

peer1 | Fully scalable hosting solutions



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 AND 2008**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL RESULTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Peer 1 Network Enterprises, Inc. ("PEER 1" or "the Company"), dated November 9, 2009, should be read in conjunction with PEER 1's unaudited first quarter financial statements, as well as the audited annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 and the notes thereto, all of which can be found on www.sedar.com. Unless otherwise noted, all figures noted are in United States dollars.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A may include or incorporate by reference certain statements that are "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included or incorporated by reference in this MD&A that address activities, events or developments that the Company or its management expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as future capital expenditures (including the amounts and nature thereof), business strategies and measures to implement strategies, goals, expansion and growth of the Company's business and operations, plans and references to the Company's future success, and other such matters, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by the Company's management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors the Company's management believes is appropriate in the circumstances. However, whether actual results and developments will conform to the expectations and predictions of the Company's management is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those risk factors discussed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this MD&A and the documents incorporated by reference. Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A and the documents incorporated herein by reference are qualified by these cautionary statements and other cautionary statements or factors contained herein or in documents incorporated by reference herein, and there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments anticipated by the Company and its management will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences for, or effects on, the Company.

The forward-looking statements set forth herein reflect the Company's expectations as at the date of this MD&A and are subject to change after that date. Unless otherwise required by applicable securities laws, the Company and its management expressly disclaim any intention, and assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

COMMENT ON CURRENT GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Company's operating results have been impacted by the current recession, worldwide political and economic uncertainties and specific conditions in the markets we address.

Worldwide economic conditions have deteriorated materially in the last year. These conditions make it difficult for both the Company and its customers to accurately forecast and plan future business activities. Additionally, they could cause businesses to slow spending on the Company services, which could delay and lengthen the Company's new customer sales cycle and cause existing customers to do one or more of the following:

- cancel or reduce planned expenditures for the Company's services;
- seek to lower their costs by renegotiating their contracts with us;

- move their hosting services in-house; or
- switch to lower-priced solutions provided by us or the Company's competitors.

We cannot predict the timing, strength or duration of any economic slowdown or subsequent economic recovery. If the economy or markets in which we operate do not improve, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

For an analysis of other risks faced by the Company, please refer to the section "Risk Factors", included later in this MD&A.

OVERVIEW

Quarterly Financial Highlights

- PEER 1's revenue decreased 0.55% to \$23.37 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$23.50 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. When adjusted for the effect of the differing exchange rates between the Canadian and US dollars for the comparative periods, the Company's increase in revenue was 0.51%.
- Gross profit decreased 7.69% to \$9.66 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$10.47 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008.
- Operating income decreased 29.23% to \$2.48 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$3.50 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008.
- Income before income taxes was \$2.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$3.11 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008.
- Net income was \$1.27 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$1.73 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008.

Quarterly Developments

- On September 9, 2009, PEER 1 announced the 10th anniversary of its business. To celebrate this major milestone, PEER 1 offered new customers one month of complimentary service plus free setup on all available managed hosting plans during the month of September 2009.
- On September 2, 2009, PEER 1 announced the launch of image backup and bare metal recovery (BMR) services for its managed hosting customers. The BMR functionality will be provided by software from Cristie Software and will be fully managed by PEER 1 along with standard managed backup plans. This service replaces cumbersome and slow data protection strategies that use backup or replication to tape or disk. Both Windows and Linux servers can be rapidly recovered to an identical state at a specific point in time, prior to any failure or corruption.
- On August 31, 2009, PEER 1 announced changes to the board of directors in connection with Clairvest completing the purchase of 20,538,470 shares of PEER 1 from Celerity Partners on August 28, 2009. Mark Benham of Celerity Partners has resigned from the board of directors. Ken Rotman and Mitch Green have been appointed to the board as representatives of Clairvest. The appointment of Messrs. Rotman and Green is pursuant to an agreement between Clairvest and PEER 1's other major shareholders.

- On July 30, 2009, PEER 1 announced that it had completed Type I examination in conformity with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement on Auditing Standards No. 70 (SAS 70) for Service Organizations. Completion of the SAS 70 Type I audit indicates the successful examination of PEER 1's processes, controls at the Miami and Atlanta data centers, by the independent accounting and auditing firm Deloitte & Touche LLP. The formal examination entailed obtaining reasonable assurance that PEER 1's properly described, documented and implemented controls were relevant to the user organization's internal controls as they relate to their audited financial statements, and that such controls had been put in place as of May 30, 2009. The Company has future plans to obtain a Type II report and has plans to expand the scope of the examination to cover other locations and service offerings.

THE BUSINESS

PEER 1 is a premier Internet infrastructure provider, delivering managed, dedicated, colocation and network services through 16 datacenters located in 13 cities across North America and the United Kingdom, all connected together by its own Internet Protocol ("IP") backbone network. The Company's services are designed to enable its customers to focus on their businesses rather than the complexities of maintaining or expanding their Internet infrastructure. The Company's principal target market is those small and medium-sized businesses whose activities are increasingly dependent upon the Internet.

INDUSTRY

An increasing number of business critical applications are now delivered over the Internet. As a result, businesses of all sizes are evolving to depend on 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or 24-7 connectivity, availability and security of their IT systems. In addition, community and social based web applications, such as YouTube, Facebook, MySpace or Twitter are revolutionizing the ways that users interact over the Internet. These dynamics are spurring the demand for increased Internet infrastructure availability.

Modern data centers must be designed and operated at a level approaching 100% of system availability. To achieve this, multiple redundant layers of power, bandwidth, network connectivity and cooling systems are now mandatory. The economic resources and technical expertise required to build and operate facilities of this kind are well beyond the capabilities of a typical small and medium-sized business.

The increasing capabilities and sophistication of web applications is driving small and medium-sized businesses to develop and deploy system architectures that are increasingly complex, creating a sense of urgency and demand for specialized Internet infrastructure solutions and services.

PEER 1 has chosen to focus on small and medium-sized businesses worldwide. To effectively compete, this target market has become reliant on sophisticated Internet infrastructure that, in the past, has been typically deployed at larger enterprises. However, managing, monitoring, administering, and maintaining a sophisticated Internet infrastructure can rapidly deplete the limited resources of small and medium-sized businesses which need to be directed at core business activities. These complex and growing demands necessitate a closer relationship with a value-added, solutions oriented Internet infrastructure service provider such as PEER 1.

The Company views the North American market for Internet infrastructure as highly fragmented, with no single dominant player focused on the small and medium-sized business marketplace.

Specifically, PEER 1 believes the industry includes many small, regional providers that are limited in their ability to scale their service offerings or data center infrastructure.

PEER 1 believes that there is a growing trend to outsource Internet infrastructure and related managed services to third-party providers. The Company expects this trend to remain healthy for the foreseeable future given the significant costs associated with attempting to deliver high quality Internet infrastructure solutions through an in-house approach. In particular, PEER 1 believes that small and medium-sized businesses face significant challenges in trying to deliver these services on their own because of constraints related to technical expertise and cost. PEER 1 believes that outsourcing these functions will allow organizations to focus capital and personnel resources on their core business operations, as opposed to Internet infrastructure.

SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS

PEER 1 is a full solution provider and its services are designed to enable its customers to focus on their businesses rather than the complexities of maintaining or expanding their Internet infrastructure. The Company's four core services are: managed hosting, dedicated hosting, colocation and network services.

MANAGED HOSTING

Managed hosting is an arrangement with a customer in which PEER 1 provides them with the use of server and related technology and a collection of services designed to ensure the proper management of that technology in the light of the customer's objectives. These services and technology include the following:

- PEER 1 provides data backup and recovery solutions designed to make backups and restorations faster and more flexible with minimal customer impact.
- PEER 1 provides firewall technology to protect servers against online exploitation. PEER 1 customizes firewall rule sets in accordance with customer objectives with a view to balancing the need for protection from illegitimate access against the need to allow unimpeded legitimate access.
- PEER 1 provides dedicated switches and devices that provide a private communication link between servers and assist its customers in managing their bandwidth consumption.
- PEER 1 provides vulnerability scanning services to satisfy customer demands for periodic server security audits.
- PEER 1 provides advance system monitoring services to enable its customers to address potential problems before they become actual problems.
- PEER 1 provides load balancing services that enable customers to better handle high traffic loads by, among other things, adding more servers to server farms as they are needed and removing them when they are no longer needed. Load balancing services are ideal for customers that have clusters of servers in multiple locations, as it enables them to direct internet traffic between server nodes in PEER 1's different datacenters.

- PEER 1 provides a caching system that directs the customers' clients to the nearest caching server or node, allowing for faster delivery of web content than is possible without caching. This system is also made available as part of all of the Company's other services offerings.
- PEER 1 provides advanced database administration and clustering services to enable its customers to design and maintain highly available database architectures.

DEDICATED HOSTING

Dedicated hosting arrangements are substantially similar to managed hosting arrangements except that in the former case the customer manages and administers the server, not the Company. The services made available to dedicated hosting customers take the form of automated tools to facilitate the provisioning of server solutions. They include the following:

- PEER 1 provides RapidReboot™ to enable customers to remotely restart their servers, eliminating the need for an on-site technician to manually re-start them.
- PEER 1 provides RapidRescue™ to enable servers running the Linux operating system to be rescued by the Company's customers from potentially fatal errors. Customers can recover and repair corrupted file systems, gain immediate access to the server, and boot the server into rescue mode without the help of an on-site technician.
- PEER 1 provides backup technology to enable customers to back-up their critical data on a separate device.
- PEER 1 provides control panel technology designed to simplify and automate, and thereby reduce the costs associated with the management and administration of web sites.
- PEER 1 provides a variety of options for port speed and bandwidth allotment that can be tailored to meet the requirements of each customer.
- PEER 1 provides private network technology that allows customers to communicate between their web, database and other servers internally without going over the public Internet.

COLOCATION AND RELATED SERVICES

Colocation arrangements are substantially similar to dedicated hosting except that colocation customers own the server hardware and technology which they house on PEER 1's premises in order to access PEER 1's high quality Internet infrastructure, large bandwidth capacity, redundant power supply, security and technical support. This type of arrangement also enables customers to easily increase the Internet-related aspects of their business with minimal disruption. PEER 1's colocation services include the following:

- PEER 1 hosts customer domain names on a fully redundant distributed environment providing the customer with fast performance and reliable uptime over the Internet.
- PEER 1's port monitoring service enables its customers to define their minimum and maximum thresholds for bandwidth and packets per second usage, and alerts them by email once the threshold has been reached. This service also enables PEER 1 customers to better manage

network costs and alerts customers of reductions in traffic to their sites due to server crash, hardware failure or web site configuration issues.

- PEER 1 provides colocation customers with convenient, secure, browser-based access to servers located on its premises, allowing customers to remotely repair server problems. This device allows the remote installation of operating systems and server troubleshooting.
- PEER 1 provides load balancing services that enable customers to better handle high traffic loads by, among other things, adding more servers to server farms as they are needed and removing them when they are no longer needed. Load balancing services are ideal for customers that have clusters of servers in multiple locations, as it enables them to direct internet traffic between server nodes in different PEER 1 datacenters.
- PEER 1 offers a service that protects its customers' online presence by distributing an incoming Distributed Denial of Service Attack, minimizing the impact on their normal functioning.

IP BACKBONE NETWORK SERVICES

PEER 1 has engineered one of the fastest and most reliable IP backbone networks in North America. PEER 1 has established 21 network points-of-presence, in some cases with multiple points-of-presence in a single city.

PEER 1 bundles network connectivity with all of its core service offerings and also attracts select customers wishing to have access to the benefits and security of the PEER 1 network without subscribing to other PEER 1 services. PEER 1 network operations are managed and serviced on a continuous basis.

The network is based on a series of dedicated links between PEER 1 datacenters using multiple high speed connections and best-in-class network hardware. It is fully redundant, without any single point of failure, and makes use of strategic peering relationships with over 500 other network providers. These relationships improve performance by reducing network latency, and they reduce the Company's telecommunications carrier costs.

GROWTH STRATEGY

PEER 1 is pursuing a growth strategy that is focused on (1) organic growth, (2) leveraging its automation capabilities and (3) pursuing additional growth opportunities through strategic acquisitions.

ORGANIC GROWTH

PEER 1 seeks to increase its customer base and revenue by a continued focus on service excellence, the introduction of new service solutions, the cross selling of its service solutions to existing customers, the expansion of its geographical presence in North America and Europe, and the continuation and improvement of its sales and marketing activities. PEER 1 will also continue using its relative financial strength and size to secure strategic arrangements with other service providers and vendors that might not be available to its smaller competitors due to their size.

LEVERAGING AUTOMATION

PEER 1 pursues an operational strategy aimed at increasing the use of automation in respect of the manner in which the Company provisions and delivers its service solutions. This benefits its customers through more effective and faster deployment of its service solutions and reduces the Company's costs and commensurately increases its margins in comparison with an operational strategy that does not accommodate automation.

STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS

PEER 1 will seek to exploit the opportunities presented by the fragmented industry in which it operates in order to accelerate its growth through strategic acquisitions. The Company's senior management team and Board of Directors have considerable acquisition experience and have completed and integrated two major acquisitions during the past five years.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth financial information for PEER 1 for the periods indicated. The information is derived from and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, PEER 1's financial statements for the three months ended September 30, 2009.

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
Revenue		
Colocation Services	\$ 6,628	\$ 6,715
Hosting Services	16,746	16,789
	23,374	23,504
Cost of revenue	13,711	13,036
Gross profit	9,663	10,468
Operating expenses	7,185	6,967
Operating income before other items	2,478	3,501
Other items:		
Interest income	(4)	(38)
Gain on insurance recovery	(93)	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(12)	(3)
Foreign exchange loss	80	7
Interest expense – long term	313	424
	284	390
Income before income taxes	2,194	3,111
Future income tax expense (recovery)	(297)	289
Current income tax expense	1,224	1,096
Income tax expense	927	1,385
Net income	\$ 1,267	\$ 1,726
Other comprehensive income:		
Change in unrealized fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(82)	-
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,726
Net income attributable to:		
Common shares	\$ 1,267	\$ 1,726
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Common shares	\$ 1,185	\$ -
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic	119,508,564	118,703,525
Diluted	123,296,839	123,344,996

Revenues

The Company's business model is based on recurring revenue streams for all of its main offerings. Customer revenue from its service offerings, which are invoiced monthly, generally continues on a go forward basis with a manageable level of customer churn. Customer contracts range from month-to-month to three year terms.

Services revenue includes additional charges for power and setup fees for initial configuration and installation of services. Setup fees are typically billed once and only upon completion of configuration and installation.

	Three months ended September 30			
	2009	%	2008	%
Revenue:				
Colocation	3,313	14%	3,143	13%
Bandwidth	2,019	9%	2,379	10%
Services	1,296	6%	1,193	5%
Colocation Services	6,628	29%	6,715	28%
Hosting Services	16,746	71%	16,789	72%
Total Revenue	\$ 23,374	100%	\$ 23,504	100%

Revenue decreased to \$23.37 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$23.50 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease in revenue is primarily attributable to the effect of the decline in value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. When adjusted for the exchange rates in effect during the period, revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was \$23.62 million. Taking into account the effect of the differing exchange rates between the Canadian and US dollars for the comparative period, revenue grew 0.51% for the three months ended September 30, 2009.

Colocation revenues increased to \$3.31 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$3.14 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The increases in revenue are attributable to organic growth which will be constrained until the build out of phase one at the new Toronto area data center is completed partly offset by the decreased value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. PEER 1's efforts to secure additional data centre space are ongoing. The effect on revenue of the decrease in value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was \$0.11 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009.

Bandwidth revenues decreased to \$2.02 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$2.38 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decreases in revenue are primarily attributable to the decreased value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar, pricing pressures as well as reduced overage charges as customers experienced lower bandwidth requirements due to the economic downturn. The effect on revenue of the decrease in value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009.

Hosting Services revenues decreased to \$16.75 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$16.79 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease for the three months ended September 30, 2009 is attributable to reduced customer demand for hosting services due to the economic downturn. Hosting Services revenues have not been materially impacted by foreign exchange effects as virtually all Hosting Services sales are currently denominated in US dollars.

PEER 1's Canadian operations accounted for \$4.73 million of revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$4.93 million of revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2008. This change is primarily related to unfavorable foreign exchange effects of \$0.25 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales relating to the Company's infrastructure and staffing are primarily fixed with changes primarily in connection with expansion. Infrastructure costs consist of rent, maintenance, power, cooling, security, leasing and/or amortization of equipment and improvements, insurance, software licenses and supplies. Variable costs consist of power consumption, and incremental bandwidth from upstream carriers.

Cost of sales increased \$0.67 million to \$13.71 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$13.04 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Company incurred cost of \$0.25 million related to its UK expansion which are included in cost of sales. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue increased to 58.66% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from 55.46% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in cost of sales as a percentage of revenue is attributable to increased costs including staffing, power, depreciation and facilities rent during the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period last year. Revenue decreased 0.55% for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008 while cost of sales increased 5.18% in the same period.

The increase in cost of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in the prior year is primarily due to increased staff costs of \$0.23 million, increased depreciation costs of \$0.36 million, increased software license costs of \$0.15 million, increased power costs of \$0.01 million, increased repairs and maintenance costs of \$0.02 million and increased rent costs of \$0.37 million associated with data center expansion in Toronto (started October 2008) and Herndon (started January 2009), offset in part by decreased costs of \$0.48 million for bandwidth.

Total cost of sales is expected to increase as revenues increase. The pattern of growth in revenues does not generally match the pattern of growth in the related costs due to the relatively large fixed cost component of the operating infrastructure. The cost of sales related to colocation is primarily affected by the cost of facilities. The cost of sales related to bandwidth is primarily affected by cost for bandwidth, transport and infrastructure. The cost of sales related to the hosting services is primarily affected by the costs of facilities, costs of servers and bandwidth costs.

Operating Expenses

The following table presents operating expenses consisting of sales and marketing, general and administrative and technology and customer relations, as a percentage of revenue.

	Three Month ended September 30			
	2009	%	2008	%
(In thousands \$)				
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 7,185	30.74%	\$ 6,967	29.64%

Total operating expenses increased \$0.22 million to \$7.19 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$6.97 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Company incurred cost of \$0.61 million related to its UK expansion which are included in operating expenses. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenue increased to 30.74% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from 29.64% for the three months ended September 30, 2008.

The increase in operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 is attributable to \$0.78 million higher staff and training cost, \$0.05 million higher bonus, \$0.08 million higher amortization, \$0.02 million in increased bad debt expense, increased commission expenses of \$0.08 million, offset in part by lower stock based compensation of \$0.24 million, \$0.38 million lower legal and other professional service expenses and \$0.24 million lower advertising expenses. The increase in bad debt expense reflects a higher estimated expense for doubtful accounts that is based on management's review of specific customer payment history, the age of the accounts receivable and collection trends. The Company will continue to monitor receivables and bad debts given the recent economic downturn.

General and administrative expenses accounted for 48.98% of total operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 51.21% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Total general and administrative expenses was lower than the prior year due to lower stock based compensation, and lower legal and other professional services partly offset by additional amortization, insurance, bad debt and administrative expense of \$0.24 million related to its UK expansion.

Sales and marketing expenses accounted for 41.45% of total operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 42.72% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 is attributable to lower advertising expenses during the period ended September 30, 2009.

As the Company continues to pursue its growth strategy, operating expenses may increase to support marketing, promotional opportunities and general and administration requirements.

Other Income and Expenses:

During the quarter ended September 30, 2009, the Company recorded a gain of \$0.09 million related to a gain on insurance proceeds in connection to a claim made during the quarter.

Interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was \$0.004 million compared to \$0.04 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased to \$0.31 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$0.42 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008 primarily due to lower interest rates on debt outstanding.

Income Tax Expense

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, PEER 1 recorded total income tax expense of \$0.93 million compared to \$1.39 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008.

The Company's effective tax rate of 42.23% differs from the combined federal, provincial and state tax rates due to in part to the effect of non-deductible expenses related to stock based compensation.

Financial Position

The following chart outlines the significant changes in the balance sheet between September 30, 2009 and June 30, 2009.

(in millions of US dollars)	Increase / (Decrease)	Explanation
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (4.0)	Refer to Statement of Cash Flows and liquidity and capital resources discussion.
Accounts receivable	0.4	Normal fluctuations from billing and collections cycles.
Prepaid expenses	0.1	Normal fluctuations from operations.
Income taxes receivable	0.2	Payments on account of outstanding taxes payable and instalments.
Future income tax asset	0.3	Recognition of additional future tax assets during the quarter.
Property and equipment	4.6	Capital additions during the quarter including \$2.34 million related to the new Toronto data center, less depreciation.
Intangible assets	-	No change.
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1.5	Accounts payable payment cycle.
Current portion of notes payable	0.7	Additional current amount on term facility.
Income taxes payable	(2.2)	Payments on account of outstanding taxes payable and instalments.
Notes payable	(0.7)	Additional amount classified as current.
Share capital	0.4	Stock options and warrants exercised.
Contributed surplus	0.5	Value of stock-based compensation and options and shares distributed under the stock option plan.
Retained earnings	1.3	Net income during the quarter.
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(0.1)	Mark-to-market of cash flow hedge.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has commenced construction of a new data center in the greater Toronto area. The first of four planned stages is scheduled for completion in early 2010. It will include 7,500 square feet of data center space, and 8,000 square feet of office and staging area at an estimated capital cost of US\$10 million.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2009, the Company incurred capital expenditures related to this new data center facility in the amount of \$2.34 million of which \$0.4 million has been paid during the quarter.

PEER 1 has historically financed operations through cash generated from operations, sale of common and preferred shares and issuance of debt. As at September 30, 2009, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$11.75 million compared to \$15.74 million as at June 30, 2009. The current portion of the Company's notes payable as at September 30, 2009 was \$3 million.

The Company had working capital of \$1.3 million at September 30, 2009 compared to a working capital of \$4.77 million as at June 30, 2009. The Company anticipates current liquidity and cash generated from operations to be sufficient to fund operations for the foreseeable future.

In addition, the Company has available a US\$25 million credit facility which has not been drawn down as at the date of this MD&A.

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$1.96 million and \$2.15 million, respectively. The decrease in cash provided by operations for the three months ended September 30, 2009 resulted primarily from decreased net income, and higher income tax payments partly offset by cash inflow from decreased accounts receivable and increased accounts payable, and higher amortization expense.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$6.36 million and \$4.37 million, respectively. The increase in use of cash for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008 is primarily a result of the acquisition of property and equipment and more expenditures on leasehold improvements in Q1 FY 2010 as a result of data center expansion in Toronto and Herndon.

Financing Activities

Net cash inflows from financing activities for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was \$0.36 million compared to cash outflows from financing of \$0.68 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in cash from financing activities for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2008 is primarily a result of issuance of capital stock in addition to there being no repayment of debt during the quarter ended September 30, 2009.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at September 30, 2009, PEER 1 has provided one letter of credit totaling US\$0.25 million as security to a landlord for a facility lease. The security for the facility lease will be required for the

term of the lease. The letter of credit is secured by way of a term deposit which is included as part of the financial statement caption, Other assets.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

PEER 1 entered into a number of related party transactions with companies either owned or subject to significant influence by management, directors and principal shareholders.

At September 30, amounts due to and from related parties were as follows (in thousands \$):

	FY2010	FY2009
Accounts receivable from companies owned or subject to significant influence by directors and principal shareholders	\$ 170	\$ 11
Accounts payable to companies owned or subject to significant influence by directors and principal shareholders	\$ -	\$ -

The balances are payable on demand and have arisen from the sale of products, provision of services and invoice payments.

During the three months ended September 30, 2009, transactions with related parties were as follows (in thousands \$):

	FY2010	FY2009
Revenues earned from companies owned or subject to significant influence by directors and principal shareholders	\$ 28	\$ 31
Other expenses incurred from companies owned or subject to significant influence by directors and principal shareholders	\$ -	\$ 29

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at their exchange amounts.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets forth selected financial information for PEER 1 for the periods indicated. The information is derived from and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the respective PEER 1 audited and interim financial statements.

	Quarter Ended (in thousands \$)							
	31-Dec	31-Mar	30-Jun	30-Sep	31-Dec	31-Mar	30-Jun	30-Sep
	2007	2008	2008	2008	2008	2009	2009	2009
	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
Revenue	22,224	22,772	23,392	23,504	23,640	22,649	22,516	23,374
Operating income	3,910	4,108	3,844	3,501	3,705	2,609	2,515	2,478
Net Income	1,882	2,201	1,733	1,726	2,005	1,414	577	1,267
Basic earnings per share	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
Fully diluted earnings per share	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AND PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

On October 9, 2009, PEER 1 announced a partnership with Alert Logic, Inc., in which PEER 1 will provide integrated IT-compliant intrusion detection and log management services for its e-commerce customers using Alert Logic's cloud-based IT compliance and security solutions. By partnering with Alert Logic, PEER 1 can ensure IT compliance for Managed Hosting customers who subscribe to the service, without the customer having to invest in security infrastructure or monitoring resources. Alert Logic will provide its Threat Manager and Log Manager solutions to address intrusion detection, vulnerability scanning and log management requirements within PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard).

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

PEER 1 has authorized share capital of unlimited common shares without par value and unlimited preferred shares without par value. At September 30, 2009, 121,055,984 common shares were issued and outstanding. As of the date of this MD&A, 121,219,911 common shares were issued and outstanding.

At September 30, 2009 and the date of this MD&A, 833,333 warrants for the purchase of shares at a price of CAD\$0.40 (approximately US\$0.37) were outstanding. At September 30, 2009, 15,842,100 stock options were outstanding. Subsequent to the quarter ended September 30, 2009 and as of the date of this MD&A 247,917 options were exercised, 10,000 options expired, 23,333 options were forfeited and Nil additional options have been granted. Stock options outstanding as of the date of this MD&A are 15,560,850.

If all warrants and options were exercised there would be a maximum of 137,580,761 shares outstanding as of the date of this MD&A.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Management makes certain estimates in order to report the Company's financial position and results of operations. Such estimates include the collectability of accounts receivable, the useful life of fixed assets, the likelihood of M&A projects being completed, valuation of the conversion features attached to debt instruments and warrants issued.

In estimating the allowance for doubtful accounts, management reviews the payment history of current customers as well as overall historical collection trends.

Estimates as to the useful life of fixed assets are based upon industry experience.

Valuation of the options and warrants is based on estimates of dividend yield (nil), expected volatility of the PEER 1 stock price (estimate changes over time as stock price changes), risk-free interest rate (estimate changes over time as actual results change) and option term (varies depending on the warrants or options issued).

The measurement of income tax assets and any income tax valuation allowance is based upon estimates of future taxable income and the expected timing of reversals of temporary differences.

In all of the above cases, actual results may be different than the estimates made.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management is responsible for the design of internal controls over financial reporting (“ICOFR”) within the Company in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The control framework used by management to design the Company’s ICOFR is the Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of sponsoring Organisation of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Management has evaluated whether there were changes to its ICOFR during the three months ended September 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably expected to materially affect, its ICOFR. No such changes were identified.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In February 2008, the CICA issued Handbook Section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets”, effective for interim and annual periods on or after Oct 1, 2008. Section 3064, which replaces Section 3062, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”, and Section 3450, “Research and Development Costs”, establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The provisions relating the definition and initial recognition of intangible assets, including internally generated intangible assets, are equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) IAS 38, “Intangible Assets”. This new standard is effective for the Company’s interim and annual financial statements commencing July 1, 2009. The Company has adopted this new standard in the preparation of its financial statements.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

- i) In 2006, Canada’s Accounting Standards Board announced that International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) will replace Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises for financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company will commence reporting under IFRS in the first quarter of fiscal year 2012 with comparative figures for the transitional period.

The International Accounting Standards Board’s work plan has projects underway that are expected to result in new pronouncements that continue to evolve IFRS. As a result, IFRS as at the transition date may be different from its current form.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the convergence initiative and developing a plan for the implementation of IFRS. Such considerations include:

- Assessment of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS and their impacts on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Identification, evaluation and selection of continuing IFRS policies.
- Evaluation of IT and financial systems' data capture and reporting functionality.
- Impact on disclosure controls and procedures, including changes in note disclosures, and communication with internal and external stakeholders.
- Identification of impact on internal control over financial reporting and training.
- Assessment of impact on other business activities such as compensation structure and financial covenants.

The Company has commenced the initial impact assessment and scoping phase which utilizes a diagnostic approach to identify a modest number of topics that may impact either the Company's financial results or conversion efforts to IFRS. It is not practically possible at this time to quantify the impact of these differences. The Company expects to implement changes to processes and systems before the 2011 fiscal year to enable compliance and reporting under IFRS.

Training of key personnel identified to lead the transition effort continued during the current reporting period and the Company continues to engage the services of external consultants to assist with the comparative analysis between Canadian GAAP and IFRS and other technical elements. Continued progress is necessary before the Company can prudently develop a timeline schedule of major implementation activities and key deliverables.

- ii) In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582, "Business Combinations", which replaces former guidance on business combinations. Section 1582 establishes principles and requirements of the acquisition method for business combination and related disclosures. The Section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements.
- iii) In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1601, "Consolidated Financial Statements", which replaces the existing standard. This Section carries forward existing Canadian guidance for preparing consolidated financial statements other than non-controlling interests. The Section is effective for interim and annual financial statements beginning on January 1, 2011 and earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on its consolidated financial statements.
- iv) In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1602, "Non-controlling Interests", which replaces existing guidance. Section 1602 provides guidance on accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. These standards are effective on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period on or after January 1, 2011 with earlier adoption permitted. As of September 30, 2009 the Company has no non-controlling interests, and accordingly there is no currently expected impact as a result of the standard.
- v) In June 2009, the CICA amended Handbook Section 3855, "Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement", to clarify the application of the effective interest method after a debt instrument has been impaired. The Section has also been amended to clarify when and embedded

prepayment option is separated from its host instrument for accounting purposes. The amendments apply to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after May 1, 2009 for the amendments relating to the effective interest method and January 1, 2011 for the amendment relating to embedded prepayment options. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments related embedded prepayment options.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company prepares its financial statements on the basis of accounting principles generally acceptable in Canada. All accounting policies have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the previous year except as noted in changes in accounting policies.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified into one of these five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments, including derivatives, are measured in the balance sheet at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification, as follows: held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income; available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the investment is derecognized or impaired at which time the amounts would be recorded in net income.

The Company has designated its cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and derivative financial instruments as held-for-trading, which are measured at fair value. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, obligations under capital lease and notes payable are classified as other financial liabilities. The Company had neither available-for-sale, nor held-to-maturity instruments during the three months ended September 30, 2009.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments in the management of its interest rate exposure. The Company's policy is not to use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Determination of Fair Value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration given or received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments that are quoted in active markets are based on bid prices for financial assets held and offer prices for financial liabilities. When independent prices are not available, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques which refer to observable market data. These include comparisons with similar instruments where observable market prices exist, discounted cash flow analyses, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. For certain derivatives, fair values may be determined in whole or in part from valuation techniques using non-observable market data or transaction prices. A number of factors such as bid-offer spread, credit profile and model uncertainty are taken into account, as appropriate, when values are calculated using valuations techniques.

Hedges

When the Company uses derivatives in hedge accounting relationships, the Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged item, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking derivatives to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. The Company also assesses whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. When hedging instruments become ineffective before their maturity or the hedging relationship is terminated, deferred gains or losses on such instruments continue to be deferred and charged to earnings in the same period as the corresponding gains or losses for the hedged items; gains and losses realized subsequently as a result of marking to market are charged directly to earnings. If the hedged item ceases to exist due to its maturity, expiry, cancellation or exercise before the hedging instrument expires, deferred gains or losses are charged to earnings.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as HFT. The Company may choose to designate derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments for which hedge accounting is applied (see below).

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company has designated its interest-rate swap agreement as a cash flow hedge. As at September 30, 2009, the value of this swap decreased by \$0.35 million. In a cash flow hedge relationship, the portion of gains or losses on the hedging item that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in OCI, while the ineffective portion is recorded in net income. The amounts recognized in OCI are reclassified in net income when the hedged item affects net income. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when it is determined that the hedging instrument is no longer effective as a hedge, the hedging instrument is terminated or sold, or upon the sale or early termination of the hedged item.

RISK FACTORS

The Company and its shareholders are subject to the following risks, in addition to the risks mentioned elsewhere in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Future Capital Needs

The Company may require additional working capital in the future to finance the ongoing operation, development and expansion of the Company's business. If additional funds are raised from the issuance of equity or equity linked debt securities, the percentage ownership of the Company's shareholders will be reduced, and the newly issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of its common shares. No assurance can be given that additional funding will be available or that, if available, it will be available on terms favourable to the Company or its shareholders. Failure to secure adequate funds on reasonable terms may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Competition

The Company operates in an intensely competitive market. Some of the Company's competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources, greater brand recognition and, PEER 1 believes, a larger base of customers. In addition, competitors may operate more successfully than PEER 1 or form alliances to acquire significant market share

from the Company. These competitors may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. They may also be able to devote more resources to the promotion, sale and development of their services and solutions than PEER 1 and there can be no assurance that the Company's competitors will not be able to develop services comparable or superior to those offered by PEER 1 at more competitive prices. As a result, in the future the Company may suffer from an inability to offer competitive services or be subject to negative pricing pressure that would adversely affect the Company's ability to generate revenue and adversely affect its operating results.

Price Sensitive Market

The competitive market in which the Company conducts its business could require the Company to reduce its prices. If the Company's competitors offer discounts on certain products or services in an effort to recapture or gain market share or to sell other products, the Company may be required to lower its prices or offer other favorable terms to compete successfully. Any of these changes would likely reduce the Company's margins and could adversely affect the Company's operating results. In addition, many of the services and solutions that the Company provides and market are not unique to the Company and its customers and target customers may not distinguish the Company's services and solutions from those of its competitors. All of these factors could, over time, limit or reduce the prices that the Company can charge for its services and solutions. If the Company offset price reductions with a corresponding increase in the number of sales or with lower spending, then the reduced revenue resulting from lower prices would adversely affect the Company's margins and operating results.

Limited Operating History

The Company has a limited operating history upon which to evaluate its business and prospects, having commenced operations in 1999. Fiscal 2009 is only the Company's third year of profitable operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be profitable. In view of the rapidly evolving nature of our business, the Company's limited operating history and the risks discussed elsewhere in these risk factors, period-to-period comparisons of operating results are not meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

Dependence on Personnel

The Company's continued success is largely dependent on the personal efforts and abilities of its executive officers and senior management. The Company's success also depends on the Company's continued ability to attract, retain, and motivate its employees. In particular, the Company is dependent on its skilled technical employees and its sales and customer service employees, the competition for which is intense. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to attract, integrate or retain additional highly qualified personnel in the future. Any failure in this regard will adversely affect the Company.

Management of Growth

The Company has recently completed expansions at its data centers in Toronto, Vancouver, Herndon and Fleet, United Kingdom and is building a data center in the greater Toronto area. Additional significant expansion is required in order to maintain and extend the Company's position in the market. Expansions place pressure on the Company's management, operational and financial resources and there can be no assurance that management will be able to manage them effectively. If management does not manage them effectively, the Company's growth objectives will be prejudiced and its business, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely impacted.

Risk of Damage to the Company's Data Centers

Hurricanes, fire, floods, power loss, telecommunications failures, earthquakes, break-ins, acts of war or terrorism, computer sabotage and similar events could damage or destroy the Company's data centers as well as the systems and information housed in those facilities. These problems could temporarily or permanently prevent the Company from fulfilling existing service obligations and from securing new customers. These events could also cause loss of service and data to customers. The Company's business could be seriously harmed even if these disruptions are temporary, the Company's revenue could decline and its existing and prospective customers may lose confidence in the Company's systems. The Company could also be required to make significant expenditures if the the Company's systems were damaged or destroyed, or pay damages if the delivery of the Company's services to its customers were delayed or stopped by any of these occurrences. Disruptions in the Company's business caused by these events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial position.

Risk of Security Breach

The Company's business involves the storage, management, and transmission of the proprietary information of customers. Although the Company employs control procedures to protect the security of this information, the Company cannot guarantee that these measures will be sufficient for this purpose. Breaches of the Company's security could result in misappropriation of personal information, suspension of hosting operations or interruptions in the customers' services. If the Company's security measures are breached as a result of a third-party action, employee error or otherwise, and as a result customers' information becomes available to unauthorized parties, the Company could incur liability and the Company's reputation would be damaged. This could lead to the loss of current and potential customers. If the company experiences any breaches of its network security due to unauthorized access, sabotage, or human error, the Company may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to remedy, protect against or alleviate these and related problems. The Company also may not be able to remedy these problems in a timely manner, or at all. The Company's systems are also exposed to computer viruses, denial of service attacks and bulk unsolicited commercial email, or spam. Being subject to these events and items could cause a loss of service and data to customers, even if the resulting disruption is temporary. The Company could be required to make significant expenditures to repair its systems in the event that they are damaged or destroyed, or if the delivery of its services to its customers is delayed and the Company's business could be harmed.

Electrical Power Outages

The Company's data centers are susceptible to regional variations in the cost of power, electrical power outages, planned or unplanned power outages such as those that occurred in California during 2001, the U.S. Northeast in 2003, and in downtown Vancouver in 2008, natural disasters such as the tornados on the U.S. East Coast in 2004 and limitations on availability of adequate power resources. Power outages can harm, and in the past, have harmed the Company's customers and its business, including the loss of customers' data and extended service interruptions. While the Company attempts to limit exposure to system downtime by using backup generators and power supplies, the Company cannot limit the Company's exposure entirely even with these protections in place. With respect to any increase in energy costs, the Company may not be able to pass these increased costs on to the Company's customers which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Potential Service Level Credits and Litigation

The Company's revenue and profit depend on the reliability and performance of the Company's services and solutions. The Company has contractual obligations to provide service level credits to almost all of the Company's customers against future invoices if certain service disruptions occur. Although the Company's service agreements limit the Company's liability for damages arising in those instances, there can be no assurance that they will function as the Company anticipates. Furthermore, litigation could result in substantial cost to the Company, divert management's attention and resources from the Company's operations and result in negative publicity that may impair the Company's ongoing marketing efforts. There is no assurance that the Company's insurance will cover the claims or that the claims will not exceed the insurance limit under the Company's current policies. There can be no assurance that the result of the litigation described under "Legal Proceedings" will not be materially adverse to the Company.

Economic Profile of Customer Base

Many of the Company's existing and target customers include small and medium-sized businesses. These businesses are more likely to be significantly affected by economic downturns than larger, more established businesses. Additionally, these businesses often have limited funds, which they may choose to spend on items other than the Company's services and solutions. If a material portion of the small and medium-sized businesses that the Company service, or are looking to service, experience economic hardship, these small and medium-sized businesses may be unwilling or unable to expend resources on the services and solutions the Company provide, which would negatively affect the overall demand for the Company's services and could cause the Company's revenue to decline.

Leased Data Center Facilities

The Company's data centers are located in leased premises, and there can be no assurance that the Company will remain in compliance with the Company's leases and that they will not be terminated. Termination of a lease could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. As at September 30, 2009, revenue generated from the Company's largest leased data center in Miami represented 24% of the Company's consolidated revenues.

Reliance on Third Parties

The Company purchases bandwidth from, or enters into interconnection arrangements with, several Internet service providers. The Company cannot provide any assurance that these Internet service providers will continue to provide service to the Company on competitive terms, if at all, or that the Company will be able to acquire additional network capacity to adequately meet future customer demand. If the Company is not able to maintain direct connections to multiple IP backbone networks, then the Company's operating results may have a material adverse effect.

Regulatory Developments

The Company operates in a largely unregulated environment. The adoption of new laws or extension of existing laws to any aspect of the Company's business could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Adequate Intellectual Property Protection

The Company relies upon trade secrets, proprietary know-how, and continuing technological innovation to develop new data center and IT infrastructure services and solutions and to remain

competitive. If the Company's competitors learn of the Company's proprietary technology or processes, they may use this information to produce data center and IT infrastructure services and solutions that are equivalent or superior to the Company's services and solutions, and this could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operations and financial position. The Company's employees and consultants may breach their obligations not to reveal the Company's confidential information, and any remedies available to the Company may be insufficient to compensate the Company. Even in the absence of such breaches, the Company's trade secrets and proprietary know-how may otherwise become known to the Company's competitors, or be independently discovered by the Company's competitors, which could adversely affect the Company's competitive position.

Technological Change

The markets in which the Company operates are characterized by rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards. Failure or delays by the Company to develop products and services to respond to industry or user trends could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. The Company's ability to anticipate changes in technology, technical standards and product offerings will be a significant factor in the Company's success in expanding into new markets.

Excess Capacity

The Company has excess capacity in some of its data centers and the Company is in the process of adding additional capacity in certain geographies where the Company faces capacity constraints. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to fill this capacity. Any failure in this regard may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation and financial condition.

Acquisitions

One part of the Company's growth strategy involves the acquisition of suitable businesses and technologies. A multitude of risks are inherent in all acquisitions, including risks relating to integration, financing and the impact of such financing on the Company's financial condition. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to manage these risks adequately. Any failure in this regard could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation and financial condition.

Share Price Volatility

The market price of the Company's common shares has been, and may continue to be, volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations due to a number of factors, such as low trading volume, actual or anticipated fluctuations in the Company's results of operations or analysts' estimates, introduction of new products and global economic changes.

Controlling Shareholders

The Company understands, based on the content of early warning reports (the "Early Warning Reports"), as amended, that are available for viewing under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com, that Clairvest Equity Partners III Limited Partnership and CEP III Co-Investment Limited Partnership (together "Clairvest") have entered into a shareholders' agreement (the "Shareholders Agreement") with Messrs. Lance Tracey, Scott Shaw and Werner Paulus, each a

director of PEER 1, and certain of their respective associates and affiliates (each group referred to as a “Major Shareholder” and collectively, together with Clairvest, referred to as the “Major Shareholder Group”). Pursuant to the Shareholders Agreement, each Major Shareholder has agreed to cause the election to the Company’s Board two directors designated by Clairvest, two designated by the Paulus Group, the Penfield Group and the Padilla Group, and two designated by the Sutton Group, as those terms are defined in the referenced Early Warning Reports. See the Early Warning Reports at www.sedar.com for more information on the terms of the Shareholders Agreement.

As of August 31, 2009, to the best of the knowledge of PEER 1, the Major Shareholder Group exercises control or direction, directly or indirectly, over approximately 77,431,606 of the Company’s common shares, representing approximately 64.9% of the Company’s outstanding common shares. As such, the Major Shareholder Group has the ability to determine the outcome of matters submitted to shareholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors, amendments to the Company’s corporate governing documents and business combinations. The Company’s interests and those of the Company’s controlling shareholders may at times conflict, and this conflict might be resolved against the Company’s interests. The concentration of control in the hands of a small number of individuals may practically preclude an unsolicited bid for the Company’s shares, and this may adversely impact the value and trading price of the Company’s shares.

Future Sales by Significant Shareholders

If any member of the Major Shareholder Group sells the Company’s common shares, the market price of the common shares may fall. This could result from the pressure on the market caused by such sales, or from concern that the sales signify problems in the Company’s operations, or from some combination of the two. Mitigating this risk to some extent, though in no way eliminating it, is the fact that the Early Warning Reports say that the Shareholders Agreement restricts members of the Major Shareholder Group from selling shares, subject to certain exceptions; and it provides that a Major Shareholder wishing to sell common shares must first offer to sell to the other Major Shareholders. See the Early Warning Report at www.sedar.com.

OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.