



Decisive Dividend — Corporation —

Management Discussion and Analysis of the Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016

Certain statements in this report may constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Consequently, readers should not place any undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. In addition, these forward-looking statements relate to the date on which they were made. See notes to the financial statements regarding going concern, commitments, contingencies, legal matters, and other matters, which could materially affect the Company's future business, results of operations, financial position and liquidity.

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 and the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the notes contained therein, of Decisive Dividend Corporation (the "Company"). This MD&A covers the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 and the subsequent period up to the date of filing.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as our most recent audited financial statements and do not include all of the information required for full audited financial statements. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. Readers are encouraged to read the Company's public information filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The accompanying Interim Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

This MD&A was prepared effective August 29, 2016.

Corporate Overview

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on October 2, 2012 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"), trading under the symbol "DE". The Company is an acquisition-oriented corporation focused on opportunities in manufacturing. The business plan of the Company is to acquire or invest in profitable, well-established manufacturing companies with strong cash flows. To date, the Company has completed the acquisition of two manufacturing companies, as described below.

The objectives of the Company are:

- (i) to provide shareholders with stable and growing dividends;
- (ii) to maximize share value through on-going active monitoring of its operating subsidiaries; and

- (iii) to continue to acquire additional companies or businesses or interests therein in order to expand and diversify the Company's investments.

The address of the Company's registered office is #104, 1420 St. Paul Street, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 2E6.

Business Overview

The Company currently has two separate operating divisions, Blaze King (as defined below) and Unicast (as defined below). It is the intention of the Company to acquire additional businesses in the manufacturing sector as opportunities present themselves. An overview of the businesses of the two operating divisions of the Company is set forth below.

Blaze King

On February 27, 2015, the Company acquired PGR Ventures Inc. which carries on business through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Valley Comfort Systems Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Blaze King Industries Inc., PGR Ventures Inc., Valley Comfort Systems Inc. and Blaze King Industries Inc. are referred to herein collectively as "Blaze King". This transaction served as the Company's "qualifying transaction" for the purposes of the Exchange.

The business of Blaze King in producing and selling high-quality, high-efficiency wood burning stoves, all manufactured in its premises in Penticton, British Columbia and Walla Walla, Washington. Blaze King has been operating since 1977, and its hearth products are sold all across North America. Blaze King's stoves are recognized as some of the longest-burning, most high efficiency stoves in the hearth market. Management believes that Blaze King's stoves have developed a strong reputation for quality. These factors have helped build the Blaze King brand and reputation, which drives sales through dealer and customer loyalty. Blaze King has a growing distribution base that includes distributors across Canada and the United States.

Unicast

On June 23, 2016, the Company completed its second business acquisition when it acquired Unicast Inc. ("Unicast").

The business of Unicast is producing and distributing wear parts and valves for the mining, aggregate and cement industries. Wear parts are parts for machinery that tend to wear out quickly when crushing rock, which is done extensively in the mining, aggregate and cement industries. Unicast has been in operation since 1994.

Unicast is focused on providing wear parts that are more durable and last much longer than the products of its competitors. Unicast's products are also designed to have fewer issues regarding installation and maintenance. Management believes that these are Unicast's primary competitive advantages over its competitors.

Unicast also offers its customers volume discount options, as well as a corporate discount program. Unicast has developed a "Make and Hold Program", which guarantees on-site part supply as well as bulk shipping, which results in cost savings for the customer. Unicast has a growing distribution base that

includes distributors across Canada and the United States, and is also increasing its sales in Latin America and Asia.

Non-IFRS Measures

In this MD&A, reference is made to the measure “Adjusted EBITDA”, which is believed to be meaningful in the assessment of the Company’s performance. This metric is a non-standard measure under IFRS, and may not be identical to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Also, in the future, we may disclose different non-IFRS financial measures in order to help our investors more meaningfully evaluate and compare our future results of operations to our previously reported results of operations. Readers are cautioned that the disclosure of these items is meant to add to, and not replace, the discussion of financial results as determined in accordance with IFRS. The primary purpose of these non-IFRS measures is to provide supplemental information that may prove useful to investors who wish to consider the impact of certain non-cash or uncontrollable items on the Company’s operating performance and who wish to separate costs associated with business acquisitions that do not relate to the ongoing performance of the Company’s existing business.

In calculating Adjusted EBITDA, certain items are excluded from net income or loss including interest, taxes, amortization and non-cash stock-based compensation. Set forth below are descriptions of the financial items that have been excluded from net income or loss to calculate Adjusted EBITDA and the material limitations associated with using this non-IFRS financial measure as compared to net income or loss:

- Amortization expense may be useful for investors to consider because they generally represent the wear and tear on our property and equipment used in our operations. However, we do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating costs.
- The amount of interest expense we incur or interest income we generate may be useful for investors to consider and may result in current cash inflows or outflows. However, we do not consider the amount of interest expense or interest income to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.
- Income tax expense may be useful for investors to consider because it generally represents the taxes which may be payable for the period and the change in deferred income taxes and may reduce the amount of funds otherwise available for use. However, we do not consider the amount of income tax expense to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.
- Acquisition costs are a non-recurring item that affected our costs in the first and second quarters and the beginning of the third quarter of 2015, and will have a significant effect in the first and second quarter and possibly the third quarter of 2016. While a necessary expense as part of closing our acquisitions, these items will not be occurring in every quarter, and as such, we do not consider the amount of acquisition costs incurred to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of the business.
- Implementation costs including one-time user fees and overtime costs are a non-recurring item that affected our costs in the first quarter of 2016 relating to the installation of a new Enterprise Resource Planning (“ERP”) system that was installed in Blaze King on January 1, 2016. While a necessary expense, these costs will not be occurring in every quarter, and as such, we do not consider the amount of implementation costs incurred to be a representative component of day-to-day operating performance of the business.

- Stock-based compensation may be useful for investors to consider because it is an estimate of the non-cash component of compensation received by the Company's directors, officers, employees and consultants. However, stock-based compensation is being excluded from the Company's operating expenses because the decisions which gave rise to these expenses were not made to increase revenue in a particular period, but were made for the Company's long-term benefit over multiple periods. While strategic decisions, such as those to issue stock-based awards are made to further the Company's long-term strategic objectives and do impact the Company's earnings under IFRS, these items affect multiple periods and management is not able to change or affect these items within any particular period.

Overall Performance

Financial Highlights

The financial results of the Company for the periods indicated below are as follows:

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
	2016	per share basic and fully diluted	2015	per share basic and fully diluted
<u>For the three months ended June 30</u>				
Total revenue ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 2,254,369</u>		<u>\$ 2,864,418</u>	
Gross margin	<u>929,369</u>		<u>1,331,052</u>	
Operating expenditures ⁽¹⁾	<u>(1,101,363)</u>		<u>(1,119,279)</u>	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	<u>(171,994)</u>		<u>211,773</u>	
Amortization	<u>(121,201)</u>		<u>(146,563)</u>	
Interest expense	<u>(71,597)</u>		<u>(62,803)</u>	
Acquisition costs	<u>(260,903)</u>		<u>(47,894)</u>	
Stock compensation expense	<u>(892,746)</u>		<u>(265,694)</u>	
Interest revenue	<u>61</u>		<u>3,765</u>	
Net income (loss) before tax	<u>(1,518,380)</u>	(0.38)	<u>(307,416)</u>	(0.09)
Net income (loss) after tax	<u>(1,456,095)</u>	(0.37)	<u>(347,226)</u>	(0.10)
Dividends declared	<u>338,808</u>	0.056	<u>148,780</u>	0.04
<u>For the six months ended June 30</u>				
Total revenue ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 4,842,000</u>		<u>\$ 4,108,360</u>	
Gross margin	<u>2,036,843</u>		<u>1,797,883</u>	
Operating expenditures ⁽¹⁾	<u>(2,139,643)</u>		<u>(1,523,956)</u>	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	<u>(102,800)</u>		<u>273,927</u>	
Amortization	<u>(231,705)</u>		<u>(165,778)</u>	
Interest expense	<u>(126,906)</u>		<u>(70,368)</u>	
Acquisition costs	<u>(269,908)</u>		<u>(163,744)</u>	
ERP implementation costs	<u>(33,900)</u>		<u>-</u>	
Stock compensation expense	<u>(892,746)</u>		<u>(265,694)</u>	
Interest revenue	<u>1,247</u>		<u>4,393</u>	
Net income (loss) before tax	<u>(1,656,718)</u>	(0.43)	<u>(387,264)</u>	(0.13)
Net income (loss) after tax	<u>(1,589,433)</u>	(0.41)	<u>(453,241)</u>	(0.15)
Dividends declared	<u>620,672</u>	0.103	<u>148,780</u>	0.04
FINANCIAL POSITION				
	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Working capital	4,697,889		2,939,451	
Capital assets	1,301,527		963,387	
Total assets	21,131,119		9,842,087	
Bank debt	8,649,133		3,335,433	
Equity	8,576,178		4,326,379	
SHARE INFORMATION				
	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Common shares issued	6,005,510		3,750,570	

Notes:

- (1) Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 include Unicast operations for seven days from its acquisition on June 23, 2016. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2015 include Blaze King operations for the four months from its acquisition on February 27, 2015.
- (2) Operating expenditures include all expenses other than amortization, interest, acquisition and ERP implementation costs.
- (3) "Adjusted EBITDA" is used as a profitability measure in this document. Please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures" section of this MD&A for further discussion on these measures.

Discussion of Overall Performance

The revenue for the three month period ended June 30, 2016 for the Company was \$2,254,369, down 21% year over year from the three month period ended June 30, 2015. Due to an extremely warm winter and early spring, and due to lower energy prices, Blaze King experienced lower revenues in the second quarter of 2016 as compared to its second quarter of 2015. This trend is expected to reverse in the third quarter, which traditionally is one of Blaze King's strongest quarters. For the six month period ended June 30, 2016, revenues were \$4,842,000, up 15% over the six month period ended June 30, 2015. As the purchase of Blaze King closed at the end of February 2015, the consolidated results for the six months ended June 30, 2015 include four months of operations of Blaze King, while the results for the six months ended June 30, 2016 include a full six months. The financial statements for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 also include seven days of operations of Unicast, as that purchase closed on June 23, 2016.

General and administrative expenses included implementation costs for our new ERP software system. These costs were completely expensed by the end of our first quarter.

Industry Trends

A major current industry trend in the North American hearth industry (in which Blaze King operates) is that some consumers are now considering the wood or gas stove as a piece of furniture and want stoves that match current European designs. This demand extends not only to wood stoves but to fireplace inserts as well. Blaze King has launched a number of new products over the last five years to address the styling issue in wood stoves. These new products include the Chinook, Ashford and Sirocco models which are offered in both cast iron and traditional steel options.

Blaze King has now begun production of its new fireplace insert product. Market share in the wood fireplace insert section is expected to grow with the introduction of the Sirocco 25 in the second quarter of 2016 and the cast iron fireplace insert, the Ashford 25, towards the end of the year. These two units represent a significant increase in product offering and a significant step forward for Blaze King in terms of customer desirability and design.

Current industry trends in the mining, aggregate and cement plant wear parts industry (in which Unicast operates) include moving to different alloys and metals and away from traditional manganese and steel wear parts. Demand for titanium carbide wear parts and ceramic sleeves for valves are continuing to grow in market share due to the increases in wear life attributed to these new innovations. Unicast is moving towards building market share in both of these areas by adding more titanium carbide products to its current product line and introducing new ceramic products as they are designed and become available.

Regulatory Trends

On May 15, 2015, new United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) standards for wood stoves came into effect. The new standards have two phases of implementation. The first phase will lower the maximum emissions permitted by wood stoves to the current Washington State standard of 4.5 grams per hour and will cover the 5 year period to the year 2020. The majority of wood stoves on the market today already meet that standard. The new rule will have one standard for the entire market and will include products such as pellet stoves that were previously exempt. The second phase, which will start in 2020, will further lower emissions to 2.0 grams per hour.

All of Blaze King’s products already meet phase 1 requirements, and almost all meet or exceed phase 2 requirements for 2020. The King, Chinook 20, Sirocco 20, Ashford 20, Chinook 30, Sirocco 30, and Ashford 30, and the Sirocco 25 and Ashford 25 all meet the phase 2 requirements. As the Princess free-stand model and fireplace insert meet phase 1 but not phase 2 standards, replacements for these stoves have been designed and are currently being beta tested to ensure that they will exceed phase 2 requirements for 2020. All new wood stove models being developed by Blaze King will also meet the EPA’s phase 2 requirements.

Blaze King’s new Sirocco 25 fireplace insert received final EPA certification in April 2016, with an emissions level of 0.9 grams per hour, which is well below the phase 2 requirements. The new Sirocco model is now being marketed, with first delivery of product to dealers shipped in June, 2016.

Risks and Uncertainties

For a discussion of the risks and uncertainties that management of the Company believes may impact the future results of the Company, see “Risk Factors” below.

Unicast Acquisition

On April 29, 2016, the Company and the former shareholders of Unicast entered into a share and loan purchase agreement pursuant to which the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary agreed to purchase all of the issued and outstanding shares of Unicast (and certain shareholder loans of its shareholders) for a purchase price of \$11,000,000, subject to closing adjustments for indebtedness and working capital.

The Company completed the acquisition of Unicast on June 23, 2016. The Purchase Price was satisfied through the issuance of 516,996 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$3.00 per share with the balance of \$9,449,000 paid in cash. The cash portion of the purchase price was paid from the net proceeds of a \$5,500,000 loan from the Company’s senior lender and from the proceeds of a private placement of 1,659,114 common shares at a price of \$3.00 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$4,977,342.

Discussion of Operations

Blaze King

Three months ended June 30, 2016

During the three month period ended June 30, 2016, Blaze King recorded \$2,109,318 of revenues. Cost of sales for Blaze King was \$1,281,077, which resulted in gross margin of \$828,241, or 39%.

Owing to the nature of Blaze King's business, the first and second quarters are considered the weakest two quarters of the year as sales are seasonal. Traditionally, Blaze King has experienced between 30% – 35% of its sales in the first two quarters of the year, and 65% to 70% of its sales in the final two quarters of the year.

Management believes that the influence of a late and mild winter, coupled with lower oil prices, dampened the wood stove market for the first half of 2016. Management expects this trend to reverse in the third quarter of 2016 as retailers re-fill their stock levels in preparation for this year's heating product season in the second half of 2016.

Three months ended June 30, 2015

The consolidated financials for the second quarter include three months of Blaze King's operations, in which revenue of \$2,864,418 was recorded. Gross margin was \$1,331,052, or 46%.

Unicast

Three months and six months ended June 30, 2016

As Unicast was acquired on June 23, 2016, there were only seven days of operations recorded in the second quarter interim financial statements of the Company. In this period, Unicast recorded \$145,051 of revenue and had cost of sales of \$43,923, which resulted in a gross margin of 69%.

Decisive Dividend Corporation ("Head Office")

Three months ended June 30, 2016

During the three month period ended June 30, 2016, Head Office expended \$1,274,114 on corporate activities. The most significant expenses during this period were stock compensation expenses (\$892,746), legal fees, mainly related to the Unicast transaction (\$131,139), transaction advisory services (\$75,812), accounting and audit fees (\$42,698), interest on long term debt (\$33,031), and salaries (\$28,856).

Three months ended June 30, 2015

During the three month period ended June 30, 2015, Head Office expended \$482,977 on corporate activities. The most significant expenses during this period were stock option compensation expenses (\$265,694), legal fees (\$50,021), accounting and audit fees (\$51,372), interest on long-term debt (\$39,297), salaries (\$29,538), and transaction advisory fees (\$15,000).

Blaze King

Six months ended June 30, 2016

During the six month period ended June 30, 2016, Blaze King recorded \$4,696,949 of revenues. Cost of sales for Blaze King were \$2,716,234, which resulted in gross margin of \$1,980,715, or 42%.

Owing to the nature of Blaze King's business, the first and second quarters are considered the weakest two quarters of the year as sales are seasonal.

Management believes that the influence of a late and mild winter, coupled with low oil prices, dampened the wood stove market for the first half of 2016. Management expects this trend to reverse in the third quarter of 2016 as retailers re-fill their stock levels in preparation for this year's heating product season in the second half of 2016.

Six months ended June 30, 2015

The consolidated financials for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 include four months of Blaze King's operations, in which \$4,108,360 of revenue was recorded. Cost of sales for Blaze King was \$2,310,477, which resulted in gross margin of \$1,797,883 or 43.7%.

Decisive Dividend Corporation ("Head Office")

Six months ended June 30, 2016

During the six month period ended June 30, 2016, the Head Office expended \$1,438,934 on corporate activities. The most significant expenses during the period were stock option compensation expenses (\$892,746), legal fees (\$131,139), salaries (\$88,641), accounting and audit fees (\$83,282), transaction advisory fees (\$81,625), interest on long-term debt (\$66,633), and transfer agent and Exchange fees (\$33,795).

Six months ended June 30, 2015

During the six month period ended June 30, 2015, Head Office expended \$645,167 on corporate activities. The most significant expenses during the period were stock option compensation expenses (\$265,694), legal fees (\$108,815), accounting and audit fees (\$95,208), salaries (\$39,538), interest on long-term debt (\$39,297), transfer agent and Exchange fees (\$29,108), and transaction advisory fees (\$25,000).

Summary of Quarterly Results

	For the three months ended June 30, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	For the three months ended March 31, 2016	For the three months ended December 31, 2015	For the three months ended September 30, 2015 ⁽²⁾
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Revenue	2,254,369	2,587,631	4,353,005	4,839,969
Net income (loss) before taxes	(1,518,380)	(138,338)	811,154	553,724
Income taxes	62,285	5,000	(448,987)	(186,056)
Net income (loss)	(1,456,095)	(133,338)	362,167	479,688
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(1,672,440)	(258,162)	560,103	609,093
Total assets	21,131,119	9,122,024	9,842,087	8,982,069
Common shares issued	6,005,510	3,773,400	3,750,570	3,747,648.00
Weighted average shares outstanding	3,957,013	3,757,305	3,479,965	3,744,305.35
Net income (loss) per share - basic	(0.37)	(0.04)	0.10	0.13

	For the three months ended June 30, 2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	For the three months ended March 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	For the three months ended December 31, 2014	For the three months ended September 30, 2014
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Revenue	2,864,418	1,243,943	-	-
Net income (loss) before taxes	(307,416)	(99,262)	(213,045)	(30,329)
Income taxes	(39,810)	(26,167)	-	-
Net income (loss)	(347,226)	(125,431)	(213,045)	(30,329)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(295,914)	(77,244)	(213,045)	(30,329)
Total assets	8,348,281	8,344,057	1,368,194	1,470,372
Common shares issued	3,743,350	3,450,282.00	2,090,000.00	2,090,000
Weighted average shares outstanding	3,607,151	2,566,135	2,090,000	2,090,000
Net income (loss) per share - basic	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.01)

(1) Results for the three months ended June 30, 2016 include Unicast operations for the seven day period from its acquisition on June 23, 2016. Results for the three months ended March 31, 2015 include Blaze King operations for the one month from its acquisition on February 27, 2015.

(2) Results for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2015 have been recast to conform to year end presentation.

For a discussion of the factors that have caused variations in results over the eight most recently completed financial quarters of the Company, see "Discussion of Operations" above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had a net cash position of negative \$517,289 (December 31, 2015 – net positive cash position of \$291,068) and net working capital of \$4,697,889 (December 31, 2015 - \$2,939,451).

	June 30 2016	December 31 2015	Change
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (517,289)	\$ 291,068	\$ (808,357)
Accounts receivable	3,026,754	1,360,131	1,666,623
Inventory	4,024,462	2,700,359	1,324,103
Prepaid expenses	357,081	365,768	(8,687)
Accounts payable	(1,008,429)	(1,193,815)	185,386
Dividends payable	(150,138)	(93,764)	(56,374)
Warranty provision	(111,952)	(117,696)	5,744
Current portion of long-term debt	(922,600)	(372,600)	(550,000)
Net working capital	\$ 4,697,889	\$ 2,939,451	\$ 1,758,438

As at June 30, 2016, the only significant capital commitment of the Company was Blaze King's commitment to purchase a tool-punch at a price of \$352,250 USD, which was delivered to Blaze King's Penticton manufacturing facility on July 12, 2016. The purchase is being financed by a 10% down-payment and a term note issued by the manufacturer, calling for 60 equal payments of \$5,865 USD.

Dividends declared and paid

The Company's dividend policy is to pay cash dividends on or about the 15th of each month to shareholders of record on the last business day of the previous month. The Company's board of directors regularly examines the dividends paid to shareholders.

The Company declared its first dividend on May 15, 2015, which was paid on June 15, 2015. Cumulative dividends during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the comparative 2015 period are as follows:

Six months ended June 30	2016	2015
Cumulative dividends, beginning of period	\$ 673,454	\$ -
Dividends during the period	\$ 620,672	\$ 148,781
Cumulative dividends, end of period	\$ 1,294,126	\$ 148,781

The amounts and record dates of the dividends during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the comparative period are as follows:

Month	Record Date	Per Share	2016		2015	
			Dividend Amount	Record Date	Per Share	Dividend Amount
	2016	(\$)	(\$)	2015	(\$)	(\$)
January	29-Jan-16	0.025	93,764	-	-	-
February	29-Feb-16	0.025	93,765	-	-	-
March	31-Mar-16	0.025	94,335	-	-	-
April	29-Apr-16	0.025	94,335	-	-	-
May	31-May-16	0.025	94,335	29-May-15	0.02	73,914
June	30-Jun-16	0.025	150,138	30-Jun-15	0.02	74,867
Total		0.150	620,672		0.04	148,781

Subsequent to June 30, 2016 and before the filing of this MD&A, the Company declared monthly dividends on July 15, 2016 and August 15, 2016 of \$0.025 per share for shareholders of record as at July 29, 2016 and August 31, 2016.

Short-term debt facilities

The size of the Company's credit facilities is \$3,100,000 (increasing to \$3,600,000 in June, July and August), bearing interest at prime plus 0.75%. As at June 30, 2016, \$1,493,590 of these facilities were drawn. As at August 29, 2016, approximately \$1,630,000 of these facilities were drawn.

The Company's operating loan facilities and long-term debt are secured by general security agreement, assignment of insurance, and guarantees. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries have agreed to maintain the following ratios as a group:

- Debt service coverage of not less than 120%, based on a rolling four quarter test
- Maintain a funded debt to earnings before interest, tax and amortization (EBITDA) ratio not exceeding 3.0x at date of funding and stepping down to 2.75x in 2015, 2.50x in 2017, and 2.25x in 2018, to be tested on a rolling four quarter average.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company was in compliance with these ratios.

Long-term debt

On June 23, 2016, in connection with the Company's acquisition of Unicast, the Company entered into a term loan agreement with a Canadian financial institution in the amount of \$5,500,000, repayable in monthly instalments of \$45,833 per month at an interest rate of prime plus 1.5%. The loan matures in five years, at which point the remaining \$2,750,000 is repayable in full.

On February 27, 2015, in connection with the Company's acquisition of Blaze King, the Company entered into a term loan agreement with a Canadian financial institution in the amount of \$3,500,000, repayable in monthly instalments of \$29,167 per month at an interest rate of prime plus 1.5%. The loan matures in five years, at which point the remaining \$1,750,000 is repayable in full.

On April 28, 2015, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a term loan agreement with a Canadian financial institution in the amount of \$113,000, repayable in monthly instalments of \$1,883 per month at an interest rate of prime plus 1.5%. The loan matures in five years, at which point the loan will be fully repaid.

Principal payments required over the next five years are estimated as follows:

2016	922,600
2017	922,600
2018	922,600
2019	922,600
2020	2,208,733
	5,899,133
Less: current portion	(922,600)
Long-term portion	4,976,533

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties consist of directors and officers or companies associated with them.

Key management, including directors and officers of the Company, are those personnel having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the Company.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2016, the Company and its subsidiaries incurred \$7,544 (June 30, 2015 -\$41,316) of legal fees from a law firm associated with two directors of the Company. This amount was incurred in the normal course of operations and was measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Salaries and benefits, bonuses and share-based payments are included in compensation expenses. Key management compensation for the six month period ended June 30, 2016 included \$88,641 of salary and benefits (June 30, 2015 - \$42,514).

Changes in Accounting Policies

There were no changes in accounting policies during the quarter ended June 30, 2016.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, in accordance with National Instrument 52-109 (“NI 52-109”), have both certified that they have reviewed the most recent interim financial report and this MD&A (the “Interim Filings”) of the Company and that, based on their knowledge having exercised reasonable diligence: (a) the Interim Filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made with respect to the period covered by the Interim Filings; and (b) the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the Interim Filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Company as of the date of and for the periods presented in the Interim Filings.

Investors should be aware that there are inherent limitations on the ability of the certifying officers to cost effectively design and implement Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting (as those terms are used in NI 52-109). This may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Risk Factors

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to a number of risks. These risks relate to the structure of the Company and to the operations of its subsidiaries. The risks and uncertainties described below are the most significant risks that management of the Company is aware of and believe to be material to the business and results of operations of the Company.

General Economic Conditions

Although the North American economy is showing signs of continuing strength, there are many factors that could cause the North American economy to weaken. Should the economic environment deteriorate, demand for the Company’s products would be reduced and have a negative impact on revenues and earnings. This would result in the Company having to implement cost control measures in

order to manage through an economic downturn. Management of Blaze King has already implemented some cost cutting measures due to the warm winter that caused a reduction in sales for the first two quarters of the year, and is continuing to review other areas for possible cost savings.

Government Regulation

The wood burning stove market in which Blaze King operates is significantly affected by government regulations and standards in North America and these regulations are constantly changing. There can be no assurance that Blaze King's prospects would not be adversely affected in the event of additional regulation in the wood burning stove market. Unicast's products are also subject to government regulations and standards, but to a much lesser degree.

Environmental Regulation

The past and present operation by the Company of manufacturing facilities and real property are subject to extensive and changing federal, provincial, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including those relating to discharges in air, water and land, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous waste and the remediation of contamination associated with releases of hazardous substances. Compliance with environmental regulations has not had a material effect on the capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position of Blaze King or Unicast to date; however, compliance with current laws or more stringent laws or regulations which may be imposed on the Company in the future, stricter interpretation of existing laws or discoveries of contamination at the leased business locations of the Company which occurred prior to Blaze King or Unicast's lease of such sites or the advent of environmental regulation may require the Company to incur additional expenditures in the future, some of which may be material.

Dependence on Distributors and Strategic Relationships

The future revenue growth of the Company will depend in large part upon its ability to successfully establish and maintain a network of suppliers and distributors for its subsidiaries as well as its ability to enter into strategic alliances. The Company may not be able to successfully manage such relationships. If the Company is unable to attract such distributors and strategic partners, it may not be able to generate sufficient revenues to maintain profitability.

Ability to Develop New Products

The Company's market position is dependent on its ability to effectively anticipate consumer habits and expectations and develop new or modified products in a timely fashion to satisfy these expectations. If the Company is not able to develop new products that are attractive to its customers, the Company risks losing those customers to its competitors.

Supply and Cost of Raw Materials and Purchased Parts

The Company will rely on a stable and consistent supply of materials and finished goods in carrying out its operations. Blaze King and Unicast secure supplies of raw materials and finished goods from various suppliers on an ongoing basis at negotiated prices, with Unicast sourcing the majority of their products

from Chinese suppliers. An interruption in the availability of these raw materials or finished goods, trade barriers inflicted on the countries where these suppliers are located, geopolitical factors in certain parts of the world, other factors not within the control of the Company or otherwise, or significant increases in the prices paid by the Company for them, could have a material effect on the Company's business.

The pricing of certain commodities used to produce Blaze King and Unicast's products, such as steel, titanium carbide and manganese, are still largely driven by overall market conditions and increases in the cost of these components could increase the Company's manufacturing costs.

Foreign Exchange Exposure

Most of the Company's products will be sold in markets outside of Canada, while most of its operating expenses and capital expenditures are denominated in Canadian dollars. Additionally, a significant amount of the raw materials and finished goods used by the Company in its business will come from outside of Canada. As a result, the Company will be exposed to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the currency in which a particular purchase or sale is transacted, which may result in foreign exchange losses that could affect earnings.

Implementation of the Growth Strategy

As part of its business strategy, the Company intends to expand the operations of its subsidiaries and complete new acquisitions. The Company may not effectively select acquisition candidates or successfully negotiate or finance such acquisitions. There can be no assurance the acquisitions will be completed on acceptable terms or that the newly acquired companies will be successfully integrated into the Company's operations. The Company may be subject to increased production costs or problems, difficulty in obtaining financing and increased cost of borrowing as a result of such acquisitions.

Competition

The wood burning stove industry and the mining and cement wear parts industry are competitive and the Company competes with a substantial number of companies which have greater technical and financial resources. There can be no assurance that such competitors will not substantially increase the resources devoted to the development and marketing of products and services that compete with those of the Company or that new or existing competitors will not enter the various markets in which the Company is active or that the Company wishes to enter. In certain aspects of its business, the Company also competes with a number of small and medium-sized companies, which, like the Company, have certain competitive advantages such as low overhead costs and specialized regional strengths.

There can be no assurance that competitors will not develop new and unknown technologies with which the Company may have difficulty competing. As well, without remaining cost competitive, there is also a risk that the Company may lose business to its competitors.

Reliance on Management and Key Personnel

The Company's success and future operations will be dependent upon the ability, expertise, experience, judgment and effort of senior management and key personnel of the Company and its subsidiaries. Any loss of the services of these personnel could have a materially adverse impact on the Company's

business, technical capabilities, operating results or financial condition or could result in delays to or abandonment of the Company's projects and ultimately the shareholders' investments could be negatively affected.

Financial Risk

In order to execute its business plan, the Company may require a combination of additional debt and equity financing to support ongoing operations, to undertake capital expenditures or to undertake acquisitions or other business combination transactions. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to the Company when needed or on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company's inability to raise financing to support ongoing operations or to fund capital expenditures or acquisitions could limit the Company's growth and may have a material adverse effect upon the Company.

Litigation

Although there are currently no material legal proceedings outstanding or threatened against the Company, the Company may become party to litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business, which could adversely affect its business.

Product Liability and Warranty Claims

The Company may be subject to potential product liabilities connected with its operations, including liabilities and expenses associated with product defects. The Company's operations will be covered by liability and other insurance coverage that management of the Company believes is generally in accordance with the market practice in its industry, but there can be no assurance that the Company will always be adequately insured against all such potential liabilities.

A malfunction or the inadequate design of the Company's products could result in product liability or other tort claims. Accidents involving the Company's products could lead to personal injury or physical damage. Any liability for damages resulting from malfunctions could be substantial and could materially adversely affect the Company's business and results of operations. In addition, a well-publicized actual or perceived problem could adversely affect the market's perception of the Company's products. This could result in a decline in demand for the Company's products, which would materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The sale and use of products developed by the Company may entail potential liability and possible warranty claims. The Company may be subject to personal injury claims for injuries resulting from use of its products. Although the Company will maintain product liability insurance, there can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms and that it will be sufficient to cover all claims.

Reliance on Technology

The Company will depend upon improvements in technology to meet customer demands in respect of performance and cost, and to explore additional business opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts in this regard or that it will have the resources available to

meet this demand. The commercial advantage of the Company will depend to an extent on the intellectual property and proprietary technology of the Company.

The Company currently relies on intellectual property rights and other contractual or proprietary rights, including (without limitation) copyright, trade secrets, confidential procedures, contractual provisions, licenses and patents, to protect its proprietary technology. The Company may have to engage in litigation in order to protect its patents or other intellectual property rights, or to determine the validity or scope of the proprietary rights of others. This type of litigation can be expensive and time consuming, regardless of whether or not the Company is successful. The Company may seek patents or other similar protections in respect of particular technology; however, there can be no assurance that any future patent applications will actually result in issued patents, or that, even if patents are issued, they will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage to the Company. Moreover, the process of seeking patent protection can itself be long and expensive. In the meantime, competitors may develop technologies that are similar or superior to the technology of the Company or design around the patents owned by the Company, thereby adversely affecting the Company's competitive advantage in one or more of its businesses.

Trading Volatility of Common Shares

Management of the Company cannot predict at what price its common shares will trade and there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the common shares will be sustained. The market price of the common shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in financial results, general trends in the industry and other factors, including extreme price and volume fluctuations which have been experienced by the securities markets from time to time.

Proposed Transactions

The Company does not have any asset or business acquisitions or dispositions that management believes are probable to proceed at this time.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure

The Company has established a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs of valuation techniques used in making fair value measurements as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost and approximate their fair value due to their short term nature.

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities including long-term debt are measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy described below. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value disclosures

At June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, long-term debt is measured and recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value as a level 2 financial instrument. Management determined that the fair value of the debt due to its interest rate approximately market lending rates, approximates the fair value.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Financial risk management

The Company's primary business activities consist of the acquisition of corporations in the manufacturing sector. The business plan of the Company is to invest in profitable, well-established companies with strong cash flows to create a portfolio of diversified and strong returns. The Company examines the various financial risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of occurrence. These risks may include liquidity risk, credit risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk. The Company's risk management program strives to evaluate the unpredictability of financial and commodity markets and its objective is to minimize the potential adverse effects of such risks on the Company's financial performance, where financially feasible to do so. When deemed material, these risks may be monitored by the Company's corporate finance group and they are regularly discussed with the Company's board of directors or one of its committees.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. To mitigate this risk, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to determine the funds required to support its ongoing operations and capital expenditures. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in business accounts which are available on demand for the Company's programs. The accounts payable are due within 12 months of the dates on the statements of financial position.

	Total	Within One Year	Two to Five Years
Long-term debt	\$ 8,649,133	\$ 922,600	\$ 7,726,533

Credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the financial benefits of contracts with a specific counterparty will be lost if a counterparty defaults on its obligations under the contract. This includes any cash amounts owed to the Company by those counterparties, less any amounts owed to the counterparty by the Company where a legal right of set-off exists and also includes the fair values contracts with individual counterparties which are recorded in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The Company's credit risk is predominantly limited to cash and cash equivalent balances held in financial institutions, and the recovery of the Company's accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is equal to the carrying value of such financial assets. At March 31, 2016, the Company expects to recover the full amount of such assets, less any allowance for doubtful accounts in accounts receivable.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had the following accounts receivable ageing:

	Total	Current	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	90 days plus
Accounts					
Receivable	\$ 3,026,754	\$1,824,752	\$ 384,390	\$ 371,560	\$ 446,052

The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to minimize potential losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the quality of its counterparties, taking into account their credit worthiness and reputation, past performance and other factors.

Cash and cash equivalents are only deposited with or held by major financial institutions where the Company conducts its business. In order to manage credit and liquidity risk, the Company invests only in highly rated investment grade instruments that have maturities of three months or less. Limits are also established based on the type of investment, the counterparty and the credit rating.

Sales are made to customers the Company believes to be of sound credit worthiness.

Currency risk

The Company's functional currency for Blaze King US is the US dollar, while all other subsidiaries of the Company have a Canadian dollar functional currency, and the reporting currency is the Canadian dollar, therefore the Company's earnings and total comprehensive income are in part impacted by fluctuations in the value of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar.

The table below summarizes the net monetary assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net monetary assets	\$ 1,688,135	\$ 1,982,430
Net monetary liabilities	(210,516)	(233,751)
	\$ 1,477,619	\$ 1,758,679

Based on the Company's statement of financial position exposure at June 30, 2016, the effect on net income before income tax at June 30, 2016 of a 10.0% change in the foreign currencies against the US dollar on the above mentioned net monetary assets and liabilities of the Company is estimated to be an increase/decrease of \$147,762 (June 30, 2015 - \$189,621) assuming that all other variables remained constant.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its credit facility and long term debt. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is due to the credit facility and long term debt's interest rate being variable. The Company does not enter into derivative contracts to manage this risk.

As the Company's interest rate exposure is variable with the prime rate, the carrying value of the credit facility and long term debt approximates their fair values. At June 30, 2016, a 1.0% increase of the prime rate on the long term debt would increase interest expense by \$381,700 (June 30, 2015 - \$153,000). Additionally, a 1.0% decrease of the prime rate on the long term debt would decrease interest expense by \$381,700 (June 30, 2015 - \$153,000).

The Company has elected not to enter into interest rate swaps or other instruments to actively manage such risks.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following table sets forth the Company's share capital data as at August 29, 2016, June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Each stock option and each agent's warrant entitle the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company.

	August 29, 2016	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Common shares outstanding	6,048,463	6,005,510	3,750,570
Stock options outstanding	538,500	538,500	143,000
Agents' warrants outstanding	133,306	165,560	63,078

Please refer to the financial statements of the Company for a detailed listing of all share issuances for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2016.

Escrowed Shares

Pursuant to Exchange policies, all common shares issued at a price lower than the price at which the Company issued common shares pursuant to its initial public offering (\$1.00), and all securities acquired by a founding shareholder prior to the Company's qualifying transaction are held in escrow and released over a period of three years from the closing of the Company's qualifying transaction which took place on February 27, 2015.

As a result of the completion of the Company's qualifying transaction, 10% or 94,750 shares of escrowed stock was released on March 19, 2015, 15% or 142,125 shares of escrowed stock was released on September 19, 2015, and a further 15% or 142,145 shares of escrowed stock was released on March 19, 2016.

As at June 30, 2016, there were 568,500 shares in escrow (June 30, 2015 – 852,750). The release dates for the remaining escrowed stock are as follows:

- 142,125 to be released on September 19, 2016
- 142,125 to be released on March 19, 2017
- 142,125 to be released on September 19, 2017
- 142,125 to be released on March 19, 2018

Subsequent Event

On July 12, 2016, the Company took delivery of a new tool punch at its facility in Penticton, British Columbia. The total purchase price of this punch is \$352,250 USD, which will be financed via a 10% down-payment and a term note provided by the vendor. The terms of the note call for 60 equal payments of \$5,865 USD.

Outlook

Market Conditions – Blaze King

Management of the Company believes that the late arrival of winter in North America in 2015 and low oil prices will continue to put downward pressure on the demand for wood stoves for 2016. This trend is expected to reverse in the third quarter, which traditionally is one of Blaze King's strongest quarters. In addition, Blaze King sales are expected to be positively affected by the new fireplace insert line which was introduced in the second quarter of 2016.

Market Conditions – Unicast

The market for Unicast's wear parts continues to be buoyant as the economy continues to grow in both the United States and Canada, and as infrastructure spending is increased causing continued upward demand pressure on the cement industry. As well mining continues to be in recovery as commodity prices have continued to strengthen and new mines continue to be opened across North America and Central America. Unicast continues to introduce new products and grow their product line in response to customer demands.

Conclusion

Management is maintaining a positive outlook for the Company and its two divisions. Management believes that the Company is better positioned for future growth, now that a second company has been added to the Company's corporate family, and this diversity will make the Company stronger and better prepared for the future. Management believes that continuing to follow a balanced and disciplined acquisition approach is the best path to generating shareholder value.

Management remains confident in its strategic and operational plans and in its seasoned leadership. The Company is committed to enhancing customer service in both divisions.

The Company continues to develop and expand its network of referral sources that regularly present it with potential acquisitions. The Company also independently assesses certain markets and regions to identify potential targets and believes that its disciplined approach to acquisitions is largely responsible for the success that has been experienced to date. While the deal flow brought to the Company is considered strong, there can be no assurance target companies meeting its standards will be identified.

Further Information

Additional information about the Company is available at the Canadian disclosure website www.sedar.com, or on the company's website at www.decisivedividend.com.