of which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods, the book value and age of assets, capital structure, capital investment cycles and the method by which assets were acquired. It also eliminates share-based compensation, which is a non-cash expense and is excluded by management when evaluating the underlying performance of our business operations.

While Adjusted EBITDA is a term and financial measurement commonly used by investors and securities analysts, it has limitations. As a non-GAAP measurement, Adjusted EBITDA has no standard meaning and, therefore, may not be comparable with similar measurements for other companies. Adjusted EBITDA is generally limited as an analytical tool because it excludes charges and expenses we do incur as part of our operations. For example, Adjusted EBITDA excludes income taxes, but we generally incur significant U.S. federal, state and foreign income taxes each year and the provision for income taxes is a necessary cost. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analyzing our results as reported under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

**ITEM 7.
OF OPERATION**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative of our results of operations for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and our financial position as of May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The MD&A should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 8 in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In this annual report, our fiscal years, which end on May 31, are identified according to the calendar year in which they end (e.g., the fiscal year ended May 31, 2013 is referred to as fiscal 2013), and unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, Mistras, the Company, we, us and our refer to Mistras Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The MD&A includes the following sections:

- Forward-Looking Statements
- Overview
- Consolidated Results of Operations

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- Segment Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Critical Accounting Estimates
- Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Forward-Looking Statements

This report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). Such forward-looking statements include those that express plans, anticipation, intent, contingency, goals, targets or future development and/or otherwise are not statements of historical fact. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and projections about future events and they are subject to risks and uncertainties known and unknown that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology, such as goals, or expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, estimates, or the negative of such terms or other similar expressions. You are urged not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, any of which may turn out to be wrong due to inaccurate assumptions, unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors. Factors that could cause or contribute to differences in results and outcomes from those in our forward-looking statements include, without limitation, those discussed elsewhere in this Report in Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors and in Item 1 Business Forward-Looking Statements, as well as those discussed in our other Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings.

Overview

We offer our customers one source for asset protection solutions and are a leading global provider of technology-enabled asset protection solutions used to evaluate the structural integrity and reliability of critical energy, industrial and public infrastructure. We combine industry-leading products and technologies, expertise in mechanical integrity (MI), Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) and predictive maintenance (PdM) services, proprietary data analysis and enterprise inspection warehousing software to deliver a comprehensive portfolio of customized solutions, ranging from routine inspections to complex, plant-wide asset integrity management and assessments. These mission critical solutions enhance our customers' ability to comply with governmental safety and environmental regulations, extend the useful life of their assets, increase productivity, minimize repair costs, manage risk and avoid catastrophic disasters. Our operations consist of three reportable segments: Services, International and Products and Systems.

- Services provides asset protection solutions primarily in North America with the largest concentration in the United States and a rapidly expanding Canadian services business, consisting primarily of non-destructive testing and inspection services that are used to evaluate the structural integrity and reliability of critical energy, industrial and public infrastructure.

- *International* offers services, products and systems similar to those of the other segments to global markets, principally in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and South America, but not to customers in China and South Korea, which are served by the Products and Systems segment. South America consists primarily of our Brazil operations.
- *Products and Systems* designs, manufactures, sells, installs and services the Company's asset protection products and systems, including equipment and instrumentation, predominantly in the United States.

Given the role our solutions play in ensuring the safe and efficient operation of infrastructure, we have historically provided a majority of our services to our customers on a regular, recurring basis. We serve a global customer base of companies with asset-intensive infrastructure, including companies in the oil and gas (downstream, midstream, upstream and petrochemical), natural gas, fossil and nuclear power, transmission and distribution, alternative and renewable energy, public infrastructure, chemicals, aerospace and defense, transportation, primary metals and metalworking, pharmaceutical/biotechnology, food processing industries and research and engineering institutions. As of May 31, 2013, we had approximately 4,400 employees, including approximately 30 Ph.D.'s and 100 other degreed engineers and certified Level III technicians, in approximately 100 offices across 16 countries. We have established long-term relationships as a critical solutions provider to many of the leading companies in our target markets.

For the last several years, we have focused on introducing our advanced asset protection solutions to our customers using proprietary, technology-enabled software and testing instruments, including those developed by our Products and Systems segment. During this period, the demand for outsourced asset protection solutions, in general, has increased, creating demand from which our entire industry has benefited. We believe continued growth can be realized in all of our target markets. Concurrent with this growth, we have worked to build our infrastructure to profitably absorb additional growth and have made a number of acquisitions in an effort to

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leverage our fixed costs, grow our base of experienced, certified personnel, expand our product and technical capabilities and increase our geographical reach.

We have increased our capabilities and the size of our customer base through the development of applied technologies and managed support services, organic growth and the integration of acquired companies. These acquisitions have provided us with additional products, technologies, resources and customers that we believe will enhance our advantages over our competition.

The global economy continues to be fragile. Global financial markets continue to experience uncertainty, including tight liquidity and credit availability, relatively low consumer confidence, slow economic growth, persistently high unemployment rates, volatile currency exchange rates and continued uncertainty about economic stability. However, we believe these conditions have allowed us to capitalize on an opportunity to selectively hire new talented individuals that otherwise might not have been available to us, to acquire and develop new technologies in order to aggressively expand our proprietary portfolio of customized solutions, and to make acquisitions of complementary businesses at reasonable valuations.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our consolidated statements of operations for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	2013	For the year ended May 31, 2012		2011
		(\$ in thousands)		
Revenues	\$ 529,282	\$ 436,875	\$ 338,589	
Cost of revenues	363,045	291,616	221,980	
Depreciation	17,866	15,569	13,206	
Gross profit	148,371	129,690	103,403	
<i>Gross profit as a % of Revenue</i>	28%	30%	31%	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	101,792	83,098	65,983	
<i>SG&A as a % of Revenue</i>	19%	19%	19%	
Research and engineering	2,447	2,059	2,150	
Depreciation and amortization	8,781	6,455	5,386	
Acquisition-related expense, net	(2,141)	1,980		
Goodwill impairment	9,938			
Legal reserve			273	
Income from operations	27,554	36,098	29,611	
<i>Income from operations as a % of Revenue</i>	5%	8%	9%	
Interest expense	3,288	3,132	2,773	
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt		(671)		
Income before provision for income taxes	24,266	33,637	26,838	
Provision for income taxes	12,627	12,291	10,502	
Net income	11,639	21,346	16,336	
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of taxes	7	7	95	
Net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	11,646	21,353	16,431	
<i>Net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc. as a % of Revenue</i>	2%	5%	5%	

Our growth rates for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

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	2013	For the year ended May 31, 2012		2011
		(\$ in thousands)		
Revenue growth	\$	92,407	\$ 98,286	\$ 66,461
% Growth over prior year		21.2%	29.0%	24.4%
Comprised of:				
% of organic growth		3.1%	15.6%	15.8%
% of acquisition growth		18.7%	13.2%	8.3%
% foreign exchange increase (decrease)		(0.6)%	0.2%	0.3%
		21.2%	29.0%	24.4%

Revenues. Our revenues by segment for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	2013	For the year ended May 31, 2012		2011
		(\$ in thousands)		
Revenues				
Services	\$	380,851	\$ 349,793	\$ 283,139
International		126,840	59,466	36,798
Products and Systems		33,301	40,083	26,105
Corporate and eliminations		(11,710)	(12,467)	(7,453)
	\$	529,282	\$ 436,875	\$ 338,589

Revenues by operating segment include intercompany transactions, which are eliminated in Corporate and eliminations.

Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012

Revenues increased \$92.4 million, or 21%, in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 primarily as a result of growth in our Service and International segments. We estimate that our organic growth rate, as compared to growth driven by acquisitions, was approximately 3% and 16% in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. In fiscal 2013, we estimate that organic growth by segment was approximately 6% for our Services segment, 2% for our International segment and (24%) for our Products and Systems segment, where a large non-recurring military order was shipped in 2012. In fiscal 2013, we estimate that growth from acquisitions was approximately \$81.7 million, or approximately 19%, compared to approximately \$44.6 million, or approximately 13%, in fiscal 2012. We completed the acquisition of three companies in fiscal 2013 compared to eleven companies in fiscal 2012.

We continued to experience growth in many of our target markets in fiscal 2013. Our largest target market was oil and gas which represented approximately 50% and 54% of revenues in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. Oil and gas revenues grew by 11% in fiscal 2013, led by growth in the midstream section of the industry. We also experienced growth in several of our other target markets outside of oil and gas, including aerospace and defense, industrial, process industries which include chemical and pharmaceutical, power generation, and infrastructure markets. Taken as a group, revenues for all target markets other than oil and gas grew approximately 34% over the prior year. Our top ten customers represented approximately 34% of our revenues for fiscal 2013 compared to 39% in fiscal 2012. Our largest customer in both periods was BP p.l.c. (BP), accounting for approximately 11% and 16% of our revenues in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. No other customer accounted for

more than 7% of our revenues in fiscal 2013.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit by segment for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

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	2013	For the year ended May 31, 2012		2011
		(\$ in thousands)		
Gross profit				
Services	\$ 98,907	\$ 94,413	\$ 77,883	
International	32,319	19,106	12,922	
Products and Systems	16,947	18,578	13,239	
Corporate and eliminations	198	(2,407)	(641)	
	\$ 148,371	\$ 129,690	\$ 103,403	

Gross profit by operating segment includes intercompany transactions, which are eliminated in Corporate and eliminations.

Our gross profit increased \$18.7 million, or 14%, in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012. As a percentage of revenues, our gross profit was approximately 28% and 30% in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. Cost of revenues, excluding depreciation, as a percentage of revenues was approximately 69% and 67% in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. Depreciation expense included in the determination of gross profit was \$17.9 million and \$15.6 million for fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The 170 basis point decrease in our gross profit as a percentage of revenues was primarily attributable to a change in the mix of revenues generated during the year, lower Advanced Services margins and higher unbillable direct labor. Additionally, competitive pricing pressure from large master service agreements with larger oil and gas customers also contributed to lower margins. Revenues from the oil and gas industry represented approximately 50% of total revenues. Revenue from this industry tends to have lower gross margins than other industries due to the existence of longer term contracts which typically have a high concentration of lower margin, traditional NDT services. Also contributing to the decrease was an increase in unbillable labor. Unbillable labor includes professional training time for our technicians, which increased \$0.6 million in fiscal 2013 as a result of the increase in number of technicians.

Complementing the impact of higher revenues from the oil and gas industry was revenue growth in all other industries of approximately 34% in fiscal 2013, where gross margins tend to be higher. In addition, Advanced NDT services decreased as a percentage of total revenue to 15% of our Services segment revenues in fiscal 2013 compared to approximately 16% in fiscal 2012.

Income from Operations. Our income from operations by segment for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, was as follows:

	2013	For the year ended May 31, 2012		2011
		(\$ in thousands)		
Income from operations				
Services	\$ 40,325	\$ 39,932	\$ 31,856	
International	(8,246)	3,262	3,539	
Products and Systems	7,286	8,271	5,123	
Corporate and eliminations	(11,811)	(15,367)	(10,907)	
	\$ 27,554	\$ 36,098	\$ 29,611	

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Income from operations by operating segment includes intercompany transactions, which are eliminated in Corporate and eliminations.

Our income from operations of \$27.6 million for fiscal 2013 decreased \$8.5 million, or 24%, compared to fiscal 2012. The decrease was primarily due a goodwill impairment charge in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 which is further discussed in Note 7 *Goodwill* to our consolidated financial statements. As a percentage of revenues, our income from operations was approximately 5% and 8% in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively.

Our SG&A expenses for fiscal 2013 increased \$18.7 million, or 22%, to \$101.8 million in fiscal 2013 from \$83.1 million in fiscal 2012. Of this amount, SG&A related to recent acquisitions accounted for approximately \$16.2 million of the total increase. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A expenses were approximately 19% in fiscal 2013 and 2012. The increase in expense was primarily due to the cost of additional salary and other infrastructure costs to support our growth in revenues, including the addition of new locations and personnel in connection with our acquisitions. Excluding acquisitions, SG&A expenses increased due to higher compensation and benefit expenses of \$3.3 million over the prior year attributed to normal compensation increases, including incentive compensation, as

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well as our investment in additional management and corporate staff to support our growth and shared-based compensation costs of \$1.2 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease related to lower bad debt expense of \$0.8 million. Depreciation and amortization included in the determination of income from operations for fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 was \$8.8 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, each being 2% of revenues.

Our acquisition-related expense, net for fiscal 2013 was attributed to adjustments to the estimated fair value of certain acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities that resulted in an increase to income from operations of \$3.7 million. This was offset by \$1.6 million related to professional fees and other expenses in connection with our fiscal 2013 acquisition activity. Acquisition-related expense, net for fiscal 2012 was approximately \$1.8 million and related to professional fees and other expenses in connection with our fiscal 2012 acquisition activity. Additionally, we adjusted the estimated fair value of certain acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities that resulted in a net decrease to income from operations of \$0.2 million.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$3.3 million and \$3.1 million for fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively. This increase primarily related to an increase in average borrowings outstanding under our revolver agreement during fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012.

Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rate was approximately 52% for fiscal 2013 compared to 37% for fiscal 2012. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2013 was significantly impacted by the goodwill impairment charge that is not deductible for tax purposes. Excluding the impact of the impairment charge, our annual effective rate was approximately 37% for fiscal 2013.

Fiscal 2012 Compared to Fiscal 2011

Revenues increased \$98.3 million, or 29%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 as a result of growth in all of our segments. We estimate that our organic growth rate, as compared to growth driven by acquisitions, was approximately 16% in fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012, we estimate that organic growth by segment was approximately 18% for our Products and Systems segment, 17% for our Services segment, and 11% for our International segment. In fiscal 2012, we estimate that growth from acquisitions was \$44.6 million, or approximately 13%, compared to \$19.0 million, or 8%, in fiscal 2011. We completed the acquisition of eleven companies in fiscal 2012 compared to five companies in fiscal 2011.

We continued to experience growth in many of our target markets in fiscal 2012. The largest dollar increase was attributable to customers in the global oil and gas market on several new and existing projects, including an increase in our portfolio of run and maintain contracts and new work obtained due to our acquisitions. Overall, our revenues from the oil and gas market grew approximately 16% in fiscal 2012 and provided approximately 54% and 61% of our total revenues for fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively, with the largest increase coming from the downstream section of the oil and gas industry. We also experienced growth in several of our other target markets outside of oil and gas, including industrial, process industries which include chemical and pharmaceutical, infrastructure, power generation and aerospace and defense markets. Taken as a group, revenues for all target markets other than oil and gas grew approximately 49% over the prior year. Our top ten customers represented approximately 39% of our revenues for fiscal 2012 compared to 44% in fiscal 2011. Our largest customer in both periods was BP p.l.c. (BP), accounting for approximately 16% and 18% of our revenues in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of our revenues in fiscal 2012.

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Our gross profit increased \$26.3 million, or 25%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. As a percentage of revenues, our gross profit was approximately 30% and 31% in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cost of revenues, excluding depreciation, as a percentage of revenues was approximately 67% and 66% in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. Depreciation expense included in the determination of gross profit was \$15.6 million and \$13.2 million for fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The 80 basis point decrease in our gross profit as a percentage of revenues was primarily attributable to a change in the mix of revenues generated during the year, and higher unbillable labor. Revenues from the oil and gas industry increased approximately 16% during fiscal 2012 and represented approximately 54% of total revenues. Revenue from this industry tends to have lower gross margins than other industries due to the existence of longer term contracts which typically have a high concentration of lower margin, traditional NDT services. Also contributing to the decrease was an increase in unbillable labor. Unbillable labor includes professional training time for our technicians which increased as a result of the increase in technicians in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. Unbillable labor increased \$2.1 million in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. Offsetting the impact of higher revenues from the oil and gas industry was revenue growth in all other industries of approximately 49% in fiscal 2012, where gross margins tend to be higher. In addition, revenues from Advanced NDT services, which have higher margins than traditional NDT services, increased more than 29% during fiscal 2012 and now represents approximately 16% of our Services segment revenues compared to approximately 15% in fiscal 2011.

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Our income from operations of \$36.1 million for fiscal 2012 increased \$6.5 million, or 22%, compared to fiscal 2011. As a percentage of revenues, our income from operations was approximately 8% and 9% in fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, respectively.

Our SG&A expenses for fiscal 2012 increased \$17.1 million, or 26%, from \$66.0 million in fiscal 2011 to \$83.1 million in fiscal 2012. Of this amount, SG&A related to recent acquisitions accounted for approximately \$8.7 million of the total increase. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A expenses were approximately 19% in fiscal 2012 and 20% in fiscal 2011. The increase in expense was primarily due to the cost of additional salary and other infrastructure costs to support our growth in revenues, including the addition of new locations and personnel in connection with our acquisitions. Excluding acquisitions, our SG&A expenses included higher compensation and benefit expenses of \$8.6 million over the prior year attributed to normal compensation increases, including incentive compensation, as well as our investment in additional management and corporate staff to support our growth. Other increases in SG&A expenses, excluding acquisitions, included stock compensation costs of approximately \$1.5 million, insurance expense of \$1.3 million, and occupancy expense of \$1.3 million. Depreciation and amortization included in the determination of income from operations for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 was \$6.5 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, each being 2% of revenues.

Our acquisition-related expense, net for fiscal 2012 was \$1.8 million and related to professional fees and other expenses in connection with our fiscal 2012 acquisition activity. Additionally, we adjusted the estimated fair value of certain acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities that resulted in a net decrease to income from operations of \$0.2 million.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$3.1 million and \$2.8 million for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, respectively. This increase primarily related to an increase in average borrowings in the current year.

Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rate was approximately 37% for fiscal 2012 compared to approximately 39% for fiscal 2011. The decrease was primarily due to the impact of permanent tax differences, lower foreign taxes, and a release of a valuation allowance offset by an increase in state taxes.

Segment Results of Operations*Services Segment*

Selected financial information for the Services segment was as follows for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	2013	For the years ended May 31,		2011
		2012		
		(\$ in thousands)		
Services segment				
Revenues	\$	380,851	\$	349,793
Cost of revenues		268,124		241,969
				193,666

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Depreciation		13,820		13,411		11,590
Gross profit	\$	98,907	\$	94,413	\$	77,883
Gross profit as a % of segment revenue		26%		27%		28%
Income from operations	\$	40,325	\$	39,932	\$	31,856
Income from operations as % of segment revenue		11%		11%		11%
Total depreciation and amortization	\$	18,296	\$	17,763	\$	15,979

Revenues. The Services segment revenues were \$380.9 million, \$349.8 million and \$283.1 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In fiscal 2013, our Services revenues increased \$31.1 million, or 9%, compared to fiscal 2012. The increase was attributable to organic growth of approximately 6% and growth from acquisitions of approximately 3%. The industries primarily contributing to growth were oil and gas, industrial and chemical, with the largest growth in dollars coming from the oil and gas industry. Customers in the oil and gas industry accounted for approximately 62% of our Services segment revenues in fiscal 2013 and 2012. We also have experienced growth in most of our other target markets due to strong demand, the addition of new customers and increasing revenues from existing customers. We increased our revenues to existing customers by increasing our penetration on existing service offerings and providing different types of asset protection solutions. Our top ten customers accounted for approximately 44% and 48% of our Services segment revenues during fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. One customer, BP, represented approximately 15% and 19% of our revenues for our Services segment in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. Revenues from BP, as well as most of our larger oil and gas customers, are generated from numerous contracts at multiple sites.

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In fiscal 2012, our Services revenues increased \$66.7 million, or 24%, compared to fiscal 2011. The increase was attributable to organic growth of approximately 17% and growth from acquisitions of approximately 7%. The industries primarily contributing to this growth were oil and gas, industrial and power generation, with the largest growth in dollars coming from the oil and gas industry. Customers in the oil and gas industry accounted for approximately 62% and 67% of our Services segment revenues in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Gross Profit. Our Services segment gross profit for fiscal 2013 was \$98.9 million, or 26% of segment revenues, an increase of \$4.5 million over fiscal 2012, which was \$94.4 million, or 27% of segment revenues. The 100 basis point decrease in our segment gross profit margin was attributed primarily to a change in the mix of revenues generated during the year, lower Advanced Services margins and higher unbillable direct labor. Additionally, competitive pricing pressure from large master service agreements with larger oil and gas customers also contributed to lower margins.

Cost of revenues, excluding depreciation, as a percentage of revenues was 70%, 69%, and 68% in fiscal 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. For fiscal 2013, 2012, and 2011, depreciation expense included in gross profit was \$13.8 million, \$13.4, and \$11.6 million respectively, each representing approximately 4% of revenues. We continued to invest in additional field test equipment and fleet vehicles, which generate depreciation expense, to support our growth and reduce other operating costs, such as repairs and maintenance.

Our Services segment gross profit for fiscal 2012 was \$94.4 million, or 27% of Services revenues, an increase of \$16.5 million over fiscal 2011, which was \$77.9 million, or 28% of segment revenues. The modest decrease of 50 basis points in gross margin from the previous year was primarily due to the mix of revenues generated in the year and higher unbillable labor, as well as the pricing pressure from large master service agreements with larger oil and gas customers that drive our base revenues up while being awarded at competitive pricing.

Income from Operations. Our income from operations from our Services segment was \$40.3 million in fiscal 2013, an increase of \$0.4 million or 1% compared to fiscal 2012. Income from operations as a percentage of segment revenues was approximately 11% in fiscal 2013.

SG&A expenses in our Services segment increased \$3.1 million to \$52.7 million in fiscal 2013 from \$49.6 million in fiscal 2012, representing approximately 14% of segment revenues, respectively. Of this amount, SG&A related to recent acquisitions accounted for approximately \$1.8 million of the total increase. Excluding recent acquisitions, the Services segment SG&A expenses increased driven by higher compensation and benefit expenses of \$2.1 million over the prior year due to increased staffing to support our growth. Depreciation and amortization expense used in determining income from operations was approximately \$4.5 million in fiscal 2013 and \$4.4 million in both fiscal 2012 and 2011, representing approximately 1%, 1%, and 2% of revenues, respectively.

Our income from operations from our Services segment was \$39.9 million in fiscal 2012, an increase of \$8.1 million or 25% compared to fiscal 2011. As a percentage of segment revenues, our income from operations was approximately 11% in fiscal 2012 and 2011.

SG&A expenses in our Services segment increased \$8.2 million to \$49.6 million in fiscal 2012 from \$41.4 million in fiscal 2011, representing approximately 14% and 15% of segment revenues, respectively. Of this amount, SG&A related to recent acquisitions accounted for approximately \$3.2 million of the total increase. The Services segment SG&A expenses included higher compensation and benefit expenses, excluding acquisitions, of \$3.4 million over the prior year attributed to normal compensation increases, including incentive compensation, and the cost of additional salary to support our growth in revenues. Other increases in SG&A expenses in fiscal 2012, excluding acquisitions, in

fiscal 2012 include insurance expense of \$1.1 million and occupancy expense of \$0.6 million.

International Segment

Selected financial information for our International segment was as follows for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011:

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	2013	For the years ended May 31, 2012 (\$ in thousands)		2011
International segment				
Revenues	\$ 126,840	\$ 59,466	\$ 36,798	
Cost of revenues	90,994	38,622	22,871	
Depreciation	3,527	1,738	1,005	
Gross profit	\$ 32,319	19,106	12,922	
Gross profit as a % of segment revenue	25%	32%	35%	
Income (loss) from operations	\$ (8,246)	3,262	3,539	
Income (loss) from operations as % of segment revenue	(7%)	5%	10%	
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 6,200	\$ 2,342	\$ 1,396	

Revenues. Our International segment revenues increased \$67.4 million, or 113%, to \$126.8 million in fiscal 2013 primarily due to acquisition growth. Fiscal 2013 revenue growth was approximately 116% as a result of two acquisitions in fiscal 2013 and seven acquisitions completed in fiscal 2012. Fiscal 2013 organic growth was approximately 2% due to the addition of new contracts and increased demand for our services and products with existing customers. Our largest target markets in the International markets in fiscal 2013 were aerospace and defense (28%), industrials (21%) and oil and gas (18%).

Our International segment revenues increased \$22.7 million, or 62%, to \$59.5 million in fiscal 2012 compared to \$36.8 million in fiscal 2011. The increase is primarily attributable to acquisition growth of approximately 49% and organic growth of approximately 11%. The fiscal 2012 revenue growth was primarily the result of seven acquisitions completed in fiscal 2012 as well as the addition of new contracts and increase in demand for our services and products with existing customers.

Gross Profit. Our International segment gross profit for fiscal 2013 was \$32.3 million, or 25% of segment revenues, an increase of \$13.2 million when compared to fiscal 2012, which was \$19.1 million, or 32% of segment revenues. The decrease in gross profit margin relates to fiscal 2013 and 2012 acquisitions, as these companies primarily provide lower margin, traditional NDT services, coupled with an increase in revenue from our service offerings in our existing business.

Our International segment gross profit for fiscal 2012 was \$19.1 million, or 32% of segment revenues, an increase of \$6.2 million when compared to fiscal 2011 which was \$12.9 million, or 35% of segment revenues. The decrease in gross profit margin relates to the addition of seven acquisitions during the year as these acquisitions primarily provide lower margin, traditional NDT services. Additionally, in our International segment, the service offerings are increasing faster than our product sales, which also lower our gross profit margin.

Income (loss) from Operations. In fiscal 2013, our International segment recognized a loss from operations of \$8.2 million compared income from operations of \$3.3 million in fiscal 2012. The fiscal 2013 loss from operations was primarily due to a goodwill impairment charge in our Brazil operations which is further described in Note 7 *Goodwill* to our consolidated financial statements. Excluding the goodwill impairment charge, income from operations from our International segment was \$1.7 million for fiscal 2013, a \$1.6 million decrease from fiscal 2012. As a percentage of segment revenues, our income from operations, adjusted for the impairment charge decreased from 5% in fiscal 2012 to 1% in fiscal 2013. Depreciation and amortization expense in determining segment income from operations was \$2.7 million and \$0.6 million, which was approximately 2% and 1% of revenues, in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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Segment SG&A expenses, which after gross profit, are the largest determinant of our income from operations in fiscal 2013 and 2012 were \$27.0 million and \$14.6 million, or approximately 21% and 24% of segment revenues, respectively. SG&A expenses increased \$12.5 million primarily attributable to our recent acquisitions.

Our income from operations from our International segment of \$3.3 million for fiscal 2012 decreased \$0.3 million, or 8%, compared to fiscal 2011. As a percentage of segment revenues, our income from operations decreased from 10% in fiscal 2011 to 5% in fiscal 2012. Depreciation and amortization expense in determining segment income from operations was \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million, or approximately 1% of revenues, in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Segment SG&A expenses were \$14.6 million and \$8.9 million in fiscal 2012 and 2011, or approximately 24% of segment revenues each year. The largest increase in these costs can be attributed to our fiscal 2012 acquisitions, which accounted for \$3.4 million of

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fiscal 2012 SG&A expenses. Other increases in SG&A, excluding acquisitions, include higher compensation and benefit expenses of \$1.6 million attributed to normal salary increases and additional staff to support our growth and foreign currency transaction losses of \$0.9 million.

Products and Systems Segment

Selected financial information for the Products and Systems segment was as follows for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	2013	For the years ended May 31,		2011
		2012		
		(\$ in thousands)		
Products and Systems segment				
Revenues	\$ 33,301	\$ 40,083	\$ 26,105	
Cost of revenues	15,446	20,860	12,238	
Depreciation and amortization	908	645	628	
Gross profit	\$ 16,947	\$ 18,578	\$ 13,239	
Gross profit as a % of segment revenue	51%	46%	51%	
Income from operations	\$ 7,286	\$ 8,271	\$ 5,123	
Income from operations as % of segment revenue	22%	21%	20%	
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,229	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,083	

Revenues. The Products and Systems segment revenues decreased \$6.8 million or 17% to \$33.3 million in fiscal 2013 compared to \$40.1 million for fiscal 2012. The decrease in revenue is a result of a large non-recurring military order in fiscal 2012 as well as lower sales in the Acoustic Emission product line. These decreases were offset by the expansion of our Boiler Leak Detection product line. The largest customer for this segment is our International segment, which distributes these products primarily to our European, and Asian and North African markets, or, to a lesser extent, uses the products in its field testing and engineering services.

Our Products and Systems revenue increase of \$14.0 million in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 resulted primarily from two acquisitions, one completed in fiscal 2012 and one completed in fiscal 2011. Revenues from these recent acquisitions accounted for \$9.3 million, or 66%, of the increase. Revenues also increased by an aggregate of \$2.8 million in our Acoustic Emission, NDT and REACT product lines. The largest customer for this segment is our International segment, which distributes these products primarily to our European, and Asian and North African markets, or, to a lesser extent, uses the products in its field testing and engineering services. Other larger target markets contributing to the increase in revenues were aerospace and defense and power generation, representing approximately 26% of the increase in segment revenues compared to fiscal 2011.

Gross Profit. Our Products and Systems segment gross profit decreased \$1.6 million, or 9%, in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012. As a percentage of segment revenues, our gross profit was approximately 51% and 46% in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. The gross margin percentage increase of 450 basis points in fiscal 2013 is attributable to a change in the mix of revenues during fiscal 2013. The gross profit in our Products and Systems segment can fluctuate depending on volume and product mix. For example, our ultrasonic NDT solutions require custom product engineering, large, expensive components and the use of subcontractors in the fabrication of large structures utilized to facilitate testing. The utilization of subcontractors and use of high cost parts in these systems often yield lower gross margins. Depreciation expense used in determining gross profit was \$0.9 million or 3% of segment revenues in fiscal 2013 and \$0.6 million or 2% of segment revenues for fiscal 2012.

Our Products and Systems segment gross profit increased \$5.3 million, or 40%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. As a percentage of segment revenues, our gross profit was approximately 46% and 51% in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. Depreciation expense used in determining gross profit for each of the fiscal years 2012 and 2011 was \$0.6 million, or 2% of segment revenues. The gross margin percentage decrease of 500 basis points in fiscal 2012 is attributable to a change in the mix of revenues during fiscal 2013. The gross profit in our Products and Systems segment can fluctuate depending on volume and product mix.

Income from Operations. Our income from operations from our Products and Systems segment of \$7.3 million for fiscal 2013 decreased \$1.0 million, or 12%, compared to fiscal 2012. As a percentage of Products and Systems segment revenues, our operating income was approximately 22% in fiscal 2013 and 21% in fiscal 2012. Our recent acquisitions contributed \$1.8 million of income from operations in fiscal 2013. Depreciation and amortization expense in determining segment income from operations was approximately \$1.3 million, or 4% of revenues, and \$1.2 million, or 3% of revenues, in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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Segment SG&A expenses, which after gross profit, are the largest determinant of our income from operations were \$8.3 million, or 25% of segment revenues in fiscal 2013, \$7.5 million, or 19% of segment revenues in fiscal 2012, and \$5.5 million, or 21% of segment revenues in fiscal 2011. The largest increase in these costs can be attributed to our recent acquisitions, which accounted for \$0.9 million and \$2.1 million of SG&A expenses in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively. Our research and engineering expenses increased 19% to \$2.4 million in fiscal 2013 compared to \$2.1 million in fiscal 2012. These costs represented approximately 7% and 5% of our Products and Systems segment revenues for fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively.

Our income from operations from our Products and Systems segment of \$8.3 million for fiscal 2012 increased \$3.1 million, or 61%, compared to fiscal 2011. As a percentage of Products and Systems segment revenues, our operating income increased to approximately 21% in fiscal 2012 compared to approximately 20% in fiscal 2011. Acquisitions contributed \$3.3 million of income from operations in fiscal 2012. Depreciation and amortization expense in determining segment income from operations was approximately \$1.2 million, or 3% of revenues, and \$0.5 million, or 2% of revenues, in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Corporate and Eliminations

The elimination of revenues and cost of revenues primarily relates to the elimination in consolidation of revenues from sales of our Products and Systems segment to the International and Services segments. The other major item in the Corporate and eliminations grouping are the general and administrative costs not allocated to the other segments. These costs primarily include those for non-segment management, accounting and auditing, legal, human resources, acquisition transactional costs, and certain other costs. As a percentage of our total revenues, these costs have generally remained consistent over the last three fiscal years, consisting of 3% of total revenues for each of the fiscal years ended 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in operating expenses in fiscal 2013 and 2012 primarily related to higher compensation and additional staff to support our growth and other general increases in expense at our corporate offices.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We have funded our operations through cash provided from operations, bank borrowings, stock offerings and capital lease financing transactions. We have used these proceeds to fund our operations, develop our technology, expand our sales and marketing efforts to new markets and acquire small companies or assets, primarily to add certified technicians and enhance our capabilities and geographic reach. In May 2011, we raised approximately \$14.7 million in net proceeds through a secondary offering of our common stock, which we used to repay our bank borrowings and fund working capital. We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, our anticipated cash flows from operating activities, and our available borrowings under our credit agreement will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs over the next 12 months.

Cash Flows Table

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The following table summarizes our cash flows for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011:

Fiscal year (\$ in thousands)	2013	2012	2011
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating Activities	\$ 43,503	\$ 31,402	\$ 25,254
Investing Activities	(45,479)	(37,512)	(36,478)
Financing Activities	1,144	2,009	5,344
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	224	1,632	722
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (608)	\$ (2,469)	\$ (5,158)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash provided by our operating activities in fiscal 2013 was \$43.5 million, an increase of \$12.1 million over the prior fiscal year. Positive operating cash flow was primarily attributable to our net income excluding depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items of \$53.2 million offset by \$9.7 million of cash utilized to fund an increase in our working capital, which primarily related to an increase in accrued expenses and payables, partially offset by a decrease in trade accounts receivable.

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Cash provided by our operating activities in fiscal 2012 was \$31.4 million, an increase of \$6.1 million over the prior fiscal year. Positive operating cash flow was primarily attributable to higher net income excluding depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items of \$46.8 million offset by \$15.4 million of cash utilized to fund an increase in our working capital, which primarily related to an increase in our trade accounts receivable.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2013 was \$45.5 million, an increase of \$8.0 million from fiscal 2012, primarily due to an increase in acquisition of business and purchases of property, plant and equipment. Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired included the acquisition of three companies for an aggregate of \$33.1 million. Cash purchases of property, plant and equipment were \$12.5 million and were primarily related to equipment used by our technicians.

Cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2012 was \$37.5 million, an increase of \$1.0 million from fiscal 2011. Cash used in investing activities included our acquisition of eleven companies for an aggregate of \$29.2 million, net of cash acquired. Cash purchases of property, plant and equipment were \$9.6 million and were primarily related to equipment used by our technicians.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2013 was \$1.1 million, a decrease of \$0.9 million from fiscal 2012. Net cash provided by financing activities related primarily to net borrowings under our revolving credit facility of \$14.6 million, offset by repayments of our capital lease obligations and long-term debt of \$7.0 million and \$5.1 million, respectively.

Net cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2012 was \$2.0 million, a decrease of \$3.3 million from fiscal 2011. Net cash provided by financing activities related primarily to net borrowings under our revolving credit facility of \$21.2 million and proceeds of \$2.5 million received from the exercise of stock options, offset by repayments of our capital lease obligations, long-term debt, and other short-term borrowings of \$7.0 million, \$12.3 million, \$1.9 million, respectively.

Effect of Exchange Rate on Changes in Cash

For fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, exchange rate changes increased our cash by \$0.2 million, \$1.6 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

Cash Balance and Credit Facility Borrowings

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As of May 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$7.8 million and available borrowing capacity of \$82.1 million under our current revolving credit facility. There were outstanding borrowings of \$39.6 million and a total of \$3.3 million of outstanding letters of credit under the existing revolving credit facility. We finance our operations primarily through our existing cash balances, cash collected from operations, bank borrowings and capital lease financing. We believe these sources are sufficient to fund our operations for the foreseeable future.

In December 2011, we entered into a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (Credit Agreement), with Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the lenders and a lender, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Keybank National Association and TD Bank, N.A., as lenders. The Credit Agreement provides us with a \$125 million revolving line of credit, which, under certain circumstances, can be increased to \$150 million. The Credit Agreement has a maturity date of December 20, 2016 and permits us to borrow up to \$30 million in non-US dollar currencies and to use up to \$10 million of the credit limit for the issuance of letters of credit. Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest at LIBOR plus an applicable LIBOR margin ranging from 1% to 2%, or a base rate margin less a margin of 0.25% to 1.25%, at our option, or based upon our Funded Debt Leverage Ratio. Funded Debt Leverage Ratio is generally the ratio of (1) all outstanding indebtedness for borrowed money and other interest-bearing indebtedness as of the date of determination to (2) EBITDA (which is (a) net income, less (b) income (or plus loss) from discontinued operations and extraordinary items, plus (c) income tax expenses, plus (d) interest expense, plus (e) depreciation, depletion, and amortization (including non-cash loss on retirement of assets), plus (f) stock compensation expense, less (g) cash expense related to stock compensation, plus or minus certain other adjustments) for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters immediately preceding the date of determination. We have the benefit of the lowest margin if our Funded Debt Leverage Ratio is equal to or less than 0.5 to 1, and the margin increases as the ratio increases, to the maximum margin if the ratio is greater than 2.5 to 1. We will also bear additional costs for market disruption, regulatory changes effecting the lenders' funding costs, and default pricing of an additional 2% interest rate margin if the Funded Debt Leverage Ratio exceeds 3.0 to 1. Amounts borrowed under our Credit Agreement are secured by liens on substantially all of our assets.

The Credit Agreement contains financial covenants requiring that we maintain a Funded Debt Leverage Ratio of less than 3.0 to 1 and an Interest Coverage Ratio of at least 3.0 to 1. Interest Coverage Ratio means the ratio, as of any date of determination, of (a) EBITDA

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for the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of determination, to (b) all interest, premium payments, debt discount, fees, charges and related expenses of us and our subsidiaries in connection with borrowed money (including capitalized interest) or in connection with the deferred purchase price of assets, in each case to the extent treated as interest in accordance with GAAP, paid during the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of determination. The Credit Agreement also limits our ability to, among other things, create liens, make investments, incur more indebtedness, merge or consolidate, make dispositions of property, pay dividends and make distributions to stockholders, enter into a new line of business, enter into transactions with affiliates and enter into burdensome agreements. The Credit Agreement does not limit our ability to acquire other businesses or companies except that the acquired business or company must be in our line of business, we must be in compliance with the financial covenants on a pro forma basis after taking into account the acquisition, and, if the acquired business is a separate subsidiary, in certain circumstances the lenders will receive the benefit of a guaranty of the subsidiary and liens on its assets and a pledge of its stock.

As of May 31, 2013, we were in compliance with the terms of the credit agreement, and we will continuously monitor our compliance with the covenants contained in our credit agreement.

Liquidity and Capital Resources Outlook

Future Sources of Cash

We expect our future sources of cash to include cash flow generated from our operating activities and borrowings under our revolving credit facility. Our revolving credit facility is available for cash advances required for working capital and for letters of credit to support our operations. We are currently funding our acquisitions through our available cash, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and seller notes. We have an effective shelf registration statement with the SEC for the issuance of up to approximately \$64.2 million of securities, including shares of common and preferred stock, debt securities, warrants and units. Accordingly, we may also seek to obtain capital through the issuance of debt or equity securities, or a combination of both. As of August 1, 2013, there were outstanding borrowings of approximately \$39.6 million and approximately \$3.3 million of outstanding letters of credit under our revolving credit facility.

Future Uses of Cash

We expect our future uses of cash will primarily be for acquisitions, international expansion, purchases or manufacture of field testing equipment to support growth, additional investments in technology and software products and the replacement of existing assets and equipment used in our operations. We often make purchases to support new sources of revenues, particularly in our Services segment. In addition, we will need to fund a certain amount of replacement equipment, including our fleet vehicles. We historically spend approximately 3% to 4% of our total revenues on capital expenditures, excluding acquisitions, and expect to fund these expenditures through a combination of cash and lease financing. Our cash capital expenditures, excluding acquisitions, for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 were approximately 2%, 2% and 3% of revenues, respectively.

Our future acquisitions may also require capital. We acquired three companies in fiscal 2013 and eleven companies in fiscal 2012, with an initial cash outlay of \$65.4 million. In some cases, additional equipment will be needed to upgrade the capabilities of these acquired companies. In addition, our future acquisition and capital spending may increase as we pursue growth opportunities. Other investments in infrastructure, training and software may also be required to match our growth, but we plan to continue using a disciplined approach to building our business.

In addition, we will use cash to fund our operating leases, capital leases and long-term debt repayments and various other obligations as they arise.

We also expect to use cash to support our working capital requirements for our operations, particularly in the event of further growth and due to the impacts of seasonality on our business. Our future working capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the rate of our revenue growth, our introduction of new solutions and enhancements to existing solutions and our expansion of sales and marketing and product development activities. To the extent that our cash and cash equivalents and future cash flows from operating activities are insufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds through bank credit arrangements, public or private equity financings, or debt financings. We also may need to raise additional funds in the event we determine in the future to effect one or more acquisitions of businesses, technologies or products that will complement our existing operations. In the event additional funding is required, we may not be able to obtain bank credit arrangements or effect an equity or debt financing on terms acceptable to us or at all.

Contractual Obligations

We generally do not enter into long-term minimum purchase commitments. Our principal commitments, in addition to those related to our long-term debt discussed below, consist of obligations under facility leases for office space and equipment leases and contingent consideration obligations in connection with our acquisitions.

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The following table summarizes our outstanding contractual obligations as of May 31, 2013:

(\$ in thousands)	Total	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	2019 & Beyond
Long-term debt (1)	\$ 60,267	\$ 7,418	\$ 7,986	\$ 4,012	\$ 40,399	\$ 130	\$ 322
Capital lease obligations (2)	19,069	7,795	5,598	3,699	1,571	238	168
Operating lease obligations	10,627	3,708	2,254	1,628	1,097	738	1,202
Contingent consideration obligations	24,631	9,168	6,488	3,781	2,597	2,597	
Total	\$ 114,594	\$ 28,089	\$ 22,326	\$ 13,120	\$ 45,664	\$ 3,703	\$ 1,692

(1) Consists primarily of borrowings from our senior credit facility and seller notes payable in connection with our acquisitions and includes the current portion outstanding.

(2) Includes estimated cash interest to be paid over the remaining terms of the leases.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires that we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The accounting policies that we believe require more significant estimates and assumptions include: revenue recognition, valuations of accounts receivable, long-lived assets, goodwill, and deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience, known or expected trends and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates, which may cause our future results to be significantly affected.

We believe that the following critical accounting policies comprise the more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is generally recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered or products have been delivered, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured, as summarized below.

Services

Revenue is primarily derived from providing services on a time and material basis. Service arrangements generally consist of inspection professionals working under contract for a fixed period of time or on a specific customer project. Revenue is generally recognized when the service is performed in accordance with terms of each customer arrangement, upon completion of the earnings process and when collection is reasonably assured. At the end of any reporting period, revenue is accrued for services that have been earned which have not yet been billed. Reimbursable costs, including those related to travel and out-of-pocket expenses, are included in revenue, and equivalent amounts of reimbursable costs are included in cost of services.

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Products and Systems

Sales of products and systems are recorded when the sales price is fixed and determinable and the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred (generally upon shipment) and when collectability is reasonably assured.

These arrangements generally contain multiple elements or deliverables, such as hardware, software (that is essential to the functionality of the hardware) and related services. We recognize revenue for delivered elements as separate units of accounting, when the delivered elements have standalone value, uncertainties regarding customer acceptance are resolved and there are no refund or return rights for the delivered elements. We establish the selling prices for each deliverable based on our vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), if available, third-party evidence, if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price (ESP) if neither VSOE nor third-party evidence is available. We establish VSOE of selling price using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately and, in rare instances, using the price established by management having the relevant authority. Third-party evidence of selling price is established by evaluating largely similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone sales to similarly situated customers. We determine ESP by considering internal factors such as margin objectives, pricing practices and controls, customer segment pricing strategies and the product life cycle. Consideration is also given to market conditions such as competitor pricing strategies and industry technology life cycles. When determining ESP, we apply management judgment to establish margin objectives and pricing strategies and to evaluate market conditions and product life cycles. Changes in the aforementioned factors may result in a different allocation of revenue to the deliverables in multiple element arrangements and therefore may change the pattern and timing of revenue recognition for these elements, but will not change the total revenue recognized for the arrangement.

A portion of our revenue is generated from engineering and manufacturing of custom products under long-term contracts that may last from several months to several years, depending on the contract. Revenues from long-term contracts are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting revenues are recognized as work is performed. The percentage of completion at any point in time is based on total costs or total labor dollars incurred to date in relation to the total estimated costs or total labor dollars estimated at completion. The percentage of completion is then applied to the total contract revenue to determine the amount of revenue to be recognized in the period. Application of the percentage-of-completion method of accounting requires the use of estimates of costs to be incurred for the performance of the contract. Contract costs include all direct materials, direct labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, repairs, and all costs associated with operation of equipment. The cost estimation process is based upon the professional knowledge and experience of our engineers, project managers and financial professionals. Factors that are considered in estimating the work to be completed include the availability and productivity of labor, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, the effect of change orders, the availability of materials, the effect of any delays in our project performance and the recoverability of any claims. Whenever revisions of estimated contract costs and contract values indicate that the contract costs will exceed estimated revenues, thus creating a loss, a provision for the total estimated loss is recorded in that period.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable arise from services provided or products and systems sold to the Company's customers. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts to provide for losses on accounts receivable due to a customer's inability to pay. The allowance is typically estimated based on an analysis of the historical rate of credit losses or write-offs, specific concerns and known or expected trends. Such analysis is inherently subjective. The Company's earnings will be impacted in the future to the extent that actual credit loss experience differs from amounts estimated. Changes in the financial condition of the Company's customers or adverse developments in negotiations or legal proceedings to obtain payment could result in the actual loss exceeding the estimated allowance.

Long-Lived Assets

We perform a review of long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. If an indication of impairment is present, we compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows to be generated by the asset to its carrying amount. If the undiscounted future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset, we record an impairment loss equal to the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its fair value. We estimate fair value based on valuation techniques such as a discounted cash flow analysis or a comparison to fair values of similar assets. As of May 31, 2013 and 2012, we had \$68.4 million and \$63.5 million in net property, plant and equipment, respectively, and \$52.4 million and \$34.5 million in intangible assets, net, respectively. There were no long-lived asset impairment charges recorded during the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

Long-lived assets, net, outside of the U.S. totaled \$113.4 million and \$64.0 million as of May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price of acquired businesses over the fair values attributed to underlying net tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets. We test the carrying value of goodwill for impairment at a reporting unit level (which for the Company is represented by (i) our Services segment, (ii) our Products and Systems segment, and (iii) the European component and (iv) Brazilian component of our International segment), using a two-step approach, annually as of March 1, or whenever an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, this is an indicator that the goodwill assigned to that reporting unit may be impaired. In this case, a second step is performed to allocate the fair value of the reporting unit to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if it had just been acquired in a business combination, and as if the purchase price was equivalent to the fair value of the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is referred to as the implied fair value of goodwill. The implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is then compared to the actual carrying value of goodwill. If the implied fair value is less than the carrying value, we would be required to recognize an impairment loss for that excess. We consider the income and market approaches to estimating the fair value of our reporting units, which requires significant judgment in evaluation of, among other things, economic and industry trends, estimated future cash flows, discount rates and other factors.

As of May 31, 2013, the carrying amount of our goodwill was approximately \$115.3 million, of which approximately \$40.8 million relates to our International segment. A significant portion of our international operations are concentrated in our Europe and Brazil reporting units. The economic environments in Europe and Brazil were difficult in 2013. As a result of a contraction in the Brazilian economy (specifically in the oil and gas industry), in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 we recognized goodwill impairment in our Brazil reporting unit of approximately \$9.9 million. Significant deterioration in industry or economic trends, disruptions to our business, inability to effectively integrate acquired businesses, or other factors, may cause further impairment charges to goodwill in future periods. We believe that the estimated fair values of each of our reporting units were substantially in excess of their respective carrying amounts as of May 31, 2013.

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Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. This process requires that we assess temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets resulting from differing treatment between book and tax of certain items, such as depreciation. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

A valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. We consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, to determine whether, based on the weight of the evidence, a valuation allowance is needed. Evidence used includes information about our current financial position and our results of operations for the current and preceding years, as well as all currently available information about future years, including our anticipated future performance, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategies.

For the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012, we recognized deferred income tax benefits of \$1.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. With the exception of certain state and foreign deferred tax assets, we believe that it is more likely than not that we will have sufficient future taxable income to allow us to realize the benefits of our deferred tax assets. As of May 31, 2013 the Company had state and foreign net operating loss carry forwards (NOLs) available to offset future income of \$1.5 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. The deferred tax asset related to these NOL s is \$3.3 million. The Company maintains a valuation allowance of \$2.7 million at May 31, 2013 of which \$1.9 million relates to our state and foreign NOL s.

Our effective income tax rate was approximately 52%, 37% and 39% for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Excluding the goodwill impairment charge in fiscal 2013, our effective income tax rate was approximately 37%, 37% and 39% for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Income tax expense varies as a function of pre-tax income and the level of non-deductible expenses, such as certain amounts of meals and entertainment expense, valuation allowances, and other permanent differences. It is also affected by discrete items that may occur in any given year, but are not consistent from year to year. Our effective income tax rate may fluctuate significantly over the next few years due to many variables including the amount and future geographic distribution of our pre-tax income, changes resulting from our acquisition strategy, and increases or decreases in our permanent differences.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, which expands the disclosure requirements for amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The update requires an entity to present either parenthetically on the face of the financial statement where net income is presented or in the notes to the financial statements, the effect of significant items reclassified in their entirety from accumulated other comprehensive income and identification of the respective line items effecting net income for instances when reclassification is required under GAAP. For items that are not required by GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures as required by GAAP. The update does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements and

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is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment, that is intended to reduce the cost and complexity of the impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets by providing an entity with the option to first assess qualitatively whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test that is currently in place. An entity would not be required to quantitatively calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. ASU 2012-02 is effective for annual and interim impairment test beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income. ASU 2011-05 allows an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This authoritative guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. ASU 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income, when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, or the Company's option to present components of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effects or before related tax effects, nor does it affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. Effective June 1, 2012, the Company adopted the provisions of this updated accounting standard related to comprehensive income. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$7.8 million at May 31, 2013. These amounts are held for working capital purposes and were invested primarily in bank deposits, money market funds and short-term, interest-bearing, investment-grade securities. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe that we do not have any material exposure to changes in the fair value of our investment portfolio as a result of changes in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk

We have foreign currency exposure related to our operations in foreign locations. This foreign currency exposure, particularly the Euro, British Pound Sterling, Brazilian Real, Russian Ruble, Japanese Yen, Canadian Dollar and the Indian Rupee, arises primarily from the translation of our foreign subsidiaries' financial statements into U.S. Dollars. For example, a portion of our annual sales and operating costs are denominated in British Pound Sterling and we have exposure related to sales and operating costs increasing or decreasing based on changes in currency exchange rates. If the U.S. Dollar increases in value against these foreign currencies, the value in U.S. Dollars of the assets and liabilities originally recorded in these foreign currencies will decrease. Conversely, if the U.S. Dollar decreases in value against these foreign currencies, the value in U.S. Dollars of the assets and liabilities originally recorded in these foreign currencies will increase. Thus, increases and decreases

in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to these foreign currencies have a direct impact on the value in U.S. Dollars of our foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, even if the value of these items has not changed in their original currency. We do not currently enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge exposures denominated in foreign currencies. An unfavorable 10% change in the average U.S. Dollar exchange rates for fiscal 2013 would cause a change in consolidated operating income of approximately \$0.4 million and a favorable 10% change would cause a change of approximately \$0.5 million. We may consider entering into hedging or forward exchange contracts in the future.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We do not have material exposure to market risk with respect to investments, as our investments consist primarily of highly liquid investments purchased with a remaining maturity of three months or less. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes; however, this does not preclude our adoption of specific hedging strategies in the future.

Effects of Inflation and Changing Prices

Our results of operations and financial condition have not been significantly affected by inflation and changing prices.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Mistras Group, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Mistras Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of May 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in September 1992. The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Mistras Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of May 31, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in September 1992.

Mistras Group, Inc. acquired GMA Holding AG (GMA) in September 2012, and management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2013, GMA's internal control over financial reporting, representing approximately 17% of total assets (including approximately 12% of total assets related to goodwill and intangible assets that were included within the scope of its assessment) and approximately 8% of total revenues, included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended May 31, 2013. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of GMA.

/s/ KPMG LLP
New York, New York
August 14, 2013

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Mistras Group, Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated balance sheet as of May 31, 2012 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended May 31, 2012 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mistras Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries at May 31, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended May 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 of these statements 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP
New York, New York
August 14, 2012

Table of Contents**Mistras Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	2013	May 31,	2012
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,802	\$	8,410
Accounts receivable, net	108,554		104,515
Inventories	12,504		12,492
Deferred income taxes	2,621		1,885
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,156		6,321
Total current assets	139,637		133,623
Property, plant and equipment, net	68,419		63,527
Intangible assets, net	52,428		34,469
Goodwill	115,270		96,819
Other assets	906		1,378
Total assets	\$ 376,660	\$	329,816
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 8,490	\$	11,944
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	47,839		39,334
Current portion of long-term debt	7,418		5,971
Current portion of capital lease obligations	6,766		5,951
Income taxes payable	1,703		1,119
Total current liabilities	72,216		64,319
Long-term debt, net of current portion	52,849		34,258
Obligations under capital leases, net of current portion	10,923		13,094
Deferred income taxes	11,614		4,901
Other long-term liabilities	18,778		19,996
Total liabilities	166,380		136,568
Commitments and contingencies			
Equity			
Preferred stock, 10,000,000 shares authorized			
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 28,210,862 and 28,025,507 shares issued and outstanding as of May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012, respectively	282		280
Additional paid-in capital	195,241		188,443
Retained earnings	18,982		7,336
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,452)		(3,047)
Total Mistras Group, Inc. stockholders' equity	210,053		193,012
Noncontrolling interests	227		236
Total equity	210,280		193,248
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 376,660	\$	329,816

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Mistras Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Income****(in thousands, except per share data)**

	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			
Services	\$ 487,268	\$ 394,035	\$ 308,702
Products and systems	42,014	42,840	29,887
Total revenues	529,282	436,875	338,589
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of services	346,769	271,676	209,512
Cost of products and systems sold	16,276	19,940	12,468
Depreciation related to services	16,963	14,929	12,576
Depreciation related to products and systems	903	640	630
Total cost of revenues	380,911	307,185	235,186
Gross profit	148,371	129,690	103,403
Selling, general and administrative expenses	101,792	83,098	65,983
Research and engineering	2,447	2,059	2,150
Depreciation and amortization	8,781	6,455	5,386
Acquisition-related expense, net	(2,141)	1,980	
Goodwill impairment	9,938		
Legal reserve			273
Income from operations	27,554	36,098	29,611
Other expenses			
Interest expense	3,288	3,132	2,773
Gain on extinguishment of long-term debt		(671)	
Income before provision for income taxes	24,266	33,637	26,838
Provision for income taxes	12,627	12,291	10,502
Net income	11,639	21,346	16,336
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of taxes	7	7	95
Net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	11,646	21,353	16,431
Earnings per common share			
Basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.61
Diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.61
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	28,141	27,839	26,724
Diluted	29,106	28,685	26,933

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Mistras Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****(in thousands)**

	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 11,639	\$ 21,346	\$ 16,336
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,407)	(3,361)	1,905
Comprehensive income	10,232	17,985	18,241
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	7	7	95
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2	11	(15)
Comprehensive income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	\$ 10,241	\$ 18,003	\$ 18,321

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Mistras Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Equity**

(in thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total Mistras Group, Inc. Stockholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at May 31, 2010	26,663	267	162,054	(30,448)	(1,587)	130,286	268	130,554
Net income				16,431		16,431	(95)	16,336
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					1,890	1,890	15	1,905
Issuance of common stock from secondary offering, net	990	10	14,672			14,682		14,682
Share-based payments	3		3,751			3,751		3,751
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment compensation			22			22		22
Exercise of stock options	11		95			95		95
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary							141	141
Balance at May 31, 2011	27,667	\$ 277	\$ 180,594	\$ (14,017)	\$ 303	\$ 167,157	\$ 329	\$ 167,486
Net income				21,353		21,353	(7)	21,346
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					(3,350)	(3,350)	(11)	(3,361)
Share-based payments	16		5,097			5,097		5,097
Net settlement on vesting of restricted stock units	36		(283)			(283)		(283)
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment compensation			554			554		554
Exercise of stock options	307	3	2,481			2,484		2,484
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary							(75)	(75)
Balance at May 31, 2012	28,026	\$ 280	\$ 188,443	\$ 7,336	\$ (3,047)	\$ 193,012	\$ 236	\$ 193,248
Net income				11,646		11,646	(7)	11,639
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					(1,405)	(1,405)	(2)	(1,407)
Share-based payments	15		6,285			6,285		6,285
Net settlement on vesting of restricted stock units	85	1	(810)			(809)		(809)
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment compensation			495			495		495
Exercise of stock options	85	1	828			829		829
Balance at May 31, 2013	28,211	\$ 282	\$ 195,241	\$ 18,982	\$ (4,452)	\$ 210,053	\$ 227	\$ 210,280

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Mistras Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(in thousands)

Cash flows from operating activities

Net income	\$	11,639	\$	21,346	\$	16,336
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization		26,647		22,024		18,592
Deferred income taxes		(1,732)		(984)		1,779
Provision for doubtful accounts		379		479		253
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt				(671)		
(Gain) loss on sale of assets		(35)		(90)		21
Amortization of deferred financing costs		125		147		169
Share-based compensation expense		6,285		5,097		3,751
Goodwill impairment		9,938				
Fair value adjustments to contingent consideration liabilities		(3,727)		174		
Interest rate swap						(210)
Foreign currency loss (gain)		3		(508)		(335)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions						
Accounts receivable		4,772		(18,030)		(22,664)
Inventories		525		(1,708)		(77)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		(1,042)		(1,503)		
Other assets		462		(8)		47
Accounts payable		(5,478)		3,149		1,904
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(3,832)		5,524		6,203
Income taxes payable		(1,426)		(3,036)		(515)
Net cash provided by operating activities		43,503		31,402		25,254
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(12,530)		(9,592)		(10,075)
Purchase of intangible assets		(993)		(813)		(520)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired		(33,122)		(29,216)		(26,195)
Proceeds from sale of equipment		1,166		2,109		312
Net cash used in investing activities		(45,479)		(37,512)		(36,478)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Repayment of capital lease obligations		(6,972)		(6,984)		(6,230)
Repayment of long-term debt		(5,075)		(12,346)		(7,141)
Net (repayments) borrowings from former revolver				(3,850)		3,850
Net borrowings from current revolver		14,568		25,000		
Net (repayments) proceeds from other short-term borrowings				(1,868)		45
Payment of financing costs				(623)		
Proceeds from capital contribution from noncontrolling interests						21
Purchase of remaining noncontrolling interest in subsidiary				(75)		
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock						14,682
Payment of contingent consideration for business acquisitions		(1,892)				
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards		(809)		(283)		
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment compensation		495		554		22
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options		829		2,484		95

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Net cash provided by financing activities	1,144	2,009	5,344
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	224	1,632	722
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(608)	(2,469)	(5,158)
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Beginning of period	8,410	10,879	16,037
End of period	\$ 7,802	\$ 8,410	\$ 10,879
Supplemental disclosure of cash paid			
Interest	\$ 3,144	\$ 2,749	\$ 2,783
Income taxes	\$ 15,639	\$ 14,871	\$ 9,257
Noncash investing and financing			
Equipment acquired through capital lease obligations	\$ 3,886	\$ 9,504	\$ 6,403
Issuance of notes payable and other debt obligations primarily related to acquisitions	\$ 7,715	\$ 3,340	\$ 10,407

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Mistras Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(tabular dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of Business

Mistras Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) is a leading one source global provider of technology-enabled asset protection solutions used to evaluate the structural integrity and reliability of critical energy, industrial and public infrastructure. The Company combines industry-leading products and technologies, expertise in mechanical integrity (MI) and non-destructive testing (NDT) services and proprietary data analysis software to deliver a comprehensive portfolio of customized solutions, ranging from routine inspections to complex, plant-wide asset integrity assessments and management. These mission critical solutions enhance customers ability to extend the useful life of their assets, increase productivity, minimize repair costs, comply with governmental safety and environmental regulations, manage risk and avoid catastrophic disasters. The Company serves a global customer base of companies with asset-intensive infrastructure, including companies in the oil and gas, fossil and nuclear power, alternative and renewable energy, public infrastructure, chemicals, aerospace and defense, transportation, primary metals and metalworking, pharmaceuticals and food processing industries.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Mistras Group, Inc. and its wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries. Where the Company's ownership interest is less than 100%, the noncontrolling interests are reported in stockholders' equity in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The noncontrolling interests in net income, net of tax, is classified separately in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Mistras Group, Inc.'s and its subsidiaries' fiscal years end on May 31 except for the subsidiaries in the International segment, which end on April 30. Accordingly, the Company's International segment subsidiaries are consolidated on a one-month lag. Therefore, in the quarter and year of acquisition, results of acquired subsidiaries in the International segment are generally included in consolidated results for one less month than the actual number of months from the acquisition date to the end of the reporting period. Management does not believe that any events occurred during the one-month lag period that would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements as of or for any period presented. Reference to a fiscal year means the fiscal year ended May 31.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. Such reclassifications did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations as previously reported.

In fiscal 2013, the Company reclassified amounts related to interest accretion imputed on its acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities from interest expense to acquisition-related expense, net, which is a component of income from operations. During fiscal 2012, the amount reclassified was \$0.7 million. During fiscal 2011, there was no expense related to interest accretion imputed on our acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities. See Note 8 *Acquisitions* for further discussion with regards to acquisition related expense, net.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is generally recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered or products have been delivered, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. The following revenue recognition policies define the manner in which we account for specific transaction types:

Services

Revenue is primarily derived from providing services on a time and material basis. Service arrangements generally consist of inspection professionals working under contract for a fixed period of time or on a specific customer project. Revenue is generally recognized when the service is performed in accordance with terms of each customer arrangement, upon completion of the earnings process and

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when collection is reasonably assured. At the end of any reporting period, revenue is accrued for services that have been earned which have not yet been billed. Reimbursable costs, including those related to travel and out-of-pocket expenses, are included in revenue, and equivalent amounts of reimbursable costs are included in cost of services.

Products and Systems

Sales of products and systems are recorded when the sales price is fixed and determinable and the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred generally upon shipment) and when collectability is reasonably assured.

These arrangements generally contain multiple elements or deliverables, such as hardware software (that is essential to the functionality of the hardware) and related services. The Company recognizes revenue for delivered elements as separate units of accounting, when the delivered elements have standalone value, uncertainties regarding customer acceptance are resolved and there are no refund or return rights for the delivered elements. The Company establishes the selling prices for each deliverable based on its, vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), if available, third-party evidence, if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price (ESP) if neither VSOE nor third-party evidence is available. The Company establishes VSOE of selling price using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately and, in rare instances, using the price established by management having the relevant authority. Third-party evidence of selling price is established by evaluating largely similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone sales to similarly situated customers. The Company determines ESP, by considering Internal factors such as margin objectives, pricing practices and controls, customer segment pricing strategies and the product life cycle. Consideration is also given to market conditions such as competitor pricing strategies and Industry technology life cycles. When determining ESP, the Company applies management judgment to establish margin objectives and pricing strategies and to evaluate market conditions and product life cycles. Changes in the aforementioned factors may result in a different allocation of revenue to the deliverables in multiple element arrangements and therefore may change the pattern and timing of revenue recognition for these elements, but will not change the total revenue recognized for the arrangement.

A portion of the Company s revenue is generated from engineering and manufacturing of custom products under long-term contracts that may last from several months to several years, depending on the contract. Revenues from long-term contracts are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting revenues are recognized as work is performed. The percentage of completion at any point in time is based on total costs or total labor dollars incurred to date in relation to the total estimated costs or total labor dollars estimated at completion. The percentage of completion is then applied to the total contract revenue to determine the amount of revenue to be recognized in the period. Application of the percentage-of-completion method of accounting requires the use of estimates of costs to be incurred for the performance of the contract. Contract costs include all direct materials, direct labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, repairs, and all costs associated with operation of equipment. The cost estimation process is based upon the professional knowledge and experience of our engineers, project managers and financial professionals. Factors that are considered in estimating the work to be completed include the availability and productivity of labor, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, the effect of change orders, the availability of materials, the effect of any delays in our project performance and the recoverability of any claims. Whenever revisions of estimated contract costs and contract values indicate that the contract costs will exceed estimated revenues, thus creating a loss, a provision for the total estimated loss is recorded in that period.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires that the Company make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial

statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The accounting policies that the Company believes require more significant estimates and assumptions include: revenue recognition, valuations of accounts receivable, long lived assets, goodwill, and deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions. The Company bases its estimates and assumption on historical experience, known or expected trends and various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates, which may cause the Company's future results to be significantly affected.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

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Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated net of an allowance for doubtful accounts and sales allowances. Outstanding accounts receivable balances are reviewed periodically, and allowances are provided at such time that management believes it is probable that such balances will not be collected within a reasonable period of time. The Company extends credit to its customers based upon credit evaluations in the normal course of business, primarily with 30-day terms. Bad debts are provided for based on historical experience and management's evaluation of outstanding accounts receivable. Accounts are generally written off when they are deemed uncollectible.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, as determined by using the first-in, first-out method, or market. Work in process and finished goods inventory include material, direct labor, variable costs and overhead.

Software Costs

Costs that are related to the conceptual formulation and design of licensed programs are expensed as research and engineering. For programs the Company licenses to customers, the Company capitalizes costs that are incurred between the date technological feasibility has been established and the date that the product becomes available for sale. Capitalized amounts are amortized using the straight-line basis over three years, which is the estimated life of the related software. The Company performs periodic reviews to ensure that unamortized program costs remain recoverable from future revenues. Costs to support or service these licensed programs are expensed as the costs are incurred.

The Company capitalizes certain costs that are incurred to purchase or to create and implement internal-use software, which includes software coding, installation and testing. Capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over three years, the estimated useful life of the software.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed utilizing the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or estimated useful life. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price of acquired businesses over the fair values attributed to underlying net tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets. We test the carrying value of goodwill for impairment at a reporting unit level (which for the Company is represented by (i) our Services segment, (ii) our Products and Systems segment, and (iii) the European component and (iv) Brazilian component of our International segment), using a two-step approach, annually as of March 1, or whenever an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, this is an indicator that the goodwill assigned to that reporting unit may be impaired. In this case, a second step is performed to allocate the fair value of the reporting unit to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if it had just been acquired in a business combination, and as if the purchase price was equivalent to the fair value of the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is referred to as the implied fair value of goodwill. The implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is then compared to the actual carrying value of goodwill. If the implied fair value is less than the carrying value, we would be required to recognize an impairment loss for that excess. We consider the income and market approaches to estimating the fair value of our reporting units, which requires significant judgment in evaluation of, among other things, economic and industry trends, estimated future cash flows, discount rates and other factors.

As of May 31, 2013, the carrying amount of our goodwill was approximately \$115.3 million, of which approximately \$40.8 million relates to our International segment. A significant portion of our international operations are concentrated in our Europe and Brazil reporting units. The economic environments in Europe and Brazil were difficult in 2013. As a result of a contraction in the Brazilian economy (specifically in the oil and gas industry), in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 we recognized goodwill impairment in our Brazil reporting unit of approximately \$9.9 million. Significant deterioration in industry or economic trends, disruptions to our business, inability to effectively integrate acquired businesses, or other factors, may cause further impairment charges to goodwill in future periods.

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Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets on a periodic basis in order to identify indicators of a possible impairment. The assessment for potential impairment is based primarily on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of its long-lived assets from expected future undiscounted cash flows. If the total expected future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the assets, a loss is recognized for the difference between fair value (computed based upon the expected future discounted cash flows) and the carrying value of the assets.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of revenues.

Taxes Collected from Customers

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are presented in the consolidated statements of income on a net basis.

Research and Engineering

Research and product development costs are expensed as incurred.

Advertising, Promotions and Marketing

The costs for advertising, promotion and marketing programs are expensed as incurred and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Advertising expense was approximately \$1.7 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.8 million for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other financial current assets and liabilities approximate fair value based on the short-term nature of the items. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value assessment. The fair value of the Company's notes payable and capital lease obligations approximate their carrying amounts as those obligations bear interest

at rates which management believes would currently be available to the Company for similar obligations.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial position and results of operations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are measured using their functional currencies, which in all cases, is their local currency. Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into the U.S. Dollar at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate during the period. Translation gains and losses are reported as a component of other comprehensive income for the period and included in accumulated other comprehensive income within stockholders equity.

Foreign currency (gains) and losses arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are included in net income reported in SG&A expenses and were approximately \$0.1 million, (\$0.5) million and (\$0.3) million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company recognizes its derivatives as either assets or liabilities, measures those instruments at fair value and recognizes the changes in fair value of the derivative in net income or other comprehensive income, as appropriate. Prior to fiscal 2013, the Company hedged a portion of its variable rate interest payments on debt using interest rate swap contracts to convert variable payments into fixed payments. The Company did not apply hedge accounting to their interest rate swap contracts. Changes in the fair value of these instruments were reported as a component of interest expense. As of May 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had no outstanding interest rate swap contracts.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. At times, cash deposits may exceed the limits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk or risk of nonperformance of financial institutions.

The Company has one customer, BP p.l.c. (BP), which accounted for 11%, 16% and 18% of revenues for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Accounts receivable from this customer was approximately 9% of total accounts receivable, net, at May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The relationship with BP is comprised of separate contracts for non-destructive testing and inspection services with multiple affiliated entities within the broad BP organization. These contracts are typically negotiated locally with the specific location, are of varying lengths, have different start and end dates and differ in terms of the scope of work and nature of services provided. Most contracts are based on time and materials.

Self-Insurance

The Company is self-insured for certain losses relating to workers' compensation and health benefits claims. The Company maintains third-party excess insurance coverage for all workers compensation and health benefit claims in excess of approximately \$0.3 million to reduce its exposure from such claims. Self-insured losses are accrued when it is probable that an uninsured claim has been incurred but not reported and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated at the balance sheet date.

Share-based Compensation

The Company measures the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based upon the grant-date fair value of the award. The Company uses the straight-line attribution method for allocating compensation costs and recognizes the fair value of each stock option on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the related awards.

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The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of the share-based payment awards as of the grant date. The Black-Scholes model, is complex and dependent upon key assumptions including expected term and the estimated volatility of the Company's stock price. Since the Company's initial public offering (IPO) on October 7, 2009, the expected term of the Company's stock options is generally determined using the simplified method. Expected stock price volatility is typically based on the daily historical trading data for a period equal to the expected term. Because the Company's historical trading data only dates back to the IPO, the Company has estimated expected volatility using an analysis of the stock price volatility of comparable peer companies. Prior to the Company's IPO, the exercise price equaled the estimated fair market value of the Company's common stock, as determined by its board of directors. Since the Company's IPO, the exercise price of stock option grants is determined using the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

The following assumptions were used in valuing the options granted in fiscal years 2012 and 2011 (in fiscal 2013, no stock options were granted):

	For the years ended May 31,	
	2012	2011
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility	37%	44%
Risk-free interest rate	1.1%	2.6%
Expected term (years)	6.3	6.3

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that some or all of a deferred income tax asset will not be realized. Financial accounting standards prescribe a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. These standards also provide guidance on de-recognition, measurement, and classification of amounts relating to uncertain tax positions, accounting for and disclosure of interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosures required. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions are recognized as incurred within provision for income taxes in the consolidated statements of income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, which expands the disclosure requirements for amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The update requires an entity to present either parenthetically on the face of the financial statement where net income is presented or in the notes to the financial statements, the effect of significant items reclassified in their entirety from accumulated other comprehensive income and identification of the respective line items effecting net income for instances when reclassification is required under GAAP. For items that are not required by GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures as required by GAAP. The update does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements and is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment, that is intended to reduce the cost and complexity of the impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets by providing an entity with the option to first assess qualitatively whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test that is currently in place. An entity would not be required to quantitatively calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. ASU 2012-02 is effective for annual and interim impairment test beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income. ASU 2011-05 allows an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. ASU 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income, when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, or the Company's option to present components of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effects or before related tax effects, nor does it affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. Effective June 1, 2012, the Company adopted the provisions of this standard and such adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the sum of (1) the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, and (2) the dilutive effect of assumed conversion of equity awards using the treasury stock method. With respect to the number of weighted average shares outstanding (denominator), diluted shares

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reflects: (i) only the exercise of options to acquire common stock to the extent that the options exercise prices are less than the average market price of common shares during the period and (ii) the pro forma vesting of restricted stock units.

The following table sets forth the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share:

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	2013	For the year ended May 31,		2011
		2012		
Basic earnings per share				
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	\$	11,646	\$	21,353
Denominator				
Weighted average common shares outstanding		28,141		27,839
Basic earnings per share	\$	0.41	\$	0.77
Diluted earnings per share:				
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	\$	11,646	\$	21,353
Denominator				
Weighted average common shares outstanding		28,141		27,839
Dilutive effect of stock options outstanding		804		737
Dilutive effect of restricted stock units outstanding		161		109
		29,106		28,685
Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.40	\$	0.74

The following potential common shares related to options outstanding under the Company's stock option plans were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect would have been anti-dilutive:

	2013	For the year ended May 31,		2011
		2012		
Potential common stock attributable to stock options outstanding		5		2,154

4. Accounts Receivable, net

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

	2013	May 31,		2012
Trade accounts receivable	\$	110,438	\$	106,821
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(1,884)		(2,306)
Accounts receivable, net	\$	108,554	\$	104,515

The Company had \$8.1 million and \$4.0 million of unbilled revenues accrued for fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. Unbilled revenues for fiscal 2013 are expected to be billed in the first quarter fiscal 2014.

5. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	2013	May 31,	2012
Raw materials	\$ 3,332	\$	3,054
Work in progress	2,310		2,232
Finished goods	4,355		4,287
Services-related consumable supplies	2,507		2,919
Inventory	\$ 12,504	\$	12,492

Table of Contents**6. Property, Plant and Equipment, net**

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	Useful Life (Years)	2013	May 31, 2012
Land		\$ 1,943	\$ 1,892
Building and improvements	30-40	20,973	16,950
Office furniture and equipment	5-8	7,244	6,760
Machinery and equipment	5-7	119,862	105,096
		150,022	130,698
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(81,603)	(67,171)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 68,419	\$ 63,527

Depreciation expense was approximately \$18.9 million, \$16.4 million and \$13.5 million for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

7. Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

	Services	International	Products	Total
Balance at May 31, 2012	\$ 58,746	\$ 24,481	\$ 13,592	\$ 96,819
Goodwill acquired during the year	2,126	25,884		28,010
Adjustments to preliminary purchase price allocations	516	780	(395)	901
Goodwill impairment		(9,938)		(9,938)
Foreign currency translation	(103)	(419)		(522)
Balance at May 31, 2013	\$ 61,285	\$ 40,788	\$ 13,197	\$ 115,270

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, as a result of a contraction in the Brazil economy, the Company experienced reduced demand for inspection services and a decline in recent and projected operating results. As a result of the completion of step one of the impairment analysis, the Company concluded that, as of March 1, 2013, the fair value of the Brazil reporting unit was below its respective carrying value and the step two analysis was performed. The Company recorded a goodwill impairment charge in the amount of \$9.9 million related to Brazil which is reflected in the International segment in fiscal 2013.

8. Acquisitions

During fiscal 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of three asset protection companies specializing in destructive and non-destructive services and inspection, and in-house component inspection. Two of these companies are intended to complement the service offerings within the International segment and to expand Mistras' footprint in Europe. The other company, located in Canada, is intended to complement the service offerings within the Services segment. In these acquisitions, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of each acquiree in exchange for an aggregate of approximately \$35.0 million in cash and \$7.7 million in notes payable over three years and accounted for such transactions in accordance with the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. In addition to the cash and debt consideration related to these acquisitions, the Company accrued a liability of approximately \$8.3 million, which represents the estimated fair value of contingent consideration expected to be payable in the event that the acquired companies achieve specific performance metrics over the next five years of operations. The total potential contingent consideration for these acquisitions ranges from zero to \$14.4 million as of May 31, 2013.

Assets and liabilities of the acquired businesses were included in the consolidated balance sheets as of May 31, 2013 based on their estimated fair value on the date of acquisition as determined in a purchase price allocation, using available information and making assumptions management believes are reasonable. The results of operations of each of the acquisitions completed in fiscal 2013 are included in each respective operating segment's results of operations from the date of acquisition. The Company's allocation of purchase price for these acquisitions is included in the table below. The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition for fiscal 2013 and 2012 acquisitions:

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	2013		2012
Number of entities		3	11
Consideration transferred:			
Cash paid	\$	34,968	\$ 30,453
Subordinated notes issued		7,715	3,348
Contingent consideration		8,330	10,625
Consideration transferred	\$	51,013	\$ 44,426
Current liabilities acquired			
Debt and other long-term liabilities		761	(5,773)
Property, plant and equipment		(4,540)	(9,106)
Deferred tax liability		8,945	14,260
Intangibles		(7,654)	(1,746)
Goodwill		25,491	11,934
Net assets acquired	\$	28,010	\$ 34,857
		51,013	\$ 44,426

The amortization period for intangible assets acquired in fiscal 2013 ranges from two to twelve years. The Company recorded approximately \$28.0 million of goodwill in connection with its fiscal 2013 acquisitions, reflecting the strategic fit and revenue and earnings growth potential of these businesses. For acquisitions completed prior to fiscal 2012, substantially all of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. However, the goodwill recorded in fiscal 2013 and 2012 relates primarily to the acquisition of the common stock of the acquiree, which is generally not deductible for tax purposes.

Revenue included in the consolidated statement of operations for fiscal 2013 from these acquisitions for the period subsequent to the closing of each transaction was approximately \$44.5 million. Aggregate income from operations included in the consolidated statement of operations for fiscal 2013 from these acquisitions for the period subsequent to the closing of each transaction was approximately \$0.5 million.

The unaudited pro forma information for the periods set forth below gives effect to the fiscal 2013 acquisitions as if they had occurred at the beginning of each period presented. The pro forma information is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that actually would have been achieved had the acquisitions been consummated as of that time (unaudited, in thousands):

	For the years ended May 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 563,651	\$ 541,437
Income from operations	\$ 29,280	\$ 34,557

In the course of its acquisition activity, the Company incurs costs in connection with due diligence, professional fees, and other expenses. Additionally, the Company adjusts the fair value of certain acquisition-related contingent consideration liabilities on a quarterly basis. These amounts are recorded as acquisition-related expense, net, on the consolidated statements of income and were as follows for fiscal 2013 and 2012:

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	For the years ended May 31,	
	2013	2012
Due diligence, professional fees and other transaction costs	\$ 1,586	\$ 1,806
Adjustments to fair value of contingent consideration liabilities	(3,727)	174
Acquisition-related expense, net	\$ (2,141)	\$ 1,980

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The Company's contingent consideration liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet in accrued expenses and other liabilities. Acquisition-related expense, net for the Company's fiscal 2011 acquisition activity was insignificant.

9. Intangible Assets

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangible assets are as follows:

	Useful Life (Years)	2013		May 31,		2012		Net Carrying
		Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization		
Customer relationships	5-7	\$ 69,901	\$ (27,422)	\$ 42,479	\$ 45,050	\$ (21,642)	\$ 23,408	
Software/Technology	3-15	14,336	(7,629)	6,707	13,177	(6,691)	6,486	
Covenants not to compete	2-5	8,069	(7,523)	546	7,969	(7,167)	802	
Other	2-5	5,932	(3,236)	2,696	6,177	(2,404)	3,773	
Total		\$ 98,238	\$ (45,810)	\$ 52,428	\$ 72,373	\$ (37,904)	\$ 34,469	

Amortization expense for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$7.7 million, \$5.6 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, including amortization of software/technology for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 of \$0.6 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Amortization expense in each of the five years and thereafter subsequent to May 31, 2013 related to the Company's intangible assets is expected to be as follows:

	Expected Amortization Expense
2014	\$ 8,660
2015	8,375
2016	7,037
2017	5,335
2018	4,207
Thereafter	18,814
Total	\$ 52,428

10. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consist of the following:

	2013	May 31,	2012
Accrued salaries, wages and related employee benefits	\$ 23,662	\$	17,195
Contingent consideration	5,144		2,371
Accrued worker compensation and health benefits	3,667		3,678
Deferred revenues	2,623		5,390
Other accrued expenses	12,743		10,700
Total accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 47,839	\$	39,334

Table of Contents**11. Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	2013	May 31,	2012
Senior credit facility	\$ 39,567	\$	25,000
Notes payable	15,740		12,532
Other	4,960		2,697
Total debt	60,267		40,229
Less: Current maturities	(7,418)		(5,971)
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 52,849	\$	34,258

Senior Credit Facility

In December 2011, the Company entered into a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (Credit Agreement) with Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the lenders and a lender, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Keybank National Association and TD Bank, N.A., as lenders. The Credit Agreement provides the Company with a \$125.0 million revolving line of credit, which, under certain circumstances, can be increased to \$150.0 million. The Credit Agreement has a maturity date of December 20, 2016. The Company may borrow up to \$30.0 million in non-U.S. Dollar currencies and use up to \$10.0 million of the credit limit for the issuance of letters of credit. In December 2011, outstanding borrowings under the former credit agreement were repaid in full using proceeds from the Credit Agreement. As of May 31, 2013, there were outstanding borrowings of \$39.6 million and a total of \$3.3 million of outstanding letters of credit under the current revolving credit facility.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest at LIBOR plus an applicable LIBOR margin ranging from 1% to 2%, or a base rate less a margin of 0.25% to 1.25%, at the option of the Company, or based upon the Company's Funded Debt Leverage Ratio. Funded Debt Leverage Ratio is generally the ratio of (1) all outstanding indebtedness for borrowed money and other interest-bearing indebtedness as of the date of determination to (2) EBITDA (which is (a) net income, less (b) income (or plus loss) from discontinued operations and extraordinary items, plus (c) income tax expenses, plus (d) interest expense, plus (e) depreciation, depletion, and amortization (including non-cash loss on retirement of assets), plus (f) stock compensation expense, less (g) cash expense related to stock compensation, plus or minus certain other adjustments) for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters immediately preceding the date of determination. The Company has the benefit of the lowest margin if its Funded Debt Leverage Ratio is equal to or less than 0.5 to 1, and the margin increases as the ratio increases, to the maximum margin if the ratio is greater than 2.5 to 1. The Company will also bear additional costs for market disruption, regulatory changes effecting the lenders' funding costs, and default pricing of an additional 2% interest rate margin if the Funded Debt Leverage Ratio exceeds 3.0 to 1. Amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement are secured by liens on substantially all of the assets of the Company.

The Credit Agreement contains financial covenants requiring that the Company maintain a Funded Debt Leverage Ratio of less than 3.0 to 1 and an Interest Coverage Ratio of at least 3.0 to 1. Interest Coverage Ratio means the ratio, as of any date of determination, of (a) EBITDA for the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of determination, to (b) all interest, premium payments, debt discount, fees, charges and related expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries in connection with borrowed money (including capitalized interest) or in connection with the deferred purchase price of assets, in each case to the extent treated as interest in accordance with GAAP, paid during the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of determination. The Credit Agreement also limits the Company's ability to, among other things, create liens, make investments, incur more indebtedness, merge or consolidate, make dispositions of property, pay dividends and make distributions to

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stockholders, enter into a new line of business, enter into transactions with affiliates and enter into burdensome agreements. The Credit Agreement does not limit the Company's ability to acquire other businesses or companies except that the acquired business or company must be in its line of business, the Company must be in compliance with the financial covenants on a pro forma basis after taking into account the acquisition, and, if the acquired business is a separate subsidiary, in certain circumstances the lenders will receive the benefit of a guaranty of the subsidiary and liens on its assets and a pledge of its stock.

During the year ended May 31, 2012, the Company capitalized approximately \$0.6 million of costs related to the new credit agreement and expensed approximately \$0.1 million of deferred financing costs related to its former credit facility. Also during the year, the Company recorded a \$0.8 million gain related to the early extinguishment of debt assumed in an acquisition. The accelerated amounts expensed and gain on early extinguishment, net is classified as gain on extinguishment of long-term debt in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**Notes Payable and Other Debt**

In connection with acquisitions through fiscal 2013, the Company issued subordinated notes payable to the sellers. The maturity of these notes range from three to five years from the date of acquisition with stated interest rates ranging from 0% to 4%. The Company has discounted these obligations to reflect a 2% to 4% market interest. Unamortized discount on the notes was de minimus as of May 31, 2013 and approximately \$0.1 million as of May 31, 2012. Amortization is recorded as interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Scheduled principal payments due under all borrowing agreements in each of the five years and thereafter subsequent to May 31, 2013 are as follows:

2014	\$	7,418
2015		7,986
2016		4,012
2017		40,399
2018		130
Thereafter		322
Total	\$	60,267

12. Obligations under Capital Leases

The Company leases certain office space, including its headquarters, and service equipment under capital leases, requiring monthly payments ranging from less than \$1 thousand to \$72 thousand, including effective interest rates that range from approximately 3% to 9% expiring through May 2019. The net book value of assets under capital lease obligations was \$16.1 million and \$5.9 million at May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Scheduled future minimum lease payments subsequent to May 31, 2013 are as follows:

2014	\$	7,795
2015		5,598
2016		3,699
2017		1,571
2018		238
Thereafter		168
Total minimum lease payments		19,069
Less: amount representing interest		(1,380)
Present value of minimum lease payments		17,689
Less: current portion of obligations under capital leases		(6,766)
Obligations under capital leases, net of current portion	\$	10,923

Table of Contents**13. Commitments and Contingencies***Operating Leases*

The Company is party to various noncancelable lease agreements, primarily for its international and domestic office and lab space. Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases in each of the five years and thereafter subsequent to May 31, 2013 are as follows:

2014	\$	3,708
2015		2,254
2016		1,628
2017		1,097
2018		738
Thereafter		1,202
Total	\$	10,627

Total rent expense was \$7.2 million, \$5.4 million and \$4.2 million for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Litigation

The Company is subject to periodic lawsuits, investigations and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. Although the Company cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of lawsuits, investigations and claims asserted against it, the Company does not believe that any currently pending legal proceeding to which the Company is a party will have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition. The costs of defense and amounts that may be recovered in such matters may be covered by insurance.

In January 2012, the Company received notice of a governmental investigation concerning our environmental incident which occurred in February 2011 outside on the premises of its Cudahy, California location. No human injury or property damage was reported or appears to have been caused as a result of this incident, while management cannot predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, based on its internal investigation to date, the Company does not believe the outcome will have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

During fiscal 2013, the Company performed radiography work on the construction of a pipeline project in Georgia. The Company has received notice that the pipeline project owner contends that certain of the x-ray images the Company's technicians prepared regarding the project did not meet the code quality interpretation standards required by API (American Petroleum Institute) 1103. The project owner is claiming damages as a result of the alleged quality defects of the Company's x-ray images. This matter is in the early stages and no lawsuit has yet to be filed. At the present time, the Company is unable to determine the likely outcome or reasonably estimate the amount or range of potential liability related to this matter, and accordingly, has not established any reserves for this matter.

Acquisition-related contingencies

The Company is liable for contingent consideration in connection with certain of its acquisitions. As of May 31, 2013, total potential acquisition-related contingent consideration ranged from zero to \$24.6 million and would be payable upon the achievement of specific performance metrics by certain of the acquired companies over the next four years of operations. See Note 8 - *Acquisitions* for further discussion of the Company's acquisitions.

14. Fair Value Measurements

The Company performs fair value measurements in accordance with the guidance provided by ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It also establishes a three level hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The three levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions about inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available.

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In accordance with the fair value hierarchy described above, the following table shows the fair value of the Company's financial liabilities that are required to be remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	May 31, 2013				Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Liabilities:					
Contingent consideration	\$	\$	\$	15,438	\$ 15,438
Total Liabilities	\$	\$	\$	15,438	\$ 15,438

	May 31, 2012				Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Liabilities:					
Contingent consideration	\$	\$	\$	13,513	\$ 13,513
Total Liabilities	\$	\$	\$	13,513	\$ 13,513

The fair value of contingent consideration liabilities that was classified as Level 3 in the table above was estimated using a discounted cash flow technique with significant inputs that are not observable in the market and thus represents a Level 3 fair value measurement as defined in ASC 820. The significant inputs in the Level 3 measurement not supported by market activity include the probability assessments of expected future cash flows related to the acquisitions, appropriately discounted considering the uncertainties associated with the obligation, and as calculated in accordance with the terms of the acquisition agreements.

15. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company provides a 401(k) savings plan for eligible U.S. based employees. Employee contributions are discretionary up to the IRS limits each year and catch up contributions are allowed for employees 50 years of age or older. Under the 401(k) plan, employees become eligible to participate on the first day of the month after six months of continuous service. Under this plan, the Company matches 50% of the employee's contributions up to 6% of the employee's annual compensation, as defined by the plan. There is a five-year vesting schedule for the Company match. The Company's contribution to the plan was approximately \$2.3 million, \$2.1 million and \$1.9 million for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company participates with other employers in contributing to a union plan, which covers certain U.S. based union employees. The plan is not administered by the Company and contributions are determined in accordance with provisions of a collective bargaining agreement. The Company's contributions to the plan were less than \$0.1 million in each of the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The Company has benefit plans covering certain employees in selected foreign countries. Amounts charged to expense under these plans were not significant in any year.

16. Income Taxes

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Income before provision for income taxes is as follows:

	2013	For the year ended May 31,		2011
		2012		
Income before provision for income taxes from:				
U.S. operations	\$ 29,573	\$ 27,951	\$ 22,422	
Foreign operations	(5,307)	5,686	4,416	
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 24,266	\$ 33,637	\$ 26,838	

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

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	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Current			
Federal	\$ 9,035	\$ 8,792	\$ 5,921
States and local	1,673	1,762	1,589
Foreign	3,118	2,042	1,444
Reserve for uncertain tax positions	206	47	(231)
Total current	14,032	12,643	8,723
Deferred			
Federal	5	216	2,036
States and local	134	105	(359)
Foreign	246	(359)	85
Total deferred	385	(38)	1,762
Net change in valuation allowance	(1,790)	(314)	17
Net deferred	(1,405)	(352)	1,779
Provision for income taxes	\$ 12,627	\$ 12,291	\$ 10,502

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal tax rate to income tax as follows:

	For the year ended May 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Federal tax at statutory rate	\$ 8,493	35.0%	\$ 11,773	35.0%	\$ 9,393	35.0%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	1,174	4.8%	1,213	3.6%	799	2.9%
Foreign tax rate differentials	1,744	7.2%	(307)	(0.9%)	(16)	(0.1%)
Contingent consideration	(1,156)	(4.8%)	(370)	(1.1%)		0.0%
Permanent differences	498	2.1%	272	0.8%	585	2.2%
Goodwill impairment	3,478	14.3%		0.0%		0.0%
Other	186	0.8%	24	0.0%	(276)	(1.0%)
Change in valuation allowance	(1,790)	(7.4%)	(314)	(0.9%)	17	0.1%
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 12,627	52.0%	\$ 12,291	36.5%	\$ 10,502	39.1%

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Deferred income tax attributes resulting from differences between financial accounting amounts and income tax basis of assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2013	May 31,	2012
Deferred income tax assets			
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$	745	\$ 941
Inventory		637	490
Intangible assets		5,220	5,144
Accrued expenses		2,505	2,670
Net operating loss carryforward		3,314	3,757
Capital lease obligation		452	587
Share-based compensation		4,690	3,314
Other		37	65
Deferred income tax assets		17,600	16,968
Valuation allowance		(2,701)	(4,491)
Net deferred income tax assets		14,899	12,477
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Property and equipment		(7,142)	(7,675)
Goodwill		(7,390)	(4,907)
Intangible assets		(9,277)	(2,607)
Other		(83)	(304)
Deferred income tax liabilities		(23,892)	(15,493)
Net deferred income taxes	\$	(8,993)	\$ (3,016)

Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to use the existing deferred tax assets. Evidence used includes information about the Company's current financial position and results of operations for the current and preceding years, as well as available information about future years, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategies. On the basis of this evaluation, as of May 31, 2013, a valuation allowance of \$2.7 million has been recorded to recognize only the portion of the deferred tax asset that more likely than not will be realized.

As of May 31, 2013, the Company has available state net operating losses of approximately \$1.5 million with expiration dates starting in fiscal 2015. In addition, the company has net operating losses in certain foreign jurisdictions of approximately \$10.0 million some of which have unlimited life and others expire beginning in fiscal 2019.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties:

	2013	For the year ended May 31,		2011
	\$	2012	\$	2011
Balance at June 1	\$	971	\$ 375	\$ 502
Additions for tax positions related to the current fiscal year		31	24	31
Additions for tax positions related to prior years		93	44	54
Decreases for tax positions related to prior years			(22)	(119)
Current year acquisitions			561	
Impact of foreign exchange fluctuation		(24)		

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Settlements		(4)		
Reductions related to the expiration of statutes of limitations		(6)	(11)	(93)
Balance at May 31	\$	1,061	\$	971
			\$	375

The Company has recorded the unrecognized tax benefits in other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets as of May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. As of May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, there were approximately \$1.4 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.4 million of unrecognized tax benefits, respectively, including penalties and interest that if recognized would favorably affect the

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effective tax rate. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recorded in income tax expense and are not significant for the years ending May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The Company anticipates a decrease to its unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.6 million excluding interest and penalties within the next 12 months.

The Company is subject to taxation in the United States and various states and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years ending before May 31, 2010 and generally is no longer subject to state, local or foreign income tax examinations by tax authorities for years ending before May 31, 2009.

The Company has not recognized U.S. tax expense on its undistributed international earnings or losses of its foreign subsidiaries since it intends to reinvest the earnings outside the United States. Net (loss) income of foreign subsidiaries was (\$6.9) million and \$4.3 million for fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. We have recognized no deferred tax liability for the remittance of such earnings to the U.S. since it is our intention to utilize those earnings in the foreign operations. Determination of the amount of any unrecognized deferred income tax liability on this temporary difference is not practicable because of the complexities of the hypothetical calculation.

17. Capitalization

Common Stock

In May 2011, the Company completed a secondary offering of 3,754,061 shares of common stock at a price of \$16.00 per share. The Company sold 989,660 shares and 2,764,401 shares were sold by a selling stockholder. The Company received net proceeds of approximately \$14.7 million from the offering. The Company used the net proceeds for general corporate purposes including the reduction of outstanding indebtedness, acquisitions, capital expenditures and working capital.

Dividends on common stock will be paid when, and if, declared by the board of directors. Each holder of common stock is entitled to vote on all matters and is entitled to one vote for each share held.

Preferred Stock

Ten million shares of preferred stock are authorized; none are outstanding.

Equity Awards

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In September 2009, the Company's board of directors and shareholders adopted and approved the 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 2009 Plan), which became effective upon the closing of the IPO. Awards granted under the 2009 Plan may be in the form of stock options, restricted stock units and other forms of stock-based incentives, including stock appreciation rights and deferred stock rights. The term of each incentive and non-qualified stock option is ten years. Vesting generally occurs over a period of four years, the expense for which is recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The 2009 Plan allows for the grant of awards of up to approximately 2,286,000 shares of common stock, of which approximately 1,449,000 shares were available for future grants as of May 31, 2013. Prior to the Company's IPO in October 2009, the Company had two stock option plans: (i) the 1995 Incentive Stock Option and Restricted Stock Purchase Plan (the 1995 Plan), and (ii) the 2007 Stock Option Plan (the 2007 Plan). No additional awards may be granted from these two plans. As of May 31, 2013, there was an aggregate of approximately 2,463,000 stock options outstanding and approximately 555,000 unvested restricted stock units outstanding under the 2009 Plan, the 2007 Plan, and the 1995 Plan.

For the fiscal years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized share-based compensation expense related to stock option awards of approximately \$3.1 million, \$3.2 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. As of May 31, 2013, there was approximately \$0.7 million of unrecognized compensation costs, net of estimated forfeitures, related to stock option awards, which are expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted average period of 0.3 years. Cash proceeds from, and the aggregate intrinsic value of, stock options exercised during the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash proceeds from options exercised	\$ 829	\$ 2,484	\$ 95
Aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised	1,012	4,439	97

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A summary of the stock option activity, weighted average exercise prices, options outstanding and exercisable as of May 31, 2013 is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2013		For the year ended May 31, 2012		2011	
	Common Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Common Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Common Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year:	2,549	\$ 12.82	2,867	\$ 12.27	2,925	\$ 12.29
Granted		\$	5	\$ 22.35	35	\$ 10.03
Exercised	(85)	\$ 9.66	(307)	\$ 8.07	(11)	\$ 8.35
Expired or forfeited		\$	(16)	\$ 7.69	(82)	\$ 12.77
Outstanding at end of year:	2,464	\$ 12.93	2,549	\$ 12.82	2,867	\$ 12.27

	2013		For the year ended May 31, 2012		2011	
	Options exercisable at end of year	1,907		1,339		952
Weighted average grant date fair value (per share) of options granted during the period		\$	8.46	\$	4.47	

Range of Exercise Prices	For the year ended May 31, 2013				
	Total Options Outstanding	Options Outstanding Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$6.15-\$13.08	360	5.5	\$ 9.70	343	\$ 9.69
\$13.09-\$22.35	2,104	6.3	\$ 13.49	1,564	\$ 13.47
	2,464			1,907	
Aggregate Intrinsic Value	\$ 20,813			\$ 16,384	

The Company also recognized approximately \$2.9 million, \$1.9 million and \$0.5 million in share-based compensation expense related to restricted stock unit awards during the fiscal years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As of May 31, 2013, there were approximately \$7.8 million of unrecognized compensation costs, net of estimated forfeitures, related to restricted stock unit awards, which are expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted average period of 2.5 years.

During the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company granted approximately 13,000 and 9,000 shares, respectively, of fully-vested common stock to its five non-employee directors, in connection with its non-employee director compensation plan. These shares had a grant date fair value of approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, which is included in the share-based compensation expense recorded during the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012.

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During the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012, approximately 123,000 and 52,000 restricted stock units vested, respectively. The fair value of these units upon vesting was \$1.9 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. Upon vesting, restricted stock units are generally net share-settled to cover the required withholding tax and the remaining amount is converted into an equivalent number of shares of common stock. The restricted stock units that vested in fiscal 2013 and 2012 were net-share settled such that the Company withheld shares with value equivalent to the employees' minimum statutory obligation for the applicable income and other employment taxes, and remitted the cash to the appropriate taxing authorities. The Company withheld approximately 37,000 and 16,000 shares in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively, based on the value of the restricted stock units on their vesting date as determined by the Company.

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closing stock price. Total payments for the employees' tax obligations to the taxing authorities were \$0.8 million and \$0.3 million and are reflected as a financing activity within the consolidated statements of cash flows. These net-share settlements had the effect of share repurchases by the Company as they reduced and retired the number of shares that would have otherwise been issued as a result of the vesting and did not represent an expense to the Company.

18. Related Party Transactions

The Company leases its headquarters under a capital lease from a shareholder and officer of the Company requiring monthly payments through October 2014. Total rent payments made during fiscal 2013 were approximately \$0.8 million. See Note 12 *Obligations under Capital Leases* for further detail related to capital leases.

The Company has a lease for office space located in France, which is partly owned by a shareholder and officer, requiring monthly payments through January 2016. Total rent payments made during fiscal 2013 were approximately \$0.2 million.

19. Segment Disclosure

The Company's three operating segments are:

- *Services.* This segment provides asset protection solutions primarily in North America with the largest concentration in the United States and a rapidly expanding Canadian services business, consisting primarily of non-destructive testing and inspection services that are used to evaluate the structural integrity and reliability of critical energy, industrial and public infrastructure.

- *Products and Systems.* This segment designs, manufactures, sells, installs and services the Company's asset protection products and systems, including equipment and instrumentation, predominantly in the United States.

- *International.* This segment offers services, products and systems similar to those of the Company's other segments to global markets, principally in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and South America, but not to customers in China and South Korea, which are served by the Products and Systems segment. South America consists primarily of the Company's Brazil operation.

Costs incurred for general corporate services, including accounting, audit, legal, and certain offer costs, that are provided to the segments are reported within Corporate and eliminations. Sales to the International segment from the Products and Systems segment and subsequent sales by the International segment of the same items are recorded and reflected in the operating performance of both segments. Additionally, engineering charges and royalty fees charged to the Services and International segments by the Products and Systems segment are reflected in the operating performance of each segment. All such intersegment transactions are eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial reporting.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in Note 2 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*. Segment income from operations is determined based on internal performance measures used by the Chief Executive Officer, who is the chief operating decision maker, to assess the performance of each business in a given period and to make decisions as to resource allocations. In connection with that assessment, the Chief Executive Officer may exclude matters such as charges for share-based compensation and certain other acquisition-related charges and balances, technology and product development costs, certain gains and losses from dispositions, and litigation settlements or other charges. Certain general and administrative costs such as human resources, information technology and training are allocated to the segments. Segment income from operations also excludes interest and other financial charges and income taxes. Corporate and other assets are comprised principally of cash, deposits, property, plant and equipment, domestic deferred taxes, deferred charges and other assets. Corporate loss from operations consists of depreciation on the corporate office facilities and equipment, administrative charges related to corporate personnel and other charges that cannot be readily identified for allocation to a particular segment.

Selected financial information by segment for the periods shown was as follows:

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	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues			
Services	\$ 380,851	\$ 349,793	\$ 283,139
International	126,840	59,466	36,798
Products and Systems	33,301	40,083	26,105
Corporate and eliminations	(11,710)	(12,467)	(7,453)
	\$ 529,282	\$ 436,875	\$ 338,589

Revenues by operating segment include intercompany transactions, which are eliminated in Corporate and eliminations. The Services segment had sales to other operating segments of \$4.9 million, \$2.8 million and \$1.4 million for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The International segment had sales to other operating segments of \$0.6 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.3 million for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Products and Systems segment had sales to other operating segments of \$6.0 million, \$9.1 million and \$4.4 million for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Gross profit			
Services	\$ 98,907	\$ 94,413	\$ 77,883
International	32,319	19,106	12,922
Products and Systems	16,947	18,578	13,239
Corporate and eliminations	198	(2,407)	(641)
	\$ 148,371	\$ 129,690	\$ 103,403

	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Income (loss) from operations			
Services	\$ 40,325	\$ 39,932	\$ 31,856
International	(8,246)	3,262	3,539
Products and Systems	7,286	8,271	5,123
Corporate and eliminations	(11,811)	(15,367)	(10,907)
	\$ 27,554	\$ 36,098	\$ 29,611

Income (loss) from operations by operating segment includes intercompany transactions, which are eliminated in Corporate and eliminations.

	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Depreciation and amortization			
Services	\$ 18,296	\$ 17,763	\$ 15,979
International	6,200	2,342	1,396
Products and Systems	2,229	1,831	1,083
Corporate and eliminations	(78)	88	134
	\$ 26,647	\$ 22,024	\$ 18,592

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	May 31,	
	2013	2012
Intangible assets, net		
Services	\$ 14,527	\$ 17,180
International	27,520	6,390
Products and Systems	9,600	10,095
Corporate and eliminations	781	804
	\$ 52,428	\$ 34,469

	May 31,	
	2013	2012
Total assets		
Services	\$ 200,326	\$ 204,209
International	138,108	82,579
Products and Systems	37,948	43,914
Corporate and eliminations	278	(886)
	\$ 376,660	\$ 329,816

Revenue and long-lived assets by geographic area was as follows:

	For the year ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue			
United States	\$ 347,423	\$ 336,081	\$ 277,585
Other Americas	55,379	40,337	25,338
Europe	106,416	42,820	25,192
Asia-Pacific	20,064	17,637	10,474
	\$ 529,282	\$ 436,875	\$ 338,589

	May 31,	
	2013	2012
Long-lived assets		
United States	\$ 122,727	\$ 130,813
Other Americas	28,148	37,109
Europe	85,171	26,766
Asia-Pacific	71	127
	\$ 236,117	\$ 194,815

20. Selected Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

The following is a summary of the quarterly results of operations for the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012:

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Fiscal quarter ended	May 31, 2013	February 28, 2013	November 30, 2012	August 31, 2012	May 31, 2012	February 29, 2012	November 30, 2011	August 31, 2011
Revenues	\$ 144,505	\$ 133,661	\$ 137,729	\$ 113,387	\$ 127,090	\$ 104,118	\$ 114,220	\$ 91,447
Cost of revenues	101,254	94,736	91,529	75,526	85,252	70,574	75,263	60,527
Depreciation	4,708	4,719	4,295	4,144	4,367	3,960	3,742	3,500
Gross profit	38,543	34,206	41,905	33,717	37,471	29,584	35,215	27,420
Selling, general and administrative expenses	27,729	27,209	23,362	23,492	23,533	20,806	19,378	19,381
Research and engineering	646	754	530	517	290	578	602	589
Depreciation and amortization	2,246	2,473	2,167	1,895	1,668	1,805	1,503	1,479
Acquisition-related expense, net	(1,135)	(1,212)	99	107	971	973	36	
Goodwill impairment	9,938							
Income (loss) from operations	(881)	4,982	15,747	7,706	11,009	5,422	13,696	5,971
Net income (loss) attributable to Mistras Group, Inc.	\$ (4,549)	\$ 2,751	\$ 9,163	\$ 4,281	\$ 7,132	\$ 3,037	\$ 7,956	\$ 3,228
Earnings per common share:								
Basic	(0.16)	0.10	0.33	0.15	0.25	0.11	0.29	0.12
Diluted	(0.16)	0.11	0.32	0.15	0.25	0.11	0.28	0.11

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, our management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act) and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of May 31, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2013. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in the original *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued in 1992. Based on that assessment, our management concluded that, as of May 31, 2013, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

We acquired GMA-Holding AG (GMA) in September 2012 and management elected to exclude from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2013, GMA's internal control over financial reporting. GMA representing approximately 17% of total assets (including approximately 12% of total assets related to goodwill and intangible assets that were included within the scope of its assessment) and approximately 8% of total revenues included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year end May 31, 2013.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2013, has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

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Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended May 31, 2013 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors

The information required by Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to the information contained in our definitive proxy statement related to the 2013 annual shareholders meeting. The information concerning our executive officers required by this Item 10 is provided under the caption Executive Officers of the Registrant in Part I hereof.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated by reference to the information contained in our definitive proxy statement related to the 2013 annual shareholders meeting.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by Item 12 regarding Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholders is incorporated by reference to the information contained in our definitive proxy statement related to the 2013 annual meeting of shareholders.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides certain information as of May 31, 2013 concerning the shares of our common stock that may be issued under existing equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options (in thousands, except exercise price data)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders (1)	2,464	\$ 12.93	1,449
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders			
Total	2,464	\$ 12.93	1,449

(1) Includes all the Company's plans: 1995 Incentive Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan, 2007 Stock Option Plan and 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference to the information contained in our definitive proxy statement related to the 2013 annual shareholders meeting.

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ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference to the information contained in our definitive proxy statement related to the 2013 annual shareholders meeting.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(1) The following financial statements are filed herewith in Item 8 of Part II above:

	Page
<u>Reports of independent registered public accounting firms</u>	51
<u>Consolidated Balance sheets as of May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012</u>	53
<u>Consolidated Statements of income for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	54
<u>Consolidated Statements of comprehensive income for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	55
<u>Consolidated Statements of equity for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	56
<u>Consolidated Statements of cash flows for the years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	57
<u>Notes to consolidated financial statements</u>	58

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All other schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is given in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as exhibit 3.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as exhibit 3.2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
4.1	

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Specimen certificate evidencing shares of common stock (filed as exhibit 4.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 5) filed on September 23, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.1 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated December 21, 2011 (filed as exhibit 10.1 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed April 9, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.2 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of July 22, 2009 (filed as exhibit 10.3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 6) filed on October 6, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.3 Amendment dated as of December 14, 2009, to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (filed as exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 18, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.4 Form of Indemnification Agreement for directors and officers (filed as exhibit 10.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.5 Employment Agreement between the Company and Sotirios J. Vahaviolos (filed as exhibit 10.4 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.6 Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated July 14, 2010, between the Company and Sotirios J. Vahaviolos (filed as exhibit 10.1 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 14, 2010 and incorporated herein by

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	reference)
10.7	1995 Incentive Stock Option and Restricted Stock Purchase Plan (filed as exhibit 99.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on February 3, 2010 (Registration No. 333-164688) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.8	2007 Stock Option Plan and form of Stock Option Agreement (filed as exhibit 10.5 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.9	2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as exhibit 10.6 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.10	Form of 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Agreement (filed as exhibit 10.7 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.11	Form of 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Agreement (filed as exhibit 10.8 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 4) filed on September 21, 2009 (Registration No. 333-151559) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.12	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Certificate for awards under 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as exhibit 10.1 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on January 13, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.13	Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (July 2010) (filed as exhibit 10.2 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 14, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.14	Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (June 2011) (filed as exhibit 10.13 to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 12, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.15 *	Mistras Group Severance Plan (April 2013)
21.1*	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1*	Consent of KPMG LLP
23.2*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
24.1*	Power of Attorney (included as part of the signature page to this report)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32.1**	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2**	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS***	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH***	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL***	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE***	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF***	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

Indicates a management contract or any compensatory plan, contract, or arrangement.

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

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*** Users of this data are advised that, pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability under these sections.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MISTRAS GROUP, INC.
 By: /s/ SOTIRIOS J. VAHAVIOLOS
 Sotirios J. Vahaviolos
 Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 14, 2013

We, the undersigned directors and officers of Mistras Group, Inc., hereby severally constitute Sotirios J. Vahaviolos, Francis T. Joyce and Michael C. Keefe, and each of them singly, as our true and lawful attorneys with full power to each of them to sign for us, in our names in the capacities indicated below, any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This power of attorney may only be revoked by a written document executed by the undersigned that expressly revokes this power by referring to the date and subject hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/Sotirios J. Vahaviolos Sotirios J. Vahaviolos	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (<i>Principal Executive Officer</i>) and Director	August 14, 2013
/s/ Francis T. Joyce Francis T. Joyce	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (<i>Principal Financial and Accounting Officer</i>)	August 14, 2013
/s/Daniel M. Dickinson Daniel M. Dickinson	Director	August 14, 2013
/s/ James J. Forese James J. Forese	Director	August 14, 2013
/s/ Richard H. Glanton Richard H. Glanton	Director	August 14, 2013

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/s/ Ellen T. Ruff
Ellen T. Ruff

Director

August 14, 2013

/s/ Michael J. Lange
Michael J. Lange

Director

August 14, 2013

/s/ Manuel N. Stamatakis
Manuel N. Stamatakis

Director

August 14, 2013