

Seaway Energy Services Inc.
Management Discussion and Analysis
For the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2011

August 26, 2011

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Seaway Energy Services Inc. (the “Company” or “Seaway Energy”) for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2011 and the audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2010 and the corresponding MD&A. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and are in Canadian dollars. Additional information relating to Seaway is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or the Company’s website at www.seawayenergy.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

The Company cautions that the forward-looking statements in the following Management Discussion and Analysis are based on certain assumptions made by the Company that may prove to be inaccurate. Forward-looking statements include those identified by the expressions “anticipate,” “believe,” “plan,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend” and similar expressions to the extent that they relate to the Company or its management. In particular, forward-looking information and statements include:

- Seaway’s future revenue as our business depends significantly on the level of spending by oil and gas companies for exploration, and development and abandonment activities. Sustained increases or decreases in the price of natural gas or oil could materially impact such activities, and thereby materially affect its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Due to extreme fluctuations in the commodity prices for both oil and natural gas, the oil and gas industry is subject to significant volatility.

All of the aforementioned statements and information can be found in the “Outlook” and “Results of Operations” sections of this MD&A.

These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but reflect the Company’s current expectations and assumptions regarding future results or events. Particularly, these forward-looking statements are based on management’s estimate of revenues based on business volumes and commitments at the date hereof. Readers are cautioned, as provided herein, that actual revenue results may vary materially from estimates and, in particular, are subject to risks including delivery, competition and management of growth. Additional assumptions made include customer demand for the Company’s services and the Company’s ability to maintain and enhance customer relationships. Please also see the “Risk Factors” section for risk factors that may affect the Company.

Outlook

Drilling activity in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) for the second quarter of calendar year 2011 was negatively impacted by unusually wet operating conditions and forest fires in northern Alberta. Industry associations still continue to forecast the number of wells being drilled for 2011 increasing by 10% over 2010 levels, assuming a pent up demand for services plus oil prices remaining relatively strong throughout the remainder of the year. Industry focus in the WCSB remains on oil and liquids-rich natural gas plays. High North American natural gas storage levels and consistent production has kept natural gas prices depressed and the drilling of dry natural gas plays languishing.

Seaway’s results for its fiscal year third quarter mirrored the drilling activity levels – lease construction activity coming out of break-up was lower than normal but has since improved. Environmental and lease reclamation project work was also slower to commence but is now at

expected levels. Seaway remains optimistic that it can capture some of the forecasted increased construction activity associated with oil and natural gas liquid plays.

Key Performance Indicators

Seaway evaluates the Company's overall performance and the performance of its business units using key financial indicators, particularly revenues, operating margins, earnings, total assets and total debt.

Results of Operations

Gross revenue from environmental consulting services decreased 36.1% from \$3,297,924 to \$2,107,285 for the first nine months of 2011 compared to the comparative 2010 period. Revenues decreased from \$1,539,624 to \$518,594 or 66.3% in the third quarter of 2011. The decrease in revenue is predominately due to the mix of services provided (field operations versus engineering and reclamation work), the completion of a significant long term contract in the fourth quarter of 2010 and also reflective of downward pricing pressure in a competitive market. The Company is pursuing opportunities to increase its market share as revenue is critical to increase net income.

Direct operating expenses consist of those expenses directly attributable to the provision of environmental consulting and related services to customers. These include field supervision fees and travel costs, field fees paid on behalf of clients, environmental assessment analyses, the cost of preparing recommendations for site remediation and conformance, site history tracking costs and costs associated with the submission of necessary applications. Direct operating expenses decreased 69.3% from \$1,259,462 to \$386,416 for the respective three month periods ending June 30, 2010 and 2011. Operating costs decreased from \$2,547,512 to \$1,567,254 or 38.5% for the respective nine month periods ending June 30, 2010 and 2011. The decreases in operating costs are consistent with the decreases in revenues as the majority of our work is conducted by independent contractors and is subject to the mix of services provided (field operations versus engineering and reclamation work).

Gross profit, which is gross revenue less direct costs, increased to 25.5% in the third quarter of 2011 from 18.2% in the comparative quarter and increased from 22.8% to 25.6% for the nine month period ending June 30, 2011. The fluctuation in the margins is due to the mix of services provided (field operations versus engineering and reclamation work).

General and administrative expenses consist of all expenses other than those directly attributable to the provision of environmental consulting services to customers. These include professional liability insurance, advertising and promotion, office salaries and benefits, professional fees, office supplies, training, office costs, rent and public company costs. General and administrative costs were \$496,707 in the current period as compared to \$451,882 in the comparative period, an increase of 9.9%. General and administrative costs were \$148,367 in the current quarter as compared to \$140,696 in the comparative quarter, an increase of 5.5%. The increase in general and administrative costs is a directly related to an increase in rent expenses, bonuses related to the prior years performance and wages as the voluntary salary rollbacks in 2009 were reinstated.

Included in general and administrative costs during the period, the Company incurred \$24,036 in management fees, which is included in general and administrative expenses, to company controlled by a Officer of which \$Nil is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2011. The related party transaction occurred in the normal course of operations and has been measured at the agreed to exchange amount.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company has a stock option plan whereby certain officers, directors, employees, and consultants are granted options to purchase common shares. Options granted under the plan have a maximum term of five years.

Seaway Energy utilizes the fair value method of accounting for stock options granted. In determining the fair value of the stock options granted, the Black-Scholes model is used and assumptions regarding interest rates, underlying volatility of the Company's stock and expected life of the options are made. No options were granted during the three or nine month periods ending June 30, 2011. The future expense will vary as it is dependent on the number and vesting provisions of future stock option grants.

Income taxes

Presently the Company does not expect to pay current taxes in either 2011 or 2012 based on existing tax pools and current forecasts of taxable income. However, the current tax horizon will ultimately depend on several factors including commodity prices which effect the Western Canadian drilling and service activity levels and corporate expenses in future reporting periods.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2011, the Company has positive working capital of \$714,107 compared to a positive working capital balance of \$731,135 as of September 30, 2010. The working capital decrease is due to the shares acquired pursuant to the Normal Course Issuer Bid as discussed below funds offset by the funds generated from the operating activities. Included in the Company's working Capital is \$275,000 of convertible debentures due in April 2012. The holder of the convertible debenture is a Director and Officer of the Company. The Company incurred \$19,288 of interest related to the convertible debenture for the nine months ended June 30, 2011.

The Company has an undrawn \$600,000 (September 30, 2010 - \$600,000) revolving demand loan facility with a chartered bank. The Company at May 27, 2011, has not drawn on the demand loan facility. The loan bears interest at bank prime plus 1.5% with an effective rate of 3.75 percent. A general assignment of book debts, and a first floating charge debenture over all the assets of the Company has been pledged as collateral. The availability under the facility is subject to periodic review. The Company is currently not in violation of any financial covenants.

Seaway's requirement for capital assets is generally limited to personal computers, network applications, telephone systems, servers, furniture, and fixtures for leased space. The Company made \$3,346 of investments in capital assets in the nine month period ended June 30, 2011.

The Company has entered into a lease for its operating premises. The following table discloses Seaway's current contractual obligations:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years	After 5 Years
Premise lease	\$ 115,080	38,790	76,290	-	-

In February 2011, the Company has filed and received notice that the TSX Venture Exchange has accepted a notice with the intention to make a normal course issuer bid. During the 12-month period commencing February 17, 2011, and ending February 17, 2012, purchase on the TSX Venture Exchange up to 3,098,847 common shares, being approximately 10 per cent of the "public float" of the common shares of Seaway. The price which Seaway will pay for any such shares will be the market price at the time of acquisition. The actual number of common shares which may be purchased and the timing of any such purchases will be determined by Seaway.

Seaway believes that its common shares have historically been trading in a price range which may not adequately reflect their value in relation to Seaway's business and its future business prospects. As a result, depending upon future price movements and other factors, Seaway believes that its outstanding common shares may represent an attractive investment and a desirable use of a portion of its available funds.

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2011, the Company repurchased 761,000 common shares at an average price of \$0.05 per Common share. Subsequent to June 30, 2011, the Company acquired a further 15,000 Common shares at an average price of \$0.035.

Financial Instruments

Our principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and convertible debentures. We currently do not have any long term debt.

Counterparty Credit Risk Management

The Company is subject to a concentration of credit risk in its accounts receivable as all of the Company's customers are in the oil and gas sector. Management is of the opinion that any risk of loss is reduced due to the financial strength of its customers. Concentration of credit risk is mitigated by having concentrations with credit worthy clients and broadening the Company's customer base. As at June 30, 2011 the total trade accounts receivable with five customers accounted for 66% (2010 – four customers accounted for 57%) of the Company's current accounts receivable.

	June 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
1-30 days	\$ 405,333	\$ 989,785
31-60 days	20,649	72,950
61 + days	<u>149,333</u>	<u>75,448</u>
Total trade receivables	575,315	1,138,183
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(8,727)</u>	<u>(21,061)</u>
Total accounts receivable	\$ 566,588	\$ 1,117,122

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Currently all the Company's debt subject to interest is fixed rate debt.

Fixed rate debt is subject to interest rate price risk, as the value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market rates. As at June 30, 2011, the Company has fixed interest rates on 100% of its interest bearing obligations. As the interest rates approximate the prevailing market rates, the fair value of these debt instruments approximate its carrying values.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of our operational liquidity requirements:

- The Company will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date;
- The Company will be forced to sell financial assets at a value which is less than what they are worth; or
- The Company may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset at all.

Seaway expects that cash flows from operations commencing, together with its credit facilities, will be more than sufficient to fund its requirements for investments in working capital, capital expenditures and scheduled debt repayment. As these variables change, liquidity risks may necessitate the need for the Company to conduct equity issues or obtain additional debt financing.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of preferred shares and an unlimited number of voting common shares. At June 30, 2011 there were 30,227,470 common shares outstanding and 30,067,470 common shares outstanding as of the date of this MD&A.

The current outstanding convertible debentures are convertible into 1,833,333 common shares at the option of the holder with an exercise price of \$0.15.

The number of common share options granted to officers, employees, directors and consultants outstanding at June 30, 2011 and August 29, 2011 is detailed as follows:

<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
540,000	\$ 0.24	October 17, 2011

All the options are currently exercisable.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The quarterly results of Seaway are markedly affected by weather patterns throughout its operating area in Western Canada. Historically, the first and fourth quarters of the fiscal years are very active, followed by a much slower second and third quarter. As a result of this, the variation on a quarterly basis, particularly in the second and third quarters, can be dramatic year-over-year independent of other demand factors. The following is a summary of selected financial information of the Company for the last eight completed quarters.

	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Three months ended March 31, 2011	Three months ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended September 30, 2010
<i>(\$ thousands, except per share amounts)</i>				
Gross revenue	519	712	877	1,117
Net income (loss)	(18)	0	33	(53)
Per share – basic and diluted	\$(0.001)	0.000	0.001	(.003)
Working capital	714	771	774	731
Total assets	1,329	1,428	1,594	1,440
	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended December 31, 2009	Three months ended September 30, 2009
<i>(\$ thousands, except per share amounts)</i>				
Gross revenue	1,539	911	848	894
Net income (loss)	78	10	28	37
Per share – basic and diluted	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.002
Working capital	535	409	365	297
Total assets	1,822	2,059	1,577	1,576

The Company's revenues have decreased in the current quarter due to an extended break-up and abnormally wet weather delaying field operations. The net loss in the fourth quarter of 2010 related to the impairment provision of a customer list acquired in fiscal 2008. Prior thereto the operations been fairly consistent but revenue can vary significantly based upon the level of drilling activity in Western Canada.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting policies require management to make appropriate decisions with respect to the formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. For a discussion about those accounting policies, please refer to the management's discussion and analysis and Note 2 of the corresponding audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2010 available at www.sedar.com.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) has confirmed that accounting standards in Canada will converge with IFRS. Entities will be required to adopt IFRS for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with a restatement of the comparative periods including an opening balance sheet. Seaway is required to adopt IFRS commencing on October 1, 2011 with a restatement of the fiscal 2010 results. Further, while IFRS uses a conceptual framework similar to Canadian GAAP, there are significant differences in accounting policies and increased note disclosures which must be addressed.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has a number on ongoing projects that may result in changes to IFRS prior to the Company's conversion in 2011. IFRS developments will be monitored throughout the Company's changeover project and may result in changes to the project activities.

The Company has commenced a process to transition from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS. It will be established a project plan and a project team. The project team will be led by the CFO and will include representatives from operations to plan for and achieve an efficient transition to IFRS. The project plan currently consists of three phases: initiation, detailed assessment and design, and implementation. The Company has completed the first phase, initiation, which involved the development of a detailed timeline for assessing resources and training and the completion of a high level review of the major differences between current Canadian GAAP and IFRS. Education and training sessions for employees within accounting, the Audit Committee and discussions with the Company's external auditors have commenced and will continue throughout the subsequent phases. Regular reporting will be provided to the Company's Audit Committee.

The Company's detailed assessment and design phase of the project will be expected to be completed by June 30, 2011. In addition, an initial evaluation of IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of IFRS, transition exemptions and the analysis of financial systems is also expected to be completed by June 30, 2011.

On a qualitative basis, the Company has identified the key areas where changes are anticipated as follows:

IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of IFRS

IFRS 1 generally requires that an entity apply all IFRS standards effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period retrospectively, with specific mandatory exemptions, and a limited number of optional exemptions. A preliminary assessment of the available exemptions is being completed. The Company intends to finalize this assessment and disclose the options selected once its IFRS opening balance sheet has been audited. Quantifiable information, if any, about the impact of IFRS on key line items should be available on completion of the fiscal 2010 audit.

International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 – Impairment of Assets

This standard deals with the impairment of a variety of non-financial assets, including property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill. The standard contains a single comprehensive impairment standard under which assets are tested for impairment either individually or within cash-generating units (CGUs), the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that largely are independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups thereof. This Standard ensures that assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the discounted present value of the future cash flows expected to arise.

Under this standard, all assets are to be reviewed at each balance sheet date to look for any indication of impairment, based on a list of external and internal indicators of impairment. This standard may result in more frequent write-downs in the carrying value of assets as the carrying values that were previously supported under Canadian GAAP, based on undiscounted cash flows,

may not be supportable under the discounted cash flows basis. However, under this standard reversal of impairment is allowed.

The Company will be assessing the impairment charges made prior to October 1, 2009 to assess if they are required to be reversed. The Company intends to finalize this assessment once its IFRS opening balance sheet has been audited.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 2 – Share-Based Payments

A share-based payment is a transaction in which the entity receives goods or services as consideration for its equity instruments or by incurring liabilities for amounts based on the price of the entity's shares or other equity instruments of the entity. Stock options issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants would fall under the purview of this standard.

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company currently accrues compensation costs as if all instruments granted were expected to vest and recognizes the effect of actual forfeitures as they occur. Under IFRS 2 the entity is required to estimate the forfeiture rate based on the best available information and adjust the forfeiture rate prospectively if required. In addition, IFRS 2 requires that each tranche of options be treated as a separate arrangement as graded vesting is utilized. The Company already uses the graded vesting method to expense option compensation. As a result of the forfeiture rate adjustment a difference between Canadian GAAP and IFRS there is potential for adjustment.

International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

Significant differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP exist for financial statement presentation and disclosure, which only impact the presentation on the face of the balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement or within classes of shareholders' equity. The presentation differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS will have no impact on reported earnings (loss) or total equity.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 3 – Business Combinations

A business combination is a transaction or event in which an acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses. IFRS 3 does not apply to the formation of a joint venture, combinations of entities or businesses under common control. IFRS 3 also does not apply to the acquisition of an asset or a group of assets that do not constitute a business.

IFRS 1 provides an exemption from restating past business combinations for periods prior to the IFRS transition date, thereby grandfathering the accounting treatment under Canadian GAAP. The Company has adopted CICA will likely to elect to apply the exemption available to first time IFRS adopters without having to retroactively restate the accounting for those business combinations that occurred prior to October 1, 2010. There have been no business combinations in fiscal 2011 to date.

Risks and Uncertainties

Seaway Energy strives to ensure its operations are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner and that all applicable environmental regulations and guidelines are adhered to. As oil and gas companies continue to drill wells and develop properties, a greater emphasis is being placed on the environmental consulting services provided by companies such as Seaway to assist them in complying with increasingly stringent regulations. The demand for the services provided by Seaway Energy is dependent on the level of activity in the industry, which in turn is subject to a number of risk factors. The demand, price and terms of our services are dependent on the level of activity in this industry, which in turn depends on several factors, including:

- Crude oil, natural gas and other commodity prices, markets and storage levels;

- Expected rates of production and production declines;
- Discovery of new oil and natural gas reserves;
- Availability of capital and financing;
- Exploration and production costs;
- Pipeline capacity and availability;
- Manufacturing capacity and availability of supplies for rig construction; and
- Government imposed royalties and taxes.

The following is a detailed description of the risk factors that affect the oil and gas industry and in turn the Company:

- **Commodity Pricing** – Both oil and gas prices are unstable and are subject to fluctuation. The prices determine the economic feasibility of exploration and drilling activity in the oil and gas industry, to which the Company provides its services. High commodity prices increase demand for the Company's services, while adverse prices impact the Company's ability to generate revenues.
- **Weather** – The Company provides supervisory services on projects involving the use of heavy equipment, the movement of which requires reasonable weather and road conditions. Adverse weather conditions can significantly delay or bring into question the economic viability of projects. The weather also introduces a seasonality aspect to the Company's business. This is especially true in the spring season, with spring breakup making many secondary roads impassable.
- **Available workforce** – The ability of the Company to provide services is contingent upon qualified and sufficient staff being available. Obtaining and retaining qualified personnel is crucial to the Company being able to provide cost-effective quality service to its clients.
- **Competition** – The Company competes with numerous other participants in the provision of environmental consulting services. The Company needs to continue to provide cost-effective quality service to mitigate the business risk of competition.