MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
THIRD QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2011

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Bird Construction Inc.'s ("the Company") financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and the December 31, 2010 audited consolidated financial statements of Bird Construction Income Fund (the predecessor to the Company) and the notes thereto presented in comparison to the preceding year. This discussion contains forward looking statements, which are subject to a variety of factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by these statements. See "Forward Looking Information". Some of the factors that could cause results or events to differ from current expectations include, but are not limited to, the factors described under "Risks Relating to the Business" and "Risks Relating to the Shares" included in the Company's most current Annual Information Form dated March 3, 2011. This MD&A has been prepared as of November 10, 2011. Additional information about the Company is available through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com and includes the Company's Annual Information Form and other filings, including those filed by its predecessor, Bird Construction Income Fund ("the Fund").

On January 1, 2011, the Fund converted from an income trust structure to a public corporation under an Arrangement Agreement executed between the Fund and the Company. Under the Arrangement Agreement, the Fund's Unitholders transferred their units in the Fund to the Company in exchange for commons shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis. Accordingly, all former Unitholders became Shareholders of the Company on January 1, 2011 and the Company owned all of the outstanding units of the Fund.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	For the nine months ended September 30 2011	2010
Income Statement Data		
Revenue	$ 642,468	$ 616,671
Gross profit	48,545	69,893
Income before income taxes	23,681	44,178
Net income [(1)]	16,671	36,938
Basic and diluted earnings per share [(3)]	0.40	0.88
Adjusted Net Income [(4)]		
Adjusted net income	17,903	37,289
Adjusted net income per share	0.42	0.89
Cash Flow Data		
Cash flows from (used in) operations	(19,863)	21,252
Additions to property and equipment [(2)]	3,540	1,534
Cash dividends/distributions paid	20,656	18,969
Cash dividends/distributions declared per share [(3)]	0.49	0.45
	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Balance Sheet Data		
Total assets	607,492	482,981
Working capital	115,676	137,130
Long term debt	45,083	-
Shareholders' equity	156,445	160,640

[(1)] includes comprehensive income, hereafter referred to as net income

[(2)] including computer software purchases included in intangible assets

[(3)] adjusted for the April 2011 three-for-one stock split

[(4)] adjusted net income is a non-GAAP measure and does not have standardized meaning. See page 4

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS:

- During the third quarter of 2011, the Company generated improved earnings performance relative to that reported in the first half of 2011. Third quarter net income of $9.5 million compares to $4.1 million in the first quarter of 2011 and $3.0 in the second quarter of 2011. The improvement reflects the impact of the acquisition of H.J O'Connell, Limited ("O'Connell") on August 31, 2011 combined with an increase in the construction activity from Bird's pre-acquisition business.

- During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company reported net income of $16.7 million on construction revenues of $642.5 million. These financial results compare with $36.9 million and $616.7 million in the comparable period a year ago. The reduction in net income is primarily a result of lower gross profit margins consistent with a more competitive market, which was particularly prevalent in the first half of 2011. Additional income tax expense of approximately $5.9 million resulting from the full taxation of Bird's income effective January 1, 2011 also contributed to lower earnings in the period. Adjusted net income (non-GAAP measure) was $ 17.9 million in 2011 compared with $37.3 million in 2010.

- On August 31, 2011, the Company completed its acquisition of O'Connell. The purchase price for the acquisition was $85.5 million, including purchase price adjustments relating to acquired working capital on closing and a valuation of the estimated future earn-out payments relating to the realization of future net income. The completion of this transaction marks a significant event in the growth of Bird. The opportunities that a combined Bird and O'Connell will be able to pursue will enhance the financial results of the Company in the future. O'Connell has been a leader in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors of the general contracting industry since 1931 with current operations in Newfoundland & Labrador, Northern Quebec and Manitoba. O'Connell operates a large fleet of heavy civil and mining equipment in support of its construction and mining operations.

O'Connell has offices in Montreal, Quebec, Wabush and St. John's, Newfoundland. O'Connell's profitable operations are making an immediate contribution to Bird's adjusted net income, which will be more evident in the next quarter.

- The Company secured $707.3 million of new construction contracts in the nine months ended September 30, 2011 including change orders on existing contracts. The Company acquired $152.3 million of Backlog resulting from the O'Connell acquisition on August 31, 2011, and put in place work valued at $642.5 million. In addition, the Royal Alberta Museum contract was cancelled during the first quarter resulting in a reduction to Backlog of $147.0 million. As a result, the Backlog is at a record high of $1,229.7 million on September 30, 2011.

- On October 12, 2011, the Company, through a joint venture arrangement, announced that it was awarded a design-build construction contract for the Restigouche Hospital Centre located in Campbellton, New Brunswick. This award represents the seventh award to Bird of a PPP construction contract since 2008.

- The Company is part of a consortium short-listed to submit a proposal to design, build and finance three Toronto 2015 Pan/Parapan American Games venues.

- On September 15, 2011, the Company announced that O'Connell executed a $100.0 million unit price contract with ArcelorMittal Mines Canada Inc. for the removal of waste rock at the client's Mont Wright mine located near Fermont, Quebec.

- On October 26, 2011, the Company announced that it was awarded a design-build construction project with Canada Post to build a new processing facility at the Vancouver International Airport in the City of Richmond, British Columbia. This contract is not reported in Backlog at September 30, 2011, and will be reflected in the Company's fourth quarter Backlog results.

- In the first quarter of 2011, the Company successfully achieved substantial construction completion on the Surrey Outpatient Facility in British Columbia. The completion of this significant project represents Bird's third Public Private Partnership (PPP) project to be completed.

- On March 3, 2011, the Company announced its first common share dividend since converting from an income trust structure to a public corporation. The current dividend per common share represents a 10% increase in the annualized amount of the distributions previously paid by the Company's predecessor, the Fund.

- On March 3, 2011, the Company approved a three-for-one stock split accomplished by way of a stock dividend. A stock dividend of two common shares for each common share held on April 14, 2011 was declared on March 3, 2011 and paid on April 22, 2011.

- The Company previously prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP and adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") effective January 1, 2011. For more information regarding the transition to IFRS, see note 27 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, which contains further information and a reconciliation of previously reported financial information prepared under Canadian GAAP to IFRS. Except as otherwise noted, the financial information contained in the MD&A and in the interim financial statements has been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

ADJUSTED NET INCOME MEASURE (NON-GAAP INFORMATION):

As disclosed in note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, $6.0 million of the total purchase price was allocated to the value of the Backlog acquired and $8.4 million was allocated to the value attributed to customer relationships and $0.8 million of transaction costs was expensed in the period. For accounting purposes, intangible assets are assumed to have finite useful lives and accordingly, the amounts are amortized and expensed to income over the expected useful life of the respective assets. This accounting principle implies that there is a decline in the value of the acquisition to the Company immediately. Management believes that this principle is not consistent with the economics used by it to support the O'Connell acquisition,as the earnings potential of the business is not diminished by the amortization of the intangible assets. Accordingly, adjusted net income excludes the non-cash amortization expense associated with intangible assets, including the intangible asset amortization relating to the Rideau transaction completed in 2008. Adjusted net income also excludes transaction costs associated with the O'Connell acquisition as such costs are non-

recurring expenses undertaken to achieve increased long-term future earnings and cash flows and are not associated with the income generating activities undertaken during the quarter. Management believes that the presentation of adjusted net income and adjusted net income per share provides useful information to shareholders and potential investors as it provides increased transparency and predictive value. Management uses adjusted net income to set targets, assess performance of the Company and set the Company's dividend payout rate.

NON-GAAP MEASURE:

Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per share have no standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and are not considered GAAP measures. Therefore, these measures may not be comparable with similar measures presented by others.

Adjusted Net Income (Non-GAAP Information)
(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)

	For the nine months ended September 30	
	2011	2010
Net income as reported in financial statements (GAAP)	$ 16,671	$ 36,938
Add: Amortization of intangible assets	993	420
Add: Transaction costs	756	-
	1,749	420
Add: Income tax expense	(516)	(69)
Adjusted net income (Non-GAAP Measure)	$ 17,903	$ 37,289
Adjusted net income per share (Non-GAAP Measure)	$ 0.42	$ 0.89

NATURE OF THE BUSINESS:

The Company operates as a general contractor with offices in Halifax, Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The Company and its predecessors have been in operation for over 90 years and focuses primarily on projects in the industrial, commercial and institutional ("ICI") sectors of the general contracting industry. The Company utilizes fixed price, design-build, unit price, cost reimbursable, guaranteed upset price and construction management contract delivery methods. Since 2008, the Company secured and will continue to pursue design-build contracts with entities participating in the PPP market in the institutional sector. Effective August 31, 2011, with the acquisition of O'Connell, the Company now also operates in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors of the general contracting industry, with current operations in Newfoundland & Labrador, Northern Quebec and Manitoba.

While Bird self-performs some elements of its projects, particularly in the industrial market sector and in conjunction with the civil construction and contact mining operations conducted by O'Connell, the majority of the overall construction risk rests with its subcontractors. The scope of the work of each subcontractor is defined by the same contract documents that form the basis of the Company's agreement with its clients. The terms of the agreement between the Company and its clients are replicated in the agreement between the Company and its subcontractors. These "flow-down" provisions substantially mitigate the risk borne by the Company. Depending on the value of the work, the Company may require bonds or other forms of contract security from subcontractors which will help mitigate exposure to possible additional costs should a subcontractor not be able to meet their contractual obligations. Bird's primary constraint on growth is the securement of new work at reasonable margins and the availability of qualified professional staff who can be assigned to manage the projects.

MISSION STATEMENT:

The Company's mission statement is as follows:

Bird Construction Company turns ideas into reality through a tradition of building trust, delivering exceptional client service and creating value.

The Company's long record of success is based on trust that has been built with clients, employees and business partners and a commitment to providing exceptional customer service. We are committed to providing a remarkable customer experience for our clients by understanding their goals for their project and then ensuring that these objectives are achieved. The Company's core values include:

Safety
- Safety is a moral obligation. Our goal is to attain a zero incident frequency.

Teamwork
- We believe that the best results are achieved when everyone works together; our staff, our clients, our consultants and our subcontractors and suppliers.

Honesty and Integrity
- We do what we say. We are always honest, truthful and conduct ourselves with integrity.

Fairness
- We treat others as we would wish to be treated.

Professionalism and Excellence
- We conduct ourselves in a manner of which we are proud; as individuals, and as representatives of our Company and industry.

Personal Growth
- We support employees in their goal to expand their skills and experience. We believe that employees are entitled to meaningful, satisfying work as they help advance the goals of the Company.

STRATEGY:

The Company will pursue organic growth by expanding its activities in constructing projects for clients in the ICI sectors. The Company will continue to utilize a range of contract formats and also will continue to pursue design-build projects across the entire ICI sector. The design work required for these projects is typically specialized and varies widely based on the project type. Accordingly, the Company will continue to out-source design services in order to efficiently access the best expertise available. The Company's long-standing record of providing a quality product to its clients on time and standing behind that product after completion of construction, has provided the opportunity for the Company to work with many clients on a repeat basis. The Company will continue to emphasize operational excellence as a means for generating new opportunities, and thereby creating value.

The Company has secured and will continue to pursue design-build contracts with clients participating in the PPP market in the institutional sector. In addition to the Company's more traditional role of acting as a construction contractor to the PPP project, the Company is actively looking to acquire an equity position in PPP projects as a means to support its construction operations and generate additional construction opportunities. The Company has built shareholders' equity in order to have the financial capacity to pre-qualify for PPP construction contracts and should the right opportunities arise, acquire a non-controlling ownership interest in the PPP concession, using internally-generated funds.

The Company has developed expertise in the construction of water and waste water treatment facilities and will continue to capitalize on this expertise. Small to mid-size acquisitions may be considered as a means of achieving higher penetration in this market area.

The Company is well positioned to capitalize on what it believes to be a resurgence of construction activities in the Alberta oil sands. In addition, the Company is also positioning itself to address the maintenance requirements of our oil sands clients. Achievement of this strategic initiative may be accomplished through an acquisition or through organic growth, or a combination of both. Through the acquisition of O'Connell, the Company expects to benefit from the many attractive opportunities that are expected to arise through the continued development of Canada's resource sector.

The Company will continue its efforts to attract and retain a highly skilled professional work force to increase its capacity to deliver increasing revenues and earnings in the future. The Company prides itself in providing a working environment for its

employees based on the principles of honesty, integrity, excellence and professionalism. The Company supports employees in their goal to expand their skills and experience. The Company believes that employees are entitled to meaningful, satisfying work as they help advance the goals of the Company.

The Company emphasizes providing a safe working environment for its employees and those of its subcontractors. Our safety program is supported through ongoing safety training programs, on-site safety supervision and audits of these programs.

KEY PERFORMANCE DRIVERS:

Securing profitable construction contracts and then controlling the costs during the execution of that work are key drivers of success for the Company.

In order to achieve this, new work must be available, which is a function of the general state of the economy. In periods of strong economic growth, capital spending will generally increase and there will be more opportunities available in the construction industry. Economic conditions relative to the construction industry since the recession began were weak and, accordingly, the competition for the contracts has increased. Both construction revenues and gross margins were impacted by the general state of the economy.

The Company must be successful in securing profitable work when it is available. The construction industry is highly fragmented and, accordingly, the Company competes with a number of international, national, regional and local construction firms. One of the Company's competitive advantages rests in its long-standing reputation for delivering high quality projects that fully meet the needs of the customer.

The Company's success in securing work is also reflected in the value of Backlog, which is the total value of all contracts awarded to the Company, less the total value of work completed on these contracts as of the date of the reporting period. This includes all contracts that have been awarded to the Company whether the work has commenced or will commence. The following table shows the Company's Backlog at the end of the comparative reporting periods. With the acquisition of O'Connell combined with securements to the end of the third quarter similar in amount to the construction revenue realized to date, the Company is carrying forward a record amount of Backlog at September 30, 2011.

Backlog (thousands of dollars)	**September 30, 2011**	**September 30, 2010**	**December 31, 2010**
Backlog	$ 1,299,700	$ 1,163,400	$ 1,229,600

Once the Company has secured a potentially profitable contract, the profitability of that contract, measured by the gross profit percentage is primarily a function of management's ability to control the costs associated with that contract. The following table shows the gross margin percentage realized by the Company in the comparative reporting periods.

Construction Gross Profit Percentage

Nine months ended September 30, 2011	Nine months ended September 30, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010
7.6%	11.3%	10.6%

The reduction in the gross profit percentage in the current period compared with the same period last year is a result of the very competitive market that exists due to the recent economic conditions. The gross profit percentage achieved in 2010 in part reflected the execution of projects that were awarded in a more robust economic environment prior to the onset of the economic recession. The impact of lower gross profit percentages was particularly evident in the last half of 2010 as higher margin projects awarded before the economic recession began were completed in the first half of 2010, with the result that a greater proportion of lower margin projects were recognized in earnings in the last half of 2010 and this trend continued through the first half of 2011. In the third quarter of 2011, the Company is beginning to execute construction projects with higher embedded margins, which were more recently awarded in slightly better economic conditions.

Financial condition

In order to pursue and secure projects, the Company must have adequate working capital and equity retained in the business to support its surety and contract security requirements. The Company continually monitors the adequacy of its working capital and equity to satisfy contract security needs. The following shows the working capital and equity of the Company in the comparative reporting periods.

(thousands of dollars)		September 30, 2011		September 30, 2010		December 31, 2010
Working capital	$	115,676	$	144,347	$	137,130
Shareholders' equity	$	156,445	$	157,724	$	160,640

The reduction in the amount of working capital from December 31, 2010 primarily is a result of the use of approximately $37.8 million of cash used in part to finance the acquisition of O'Connell, offset to some extent by the working capital acquired from O'Connell. The Company had accumulated working capital in excess of the working capital requirements for our existing business, and consequently, the use of cash to partially finance the O'Connell acquisition still leaves the Company with a sufficient amount of working capital to support the business moving forward.

Safety

During the construction of its projects, the Company is responsible for the well being of all workers on our construction sites, including that of our subcontractor workers. The Company emphasizes safety in the conduct of all its activities. The Company will continue to strive for safety excellence as an integral part of the success of its overall operations. The Company is continually working to improve both its administration and technical execution with respect to safety. Safety management practices are reviewed by senior management of the Company. These reviews, along with comments from our operations staff, form the basis for an annual update of the Company's safety manual and procedures. The achievement of our success is measured based on Lost Time Accident statistics, which are monitored on a monthly basis, at all levels of the Company.

Notwithstanding the Company's commitment to safety on its project worksites, the Company experienced two significant incidents in the year to date that have resulted in the fatality of a subcontractor employee in each situation. The Company is fully co-operating with the respective investigative authority in each situation and is committed to determining the circumstances surrounding these events and to preventing similar situations from occurring in the future.

Lost Time Accident Frequency

	Nine months ended September 30, 2011	Nine months ended September 30, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010
	0.14	0	0

In 2010, the Company reported a no lost time accident (LTA) year; however, two incidents are still in dispute with the respective Workers' Compensation Boards that could result in the incidents being reclassified as an LTA. Should these two incidents be classified as LTA's, the resulting LTA frequency for 2010 would be 0.25. This frequency is well below the industry average. A Lost Time Accident (LTA) is a work-related injury or illness that results in an individual being unable to work on a subsequent scheduled work day or shift. LTA frequency is defined as the number of LTA's recorded per 200,000 man-hours of work by Bird employees.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 COMPARED WITH NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

The Company's performance in the first three quarters of 2011 in part reflects the continuation of a very competitive construction market which began to impact the Company's gross profits in the second half of 2010 and into the first half of 2011. More recently, the Company has seen a modest improvement in gross margins associated with recent contract awards and this improvement is now beginning to be reflected in the past quarter's gross margin results. In the first three quarters of 2011, the Company reported net income of $16.7 million on construction revenue of $642.5 million which compares with net

income of $36.9 million and construction revenues of $616.7 million in 2010. The reduction in the amount of net income compared with the prior year is attributable to the combined effect of lower gross profit and a relatively higher incidence of income tax expense which resulted in Bird's entire income being fully subject to corporate taxation in 2011. The lower gross profit recorded in 2011 compared with 2010 was offset to some extent by higher construction revenue. The impact of reporting O'Connell operating results since August 31, 2011, increased revenues by $28.5 million and net income by $1.6 million in the current quarter.

Construction revenue of $642.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was $25.8 million or approximately 4.2% higher than the amount recorded in 2010. The increase in revenue is primarily a result of O'Connell revenues of $28.5 million. Construction revenue, excluding revenues derived from O'Connell, of approximately $614.0 million compares with $616.7 million a year earlier.

In the first three quarters of 2011, the Company's gross profit of $48.5 million compares with $69.9 million recorded a year ago. In 2011, the gross profit margin was 7.6%, compared with 11.3% in 2010. The gross profits realized in 2011 reflect the impact of a very competitive market as a result of current economic conditions, which were not totally apparent in Bird's first half financial results in 2010. A substantial portion of the gross profit realized in the first three quarters of 2010 included profit earned on projects which were awarded in more robust economic times and consequently had higher gross profit margins than those associated with more recently secured projects and which are now being reflected in current period earnings.

General and Administrative expenses of $26.8 million were $1.0 million lower than those recorded in 2010. The reduction is primarily a result of lower variable compensation expense, offset to some extent by transaction costs of $0.8 million relating to the acquisition of O'Connell.

Finance income of $2.8 million was $0.2 million higher than 2010, primarily due to higher market returns available in 2011 compared with 2010, offset to some extent by a slightly higher net loss on the disposition of the Company's bond and preferred share investment portfolio.

Finance costs of $0.8 million were $0.3 million higher than 2010, primarily due to interest costs related to the long-term debt used to finance the O'Connell acquisition.

In 2011, income tax expense of $7.0 million was $0.2 million lower than 2010, consistent with lower pre-tax earnings. However, the amount of 2011 income tax expense reflects earnings being fully subject to corporate taxation. In 2010, the Company derived a benefit available to income trusts and their ability to shelter from income taxes, income that was distributed to unitholders.

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 COMPARED WITH THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

In the third quarter of 2011, the Company generated net income of $9.5 million on construction revenue of $278.6 million compared with $8.1 million and $231.2 million, respectively, in 2010. The increase in the amount of net income in the three months compared with the prior year is attributable to the combined effect of higher construction revenue, higher gross profit, in part attributable to the O'Connell acquisition, offset to some extent by higher general and administrative expenses and higher income tax expense.

Construction revenue of $278.6 million in the quarter was $47.4 million or approximately 20.5% higher than the amount recorded in 2010. Higher construction revenue in part reflects O'Connell revenues of $28.5 million, and higher revenues derived from Bird's pre-acquisition business of approximately $18.9 million or 8.2%. This increase in revenues from these sources is primarily a result of timing differences in the execution of construction contracts on hand. In the current quarter, the Company was able to achieve substantial construction progress on a number of larger projects.

In the quarter ended September 30, 2011, the Company's gross profit of $24.2 million compares with $17.1 million recorded a year ago. The increase is a result of higher construction revenues combined with the impact of higher gross profit margins. In 2011, the gross profit margin was 8.7%, compared with 7.4% in 2010. The increase is a result of higher gross profit from both O'Connell and Bird's pre-acquisition business reflecting the execution of a greater proportion of higher margin work awarded to the Company in the past year.

General and Administrative expenses of $10.5 million in the quarter were $0.9 million higher than the amount recorded in 2010. The increase in costs is a result of the combined impact of higher variable compensation costs, inclusion of O'Connell general and administrative costs and transaction costs relating to the O'Connell acquisition.

Finance income of $0.6 million was $0.6 million lower than 2010 resulting from lower cash balances available to invest due to the impact of the use of cash to acquire O'Connell. In addition, the Company recorded mark-to-market losses on the portfolio of investments in the third quarter of 2011 compared with a mark-to-market gain in 2010.

Finance costs of $0.4 million were $0.3 million higher than 2010, primarily due to interest costs related to the long-term debt used to finance the O'Connell acquisition.

In 2011, income tax expense of $4.3 million was $3.9 million higher than 2010, consistent with higher pre-tax earnings in 2011 combined with the fact that in 2010, the Company derived a benefit available to income trusts and their ability to shelter from income taxes, income that was distributed to unitholders.

FUTURE OPERATING PERFORMANCE:

Successful financial performance of the Company is dependent upon securing profitable construction contracts and then controlling the costs associated with executing the work. The ability to secure contracts is a function of the general state of the economy. Since the start of the economic downturn, construction markets have remained very competitive, and the revenues and earnings reported in the last half of 2010 and the first half of 2011 reflect a greater proportion of work secured in a lower margin environment. At September 30, 2011, the Company has achieved a record level of Backlog of approximately $1.3 billion, which sets the Company up well for the balance of 2011 and into 2012. Although a significant amount of the total Backlog was awarded during the economic downturn, we are now beginning to secure projects with modestly higher margins, signaling the beginning of a possible return to more favourable markets.

The Company's recent acquisition of O'Connell will now enable the Company to more aggressively pursue heavy civil opportunities in Canada's commodity, mining, hydro power, water and waste water markets. The outlook for the Canadian economy, which is based on growth in these sectors, is very promising and the Company believes it can capitalize on these opportunities. In addition, Bird's financial strength will allow O'Connell to pursue larger scale projects that it could not previously undertake because of limited financial capacity. In addition, the products and services offered by Bird and O'Connell complement each other. There are opportunities for O'Connell to apply their earth moving expertise to Bird projects and for Bird to offer their building expertise to O'Connell projects.

The Company has more recently seen an increase in the level of engineering and procurement activity related to a number of projects in the Alberta oil sands. The size of these projects is beginning to increase and the margins are starting to improve from the low rates which were associated with previous project awards. The Company believes it is well positioned to capitalize on a resurgence of construction activity in the oil sands. In addition, the Company is beginning to increase its presence in the maintenance business to service its oil sands clients.

Opportunities in the public institutional sector continue to remain available. In the third quarter, the Company was awarded a design-build contract for the construction of the Restigouche Hospital in New Brunswick. The Company will continue to be active in this market sector and will be submitting proposals on additional PPP projects in the future. Subsequent to the quarter end, Bird was awarded a design-build contract for the construction of the Vancouver Postal Facility.

Although opportunities in the retail and commercial sector in the first three quarters of 2011 were reduced as a result of the economic downturn, more recently, Bird has been approached by a number of retail and commercial clients to explore opportunities to construct retail projects on their behalf. Although any contract awards resulting from these opportunities will not have any meaningful impact on 2011 revenues and earnings, they should contribute in 2012.

The assets, liabilities, revenues and earnings derived from the O'Connell acquisition are reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements effective September 1, 2011. By making this strategic acquisition of a proven leader in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors, Bird expects O'Connell to contribute to its revenues and earnings for the remainder of the 2011 fiscal year and beyond. This acquisition diversifies Bird's geographic and market sector operations beyond the previous scope of the Company.

Backlog

The Company secured $707.3 million in new construction contracts (including change orders to existing contracts) and acquired $152.3 million of Backlog from O'Connell on August 31, 2011. In the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company put in place $642.5 million of construction revenue. In addition, on April 15, 2011, the Company announced that the Royal Alberta Museum contract valued at $147.0 million was cancelled and the amount was removed from the Backlog. The Company's Backlog increased to a record $1,299.7 million at September 30, 2011 compared to $1,229.6 million as at December 31, 2010. With respect to the current Backlog, approximately $356.5 million is expected to be put in place during 2011, leaving $943.2 million to carry forward to 2012 and beyond. The following table outlines the changes in the amount of the Company's Backlog throughout the current fiscal period and with a comparison to the prior year.

Backlog

(thousands of dollars)

December 31, 2009	$	901.4
Securements and Change Orders in 2010		1,170.2
Realized in construction revenues in 2010		(842.0)
December 31, 2010		1,229.6
Securements and Change Orders - Q1 2011		160.0
Cancellations		(147.0)
Realized in construction revenues		(171.2)
March 31, 2011		1,071.4
Securements and Change Orders - Q2 2011		259.4
Realized in construction revenues		(192.7)
June 30, 2011		1,138.1
Securements and Change Orders - Q3 2011		287.9
Acquired with H.J. O'Connell		152.3
Realized in construction revenues		(278.6)
September 30, 2011	$	1,299.7

In addition to Backlog, at September 30, 2011, the value of uncompleted construction management contract work, for which the Company acts as an agent for the customer, is $151.4 million, compared with $126.6 million at December 31, 2010.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Company's significant accounting policies are outlined in the notes to the September 30, 2011 Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Adoption of IFRS

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") accounting policies and the related disclosure standards. The financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting and reporting standards and were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on November 10, 2011. The impact of the transition to IFRS standards relate primarily to the level of disclosure required in the current and prior period financial statements, including presentation and classification of expenses in the income statement. With the exception of the accounting for the Company's Medium Term Incentive Plan, there were no significant changes to Bird's accounting policies for determining or measuring its assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

The notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 include reconciliations to the 2010 comparative financial statements of income, cash flows and equity previously presented using Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with those presented under IFRS.

The Company has adopted IFRS reporting standards to account for its Medium Term Incentive Plan ("MTIP"). The amount of compensation expense included in the income statement includes amortization of the fair value of the Plan over the vesting period. Previously, under Canadian generally accepted accounting policies, the MTIP expense was included in the earnings of the period to which the MTIP award was based. This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively and is discussed more fully in the notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Future accounting changes

In May 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 10 replaces the guidance in IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. IAS 27 (2008) survives as IAS 27 (2011) *Separate Financial Statements*, only to carry forward the existing accounting requirements for separate financial statements. IFRS 10 provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees, including entities that currently are SPEs in the scope of SIC-12. In addition, the consolidation procedures are carried forward substantially unmodified from IAS 27 (2008). The Company intends to adopt IFRS 10 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 10 has not yet been determined.

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. If an entity applies this Standard earlier, it shall also apply IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011) at the same time. IFRS 11 replaces the guidance in IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*. Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. IFRS 11 essentially carves out of previous jointly controlled entities, those arrangements which although structured through a separate vehicle, such separation is ineffective and the parties to the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities and are accounted for as joint operations in a fashion consistent with jointly controlled assets/operations under IAS 31. In addition, under IFRS 11 joint ventures are stripped of the free choice of equity accounting or proportionate consolidation; these entities must now use the equity method. Upon application of IFRS 11, entities which had previously accounted for joint ventures using proportionate consolidation shall collapse the proportionately consolidated net asset value (including any allocation of goodwill) into a single investment balance at the beginning of the earliest period presented. The investment's opening balance is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 28 (2011) and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Any impairment losses are recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 11 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 11 has not yet been determined.

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. If an entity applies this Standard earlier, it need not apply IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011) at the same time. IFRS 12 contains the disclosure requirements for entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements (i.e. joint operations or joint ventures), associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. Interests are widely defined as contractual and non-contractual involvement that exposes an entity to variability of returns from the performance of the other entity. The required disclosures aim to provide information in order to enable users to evaluate the nature of, and the risks associated with, an entity's interest in other entities, and the effects of those interests on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 12 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 12 has not yet been determined.

In May 2011, the IASB published IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, which is effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 need not be applied in comparative information for periods before initial application. IFRS 13 replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, i.e. an exit price. The standard also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements to provide information that enables financial statement users to assess the methods and inputs used to develop fair value measurements and for recurring fair value measurements that use significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income. IFRS 13 explains 'how' to measure fair value when it is required or permitted by other IFRSs. IFRS 13 does not introduce new requirements to measure assets or liabilities at fair value, nor does it eliminate the practicability exceptions to fair value measurements that currently exist in certain standards. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 13 prospectively in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The Company does not expect IFRS 13 to have a material impact on the financial statements.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS:

The table below summarizes the results for the eight most recent quarters (in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts). Although the Company experiences some seasonality in its business, variations in net income from quarter to quarter primarily reflect the differences in the profitability of the contracts administered in the respective quarters. Contracts typically extend over several quarters and sometimes over several years. For purposes of quarterly financial reporting, the Company must estimate the cost required to complete each contract to assess the overall profitability of the contract and the amount of gross profit to recognize for the quarter. Such estimating includes contingencies to allow for certain known and unknown risks. The magnitude of the contingencies will depend on the nature and complexity of the work to be performed. As the contract progresses and remaining costs to be incurred and risk exposures become more certain, contingencies will typically decline, although certain risks will remain until the contract has been completed, and even beyond. As a result, earnings may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, depending on whether large and/or complex contracts are completed or nearing completion during the quarter, or have been completed in immediately prior quarters.

There are also a number of other factors that can affect the Company's revenues and profit from quarter to quarter. These include the timing of contract awards, the value of subcontractor billings and project scheduling. Management does not believe that any individual factor is responsible for changes in revenue from quarter to quarter.

(thousands of dollars)	2009	2010				2011		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Revenue	205,223	181,626	203,866	231,179	225,360	171,155	192,752	278,561
Net income	13,024	13,811	14,983	8,143	9,238	4,109	3,013	9,549
Earnings per share [1]	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.19	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.23

[1] Adjusted for the April 2011 three-for-one stock split

Amounts presented for 2011 and 2010 are prepared in accordance with IFRS. 2009 balances are prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP before the adoption of IFRS.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY:

The Company believes that its strong balance sheet, including equity of $156.4 million, $115.7 million of working capital, and long-term debt of $45.1 million, allows it the financial capacity to support all of our contract security requirements, including the ability to secure performance, labour and material bonds, issue letters of credit to support PPP contract requirements and provide parent company performance guarantees. The Company expects to utilize cash from operations, existing working capital, including cash and cash equivalent balances and draws on its credit facilities to fund liabilities as they become due, finance future capital expenditures and pay dividends on shares.

The following table outlines the amount of Shareholders' equity, working capital, long-term debt and Backlog at September 30, 2011, September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010.

Financial Condition table (thousands of dollars)	**September 30, 2011**	**September 30, 2010**	**December 31, 2010**
Shareholders' equity	$ 156,445	$ 157,724	$ 160,640
Working capital	$ 115,676	$ 144,347	$ 137,130
Long-term debt	$ 45,083	$ -	$ -
Backlog	$ 1,299,700	$ 1,163,400	$ 1,229,600

The Company's participation in PPP infrastructure development programs has required the Company to issue letters of credit as performance security related to these construction projects. To accommodate the issuance of letters of credit, the Company has lines of credit of $131.5 million. The letters of credit are supported by the hypothecation of certain financial instruments owned by the Company.

On August 31, 2011, in conjunction with the acquisition of O'Connell, the Company secured total long-term debt financing of $45.6 million, which combined with the use of $37.8 million of cash and the assumption of a contingent consideration obligation valued at $2.1 million was used to finance the acquisition of O'Connell. The long-term debt secured was comprised of five-year term debt of $30.6 million, one-half of which was financed using fixed interest rates and the remainder using variable interest rates. The debt was secured by the equipment owned by O'Connell. In addition, a vendor take-back of $15.0 million was used in part to finance the total acquisition price. The following table provides details of the long-term debt outstanding at September 30, 2011, excluding expenses related to the financing of $0.4 million.

Debt	Amount	Within 1 Year	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
(millions of dollars)						
Term debt financing	$ 45.5	$ 9.8	$ 9.9	$ 9.9	$ 9.9	$ 6.1

The Company has a number of credit facilities available to it to support the issuance of letters of credit, finance future capital expenditures and finance the day-to-day operations of the business.

Issuance of Letters of Credit

The Company has available $131.5 million of demand facilities used to support the issuance of letters of credit. All letters of credit issued under these facilities are supported by the pledge of Company owned financial instruments. Letters of credit are typically issued to support the Company's performance obligations relating to PPP construction projects. The following table outlines the amount of the credit facilities, the amount of issued letters of credit and the amount of collateral pledged in support of the outstanding letters of credit.

(thousands of dollars)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2010
Operating line of credit	$ 131,500	$ 81,500	$ 131,500
Letters of credit issued	$ 43,399	$ 31,790	$ 43,159
Collateral pledged to support letters of credit	$ 52,345	$ 37,799	$ 50,456

Equipment Financing

(a) In conjunction with the acquisition of O'Connell, the Company recently established an equipment financing facility with a Canadian chartered bank for $10 million for the purpose of financing future equipment purchases. No draws were made under this facility at September 30, 2011. This credit facility is committed for one year and allows the Company access to term financing for up to five years with a maximum amortization period of 84 months. Interest can be set using either a fixed or variable rate option. Any draws under this facility will be secured by equipment purchased with the proceeds from the loan.

(b) In addition, the Company has established an operating lease line of credit for $42.5 million with the financing arm of a major heavy equipment supplier to finance operating equipment leases. Draws under this facility are recognized as operating leases for accounting purposes. At September 30, 2011, the Company has drawn $14.6 million under this facility. The Company's total lease commitments are outlined under Contractual Obligations.

Operating Lines of Credit

(a) Three-year committed revolving line of credit:

On August 31, 2011, the Company obtained a three-year committed unsecured revolving line of credit for $30.0 million with a Canadian chartered bank. This facility may be used in the normal course of business for general working capital purposes, and to fund future capital expenditures and qualifying permitted acquisitions. At September 30, 2011, no amounts were outstanding under this facility. This credit facility includes standard default and covenant provisions whereby accelerated repayment may be required if the Company were to violate certain financial covenants.

(b) Demand revolving line of credit:
On August 31, 2011, the Company established a demand revolving line of credit with a Canadian chartered bank for $7.5 million. From September 1 to January 31, the line of credit will be increased to $15.0 million. Borrowings under this facility are secured by a first charge against the accounts receivable of O'Connell. This credit facility is used for the purpose of financing general working capital requirements. At September 30, 2011, the Company was advanced $1.9 million under this facility. This credit facility includes standard default and covenant provisions whereby accelerated repayment may be required if the subsidiary were to violate certain financial covenants.

At September 30, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants relating to its operating lines of credit. The Company expects to continue to comply with these provisions.

Liquidity
A manageable amount of long-term debt used to finance the acquisition of O'Connell, a high proportion of working capital represented by cash and other liquid securities and access to a number of unutilized credit facilities will enable the Company to meet its obligations as they become due. The amount of equity retained in the business supports the Company's strategic objectives including active participation in the PPP infrastructure market, while also providing the Company with sufficient financial capacity to withstand a downturn in the construction industry should it occur.

Financial Position
The following table provides an overview of the Company's financial position for the period indicated.

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Financial Position Data		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 150,897	$ 217,441
Investment in marketable securities	16,751	29,375
Working capital	115,676	137,130
Long-term debt	45,083	-
Shareholders'/Unitholders' equity	156,445	160,640

As a component of working capital, the Company maintains significant balances of cash and cash equivalents and investments in liquid securities. At September 30, 2011, these balances consisted of $150.9 million of cash and cash equivalents and $16.8 million of liquid securities for a total of $167.7 million. The $167.7 million is comprised of the Company's $115.7 million of working capital plus a working cash balance of $49.7 million, which offsets a corresponding non-cash net current liability position and $2.3 million of cash held to finance the current dividend payable. These components are summarized in the following table for September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010.

Working Capital Components
(thousands of dollars)

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Investment in marketable securities (bonds and preferred shares)	$ 16,751	$ 31,043
Cash and cash equivalents held for working capital	98,925	113,304
	115,676	144,347
Cash held for dividends/distributions payable	2,318	2,108
Dividends/distributions payable	(2,318)	(2,108)
Working cash	49,654	70,253
Non-cash net current liabilities	(49,654)	(70,253)
Working capital	$ 115,676	$ 144,347

The Company's non-cash net current liability position fluctuates significantly in the normal course of business from period to period, primarily due to the timing of differences between the settlement of payables due to subcontractors and suppliers and billings and collection of accounts receivable from clients and also the timing of settlement of income taxes payable. The working cash balance absorbs these fluctuations with no net impact of the Company's net working capital position or ability to access surety support.

Cash Flow Data
The following table provides an overview of cash flows during the periods indicated:

(thousands of dollars)	Nine months ended September 30 2011	2010
Cash Flow Data		
Operating activities	$ (19,863)	$ 21,252
Investing activities	(56,108)	(20,381)
Financing activities	9,427	(18,969)
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	$ (66,544)	$ (18,098)

Operating Activities
During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company used cash in operating activities of $19.9 million. This was comprised of $26.3 million of cash provided by earnings net of non-cash charges to earnings and $46.2 million of cash used to fund an increase in the Company's non-cash working capital position, which represented a normal course fluctuation in the Company's net current liability position. In some periods, this fluctuation will be a use of cash, as in the current period, but in other periods, it will be a source of cash, tending to balance out over time and having no net impact on the Company's working capital.

Investing Activities
During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company used $56.1 million of cash in investing activities while in 2010 investing activities used cash of $20.4 million. In 2011, the Company used $65.1 million of net cash to acquire a 100% interest in O'Connell. The $65.1 million was comprised of Bird cash of $37.8 million, net of cash acquired from O'Connell of $3.3 million, combined with net proceeds received from the issuance of debt for $30.6 million. Partially offsetting the use of cash to acquire O'Connell in 2011 was the net receipt of cash of approximately $12.5 million resulting from the maturity of bonds included in the Company's bond and preferred share investment portfolio. In 2010, the Company used net cash of $19.4 million to acquire the bonds in the Company's portfolio of bonds and preferred shares.

Financing Activities
During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, financing activities generated $9.4 million of cash compared to a use of cash of $18.9 million in 2010 to finance unitholder distributions in that year. Although in 2011 the amount of dividends on shares and distributions to unitholders of the Company's predecessor totaling $20.6 million exceeded investor distribution in 2010 by $1.7 million, this additional use of cash was more than offset by net debt proceeds of $30.0 million. In 2011, the Company received cash from the issuance of long-term debt of $30.6 million, net of financing related costs of $0.4 million to finance the O'Connell acquisition. Approximately $0.2 million of cash was used to repay this debt in the current quarter.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS:

The Company intends to declare monthly dividends of $0.055 per common share payable on or about the 20th of the month following the month in which the dividend was declared. The following table outlines the historical dividend/distribution history.

Period	Amount
January 1, 2010 to March 31, 2010	$0.450
April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010	$0.450
July 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010	$0.450
October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010	$0.450
January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011	$0.495
April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011 (1)	$0.165
July 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011 (1)	$0.165

(1) Reflects the April 2011 three-for-one stock split.

CAPABILITY TO DELIVER RESULTS:

Productive capacity relates to the financial and non-financial resources available to the Company to execute its strategy and achieve planned results. From a financial perspective, the Company believes it has sufficient working capital and access to its operating lines of credit to execute its current operational and growth objectives. The belief is fully explained in sections of this MD&A dealing with financial condition and liquidity.

In addition to financial capacity, the success of the Company is very much dependent upon the management and leadership skills of senior management. The Company prides itself in maintaining a stable workforce. As well, on an annual basis, high-performing candidates are identified for training and progression into more senior critical positions within the Company. The Company's performance management system emphasizes the development of leadership skills. In addition, the Company sponsors internal and external training programs and has more recently launched a leadership program to provide a forum for high potential candidates to develop their leadership skills.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS:

The Company has future minimum annual lease payment obligations relating to the lease commitments on buildings and equipment over the next five years ending September 30 and thereafter, as follows:

(thousands of dollars)		Operating Leases
2011 (three months)	$	4,000
2012		6,735
2013		5,278
2014		2,788
2015		604
Thereafter		1
	$	19,406

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS:

The Company has not engaged in any off balance sheet arrangements, other than the operating lease obligations described under Contractual Obligations noted above.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES:

The accounting principles used by the Company to account for its construction contracts involve the use of estimates.

Construction revenue, construction costs, deferred contract revenue and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings include amounts that are derived using the percentage of completion basis. Percentage of completion is calculated based on the costs incurred on each construction contract to the end of the respective accounting period divided by the total estimated costs. Revenue from unit price contracts conducted in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract mining construction sectors is based on billable work completed. Contract costs in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors are adjusted so the gross profit recognized in the period is based on the percentage of revenue realized relative to total contract value. Any excess of progress billings over earned revenue determined using the percentage of completion method are carried as deferred revenue in the consolidated financial statements. Any excess of cost and estimated earnings over progress billings on construction contracts are carried as costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings in the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue and estimated costs to complete for each contract are updated and reviewed by management at least once each financial reporting period. In making such estimates, judgments are required to evaluate issues related to scheduling, material costs, labour costs, labour productivity, changes in contract scope and subcontractor costs. Due to the nature of construction contracts, estimates may change significantly from one accounting period to the next.

Construction contracts typically extend over several quarters and sometimes over several years. For purposes of quarterly financial reporting, the Company must estimate the cost required to complete each contract to assess the amount of revenue to be recognized for the quarter. Such estimating includes contingencies to allow for certain known and unknown risks. The magnitude of the contingencies will depend on the nature and complexity of the work to be performed. As the contract progresses and the remaining costs to be incurred and risk exposures become more certain, contingencies will typically decline although certain risks will remain until the contract has been completed, and even beyond. As a result of this, earnings may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, depending on whether large and/or complex contracts are completing or nearing completion during the quarter, or have been completed in immediately prior quarters.

The value of many construction contracts increases over the duration of the construction period due to the issue of change orders to modify the original contract scope of work or conditions. Construction work related to a change order may proceed, and costs may be incurred, in advance of final determination of the value of the change order. Revenue on change orders is recognized by the Company to the extent that management estimates that realization is probable. As many change orders are settled at the end of the construction project, significant increases or decreases in revenue and income may arise during any particular accounting period.

Provisions for accounts receivable may require an assessment and estimate of the credit-worthiness of the client and the timing of collection. Furthermore, provisions for litigation involve the use of estimates, as determined by management. Amounts arising from negotiated settlements or court judgments may vary significantly from management's estimate. Similarly, the estimate for warranty claims may differ significantly from actual experience. These adjustments will also impact on the amount of profit recognized in a reporting period.

OUTSTANDING COMMON SHARE DATA AND STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The Company has a total of 42,153,846 common shares outstanding at September 30, 2011. On January 1, 2011, the Fund, the predecessor to the Company, converted from a publicly-traded income trust structure to a publicly-traded corporation pursuant to a Plan of Arrangement approved by the unitholders and the Courts. Under the Plan of Arrangement, each income trust unit was exchanged for one common share of the Company.

On March 3, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a three-for-one stock split accomplished by way of a stock dividend. Each shareholder of record on April 14, 2011 received two common shares for each common share held on the record date. The stock dividend was paid on April 22, 2011. Accordingly, on November 10, 2011, the Company has 42,153,846 outstanding common shares.

The common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the trading symbol BDT.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES:

Disclosure Controls and Procedures
Based on their evaluations as of September 30, 2011, the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that information relating to the Company which is required to be disclosed in reports filed under provincial and territorial securities legislation is accumulated, summarized and communicated to the Company's senior management, including the CEO and the CFO of the Company, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
The Company's management is responsible for designing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

As of September 30, 2011, under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including the CEO and CFO, internal controls over financial reporting have been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company converted to a new Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") system in order to strengthen the control environment relating to financial reporting and to reduce the reliance on excel spreadsheets previously used in the generation of its quarterly and annual financial statements. The new ERP system was fully designed and tested over the past year. The Company ran the new system with the legacy system together for two quarters with a full reconciliation of the financial statements generated from the old legacy and new ERP system. As a result of the ERP implementation, there were changes to processes and procedures that impact internal controls over financial reporting; however, management believes changes to controls related to financial reporting for affected processes are adequate and effective. Management employed appropriate procedures to ensure internal controls were in place during and after the conversion. There were no other significant changes to internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2011, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the design and effectiveness of the system of internal controls relating to the O'Connell operation acquired on August 31, 2011.

RISKS RELATING TO THE BUSINESS:

The following discussion addresses the more significant risk factors relating to the business. For a detailed discussion of all risk factors relating to the business, refer to the Company's most recently filed Annual Information Form which is available through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.

Economy and Cyclicality
Activity within the construction industry is tied to the general state of the economy. Thus, in periods of strong economic growth, capital spending will generally increase and there will be more and better quality opportunities available within the construction industry. Bird attempts to insulate itself in various ways from the effects of negative economic conditions through a combination of geographic diversity and providing construction services to a wide range of commercial, industrial and institutional customers. However, there is no assurance that these methods will be effective in insulating Bird from a downturn in the economy.

Competitive Factors
Bird competes with many international, national, regional and local construction firms, who often enjoy advantages in a particular market that Bird does not have or they may have more experience or a better relationship with a particular client. On any given contract bid or negotiation, Bird will attempt to assess the level of competitive pressure it may face and it will attempt to neutralize or overcome any perceived advantage that its competitors may have. Depending on this assessment, Bird will decide whether or not to pursue a contract. In addition, this assessment bears directly on decisions that Bird will make including what level of profit can be incorporated in its contract price and what personnel should be assigned to the contract. The accuracy of this assessment and the ability of Bird to respond to competitive factors affect Bird's success in securing new contracts and its profitability on contracts that it does secure.

Ability to Secure Work
Bird generally secures new contracts either through a competitive bid process or through negotiation. Awards in both the public and private sectors are generally based upon price, but are also influenced by factors such as perceived level of services offered, construction schedule, project personnel, the make-up of the subcontractor team, prior experience with the prospective client and the type of project and the ability to provide bonds and other contract security. In order to be afforded an opportunity to bid for projects in the PPP contract market, a strong balance sheet measured in terms of an adequate level of working capital is typically required.

A decline in demand for Bird's services from the private sector could have an adverse impact on the Company if that business could not be replaced within the public sector. Any reduction in demand for Bird's services by the public sector, whether as a result of funding constraints, changing political priorities or delays in projects caused by political circumstances including elections, could have an adverse impact on the Company if that business could not be replaced within the private sector.

Estimating Costs/Assessing Contract Risks
The contract price for a significant number of contracts performed by Bird is based, in part, on cost estimates that are subject to a number of assumptions. Erroneous assumptions can result in an incorrect assessment of risks associated with the contract, or its estimates of the project costs may be in error resulting in a loss or lower than anticipated profit. All significant cost estimates are reviewed by senior management prior to submission.

Performance of Subcontractors
Successful completion of a contract by Bird depends, to a significant degree, on the satisfactory performance of subcontractors who are engaged to complete the various components of the work. If subcontractors fail to satisfactorily perform their portion of the work, Bird may be required to engage alternative subcontractors to complete the work and may incur additional costs. This can result in reduced profits, or, in some cases, significant losses on the contract and could also damage the reputation of the Company. In addition, the ability of Bird to bid for and successfully complete projects is, in part, dependent on the availability of qualified subcontractors and trades people. Depending on the value of the subcontract, Bird may require surety bonds or other security from the subcontractor in order to mitigate this risk. Bird closely monitors all subcontractors and trades person capacity concerns in order to mitigate any effect on operations. To the extent possible, Bird will also allocate work to a number of qualifying subcontractors to minimize its economic dependency on any one subcontractor.

Maintaining Safe Work Sites
In spite of the best efforts of Bird to minimize the risk of incidents, incidents do happen. When they do, the impact on Bird can be significant. Bird's success as a general contractor is highly dependent on its ability to keep its construction worksites and offices safe. Failure to do so can have serious impact on the personal safety of its employees and others. In addition, it can expose Bird to fines, regulatory sanction and even criminal prosecution. Bird's safety record and worksite and office safety practices also have a direct bearing on its ability to secure work, particularly in the industrial sector. Certain clients will not engage particular contractors to perform their work if their safety practices do not conform to predetermined standards or if the contractor has an unacceptably high incidence of safety infractions. Bird adheres to very rigorous safety policies and procedures which are continually reinforced on its work sites and offices.

Ability to Hire and Retain Qualified and Capable Personnel
The success of Bird is highly influenced by the efforts of key members of management, including its executive officers and branch managers. The loss of the services of any of Bird's key management personnel could negatively impact Bird. The future success of Bird also depends heavily on its ability to attract, retain and develop high-performing personnel in all areas of its operations. Most firms throughout the construction industry face this challenge, and accordingly, competition for professional staff is intense. If Bird ceases to be seen by current and prospective employees as a highly attractive place to work, it could experience difficulty in hiring and retaining the right people. This could have an adverse effect on current operations of Bird and would limit its prospects and impair its future success. Bird adheres to a performance management process whereby objectives are established for every employee for the next year and a performance review is completed at least on an annual basis. Bird sponsors both inside and outside training programs to allow its employees the opportunity to advance their career at Bird. Management also updates its succession plan regularly to ensure a continuous supply of qualified candidates are available to perform more senior level positions within the Company.

TERMINOLOGY:

Throughout this report, management uses the following terms not found in GAAP Standards and which do not have a standardized meaning and therefore require definition:

- **"Gross Profit Percentage"** is the percentage derived by dividing gross profit by construction revenue. Gross profit is calculated by subtracting construction costs from construction revenue.
- **"Backlog"** (also referred to in the construction industry as "work on hand") is the total value of all contracts awarded to the Company, less the total value of work completed on these contracts as of the date of the most recently completed quarter. This includes all contracts that have been awarded to the Company whether the work has commenced or will commence in the normal course.
- **"Adjusted Net Income Measure (Non-GAAP Information)"** adjusts net income for the amount of amortization expense related to intangible assets resulting from business combinations and transaction expenses relating to the combinations which are expensed in the period incurred.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION:

Certain statements included herein which express management's expectations or estimates of future performance may constitute "forward-looking statements". The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. In particular, this MD&A includes many such forward-looking statements and the Company cautions the reader that such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the Company's estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements and the forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, events or otherwise.

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011

Notice required under National Instrument 51-102, "Continuous Disclosure Obligations" Part 4.3 (3) (a).

The attached condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by management of Bird Construction Inc. and have not been reviewed by the Company's independent external auditors.

BIRD CONSTRUCTION INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Note	**September 30 2011**	December 31 2010
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	10	**$ 139,002**	$ 199,441
Bankers' acceptances and short-term deposits	10	**13,761**	18,000
Bonds and preferred share investments	6 and 10	**16,751**	29,375
Accounts receivable	7	**323,258**	207,141
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings		**10,680**	2,539
Inventory		**1,377**	-
Prepaid expenses and other assets		**2,300**	655
Income taxes recoverable		**4,492**	295
Total current assets		**511,621**	457,446
Non-current assets:			
Property and equipment	8	**44,779**	7,487
Deferred income tax asset	12	**5,896**	4,770
Deferred income tax asset from discontinued operations	12	**-**	1,266
Intangible assets	9	**20,551**	2,718
Goodwill	9	**24,645**	9,294
Total non-current assets		**95,871**	25,535
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 607,492**	$ 482,981
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Bank indebtedness		**$ 1,866**	$ -
Accounts payable		**290,671**	240,789
Accounts payable of discontinued operations		**-**	633
Deferred contract revenue		**75,564**	50,078
Dividends payable to shareholders		**2,318**	2,108
Income taxes payable		**3,236**	7,189
Current portion of long-term debt	11	**9,656**	-
Provisions	15	**9,377**	14,699
Other liabilities	13	**3,257**	4,820
Total current liabilities		**395,945**	320,316
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term debt	11	**35,427**	-
Deferred income tax liability	12	**14,988**	91
Other non-current liabilities	13	**4,687**	1,934
Total non-current liabilities		**55,102**	2,025
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' capital	14	**37,527**	-
Unitholders' capital	14	-	37,527
Retained earnings		**118,918**	123,113
Total shareholders' equity		**156,445**	160,640
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**$ 607,492**	$ 482,981

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

BIRD CONSTRUCTION INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	Note	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
		2011	2010	**2011**	2010
Construction revenue		**$ 278,561**	$ 231,179	**$ 642,468**	$ 616,671
Costs of construction		**254,409**	214,083	**593,923**	546,778
Gross profit		**24,152**	17,096	**48,545**	69,893
General and administrative expenses		**10,466**	9,583	**26,828**	27,784
Income from operations		**13,686**	7,513	**21,717**	42,109
Finance income	16	**618**	1,211	**2,790**	2,638
Finance costs	17	**(427)**	(168)	**(826)**	(569)
Income before income taxes		**13,877**	8,556	**23,681**	44,178
Income tax expense	12	**4,328**	412	**7,010**	7,240
Net income and comprehensive income for the period		**$ 9,549**	$ 8,144	**$ 16,671**	$ 36,938
Basic and diluted earnings per share	3 (i)	$ **0.23**	$ 0.19	$ **0.40**	$ 0.88

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

BIRD CONSTRUCTION INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Shareholders' Capital	Unitholders' Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2010	$ -	$ 37,527	$ 102,228	$ 139,755
Distributions declared to unitholders	-	-	(18,969)	(18,969)
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	-	-	36,938	36,938
Balance at September 30, 2010	$ -	$ 37,527	$ 120,197	$ 157,724
Distributions per unit declared during the nine month period ended September 30, 2010			$0.450	
Balance at December 31, 2010	**$ -**	**$ 37,527**	**$ 123,113**	**$ 160,640**
Conversion to corporation	**37,527**	**(37,527)**	**-**	**-**
Dividends declared to shareholders	**-**	**-**	**(20,866)**	**(20,866)**
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**16,671**	**16,671**
Balance at September 30, 2011	**$ 37,527**	**$ -**	**$ 118,918**	**$ 156,445**
Dividends per share declared during the nine month period ended September 30, 2011			$0.495	

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

BIRD CONSTRUCTION INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Note	For the nine months ended September 30 2011	2010
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Net income and comprehensive income for the period		**$ 16,671**	$ 36,938
Items not involving cash:			
Amortization		**1,289**	477
Depreciation		**2,592**	1,702
Loss/(gain) on sale of property and equipment		**2**	(49)
Mark-to-market (gain)/loss on investments	16	**(577)**	26
Loss on disposal of investments	16	**713**	8
Interest and dividend income	16	**(2,926)**	(2,672)
Finance costs		**826**	572
Medium term incentive plan expense		**639**	3,780
Income tax expense		**7,010**	7,207
Foreign exchange loss on deferred income tax		**31**	60
		26,270	48,049
Changes in working capital relating to operating activities	21	**(32,799)**	(17,192)
Dividends and interest received		**2,229**	1,858
Interest paid		**(195)**	-
Income taxes paid		**(15,368)**	(11,463)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		**(19,863)**	21,252
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Acqusition of O'Connell	5	**(65,103)**	-
Additions to property and equipment		**(3,006)**	(1,031)
Additions to intangible assets		**(534)**	(503)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment		**47**	560
Purchase of investments		**(3,373)**	(22,317)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		**15,861**	2,910
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		**(56,108)**	(20,381)
Cash flows used in financing activities:			
Dividends paid on shares		**(18,548)**	-
Long-term debt proceeds		**30,245**	-
Repayment of long-term debt		**(162)**	-
Distributions paid on units		**(2,108)**	(18,969)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		**9,427**	(18,969)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period		**(66,544)**	(18,098)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		**217,441**	203,763
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	21	**$ 150,897**	$ 185,665

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

1. Structure of the Company

Bird Construction Inc. (the “Company”) is a corporation incorporated in the province of Ontario, Canada. The address of the Company’s registered office is 5403 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The Company was created for the purpose of facilitating the conversion of Bird Construction Income Fund (the “Fund”), the predecessor of the Company, from an income trust structure to a corporation. The Company entered into an Arrangement Agreement with the Fund on January 1, 2011, whereby the Fund’s unitholders transferred their trust units in the Fund to the Company in exchange for common shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis.

The exchange involved entities under common control in which the entities ultimately are controlled by the same shareholders before and after the exchange, and control was not transferred. Accordingly, these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements reflect the financial position at September 30, 2011 and results of operations and cash flows for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, as if the Company had always carried on the business formerly carried on by the Fund with all assets and liabilities recorded at the carrying values of the Fund.

The Company, through its subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures carries on business as a general contractor with offices in Halifax, Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The Company focuses primarily on construction projects in the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors of the construction industry using fixed priced, design-build, unit price, cost reimbursable, guaranteed upset price and construction management contract delivery methods. Effective August 31, 2011, with the acquisition of H.J. O'Connell, Limited ("O'Connell"), the Company also operates in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors of the general contracting industry, with current operations in Newfoundland & Labrador, Northern Quebec and Manitoba.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Authorization of Interim Financial Statements:
These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue on November 10, 2011 by the Company’s Board of Directors.

(b) Statement of Compliance:
These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” and IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”.

(c) Basis of Measurement:
These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except for the valuation of certain financial assets which have been classified as “fair value through profit and loss” instruments, and accordingly, are measured at fair value except for loans and receivables and other liabilities which are measured at amortized cost.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments:
The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of an asset or liability and/or the reported amount of revenue and expense.

Construction revenue, construction costs, deferred contract revenue, and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings include amounts derived using the percentage of completion method applied to construction contracts. Percentage completion is calculated based on the costs incurred on each construction contract at the end of the respective accounting period divided by the total estimated costs for the contract. To determine the estimated cost to complete the construction contract, judgment, assumptions and estimates are required to evaluate issues related to

schedule, material and labour costs, labour productivity, changes in contract scope and subcontractor costs. Due to the nature of construction, estimates may change significantly from one accounting period to the next.

The value of many construction contracts increases over the duration of the construction period. Change orders may be issued by our clients to modify the original contract scope of work or conditions. Construction work related to a change order may proceed, and costs may be incurred, in advance of final determination of the value of the change order. Revenue on change orders is recognized by the Company to the extent that management estimates that realization is probable. As many change orders are settled at the end of the construction project, significant increases or decreases in revenue and income may arise during any particular accounting period.

Provisions for accounts receivable may require an assessment and estimate of the credit-worthiness of the client and the timing of collections. Furthermore, provisions for litigation involve the use of estimates, as determined by management. Judgment and assumptions are required to determine when to record and measure a provision in the financial statements for legal and warranty claims. The outcomes can differ significantly from the estimates used in preparing the financial statements resulting in required adjustments to expenses and liabilities.

(e) Adoption of IFRS:
The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”) and set out in the CICA Handbook. In 2010, the CICA Handbook was revised to incorporate IFRS and now requires the Company to apply these accounting standards to its 2011 interim and annual financial statements. The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies in the preparation of its opening IFRS balance sheet at January 1, 2010 and throughout all periods presented in these interim financial statements. Note 27 outlines in detail the impact of the transition to IFRS.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are based on IFRSs issued and expected to be effective December 31, 2011. The Board of Directors approved these statements on November 10, 2011. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011 could result in restatement of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized in determining the Company’s IFRS transitional balance sheet at January 1, 2010.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting principles used in these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

(a) Consolidation:
The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its subsidiaries and partnerships, as well as its pro rata share of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows from joint venture operations.

(b) Revenue recognition:
Revenue from fixed price construction contracts is recognized on the percentage of completion basis. Percentage of completion is calculated based on the costs incurred on each construction contract to the end of the respective accounting period divided by the total estimated costs. Revenue from cost reimbursable contracts is recognized progressively on the basis of costs incurred during the period plus the estimated fee earned. Revenue from unit price contracts in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors is recognized based on the amount of billable work completed. If the work on a contract is not sufficiently advanced for management to estimate the ultimate profitability of the contract with a reasonable degree of certainty, no profit is recognized. For agency relationships, such as construction management, where the Company acts as an agent for its clients, fee revenue only is recognized, generally in accordance with the contract terms.

Revenue from change orders is recognized to the extent that management estimates that realization is probable. Any excess of progress billings over earned revenue on construction contracts is carried as deferred contract revenue in the financial statements. Any excess of costs and estimated earnings over progress billings on construction contracts is carried as costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings in the financial statements.

Losses from any construction contracts are recognized in full in the period the loss becomes apparent.

(c) Construction costs:
Construction costs are expensed as incurred. Construction costs include all expenses that relate directly to execution of the specific contract, including site labour and site supervision, direct materials, subcontractor costs, equipment rentals, design and technical assistance, and warranty claims. Construction costs also include overheads that can be attributed to the project in a systematic and consistent manner and include general insurance and bonding costs, and staff costs relating to project management and accounting. Construction costs also include expenditures for services which are specifically recoverable from the customer under the terms of the contract. Construction costs in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors are adjusted so the gross profit recognized in the period is based on the percentage of revenue realized relative to total contract value.

(d) Bonds and preferred share investments:
Bonds and preferred share investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (see notes 6 and 22) are measured at fair value. The fair value of bonds and preferred share investments are based on their quoted market prices at the balance sheet date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Changes in the fair value are recorded in the income statement. Transactions costs are expensed as incurred.

(e) Inventory:
Inventory, which consists of certain equipment parts and aggregate materials, is carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories of equipment parts and aggregates is determined at weighted average cost to acquire the inventory. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less applicable selling costs.

(f) Property and equipment:
Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of property and equipment includes the purchase price and the directly attributable costs required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The cost of replacing or repairing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits will occur and the cost can be measured reliably. The cost of routine maintenance of property and equipment are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Depreciation of property and equipment over the estimated useful lives of the assets is as follows:

i. Diminishing balance method:	
Buildings	5% and 10%
Equipment, trucks and automotive	20% - 40%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	20% - 55%
ii. Straight line method:	
Leasehold improvements	over the lease term

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate components of property and equipment and depreciated accordingly. The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation methods used on an annual basis and, where revisions are required, the Company applies such changes in estimates on a prospective basis.

Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included as part of the gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment in the statement of income.

(g) Foreign currency translation:
Foreign currency transactions and balances are recorded in the accounts as follows:

i. Monetary assets and liabilities at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date;
ii. Non-monetary assets and liabilities at exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transaction;
iii. Depreciation expense at the exchange rate in effect at the time the related assets are acquired; and
iv. Revenues and expenses at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year.

(h) Income taxes:
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable based on applying enacted income tax rates to the taxable income realized in the current year. Current tax includes adjustments to taxes payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, as well as for the benefit of tax losses available to be carried forward to future years provided they are likely to be realized. Deferred taxes are recognized using enacted or substantively enacted rates expected to apply in the periods in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred taxes are measured on an undiscounted basis. Deferred taxes are presented as non-current. Current tax assets and liabilities and deferred taxes and liabilities are offset only when a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities relating to the same taxable entity and the same tax authority.

(i) Basic and diluted earnings per share:
The Company's basic and diluted earnings per share calculation is based on the net income and comprehensive income for the period divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The amounts reported in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements reflect the three-for-one stock split effected by way of a stock dividend on April 22, 2011.

(j) Medium term incentive plan:
The Company's Medium Term Incentive Plan (MTIP) is a cash-settled share based payment plan which provides for the granting of phantom shares with share appreciation rights. The phantom shares provide the holder with the opportunity to earn a cash benefit in relation to the value of a specified number of underlying notional shares. MTIP awards vest with the employee on November 30 of the third year following the year to which the award relates. Annually, the Board of Directors determines the amount of the initial award, which is then used to determine the number of shares allocated to the employee. The fair value of the phantom shares outstanding at the end of a reporting period is measured based on the quoted market price of the Company's shares. The phantom shares earn notional dividends, equivalent to actual dividends declared on the Company's shares. Compensation expense relating to the initial award, notional dividends and changes in the market price of the phantom shares is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

(k) Financial instruments:
Financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss instruments are measured at fair value at each reporting period with any changes in fair value during the reporting period being included in income. Financial assets and liabilities classified as loans and receivables and other liabilities are initially measured at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, which approximates fair value. The Company will recognize changes in the fair value of loans and receivables only if realized, or when an impairment in the value of the asset occurs. The Company has not classified any financial assets or liabilities as held-to-maturity or available-for-sale (see note 22).

The Company had no "other comprehensive income or loss" transactions during the period and no opening or closing balances for accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

(l) Goodwill:
Goodwill is the excess of the fair value of consideration transferred for acquired operations over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Subsequently, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the acquisition made prior to the January 1, 2010 transition to IFRS, under IFRS 1, the Company has elected not to restate business combinations and accordingly, goodwill is included on the balance sheet on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under previous Canadian GAAP.

(m) Intangible assets:
Non-competition agreements, customer relationships, backlog and trade names represent intangible assets acquired in business acquisitions that meet the specified criteria for recognition. These assets are initially recorded at fair value.

Trade names are intangible assets with indefinite useful lives which are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually. Intangible assets with finite lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful lives as noted below. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

i.	Non-competition agreements	5 years
ii.	Customer relationships	5 – 8 years
iii.	Software	2 – 5 years
iv.	Contract backlog	as backlog revenue is realized in earnings

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives, and amortization methods used on an annual basis.

(n) Provisions:
Provisions are recognized when, at the balance sheet date, the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and the outflow can be estimated reliably. The amount recognized for provisions is the best estimate of the expenditure to be incurred. Where the Company expects some or all of the provision to be reimbursed, for example through insurance, the reimbursement is recognized as an asset only when it is virtually certain of realization. The recoverable amount will not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions include:

i. Provisions for potential legal claims relating to the Company's performance and completion of construction contracts. The Company attempts to settle claims within the construction period of the contracts, but a legal claim may take years to settle. At the completion of a project, a provision is recognized when it is more likely than not that a claim will require settlement. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the settlement amount.
ii. Provisions for potential warranty claims relating to construction projects. These claims are usually settled during the project's warranty period. At the completion of a project, a provision is recognized when it is more likely than not that a warranty claim will arise. The amount recognized is measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the warranty issue.

(o) Impairment:
Property and Equipment:
The carrying amounts of items included in property and equipment are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there are indicators of impairment. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded in profit and loss to reflect the asset at the lower amount. For property and equipment, the recoverable amount is usually determined by the selling price of the asset less the costs to sell.

Intangible Assets and Goodwill:
Intangible assets and goodwill resulting from business combinations are checked for impairment when there are indicators of impairment or at least annually. These intangible assets are assigned to the cash generating unit ("CGU") associated with the acquisition. The recoverable amount is determined by the cash flows expected to arise from the CGUs discounted using a pre-tax discount rate, which reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risk. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGUs exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGUs.

(p) Joint ventures:
The Company's investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method, whereby the consolidated financial statements reflect, line by line, the pro rata share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and cash flows from the joint ventures.

(q) Finance income and finance costs:
Finance income comprises interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and bonds, accretion of holdbacks receivable, dividend income, gains on disposal of investments and changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the income statement. Dividend income is recognized in the income statement on the date the Company's right to receive the payment is established. Interest income related to holdbacks receivable is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense related to holdbacks payable using the effective interest rate method and interest expense related to borrowings, using the accrual method.

(r) Business Combinations:
The Company uses the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. The purchase price includes the fair value of the assets transferred to acquire a subsidiary, the liabilities assumed and the fair value of any equity interest issued by the Company. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Any excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the Company's share of the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired, all measured as of the acquisition date, is recorded as goodwill. For the acquisition made prior to the January 1, 2010 transition to IFRS, under IFRS 1, the Company has elected not to restate business combinations and accordingly, goodwill is included on the balance sheet on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under previous Canadian GAAP.

(s) Leases:
Leases which transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of the asset are recognized as finance leases. The asset is capitalized at the commencement of the lease for the present value of the minimum lease payments over the term of the lease. The asset is depreciated on a basis consistent with similar owned assets. The offsetting lease obligation is recorded on the balance sheet. The interest element of the lease payments is charged to profit or loss over the term of the lease.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments required under operating leases are charged to income as incurred.

(t) Cash and cash equivalents:
The Company considers cash, bank indebtedness, bankers' acceptances and short-term deposits as cash and cash equivalents.

4. Future accounting changes

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 10 replaces the guidance in IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. IAS 27 (2008) survives as IAS 27 (2011) *Separate Financial Statements*, only to carry forward the existing accounting requirements for separate financial statements. IFRS 10 provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees, including entities that currently are SPEs in the scope of SIC-12. In addition, the consolidation procedures are carried forward substantially unmodified from IAS 27 (2008). The Company intends to adopt IFRS 10 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 10 has not yet been determined.

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. If an entity applies this Standard earlier, it shall also apply IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011) at the same time. IFRS 11 replaces the guidance in IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*. Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. IFRS 11 essentially carves out of previous jointly controlled entities, those arrangements which although structured through a separate vehicle, such separation is ineffective and the parties to the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities and are accounted for as joint operations in a fashion consistent with jointly controlled assets/operations under IAS 31. In addition, under IFRS 11, there is no longer a free choice of equity accounting or proportionate consolidation for joint ventures; the equity method is now required. Upon application of IFRS 11, entities which had previously accounted for joint ventures using proportionate consolidation shall collapse the proportionately consolidated net asset value (including any allocation of goodwill) into a single investment balance at the beginning of the earliest period presented. The investment's opening balance is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 28 (2011) and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Any impairment losses are recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 11 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 11 has not yet been determined.

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. If an entity applies this Standard earlier, it need not apply IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011) at the same time. IFRS 12 contains the disclosure requirements for entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements (i.e. joint operations or joint ventures), associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. Interests are widely defined as contractual and non-contractual involvement that exposes an entity to variability of returns from the performance of the other entity. The required disclosures aim to provide information in order to enable users to evaluate the nature of, and the risks associated with, an entity's interest in other entities, and the effects of those interests on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 12 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The Company does not expect IFRS 12 to have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2011, the IASB published IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, which is effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 need not be applied in comparative information for periods before initial application. IFRS 13 replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, i.e. an exit price. The standard also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements to provide information that enables financial statement users to assess the methods and inputs used to develop fair value measurements and, for recurring fair value measurements that use significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income. IFRS 13 explains 'how' to measure fair value when it is required or permitted by other IFRSs. IFRS 13 does not introduce new requirements to measure assets or liabilities at fair value, nor does it eliminate the practicability exceptions to fair value measurements that currently exist in certain standards. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 13 prospectively in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013. The Company does not expect IFRS 13 to have a material impact on the financial statements.

5. Acquisition of O'Connell

On August 31, 2011, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of O'Connell. The cost of the acquisition was $85,493, which includes adjustments for working capital, plus the fair value of the obligation for the contingent consideration. The purchase price was comprised of $37,777 cash, $15,000 of vendor take-back notes, $30,649 of equipment financing on the current O'Connell equipment fleet, and estimated contingent consideration of $2,067 for future earn-out payments. The purchase price is subject to certain adjustments for potential future earn-out payments.

O'Connell, its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities operate in the heavy construction, civil construction and contract surface mining construction sectors. The products and services offered by Bird and O'Connell complement each other. There are opportunities for O'Connell to apply their earth moving expertise to Bird projects and for Bird to offer their building expertise to O'Connell projects.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of O'Connell, as at the date of acquisition, and details of the major classes of consideration transferred were as follows:

		Fair value recognized
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Cash	$	3,323
Accounts receivable		64,750
Prepaid expenses		312
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings		1,335
Inventory		1,572
Property and equipment		36,927
Intangibles		
Customer relationships		8,423
Trade names		4,173
Backlog		5,992
Accounts payable		(28,087)
Income taxes payable		(1,125)
Deferred contract revenue		(13,364)
Deferred income tax liability		(14,089)
Net identifiable assets		70,142
Goodwill		15,351
	$	**85,493**
Consideration		
Cash consideration	$	37,777
Vendor take-back notes (note 11)		15,000
Equipment debt (note 11)		30,649
Estimated contingent consideration		2,067
Total Consideration	$	**85,493**
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	$	(3,323)
Vendor take-back notes (note 11)		(15,000)
Estimated contingent consideration		(2,067)
Cash outflow on acquisition	$	**65,103**
Acquisition costs expensed	$	756

The Purchase Agreement includes a provision recognizing the possibility for an additional payment to the vendors of O'Connell on the fifth anniversary date of the closing of the acquisition, should the annual net income of O'Connell in each of the next five years exceed annual net income thresholds. On each anniversary date subsequent to August 31, 2011, to the extent net income exceeds the annual net income thresholds, a portion of the excess net income will accrue to the benefit of the vendors. On the fifth anniversary date, the net cumulative balance owing, if any, is paid in cash to the vendors. On each anniversary date, interest at 5% per annum is applied to the outstanding cumulative amount owing and is paid in cash annually to the vendors. Management has prepared estimates of the amounts owing and probability-weighted the various outcomes. The probability-weighted outcome has been discounted using a discount rate appropriate for the acquisition. A range of possible outcomes on an undiscounted basis is between nil and $3,797. The amount for the contingent consideration will be adjusted in each of the next five years as the net income of O'Connell is realized and any excess purchase price is determined. Any difference between the initial estimate of the contingent consideration and the actual amount owing will be recorded in the net earnings of that future period. At the acquisition date, the fair value of contingent consideration is estimated at $2,067.

The fair value of the trade receivables amounts to $64,750. The gross amount of trade receivables is $65,147, of which $397 was expected to be uncollectible at acquisition date.

The goodwill recognized on the acquisition is attributable mainly to the skills and technical knowledge of the acquired business's work force, and the synergies expected from the acquisition. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Acquisition costs of $756 have been included in general and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

From the date of acquisition, O'Connell has contributed $28,461 of revenue and $1,600 of net income to the Company. If the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2011, management estimates that the consolidated revenue for the Company would have been $762,044 and consolidated net income would have been $23,621. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments, determined provisionally, that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2011.

The fair values of the net identifiable assets have been determined provisionally and will continue to be reviewed and adjusted during the measurement period to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

6. Bonds and preferred share investments

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Investments:		
Preferred shares	**$ 16,751**	$ 13,362
Corporate bonds	**-**	16,013
	$ 16,751	$ 29,375

7. Accounts receivable

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Progress billings on construction contracts	$ 244,970	$ 140,242
Holdbacks receivable	75,946	64,510
Other	2,342	2,389
	$ 323,258	$ 207,141

Accounts receivable are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of $526 as at September 30, 2011 ($129 – December 31, 2010).

Holdbacks receivable represent amounts billed on construction contracts which are not due until the contract work is substantially completed and the applicable lien period has expired.

8. Property and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Equipment, trucks and automotive	Furniture and office equipment	Total
			September 30, 2011			
Cost	$ 177	9,396	2,654	67,145	2,451	81,823
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,669)	(1,895)	(30,733)	(1,747)	(37,044)
Net book value	$ 177	6,727	759	36,412	704	44,779
			December 31, 2010			
Cost	$ 172	2,565	2,386	10,903	1,765	$ 17,791
Accumulated depreciation	-	(451)	(1,628)	(7,038)	(1,187)	(10,304)
Net book value	$ 172	2,114	758	3,865	578	$ 7,487

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Equipment, trucks and automotive	Furniture and office equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance January 1, 2010	$ 172	2,565	2,407	9,865	1,746	$ 16,755
Acquisitions	-	535	5	1,368	129	2,037
Disposals	-	(535)	(26) -	330	(110)	(1,001)
Balance December 31, 2010	$ 172	2,565	2,386	10,903	1,765	$ 17,791
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance January 1, 2010	$ -	403	1,326	5,551	1,077	$ 8,357
Disposals	-	(31)	(26)	(232)	(80)	(369)
Depreciation expense	-	79	328	1,719	190	2,316
Balance December 31, 2010	$ -	451	1,628	7,038	1,187	$ 10,304
Net book value	$ 172	2,114	758	3,865	578	$ 7,487

There are no events or circumstances requiring an impairment loss to be recognized in the nine months ending September 30, 2011.

9. Intangible assets and goodwill

		Backlog	Non-competition agreements	Customer relationships	Trade names	Computer software		Total Intangible assets		Goodwill
		September 30, 2011								
Cost	**$**	**5,992**	**900**	**10,323**	**4,173**	**2,199**	**$**	**23,587**	**$**	**24,645**
Accumulated depreciation		**(485)**	**(660)**	**(1,482)**	**-**	**(409)**		**(3,036)**		**-**
Net book value	**$**	**5,507**	**240**	**8,841**	**4,173**	**1,790**		**20,551**	**$**	**24,645**
		December 31, 2010								
Cost	$	-	900	1,900	-	1,664	$	4,464	$	9,294
Accumulated depreciation		-	(525)	(1,109)	-	(112)		(1,746)		-
Net book value	$	-	375	791	-	1,552		2,718	$	9,294

		Non-competition agreements	Customer relationships	Computer software		Total Intangible assets		Goodwill
Cost								
Balance January 1, 2010	$	900	1,900	612	$	3,412	$	9,294
Additions		-	-	1,052		1,052		-
Balance December 31, 2010	$	900	1,900	1,664	$	4,464	$	9,294
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance January 1, 2010	$	345	729	-	$	1,074	$	-
Amortization expense		180	380	112		672		-
Balance December 31, 2010	$	525	1,109	112	$	1,746	$	-
Net book value	$	375	791	1,552	$	2,718	$	9,294

Goodwill consists of $9,294 relating to the acquisition of Rideau Construction in 2008 and the remaining $15,351 relates to the acquisition of O'Connell (see note 5). There are no events or circumstances requiring an impairment loss to be recognized in the nine months ending September 30, 2011.

10. Operating lines of credit

Letters of credit facilities:
The Company has authorized operating lines of credit totaling $131,500 with two Canadian chartered banks, maintained for the primary purpose of issuing letters of credit. At September 30, 2011, the lines were drawn for outstanding letters of credit of $43,399 (December 31, 2010 - $43,159).

The letters of credit represent performance guarantees primarily issued in connection with design-build construction contracts related to Public Private Partnership projects. These letters of credit are supported through the hypothecation of certain financial instruments having a market value at September 30, 2011 of $52,345 (December 31, 2010 - $50,456).

	Expiry date					
	2011	**2012 to 2014**	**2015 and greater**	**September 30, 2011**	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010
Letters of credit	**$ 916**	**34,583**	**7,900**	**$ 43,399**	$ 43,159	$ 31,790

Revolving demand credit facility:
On August 31, 2011, coincident with the acquisition of O'Connell, the Company obtained a revolving demand credit facility of up to $15,000 during the period September 1 to January 31 and $7,500 during the period February 1 to August 31, to be used to finance normal course operations of O'Connell. As at September 30, 2011, the Company has drawn $1,866 on the facility. Borrowings under the facility are secured by a first charge against accounts receivable, and borrowings are limited to 75% of the net receivables of O'Connell. Interest is charged at a rate per annum equal to the Canadian prime rate plus a spread. A commitment fee of 0.20% is due on the unutilized portion of the facility. The Company is in compliance with the working capital and debt-to-equity covenants of this facility.

Committed term facility:
On August 31, 2011, coincident with the acquisition of O'Connell, the Company obtained a one-year committed term credit facility of up to $10,000 to be used to finance equipment purchases of O'Connell. As at September 30, 2011, the Company has not drawn on the facility. Borrowings under the facility are secured by a first charge against certain of the Company's equipment, and interest is charged at a rate per annum equal to the Canadian prime rate plus a spread.

Committed revolving credit facility:
On August 31, 2011, the Company obtained a $30,000, three-year unsecured revolving credit facility. The facility matures on August 31, 2014. As at September 30, 2011, the Company has not drawn on the facility. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the Canadian prime rate plus a spread. A commitment fee of 0.25% is due on the unutilized portion of the facility. The Company is in compliance with the working capital and debt-to-equity covenants of this facility.

11. Long-term debt

	Maturity	Interest rate		**September 30, 2011**	**December 31, 2010**
Term Facility 1 (a)	October 1, 2016	Fixed	3.57%	$ 10,315	$ -
Term Facility 2 (a)	October 1, 2016	Variable	3.14%	10,315	-
Term Facility 3 (b)	September 30, 2016	Fixed	4.24%	4,931	-
Term Facility 4 (b)	September 30, 2016	Variable	4.19%	4,926	-
Vendor Take-Back Notes (c)	August 31, 2015	Fixed	5.00%	15,000	-
				$ 45,487	$ -
Less:					
Transaction costs				(404)	
Current portion				(9,656)	
Non-current portion				$ 35,427	$ -

(a) Term Facility 1 & 2:
On August 31, 2011, the Company obtained two five-year secured term facilities, which were used to fund the acquisition of O'Connell (see note 5). Both facilities mature on October 1, 2016. Term Facility 1 was for an initial principal amount of $10,315 and bears interest at a fixed rate of 3.57%. The principal of Term Facility 1, together with interest is to be paid in sixty blended equal installments in the amount of $188, which are payable monthly. Term Facility 2 was for an initial principal amount of $10,315 and bears interest at the 30-day bankers' acceptance

rate plus a spread. Principal repayments under Term Facility 2 in the amount of $172 are payable monthly. Interest on Term Facility 2 is paid monthly in arrears. Both facilities are secured by certain of the Company's equipment.

(b) Term Facility 3 & 4:
On August 31, 2011, the Company obtained two five-year secured term facilities, which were used to fund the acquisition of O'Connell (see note 5). Both facilities mature on September 30, 2016. Term Facility 3 was for an initial principal amount of $5,009 and bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.24%. The principal of Term Facility 3, together with interest is to be paid in sixty blended equal instalments in the amount of $93, which are payable monthly. Term Facility 4 was for an initial principal amount of $5,009 and bears interest at the three-month bankers' acceptance rate plus a spread. Principal repayments under Term Facility 4 in the amount of $83 are payable monthly. Interest on Term Facility 4 is paid monthly in arrears. Both facilities are secured by certain of the Company's equipment.

(c) Vendor Take-Back Notes:
On August 31, 2011, Vendor Take-Back Notes of $15,000 were assumed by the Company on the acquisition of O'Connell. The Notes bear interest at 5% per annum, payable annually. The principal amount of the Notes is repayable in annual instalments of $3,750 on the first through fourth anniversary dates of the acquisition. The Notes mature on August 31, 2015.

The aggregate amount of principal repayments for all long-term debt in each of the next five years is as follows:

Within 1 year	$	9,656
Year 2		9,765
Year 3		9,879
Year 4		9,997
Year 5		6,190
	$	45,487

12. Income taxes

		Nine months ended September 30, 2011		Nine months ended September 30, 2010
Provision for income taxes				
Income tax expense is comprised of:				
Current income taxes	**$**	**6,095**	$	7,635
Deferred income taxes (reduction)		**915**		(395)
	$	**7,010**	$	7,240
Income tax rate reconciliation				
Combined federal and provincial income tax rate		**28.5%**		29.6%
Increases (reductions) applicable to:				
Income of the Fund taxed directly to unitholders		**-**		(12.1)
Non-deductible portion of mark-to-market adjustments		**-**		0.1
Future rate changes		**1.1**		-
Dividend income		**(0.4)**		-
Other		**0.4**		(1.2)
Effective rate		**29.6%**		16.4%

Composition of deferred tax assets and liabilities

		September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010
Provisions and accruals	$	**3,972**	$	5,585
Timing of recognition of construction profits		**(3,377)**		(1,067)
Property and equipment		**(5,179)**		-
Intangible assets		**(5,420)**		(300)
Other		**(681)**		85
Tax loss carry forward		**1,593**		1,642
	$	**(9,092)**	$	5,945
Balance sheet presentation				
Deferred tax asset		**5,896**		4,770
Deferred tax asset from discontinued operations		**-**		1,266
Deferred tax liability		**(14,988)**		(91)
	$	**(9,092)**	$	5,945

Movement in temporary differences for the year ended December 31, 2010

		Balance January 1, 2010		Recognized in profit or loss		Foreign Currency Adjustment		Balance December 31, 2010
Timing of recognition of offering costs	$	200	$	(200)	$	-	$	-
Provisions and accruals		3,700		1,885		-		5,585
Timing of recognition of construction profits		(5,516)		4,449		-		(1,067)
Intangible assets		(443)		143		-		(300)
Other		221		(136)		-		85
Tax loss carryforward		1,333		381		(72)		1,642
	$	(505)	$	6,522	$	(72)	$	5,945

The tax loss carry forward expires in 2029.

13. Other non-current liabilities

		September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010
Estimated contingent consideration (see note 5)	$	**2,093**	$	-
MTIP liability		**5,851**		6,754
Less current portion - MTIP		**(3,257)**		(4,820)
Non-current portion	$	**4,687**	$	1,934

	For the year ended December 31, 2010				
	# of Shares	Share price			Value
Balance January 1, 2010	481,641	$	11.39	$	5,484
Annual award of phantom shares	392,367		8.97		3,519
Cash payments of vested shares	(380,493)		10.95		(4,167)
Units awarded - notional distributions	51,327		10.71		550
Change in fair value of phantom shares					1,368
Balance December 31, 2010	544,842	$	12.40	$	6,754
	Less current portion				(4,820)
				$	1,934

As at September 30, 2011, a total of 805,852 unvested phantom shares are outstanding valued at $7,978 of which $5,851 has been recorded in the accounts of the Company. The number of shares and per share amounts reflect the three-for-one stock split.

14. Shareholders' capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and has issued and outstanding 42,153,846 common shares as of September 30, 2011. The Company is authorized to issue preferred shares in series with rights set by the Directors, up to a balance not to exceed 35% of the outstanding common shares.

	Number of Shares		Amount
Balance, January 1, 2011	-	$	-
Converted on January 1, 2011 from trust units	14,051,282		37,527
Issued pursuant to stock split, April 14, 2011	28,102,564		-
Balance, September 30, 2011	42,153,846	$	37,527

On March 3, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a three-for-one stock split to be effected by way of a stock dividend. Each shareholder of record of the Company on April 14, 2011 received two additional common shares for each common share held on that date. The additional shares were distributed on April 22, 2011.

On May 6, 2011, at the Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders, the Shareholders of the Company approved the implementation of the Company's Stock Option Plan. The Board of Directors in their sole discretion, select eligible employees to be granted options, the number of options granted, the exercise price, the term of the option and the vesting

periods. The number of common shares issuable under the Stock Option Plan shall not exceed 10% of the number of common shares outstanding. At November 10, 2011, no options have been granted under the plan.

In 2010, the Company was structured as an unincorporated open-ended, limited purpose investment trust called "Bird Construction Income Fund". The issued and fully paid trust units of the Fund were included in shareholders' equity on the balance sheet and are summarized as follows:

	Number of Units	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2011	14,051,282	$ 37,527
Converted on January 1, 2011 to share capital	14,051,282	37,527
Balance, September 30, 2011	-	$ -

15. Provisions

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Warranty claims	**$ 4,979**	$ 7,886
Legal claims	**4,398**	6,813
	$ 9,377	$ 14,699

	Warranty Claims	Legal	Total
Balance January 1, 2010	$ 4,762	1,680	$ 6,442
Provisions made during the period	5,627	7,139	12,766
Provisions used during the period	(813)	(996)	(1,809)
Provisions reversed during the period	(1,690)	(1,010)	(2,700)
Balance December 31, 2010	$ 7,886	6,813	$ 14,699

16. Finance income

	Nine months ended September 30, 2011	Nine months ended September 30, 2010
Interest and dividend income	**$ 1,975**	$ 1,571
Interest income relating to accretion on holdbacks receivables	**951**	1,101
Realized gain (loss) on investments	**(713)**	(8)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	**577**	(26)
	$ 2,790	$ 2,638

17. Finance costs

	Nine months ended September 30, 2011	Nine months ended September 30, 2010
Interest on long-term debt	$ **220**	$ -
Accretion of accounts payable	**606**	569
	$ **826**	$ 569

18. Leases

Future minimum annual lease payments relating to lease commitments on buildings, equipment and vehicles over the next five years are:

	Maturities			
	Within 2011	**From 2012 to 2015**	**Beyond 2015**	**September 30, 2011**
Operating leases	**$ 4,000**	**15,405**	**1**	**$ 19,406**

19. Commitments and contingent liabilities

(a) Commitments:
Outstanding surety lien bonds issued on behalf of the Company in connection with liens by subcontractors and suppliers at September 30, 2011 totaled $8,124 (December 31, 2010 - $7,297).

(b) Contingencies:

i. Various claims and litigation arise in the normal course of the construction business. It is management's opinion that adequate provision has been made for any potential settlements relating to such matters and that they will not materially affect the financial position or future operations of the Company.

ii. The Company is contingently liable for the usual contractor's obligations relating to performance and completion of construction contracts. These include the Company's contingent liability for the performance obligations of its subcontractors. Where possible and appropriate, the Company obtains performance bonds or alternative security from subcontractors. However, where this is not possible, the Company is exposed to the risk that subcontractors will fail to meet their performance obligations. In that eventuality, the Company would be obliged to complete the subcontractor's contract, generally by engaging another subcontractor and the cost of completing the work could exceed the original subcontract price. The Company makes appropriate provision in the financial statements for all known liabilities relating to subcontractor defaults.

20. Related party transactions

Compensation of key management personnel represents the aggregate amounts paid and accrued to members of the Company's Executive and the Company's Board of Directors.

	Year ended December 31, 2010				
	Base Salary	MTIP	Annual Profit Sharing	Other Taxable Benefits	Total
Executive & Directors	$ 1,968	4,351	4,472	107	$ 10,898

The Executive comprises the following positions

- President & CEO
- CFO and Assistant Secretary
- Vice Chair
- Senior Vice President
- Vice President Operations Central
- Vice President Operations Pacific & Branch Manager
- Vice President Operations Atlantic
- Vice President & Branch Manager
- Vice President Industrial
- Vice President Finance

21. Other cash flow information

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	$ (50,670)	$ (58,503)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	(6,806)	2,837
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,333)	(902)
Inventory	195	-
Accounts payable	21,189	23,470
Deferred contract revenue	12,122	17,503
Provisions	(5,322)	1,389
Medium term incentive plan	(1,541)	(2,263)
Operating cash flows from discontinued operations	(633)	(723)
	$ (32,799)	$ (17,192)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	$ 139,002	$ 172,665
Bankers' acceptances and short-term deposits	13,761	13,000
Bank indebtedness	(1,866)	-
	$ 150,897	$ 185,665

22. Financial instruments

The Company's cash, bankers' acceptances, and short-term deposits, bond and preferred share investments have been classified as fair value through profit and loss. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables. The Company's bank overdraft, if any, accounts payable, dividends payable to shareholders and long-term debt have been classified as other financial liabilities. The basis of the determination of the fair value of the Company's financial instruments is more fully described in note 3(k).

A. Classification and fair value of financial instruments:

Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through profit or loss

		September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010
Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Cash	**$**	**139,002**	$	199,441
Bankers' acceptances and short-term deposits		**13,761**		18,000
Bank indebtedness		**(1,866)**		-
		150,897		217,441
Bonds and Preferred Share Investments:		**16,751**		29,375
	$	**167,648**	$	246,816
Loans and Receivables and Other Financial Liabilities:				
Loans and Receivables:				
Accounts receivable	**$**	**323,258**	$	207,141
Other Financial Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		**290,671**		240,789
Accounts payable of discontinued operations		**-**		633
Dividends payable to shareholders		**2,318**		2,108
Long-term debt		**45,083**		-
		338,072		243,530
Total Financial Instruments	**$**	**152,834**	$	210,427

The following table presents information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and indicates the fair value hierarchy of inputs utilized by the Company to determine such fair value. The hierarchy of inputs is summarized below:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – inputs used in a valuation technique are not based on observable market data in determining fair values of the instruments.

Determination of fair value and the resulting hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. The classification of a financial instrument in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	September 30, 2011			
Cash	**$ 139,002**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 139,002**
Bankers' acceptances and short-term deposits	**-**	**13,761**	**-**	**13,761**
Bank indebtedness	**(1,866)**			**(1,866)**
Preferred shares	**16,751**	**-**	**-**	**16,751**
Total Financial Assets through profit and loss	**$ 153,887**	**$ 13,761**	**$ -**	**$ 167,648**
	December 31, 2010			
Cash	$ 199,441	$ -	$ -	$ 199,441
Bankers' acceptances and short-term deposits	-	18,000	-	18,000
Preferred shares	13,362	-	-	13,362
Bonds	-	16,013	-	16,013
Total Financial Assets through profit and loss	$ 212,803	$ 34,013	$ -	$ 246,816

There were no transfers between levels during the period.

B. Risk Management:

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to a number of risks related to financial instruments that can affect its operating performance. These risks and the actions taken to manage them are as follows:

i.) Credit Risk:

Credit risk relates to the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet their contractual obligation.

With respect to accounts receivable, concentration of credit risk is limited due to the geographic dispersion of revenues and a diversified customer base. Before entering into any construction contract and during the course of the construction project, the Company goes to considerable lengths to satisfy itself that the customer has adequate resources to fulfil its contractual payment obligations as construction work is completed. If a customer was unable or unwilling to pay the amount owing, the Company will generally have a right to register a lien against the project that will normally provide some security that the amount owed would be realized.

Bankers’ acceptances, short-term deposits and corporate bonds are subject to minimal credit risk as they are placed with only major Canadian financial institutions and Canadian corporations with a requisite strong credit rating as issued by rating agencies. As is reasonably practical, these investments are placed with a number of different Canadian financial institutions thereby reducing the Company’s exposure to a default by any one financial institution.

The Company has no material impaired receivables. Accounts receivable outstanding for greater than 90 days and considered past due by the Company’s management represent 3.4% (December 31, 2010 – 6.2%) of the balance of progress billings on construction contracts receivable at September 30, 2011. Management has recorded an allowance of $526 (December 31, 2010 - $129) against these past due receivables, net of amounts recoverable from others.

	Amounts past due			
	Up to 12 months	**Over 12 months**	**September 30, 2011**	December 31, 2010
Trade receivables	$ **6,327**	$ **2,055**	$ **8,382**	$ 8,756
Impairment	**-**	**(526)**	**(526)**	(129)
Total Trade receivables	$ **6,327**	$ **1,529**	$ **7,856**	$ 8,627

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of loans and receivables during the period was as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Balance, beginning of period	$ **129**	$ 48
Acquisition of O'Connell	**397**	-
Impairment loss recognized	**-**	81
	$ **526**	$ 129

ii.) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

As a component of working capital, the Company maintains significant balances of cash and cash equivalents and investments in liquid securities. These investments exceed net current liabilities and support surety and contract security requirements related to construction projects. In addition, the Company has authorized lines of credit totaling $186,500, supported by hypothecation of certain financial instruments, with three Canadian chartered banks, as well as long-term debt facilities. The Company believes it has access to sufficient funding through the use of these facilities to meet foreseeable operating requirements.

Principal repayments due on the long-term debt facilities are disclosed in note 11. As disclosed in note 13, payments required pursuant to the Company's Medium Term Incentive Plan granted in 2008, 2009 and 2010 are due on the vesting dates of November 2011, November 2012 and November 2013 respectively, or upon retirement if earlier.

iii.) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and equity prices, that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings in liquid securities.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that its credit facilities are based on variable rates of interest. The Company has the option to convert all variable rate term facilities to fixed rate term facilities.

At September 30, 2011, the interest rate profile of the Company's long-term debt was as follows:

Fixed rate facilities	$ 30,246
Variable rate facilities	15,241
Total long-term debt	$ 45,487

As at September 30, 2011, a one-percent change in the interest rate applied to the Company's variable rate long-term debt will change annual income before income taxes by approximately $152.

The Company has exposure to fluctuations in the market prices of its preferred shares portfolio. Investments are made only in securities authorized in the investment guidelines approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's CFO and CEO must authorize all transactions and detailed reports summarizing the performance of the investment portfolio are made to the Board of Directors quarterly. As at September 30, 2011, a one-percent

change in the market price of the investments will change income before income taxes by approximately $167 (December 31, 2010 - $134).

23. Capital disclosures

The Company's capital management objectives are to:

- Ensure that the Company has the financial capacity to support its current and anticipated volume and mix of business and to manage unforeseen operational and industry developments.
- Ensure that the Company has sufficient financial capacity to support the execution of its longer-term growth strategies.
- Provide its investors with the maximum long-term returns on equity and to generate sufficient cash flow to sustain shareholder dividends and payments on long-term debt.

In the management of capital, the Company defines capital as Shareholders' equity and total debt. Debt includes bank indebtedness and the current and non-current portions of long-term debt.

The Company manages its capital within the investment policy approved by the Board of Directors. The Company makes changes to capital based on changes in business conditions and the mix of construction contracts. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to Company Shareholders, issue new debt or repay existing debt, issue new Company shares, and to a lesser degree, may adjust capital expenditures.

As a component of working capital, the Company maintains significant balances of cash and cash equivalents and investments in liquid securities. These cash, cash equivalent and investment balances are intended to cover net current liabilities, fund current dividends payable to shareholders and provide capital to support surety and contract security requirements related to the current and near-term Backlog of construction projects.

Backlog is not a term found in the CICA Handbook. Backlog (also referred to in the construction industry as "work on hand") is the total value of all contracts awarded to the Company, less the total value of work completed on these contracts as of the date of the most recently completed quarter. This includes all contracts that have been awarded to the Company whether the work has commenced or will commence in the normal course.

The amounts of Shareholders' equity, working capital and long-term debt at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

		September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Shareholders' equity	**$**	**156,445**	160,640
Working capital	**$**	**115,676**	137,130
Long-term debt	**$**	**45,083**	-

24. Joint Ventures

The consolidated financial statements include the proportionate share in joint ventures before inter-party eliminations as follows:

		September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010
Balance Sheet:				
Current assets	**$**	**57,397**	$	39,137
Property and equipment		**392**		88
Current liabilities		**36,187**		25,891
Retained earnings		**21,602**		13,334

		For the nine months ended		
		September 30, 2011		September 30, 2010
Income and Comprehesive Income:				
Construction revenue	**$**	**76,079**	$	131,639
Finance income		**251**		399
Cost of construction		**(68,917)**		(109,854)
Net income	**$**	**7,413**	$	22,184
Statement of Cash Flow:				
Cash flow from operating activities	**$**	**7,873**	$	21,994
Changes in non-cash working capital		**(9,149)**		(166)
Cash flow used in investing activities		**1**		(86)
Cash flow from financing activities		**(12,531)**		-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash flow	**$**	**(13,806)**	$	21,742

The Company and its joint venture partners have provided contract security in the form of letters of credit, related to the construction activities of the joint ventures At September 30, 2011, the Company has issued letters of credit in the amount of $21,789 (December 31, 2010 - $21,559).

The Company is contingently liable for the obligations of the joint ventures. The assets of the joint ventures are available for the purpose of satisfying such obligations.

The Company provides services of its employees, management services, parental guarantees and letters of credit to the joint ventures. These services were transferred at the exchange amount, agreed to between the parties. The value of services provided by the Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is as follows:

	Employee Services		Management Services and Parental Guarantee		Other		Total
$	4,752	$	3,160	$	252	$	8,164

The Company has accounts receivable from the joint ventures at September 30, 2011 totaling $3,531 (December 31, 2010 - $830).

25. Dividends declared with a record date subsequent to the balance sheet date

The Board of Directors has declared dividends for the months of November 2011, December 2011, January 2012 and February 2012 in the amount of $0.055 per share:

i) the November dividend will be paid December 20, 2011 to the Shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 30, 2011;
ii) the December dividend will be paid January 20, 2012 to the Shareholders of record as of the close of business on December 30, 2011;
iii) the January dividend will be paid February 20, 2012 to the Shareholders of record as of the close of business on January 31, 2012;
iv) the February dividend will be paid March 20, 2012 to the Shareholders of record as of the close of business on February 29, 2012;

These dividends were not recorded in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

26. Personnel costs

Salary and benefits expense of the Company included in costs of construction and general and administrative expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is:

Wages, salaries and profit sharing	$	72,027
Benefits		11,934
MTIP		653
Total	$	84,614

27. Explanation of transition to IFRS

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been used to prepare the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the three months ended September 30, 2010, the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and in the preparation of the balance sheet at December 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010.

In preparing these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. An explanation of how the transition from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

A summary of the change in Shareholders' Equity is:

		December 31, 2010		September 30, 2010
Equity – as previously reported under Canadian GAAP	$	157,374	$	154,785
MTIP adjustment		4,417		3,852
Income tax impact		(1,151)		(913)
Equity – as reported under IFRS	$	160,640	$	157,724

Reconciliation of Shareholders' Equity

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Note	Previous Canadian GAAP September 30, 2010	Effects of transition to IFRS		IFRS September 30, 2010
			Presentation	Measurement	
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash		$ 172,665	$ -	$ -	$ 172,665
Bankers' acceptances and short-term deposits		13,000	-	-	13,000
Bonds and preferred share investments		31,043	-	-	31,043
Accounts receivable		252,697	1,032	-	253,729
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings		1,669	-	-	1,669
Prepaid expenses and other assets		1,409	-	-	1,409
Income taxes recoverable	26 a (iii)	1,795	5,530	-	7,325
Current assets from discontinued operations	26 a (ii)	1,658	(1,400)	-	258
Total current assets		475,936	5,162	-	481,098
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment		7,216	-	-	7,216
Deferred income tax asset	26 a (ii), b	2,437	1,610	(913)	3,134
Deferred income tax asset from discontinued operations	26 a (ii)	-	1,400	-	1,400
Intangible assets		2,364	-	-	2,364
Goodwill		9,294	-	-	9,294
Non-current assets		21,311	3,010	(913)	23,408
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 497,247	$ 8,172	$ (913)	$ 504,506
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	26 a (i)	$ 255,023	$ (6,799)	$ -	$ 248,224
Accounts payable from discontinued operations		764	-	-	764
Deferred contract revenue		70,621	-	-	70,621
Dividends payable to shareholders		2,108		-	2,108
Income taxes payable	26 a (iii)	-	5,530	-	5,530
Deferred income tax liability	26 a (ii)	3,094	(3,094)	-	-
Provisions	26 a (i)	-	7,831	-	7,831
Other liabilities	26 b	1,784	-	(111)	1,673
Total current liabilities		333,394	3,468	(111)	336,751
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred income tax liability	26 a (ii)	-	4,704	-	4,704
Other non-current liabilities	26 b	9,068	-	(3,741)	5,327
Total non-current liabilities		9,068	4,704	(3,741)	10,031
UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Unitholders' capital		37,527	-	-	37,527
Retained earnings	26 b	117,258	-	2,939	120,197
Total Unitholders' equity		154,785	-	2,939	157,724
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY		$ 497,247	$ 8,172	$ (913)	$ 504,506

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the nine months ended September 30, 2010

(in thousands of dollars)

	Note	Canadian	Effect of transition to IFRS		
		GAAP	Presentation	Measurement	IFRS
Construction revenue		$ 616,671	$ -	$ -	$ 616,671
Investment and other income	26 a (v)	2,638	(2,638)	-	-
Cost of construction	26 a (iv)	-	545,022	1,756	546,778
Gross profit		619,309	(547,660)	(1,756)	69,893
Construction costs and general and administrative expenses	26 a (iv)	570,626	(570,626)	-	-
Amortization	26 a (iv)	2,179	(2,179)	-	-
General and administrative expenses	26 a (iv), b	-	27,214	570	27,784
		46,504	(2,069)	(2,326)	42,109
Finance income	26 a (v)	-	2,638	-	2,638
Finance costs	26 a (v)	-	(569)	-	(569)
Income before income taxes		46,504	-	(2,326)	44,178
Income tax expense	26 b	8,099	-	(859)	7,240
Net income and comprehensive income for the period		$ 38,405	$ -	$ (1,467)	$ 36,938
From discontinued operations					
Basic and diluted earnings per unit (1)		$ 0.91	$ -	$ (0.01)	$ 0.88

(1) adjusted for the April 2011 three-for-one stock split

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the three months ended September 30, 2010

(in thousands of dollars)

	Note	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS		IFRS
			Presentation	Measurement	
Construction revenue		$ 231,179	$ -	$ -	$ 231,179
Investment and other income	26 a (v)	1,211	(1,211)	-	-
Cost of construction	26 a (iv)	-	212,791	1,292	214,083
Gross profit		232,390	(214,002)	(1,292)	17,096
Construction costs and general and administrative expenses	26 a (iv)	222,371	(222,371)	-	-
Amortization	26 a (iv)	782	(782)	-	-
General and administrative expenses	26 a (iv), b	-	10,194	(611)	9,583
		9,237	(1,043)	(681)	7,513
Finance income	26 a (v)	-	1,211	-	1,211
Finance costs	26 a (v)	-	(168)	-	(168)
Income before income taxes		9,237	-	(681)	8,556
Income tax expense	26 b	701	-	(289)	412
Net income and comprehensive income for the period		$ 8,536	$ -	$ (392)	$ 8,144
From discontinued operations					
Basic and diluted earnings per unit (1)		$ 0.20	$ -	$ (0.01)	$ 0.19

(1) adjusted for the April 2011 three-for-one stock split

Notes to the reconciliations:

(a) Presentation differences:

i. In accordance with IAS 37 – Provisions; Warranty and legal provisions previously included in accounts payable are now separately disclosed on the balance sheet.

ii. In accordance with IAS 12 – Income Taxes; Deferred taxes previously shown as a net asset or net liability on a consolidated basis are now presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability grouped by net position by legal entity.

iii. In accordance with IAS 12 – Income Taxes; Current taxes previously shown as a net asset or net liability on a consolidated basis are now presented as a current asset or a current liability grouped by net position by legal entity.

iv. In accordance with IAS 11 – Construction Contracts; Construction costs, general and administration expenses were previously combined in the income statement. Construction costs and general and administration expenses are now separately disclosed in the income statement. Gross profit is now shown. Amortization costs are now included in general and administration expenses.

v. In accordance with IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements; Finance income and finance costs are now separately disclosed in the income statement.

(b) Measurement differences:

The Company's MTIP program is a cash settled award based on the market price of the phantom shares accumulated under the terms of the plan.

Compensation expense relating to the MTIP will be measured based on the fair value of the phantom shares which is not significantly different than the intrinsic method utilized under Canadian GAAP. Compensation expense in aggregate is comprised of the value of the phantom units on grant date plus changes in the market price of the Company's shares and notional distributions awarded over the vesting period. The compensation expense relating to the MTIP, under IFRS, will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Under Canadian GAAP, compensation expense was recognized in the period that performance was rendered by the employee except for changes in future market price changes and notional distributions awarded which were recognized in the period they occurred.

(c) Consistent with the Company's accounting policy choice under IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows, income taxes paid in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 of $11,463 are presented within cash flows from operating activities on the Statement of Cash Flows, whereas they were previously disclosed as supplementary information. There are no other material differences between the statement of cash flows presented under IFRS and the statement of cash flows presented under previous Canadian GAAP.