



ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp.

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FILED VIA SEDAR

To: British Columbia Securities Commission

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

**Re: Alda Pharmaceuticals Corp. (the "Company")
- Amended Form 51-102F1 – Management Discussion & Analysis**

This is to advise that the Form 51-102F1 – MD&A of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2007 and the interim periods ending September 30, 2007, December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2008 were amended to comply with the continuous disclosure review letter from British Columbia Securities Commission, dated May 22, 2008. We confirm that no other changes were made.

Yours truly,
Alda Pharmaceuticals Corp.

By:

"Terrance Owen"

Terrance Owen
President and Chief Executive Officer

cc. Alberta Securities Commission
TSX Venture Exchange



ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp.

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Form 51-102F1

Management's Discussion & Analysis

For the six month period ended

December 31, 2007

February 29, 2008

The statements contained in this report that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements. "Forward looking statements" include statements regarding our expectations, hopes, intentions or strategies regarding the future. Forward looking statements include: statements regarding future products or products or product development; statements regarding future selling, general and administrative costs and research and development spending; and our product development strategy; statements regarding future capital expenditures and financing requirements; and similar forward looking statements. It is important to note that our actual results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements.

1.1 DATE

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is dated February 29, 2007 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated interim financial statements of ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp. (“ALDA” or the “Company”) for the six month period ended December 31, 2007. All financial information is expressed in Canadian dollars and is prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”).

The MD&A dated February 29, 2008 for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 has been amended to reflect the adoption of new accounting policies and to provide additional discussion on the overall performance of the Company, results of operations, and factors that caused variations in the selected annual information.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of the business. The Company has yet to achieve a level of revenues adequate to achieve profitability. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent on management’s ability to successfully execute its business plan, to secure sufficient financing, and to develop profitable operations. Management of the Company believes that it will succeed in meeting those objectives, allowing the continued operation of the company. Additional equity or debt-based financing is required to continue the Company’s operations and pursue therapeutic developments.

1.2 OVERALL PERFORMANCE

On November 13, 2003, ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp., formerly Duft Biotech Capital Ltd., completed the acquisition of the assets of 513947 BC Ltd. formerly ALDA Pharmaceuticals Inc. (“the Qualifying Transaction”) and a \$1.2 Million financing arranged by Canaccord Capital Corporation (“the Financing”). ALDA trades on the TSX Venture Exchange in Vancouver, Canada under the symbol “APH”.

ALDA has developed a patent-pending infection control formulation, referred to as T³⁶®, a mixture of ethanol, o-phenylphenol, benzalkonium chloride and other ingredients (including lemon fragrance and water). All of these component chemicals are bio-degradable.

Manufacturing and sales agreements

Canada

On October 4, 2005 the Company signed a manufacturing agreement with Norwood Packaging Ltd. of Surrey British Columbia, Canada to manufacture its T³⁶® Disinfectant antibacterial product. The agreement requires Norwood to manufacture and store T³⁶® Disinfectant for the Company in exchange for a varying percentage of sales by the Company being paid to Norwood. The percentage of sales paid to Norwood varies with the order size and for certain customers. Norwood also has a Right of First Refusal to manufacture other products for the Company under similar terms. There is no term specified for the agreement. The termination provisions of the agreement are standard commercial terms that include uncorrected breaches of the agreement, any form of insolvency on the part of Norwood or the Company or 90 days written notice by either party. As of the date of this report, the agreement is in good standing.

An agreement between Group 270 Sales and Marketing Inc. (“Group 270”) and ALDA was established on November 17, 2006 in which Group 270 will assist ALDA in selling ALDA’s products in the retail market. To accomplish this, Group 270 will undertake market research and a competitive analysis to estimate total annual volume in the area of personal disinfectants, estimate annual sales volumes, establish the pricing structure for retail and establish a roll out strategy to national retail chains, such as Shoppers Drug Mart, Loblaws, Wal-Mart and Zellers, sourcing and engaging a third party logistics company for order fulfillment, establish EDI and order processing development.

Manufacturing and sales agreements (continued)

Group 270 will receive a monthly payment of \$1,500, subject to review after 6 months. In the event that both ALDA and Group 270 mutually agree that there is sufficient reason to continue the payment, it will remain in effect on a month to month basis until the payment of a commission rate of 8% of net sales exceeds the monthly payment. At that time the monthly payment will cease and Group 270 will receive only the commission.

The agreement may be terminated if either party provides the other party with 60 days written notice, by either party if there has been a breach of any provision of the agreement and thirty (30) days has elapsed from the date that written notice has been sent to the party in breach by the other party or at the option of either party, if the other party becomes insolvent; violates the laws, regulations, rules, or statutes of any government; ceases doing business; makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors; or commits an act of bankruptcy. A failure by either party to exercise any right hereunder shall not operate as a waiver of such right and all remedies contained herein shall be cumulative. As of the date of this report, the agreement is in good standing and Group 270 was given the task of supervising the activities of Cowie and Fox Inc., described below.

On September 18, 2007, the Company announced that Cowie and Fox Inc. was appointed to work with Group 270 Sales & Marketing Inc. to create a new “brand” and marketing program for the Company’s T³⁶® Personal Disinfectant for the retail market. The appointment is on a fee-for-service basis and no formal contract was put in place. Cowie and Fox Inc. is a boutique advertising agency in Vancouver, British Columbia and has experience developing, working with, and refreshing, Canadian and international brands. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, Cowie and Fox worked with Group 270 to generate possible new “brands” for the Company’s products.

China

In May 25, 2007, an Agreement with Fuzhou Xinmei Biotech Co. Ltd. (“Fuzhou”), which allowed manufacturing and marketing in Fujian province in China, was transferred to He-Yi She Ye Limited (“He-Yi”) and expanded to cover marketing in all of China. On August 31, 2006, He-Yi received its certificate of approval from the Fujian Centre of Disease Control for T³⁶® Disinfectant after passing all of the required tests. This certificate allowed He-Yi to apply to the Chinese National Centre for Health Inspection and Supervision for approval to manufacture T³⁶® Disinfectant for sale in China and for export. The registration of T³⁶® Disinfectant in China was expanded beyond disinfection of inanimate objects, such as hospital equipment and instruments, to also allow external use on humans, including use as a first-aid antiseptic and hand sanitizer. Approval for the manufacturing of T³⁶® Disinfectant was obtained from the Ministry of Health in The People’s Republic of China. On April 19, 2007, a manufacturing certificate (Certificate of Approval (Health ID. No. 0109) was granted to He-Yi for a period of four years from April 19, 2007 to April 18, 2011 and is renewable by filing an application for renewal 6 months before the expiry date.

The agreement with He-Yi provides that, ALDA will provide He-Yi with all information that ALDA has at its disposal to assist with the registration of ALDA’s products in China, He-Yi will be responsible for procuring all necessary government approvals for ALDA’s products within 6 months from the time all technical data to support the application is provided by ALDA, quarterly reports on the progress of the approvals will be provided to ALDA by He-Yi, an extension may be requested by He-Yi to procure all necessary government approvals and may not be unreasonably refused by ALDA for recurring periods of 3 months if He-Yi is employing its best efforts in obtaining the registration of the ALDA products in China and is providing quarterly reports as required or more time is required by ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp. to obtain information required by He-Yi.

ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp. will provide He-Yi with the specifications required for He-Yi to provide a manufacturing facility suitable for the manufacturing of ALDA’s products.

He-Yi will provide a fully equipped manufacturing facility according to the specifications provided by ALDA, to produce the ALDA products subject to He-Yi employing its best efforts to obtain the space, materials and equipment specified by ALDA and He-Yi will have the right to distribute ALDA’s products in China subject to ALDA’s approval of each distributorship.

Manufacturing and sales agreements (continued)

The Agreement is effective until April 18, 2011 (“the Initial Term”). Upon expiration of the Initial Term, the Agreement may be renewed for additional periods, (“the Renewals”) provided that ALDA and He-Yi have each met all of their obligations under the Agreement and provided that He-Yi is able to obtain renewals of the Certificate of Approval (Health ID. No. 0109) that has been granted by the Ministry of Health of the People’s Republic of China and expires on April 18, 2011. Any Renewals will reflect current market conditions in the territory served by He-Yi at the time the Renewals are granted and the time periods of any Renewals will be the same as the corresponding time periods of the renewals of the Certificate.

For the first 3 years after production is started by He-Yi and within 6 months after production is started by He-Yi, ALDA and He-Yi will establish minimum sales levels and, thereafter, after each new distributorship is established.

He-Yi will pay ALDA a royalty, based on the gross revenues received by He-Yi for all of ALDA’s products sold in China as follows:

- 5% during the first and second year after production is started by He-Yi,
- 8% during the third year,
- 6% after a doubling of sales over the sales achieved in the second year has occurred.
- He-Yi will pay ALDA a 10% royalty based on the gross revenues received by He-Yi for all of ALDA’s products sold by He-Yi outside of China.
- All royalties will be paid monthly within 30 days after each month end.
- ALDA, at ALDA’s discretion, will have the right to buy product from He-Yi.

At the request of ALDA and with the authorization of ALDA, He-Yi agrees to direct ship ALDA’s products for ALDA, at ALDA’s expense, to anywhere in the world.

The Company cannot guarantee that He-Yi will be able to construct a manufacturing facility, that products manufactured by He-Yi will pass the quality control standards established by the Company or the Chinese government, that He-Yi will be able to obtain approvals to market the Company’s products in other provinces of China or that He-Yi will be able to sell any of the Company’s products at all in China or elsewhere. As of the date of this report, the agreement is in good standing. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, He-Yi was involved in setting up the manufacturing facility, preparing samples of the T³6[®] formulation and sourcing materials for the Company to use for the preparation of wipe canisters to contain T³6[®] Disinfectant and T³6[®] “Ready to Use” Disinfectant Cleaner.

United States

On December 13, 2007, the Company announced that the services of Brand Institute, Inc. had been engaged to assist with marketing efforts in the US and internationally, particularly with the development of the retail and therapeutic applications of the T³6[®] technology. The Company sees a need to align its marketing efforts in the US with its anticipated European and FDA product registrations and the proposed listing of its shares in the US. Due to its US and international presence, Brand Institute, Inc. was selected to work with the Company in its targeted markets. Brand Institute, Inc. offers pharmaceutical naming, packaging and labeling, trademarking and market research services, as well as global regulatory insight provided by former key officials from the FDA and Health Canada. With offices in the US, Europe and Asia, Brand Institute Inc. will provide strategic and regulatory assistance to the Company as it establishes its presence in markets outside of Canada.

No other active sales or manufacturing agreements are in place.

Patents

The Company is attempting to patent or secure proprietary protection for the specific combination and manufacturing of the T³6[®] formulation although the ingredients are all common chemical compounds.

Patents (continued)

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) is an international patent law treaty established in 1970. It provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its Contracting States, which includes each jurisdiction specified below. A patent application filed under the PCT is called an “international application” or “PCT application”. A single filing of an international application is made with a Receiving Office (RO) in one language. It then results in a search being performed by an International Searching Authority (ISA), accompanied with a written opinion regarding the patentability of the invention which is the subject of the application. Optionally, this is followed by a preliminary examination, performed by an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA). The PCT does not lead to the grant of an “international patent”, which does not exist, but rather, national patent examinations that are handled by each relevant national or regional authority. For example, in Canada, the US, China, Australia and Singapore, there are national patent offices whereas, in Europe, the European Patent Office handles the national phase for its member states.

API filed patent application #PCT/CA2002/001284, “A wide spectrum disinfectant”, on August 20, 2002. All rights to the patent application were transferred from API to the Company on completion of the Qualifying Transaction on November 13, 2003. A summary of subsequent events is presented below.

Canada

On February 18, 2005 the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (“CIPO”) received the PCT patent application and assigned it Patent Application Number 2,495,938. On August 17, 2007, the Company filed a Request for Examination with the CIPO. On September 24, 2007 the Company filed a Voluntary Amendment to the patent application filed with the CIPO. The proposed amendments expanded the claims to include a number of therapeutic applications of the T³6[®] formulation, including its use in cosmetics and in a microbicidal gel to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (“STI’s”). On October 4, 2007, the Company was notified that the CIPO had acknowledged a request by the Company to examine the patent application. Since the process of examination can take two years, for a fee of \$500, the Company requested an Expedited Examination on November 7, 2007 to reduce the response time to approximately three months.

European Union

On March 30, 2005 the PCT application was accepted for national examination by the European Patent Office (“EPO”) and assigned it Patent Application Number 02754054.1-2113. The countries covered by the European patent application are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain (the UK), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the Slovak Republic and Turkey. On May 18, 2005, the bibliographic data of the above-noted application was published in the European Patent Bulletin, under Publication No. 1530485. The resulting effect of such publication is that any possible infringer is deemed to have knowledge of the patent application without the Company having to formally inform them of this application’s existence. On October 18, 2006 the EPO provided the Company with an Office Action requesting further information on the patent application. The Company responded to the questions and received a second Office Action, dated September 5, 2007 from the EPO. This second Office Action requested that the Company provide certain additional information to support the claims that were made in the application. As of September 30, the Company was undertaking the literature research required to provide the additional information required by the EPO.

Patents (continued)

China

On June 25, 2005 the Company was notified that the PCT application was accepted for national examination by the Patent Office of the People’s Republic of China (“Chinese Patent Office”) and assigned Patent Application Number 02829642.7. On August 11, 2005, the Chinese Patent Office accepted a Request for Substantive Examination from the Company. The application was published in the Chinese Patent Gazette on October 19, 2005, under Publication No. CN1684711A and entered into Substantive Examination. On February 5, 2006, the Company filed a Voluntary Amendment to the original patent application to correct certain minor errors in the original application. On June 2, 2006, the Chinese Patent Office provided an Office Action which requested certain additional amendments to the patent application. On December 18, 2006, the Company filed its response to the Office Action. The Company was notified by the Chinese Patent Office that the Chinese patent had been allowed, effective June 8, 2007. During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, amendments to the original patent application were drafted. As in the case of the amendments prepared for CIPO, the proposed amendments to the Chinese patent expand the original claims to include a number of therapeutic applications of the T³6[®] formulation, including its use in cosmetics and in a microbicidal gel to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (“STI’s”). On October 10, 2007, the Company was advised that the amended claims had been submitted to the Chinese Patent Office.

United States

On February 18, 2005, the US Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) received the PCT patent application and assigned it Patent Application Number 10/525,110. The patent application was published by the USPTO on December 22, 2005, under Publication Number US 2005/0282727. On July 27, 2006, the Company received that first Office Action from the USPTO which required clarification or modification of certain claims made in the patent application. The Company was required to respond to the Office Action by October 27, 2006 and did so on October 26, 2006 with amendments to the claims that required clarification or modification. On February 7, 2007 the USPTO provided the Company with a Notice of Allowance for the US patent with all claims made by the Company accepted by the USPTO. A Notice of Allowance is not a grant of a patent and is subject to withdrawal by the USPTO or on petition by the Company. The Company then filed certain minor, voluntary amendments to the patent application and a second Notice of Allowance, dated June 8, 2007 was provided by the USPTO. No events took place with the US patent during the quarter ended December 31, 2007.

Singapore

On February 18, 2005, the Singapore Patent Office accepted the PCT patent application and assigned it Patent Application Number 200500987-3. On July 31, 2007, the Company was notified that the application had been examined by the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore and satisfied the formal requirements of the Patent Act and Rules of Singapore. Accordingly, the application was assigned Divisional Singapore Patent Application No. 200703677-5. The Company can now file a Request for a Search Report by September 18, 2008, and subsequently file a Request for an Examination Report by September 18, 2009. No events took place with the Singapore patent during the quarter ended December 31, 2007.

Australia

On March 15, 2005 the PCT application was accepted for national examination by the Australian patent office on March 15, 2005 and assigned with Patent Application Number 2002322916. On October 24, 2006, the Australian patent office provided the Company with a Direction to Request Examination. Under Australian Patent law, such examination must be requested within five years of the filing date or within six months of receiving a direction from the Australian Patent Office, whichever is sooner. On October 10, 2007 the Company announced that the Australian Patent Office had accepted the patent application with no objections.

The subject matter of all of these pending patents is the method of preparation and the composition of T³6[®] Disinfectant which contains five active ingredients, four of which are in relatively low concentrations that act synergistically to disrupt the physical structure of all types of micro-organisms. As of December 31, 2007 none of these patents has yet been finally granted. The Company cannot estimate when, if at all, the patents will be granted.

Trademarks

The Company successfully trademarked “T36” in Canada on April 22, 2004 and in the United States on November 2, 2004. The trademark in the United States is a Principal Register mark. The Principal Register of the US Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) conveys the important substantive rights that most people associate with federal registration and, as a result, it is the preferred method of federal trademark protection. Probably the most important benefit of placing a mark on the Principal Register is that anybody who later initiates use of the same or a confusingly similar trademark may be presumed by the courts to be a “willful infringer” and therefore liable for damages. The Company also successfully trademarked the Company’s logo in Canada on July 16, 2004 and in the United States on January 18, 2005, also as a Principal Register mark.

Product development

During its first five years, Company’s primary focus has been on product development. The Company’s first product, a surface disinfectant called “Viralex” and subsequently renamed T³⁶® Disinfectant, was launched in September of 2001. It is being sold primarily to (i) “First Responder” organizations including ambulance, fire fighters and police forces in Canada, (ii) dental clinics, and (iii) beauty and hair care salons and spas. T³⁶® Disinfectant has been approved by Health Canada for use on any hard, inanimate non-porous surfaces. This includes, but is not limited to, counter tops, cutting boards, sinks, tubs, walls, floors, windows, mirrors, scissors, nail clippers and other equipment used in beauty salons and spas, dental mirrors and other equipment in dental offices, and equipment used by firefighters, police and paramedics. T³⁶® Disinfectant is also approved by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (“CFIA”) for use in restaurants and other facilities where food is prepared.

In studies conducted by independent laboratories in Canada and the United States, T³⁶® Disinfectant has demonstrated efficacy against more than 50 different bacteria, fungi and viruses. These studies included the following:

- An efficacy study conducted by British Columbia Research Inc. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) under the supervision of Dr. Ernie Lee, dated February 10, 1997. The study concluded that the T³⁶® Disinfectant successfully killed four strains of bacteria (*Staphylococcus epidermis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Serratia marcescens*, and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) one strain of yeast (*Candida albicans*), one strain of fungus (*Aspergillus fumigatus*) and two strains of viruses (*Herpes Simplex Virus-1* and *Poliovirus-1*), in compliance with test standards accepted by Health Canada’s Therapeutic Product Directorate;
- An efficacy study conducted by Dr. Richard Stokes of the University of British Columbia in conjunction with the British Columbia Children’s Hospital, dated June 6, 1997. The study concluded that the T³⁶® Disinfectant was efficacious as against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*;
- Suspension tests for efficacy completed September 17, 1997 against HIV at the St. Paul’s Hospital’s John Ruedy Immunodeficiency Clinic (Vancouver, Canada) under the supervision of Dr. Brian Conway. The study concluded that the T³⁶® Disinfectant was 100% efficacious on the HIV virus on contact and still had 100% efficacy at dilution of 1:43 (one part T³⁶® to 43 parts water); and
- Efficacy studies conducted by Viomed Biosafety Laboratories of Minneapolis, Minnesota, completed on February 23, 2000. The study concluded that the T³⁶® Disinfectant successfully killed the test organisms *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella choleraesuis*, *Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type I*, *Herpes simplex Virus Type 1*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* and *Poliovirus Type 1*, in compliance with test standards accepted by the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States.

Efficacy studies refer to proving a drug's effectiveness (in this case as a disinfectant) in producing a desired result (bactericide, virucide, fungicide or tuberculocide). Toxicology is the study of the adverse effects of chemical, physical or biological agents on living organisms and the ecosystem, including the prevention and amelioration of such adverse effects. The types of surfaces tested were hard non-porous surfaces.

Product development (continued)

The above studies, although completed some time ago, are still a valuable asset of the Company because they are being used to support further regulatory approvals of the T³6[®] formulation. For example, the studies will be incorporated into the pre-IND package for the FDA, described below. The studies have demonstrated that T³6[®] Disinfectant was effective in inactivating polio viruses within 3 minutes and *tuberculosis mycobacteria* within 5 minutes. Polio and tuberculosis are benchmark micro-organisms because they are among the most difficult to kill with disinfectant products. Efficacy against polio and tuberculosis demonstrates a high level of disinfection capability. In order to make a virucidal claim and a tuberculocidal claim, a disinfectant product must demonstrate its ability to destroy the *poliomyelitis type 1 virus*, and *Mycobacterium bovis* or *tuberculosis mycobacteria* within a specified time. This is mandated in Canada by the Canadian General Standards Board, "Assessment of Efficacy of Antimicrobial Agents for Use on Environmental Surfaces and Medical Devices", CAN/CGSB -2.161-97, p.4, and the Therapeutic Products Programme Guidelines on Disinfectant Drugs, 1999 Edition, Appendix II on page 23.

The studies conducted at ViroMed Biosafety Laboratories in the U.S., and at British Columbia Research Incorporated ("BCRI") in Canada used between 10 and 60 samples each, depending on the organism tested. In all cases a control was utilized to validate the testing protocols. A positive test result required complete inactivation of the tested viruses and complete efficacy against the fungi and bacteria as required by the U.S. EPA for disinfectant label claims. The results from BCRI demonstrated efficacy in excess of Log10 4.0 (i.e. 10,000 times reduction in micro-organisms) in compliance of the standards required in Canada. The tuberculocidal studies demonstrated results in excess of Log10 6.0 (1,000,000 times reduction in micro-organisms). Additional toxicology studies were conducted in the United States that demonstrated that T³6[®] Disinfectant is safe to use, as well as non-corrosive and non-caustic. These studies were conducted by Product Safety Labs in labs in East Brunswick, New Jersey, USA and completed in November, 1999. There were no p-values nor statistical significance employed in the studies because such measurements are not required by Health Canada or the EPA and, therefore, are not part of the standard protocols. There were no further requirements for the Company to undertake further studies. T³6[®] Disinfectant's Health Canada Drug Identification Number (DIN) is 02231344.

The Company is also in various stages of development of other products including:

- **"Ready to Use" Disinfectant Cleaner:** This product has been recognized by Health Canada as being able to kill bacteria, fungi and viruses on hard surfaces within 10 minutes (compared to the 3 to 5 minute time for T³6[®] Disinfectant). It has also passed internal company efficacy testing against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. This product is intended for consumer use and will be sold under the new brand developed by Cowie and Fox and Brand Institute, Inc.. The Health Canada DIN for this product is 02272989.. The Company has not determined when manufacturing will be started or when revenues will be realized from this product but has started planning its manufacturing and introduction.
- **T³6[®] Disinfectant Cleaner CONCENTRATE:** This product has completed testing and is registered with Health Canada (DIN 02278820). For US sales, EPA registration is required and plans are being developed to undertake the testing required if the sales of the product in Canada are satisfactory. International sales are important to the Company and US registration could have a significant effect on future sales and cash flow. It is not known when manufacturing will be started or when revenues will be realized from this product but the Company has started planning its manufacturing and introduction.
- **T³6[®] Hand Sanitizer:** In February 2006, the Company started marketing its hand sanitizer product (Health Canada DIN 02247771) through its current distributors to existing customers. No further testing or registrations of this product are planned.
- **T³6[®] Disinfectant** (Health Canada DIN 02231344) in smaller packaging for the consumer market. It will be marketed under the new brand that is being developed. No further testing or registrations are planned and no final product has been manufactured or marketed up to December 31, 2007. It is not known when manufacturing will be started or when revenues will be realized from this product. Delays may cause reductions in anticipated revenue generation.

Product development (continued)

- **Anti-viral Soap:** The Company has developed an anti-viral, anti-bacterial soap. As at December 31, 2007, only preliminary testing of this product for internal use only has taken place and no application has been filed with Health Canada or any other regulatory agency. The testing required for approval in Canada, the US or the EU has been evaluated and will take place when the Company is of the opinion it has sufficient resources to do so. It is likely that the Company will need to undertake further financing before it is possible to undertake testing, product registration and initiation of marketing activities. Any delays in these activities could allow competition to penetrate this market, which could reduce the revenue potential for this product.
- **Microbicide Gel:** This product has been formulated and now requires testing for efficacy and toxicity. It was developed as a personal lubricant to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (“STI’s”). Nearly 40 million people are now infected with HIV and 4 to 5 Million new HIV infections have been reported every year since 1999. The testing required to attain FDA approval of this product would be beyond the financial capabilities of the Company. Therefore, the Company intends to identify a licensee or joint venture partner working in the area of STI prevention that can undertake the testing and market development. It is no known how much time it would take to complete the required testing for STI prevention, what costs would be involved or even if there are companies that would be interested in conducting this testing. Delays may allow competition to develop comparable products, which will make market penetration more difficult which would lead to lower revenues than anticipated.
- **Topical infection treatment:** The body normally hosts a variety of microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi. Some of these are useful to the body. Others may multiply rapidly and form infections. Approximately sixty percent of microbial infections are systemic meaning that the infections are spread throughout the body, leaving 40% of microbial infections that are topical, i.e., occur on the surface of the body. Topical fungal infections include mold-like fungi that cause athlete's foot, jock itch and ringworm, and yeast-like fungi that can cause diaper rash, oral thrush, cutaneous candidiasis and some cases of genital rashes. Bacterial infections, such as Staphylococcus can also infect the skin, particularly if a patient has a preceding skin condition, such as eczema. The Company's T³⁶® formulation can be used to treat such topical infections and anecdotal evidence has shown that it can be used to treat such conditions as athlete's foot and toenail infections. This application of the T³⁶® formulation must be tested against such conditions according to the requirements of the FDA, Health Canada and the European Medicines Agency. Once the testing is completed, the results must be submitted to these regulatory agencies and be approved for marketing by the company. The testing required to attain the approval of this product are beyond the financial capabilities of the Company at this time. It is not known how much time it would take to complete the required testing for the topical infection treatment, what costs would be involved or how long it will take to conduct this testing. There are active competitors that are already well established in this market. Delays may allow even more competition to develop comparable products, which will make market penetration more difficult which would lead to lower revenues than anticipated.
- **Hand hygiene products:** The Company is planning on providing the T³⁶® formulation in spray form and in gel form for hospital use as a hand sanitizer in nursing stations, patient rooms, hallways, washrooms, etc. and for sale to consumers through retail outlets. These applications of the T³⁶® formulation must be tested for their ability to kill microorganisms on the skin of humans according to the requirements of the FDA, Health Canada and the European Medicines Agency. Once the testing is completed, the results must be submitted to these regulatory agencies and be approved for marketing by the company. It is not known how much time it would take to complete the required testing for the hand hygiene products, what costs would be involved or how long it will take to conduct this testing. There are active competitors that are already well established in this market. Delays may allow even more competition to develop comparable products, which will make market penetration more difficult which would lead to lower revenues than anticipated. As discussed above, the Company has applied to Health Canada for a DIN for the T³⁶® formulation in gel form as a hand antiseptic. Under a Category IV Monograph application, the Company has been advised that approval should be granted within 60 days. The Category IV Monograph application allows a registration without further testing and is based on the known ingredients in the T³⁶® formulation. However, the claims are more limited than those allowed if further testing is undertaken.

Product development (continued)

- **Skin antiseptic and first-aid ointment:** The Company is planning on providing the T³6[®] formulation in liquid form with a biological dye in a suitable delivery system for use as pre-operative and pre-injection antiseptic in hospitals and clinics and in gel and spray form, without biological dye, as a first-aid ointment for use on cuts and scrapes to prevent infections. These applications of the T³6[®] formulations must be tested for their ability to kill microorganisms on the skin of humans and in cuts and scrapes according to the requirements of the FDA, Health Canada and the European Medicines Agency. Once the testing is completed, the results must be submitted to these regulatory agencies and be approved for marketing by the company. The testing required to attain the approval of this product are beyond the financial capabilities of the Company at this time. It is not known how much time it would take to complete the required testing for the topical infection treatment, what costs would be involved or how long it will take to conduct this testing. There are active competitors that are already well established in this market. Delays may allow even more competition to develop comparable products, which will make market penetration more difficult which would lead to lower revenues than anticipated. The testing that is under way at BSI, if successful, may allow the Company to proceed with human trials for Canada for Europe and to have a pre-IND meeting with the FDA.
- **Vulvovaginal infections (“VVI’s”):** The Company is planning on providing the T³6[®] formulation in a form suitable for the treatment of all vulvovaginal infections including fungi, bacteria and, possibly, parasites and combinations of all fungal and bacterial infections. This application of the T³6[®] formulation must be tested for its ability to resolve VVI’s according to the requirements of the FDA, Health Canada and the European Medicines Agency. Once the testing is completed, the results must be submitted to these regulatory agencies and be approved for marketing by the company. The testing required to attain the approval of this product are beyond the financial capabilities of the Company at this time. It is not known how much time it would take to complete the required testing for the topical infection treatment, what costs would be involved or how long it will take to conduct this testing. There are active competitors that are already well established in this market. Delays may allow even more competition to develop comparable products, which will make market penetration more difficult which would lead to lower revenues than anticipated.

There is competition in all of the therapeutic markets that the Company has targeted. However, the T³6[®] formulation is not expensive to manufacture and can be used in a broad variety of infection-control products. Toxicology and efficacy studies have already demonstrated that the T36[®] formulation is not toxic and is effective at killing all bacteria, viruses and fungi. The intended applications are topical, except for the vulvovaginitis treatment, so that registration is expected be faster and less expensive than for drugs that are taken internally. Rather than disrupting metabolic pathways, the T³6[®] formulation consists of four anti-microbial ingredients in relatively low concentrations that act synergistically to disrupt the physical structure of the infectious agents. This approach prevents microbial resistance from developing. None of the active ingredients are known to have any significant side effects on humans.

ALDA is continuing to conduct studies that will satisfy the registration requirements of Health Canada, the US Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) and the European Medicines Agency (“EMeA”) for the targeted applications through the efforts of Dr. John S. Hibbard who is evaluating the potential applications and development of ALDA’ T³6[®] technology and the regulatory pathways to commercialization. During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, Dr. Hibbard entered into discussions with the FDA to establish the requirements of the FDA for the testing of the T³6[®] formulation and to evaluate the common and the unique requirements of the US, Canadian and European regulatory agencies. Dr Hibbard also reviewed the qualifications and proposals of a number of testing laboratories to establish their suitability to conduct the work required by the Company. As a result of his analysis, BioScience Laboratories, Inc. (“BSI”) located in Bozeman, Montana was selected to provide the required efficacy testing. BSI has been providing antimicrobial product testing and result interpretation for various industries, including healthcare, pharmaceutical, personal care and consumer products for over 16 years. On September 27, 2007, the Company announced that initial clinical trials of its T³6[®] formulation for use as a skin antiseptic, a hygienic hand rub, a pre-surgical hand wash and a pre-injection scrub had been started. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, significant progress was made on the testing which had been designed by BSI to test the efficacy of the T³6[®] formulation against bacteria, mycobacteria, viruses and fungi. On completion, the data from the tests, along with existing and new toxicology information, will be used to support applications in Canada and Europe to test the anti-microbial effectiveness of the formulations with human volunteers.

Product development (continued)

Additional non-human testing will be required before the Company can request human trials in the US. On successful completion of human trials, the Company will be able to pursue the registration and marketing of its products. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, the Company announced that BSI had completed a test that demonstrated that the T³⁶® formulation was completely effective against Methicillin-Resistant (“MRSA”) within one minute. First discovered in 1961 in the, MRSA is now found worldwide and is able to survive treatment with, including "Methicillin", and. Often referred to in the press as a “Antibiotic resistance”, MRSA is especially troublesome in but is increasingly found outside of medical facilities. The finding was considered significant because MRSA has also shown resistance against some disinfectant products.

In addition to arranging the testing at BSI, Dr. Hibbard continued the preparation of the “pre-IND” (pre-Investigational New Drug) submission to the FDA. The purpose of a pre-IND submission is to seek the permission of the FDA for a meeting to establish exactly what testing is required by the Company to satisfy the requirements of the FDA. Before a pre-IND meeting can take place, the Company must complete a significant amount of per-clinical testing and prepare a package of that information plus all other efficacy and toxicology information that is available. In general, FDA product registrations require the following tests for each therapeutic product: Time kill Evaluation, MIC (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration) Evaluation, Pilot Clinical Evaluation, Full Pre-op clinical Evaluation, Pharmacokinetics study, Insult Patch test, 21-day Cumulative Irritation, *In-vitro* screening, Ocular irritation and In-vitro dermal irritation. These tests would typically require 12-18 months to complete and must be conducted by FDA certified labs. The FDA review and approval of this data can take up to 24 months. Once approved, then human clinical trials (if required) would need to be completed. These trials are normally conducted in 3 phases, with a detailed protocol for each phase provided to the FDA for approval to proceed. At the end of each phase, the results are analyzed and submitted to the FDA and, if acceptable, the trial continues to the next phase:

- **Phase I Clinical Trials:** This is the first stage of testing of a new therapeutic in human subjects, normally with a small group (20-60) of healthy volunteers. The objective is to assess the safety and tolerability of the product as a therapeutic, as well as to determine the effects of various doses of the product. For externally administered agents, the testing is simpler than for injected or internally administered agents. It is not possible to predict how long it can take to complete Phase I trials because the collection and analysis of the data, preparation of the Phase I report for submission to the FDA and the time until a response is received are uncertain. If the results of Phase I are accepted by the FDA or other regulatory agencies, the clinical trial can proceed to Phase II.
- **Phase II Clinical Trials:** This second phase tests the therapeutic on a larger group and evaluates both the required dose (i.e. different quantities of the therapeutic) and efficacy (i.e. how well the therapeutic works for the specified indication). Again, it is not possible to predict how long Phase II trials can take. However, some trials can combine Phase I and Phase II, which can reduce the total time required.
- **Phase III Clinical Trials:** This third phase of clinical trial depends on the indications for which the therapeutic is being tested. For most agents Phase III trials are a randomized, controlled, multi-center trial with large patient groups (often more than 300), with the objective of confirming that the therapeutic is as effective or more effective than the current “gold standard” for the same application. As with Phase I and Phase II trials, it is not possible to predict how long Phase II trials can take. If the results of the Phase III trial are approved by the FDA, then product is approved for marketing for the specific indications that were tested.

The total time required to complete clinical trials is dependant on the nature of the therapeutic, the condition being treated, the design of the protocols, the time to recruit patients and the review process conducted by the FDA. The registration time for products taken internally can take much longer than for topical agents. The costs of a complete clinical trial can be significant, depending on the intended application. The Company may not conduct any clinical trials itself, but may enter into strategic alliances or licensing agreements with larger companies, which can support the costs of such trials.

Product development (continued)

In Canada and Europe, similar procedures must be followed but there is generally not a requirement for time kill or MIC evaluations and, it is possible that human trials can be started without the need for any animal studies. A set of standards referred to as “EN Standards” guide the processes for registration of therapeutic products in Europe. EN or FDA standards are generally accepted by Health Canada. The objective is to undertake testing that will satisfy all three major jurisdictions. There are minor differences that lead to increased costs, but management has decided that it is more economical to absorb these costs initial costs rather than conduct separate testing for each jurisdiction.

In other parts of the world, FDA or EMeA testing is generally accepted for registration applications. If the company decides to register the products in China, it is likely that the testing will have to be repeated in China unless there is harmonization of the requirements in the meantime. In the People’s Republic of China (“China”), the Company must have its products tested for toxicology and efficacy at the Centers for Disease Control (“CDC”). The Chinese CDC should not be confused with the CDC in Atlanta, Georgia, although both organizations share the same name. Upon completion of successful testing at the CDC, products can be registered for sale within China.

On October 30, 2007, the Company announced that an application had been submitted to Health Canada for a Drug Identification Number (“DIN”) for a new antiseptic skin cleanser. The registration being sought is under a Category IV Monograph. Under this process, the Company has been advised that Health Canada can provide an automatic registration, usually within 60 days, of infection control products that contain specified levels of anti-microbial ingredients.

On November 8, 2007, the company announced that the services of Tincáli Tech Consulting (“Tincáli”), located in the United Kingdom, were engaged to assist ALDA with regulatory matters in the EU. The first task to be undertaken by Tincáli is a competitive analysis of the UK market for hand sanitizers. Subsequently, Tincáli will define the process required for ALDA to market T³6[®] Personal Disinfectant in both the EU and the Middle East using the existing EU registration. This product will be marketed using the new “brand” that is being developed by Cowie and Fox. Tincáli will then assist ALDA in coordinating the clinical trials that are required for EU, US and Canadian registration of ALDA’s therapeutic products. Tincáli is a UK-based consulting group that provides professional services to pharmaceutical companies, including evaluation of potential new products, acquisition of technologies, product commercialization planning, regulatory assessment and market analysis. The Managing Director of Tincáli, Dr. Carlos Pittol, has over 12 years of business experience, following completion of a PhD in Chemistry in the UK and a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Toronto.

Foreign registration of securities

In 2005, the Company decided to pursue the registration of its securities in the US (“US Registration”) Accordingly, in March, 2006, the Company filed a Form 20F which is a Registration Statement Pursuant to Section 12(b) of (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“20F”) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) in Washington, DC. This document, submitted for the year-end June 30, 2005, and other documents related to the registration of the Company’s securities in the US, can be viewed at www.edgar.com by searching for ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp. On April 18, 2006, the SEC responded with a number of questions and requests for further information. On deciding to pursue the US Registration, the Company announced in a news release dated September 13, 2007, that Berris Mangan resigned as the Company’s auditor due to a decision by Berris Mangan to focus its practice on TSX-listed companies with Canadian reporting responsibilities. The Company confirmed that there are no “reportable events” (as such term is defined in National Instrument 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators) and appointed HLB Cinnamon Jang Willoughby, Chartered Accountants (“CJW”) as the interim auditor to conduct the year-end audit.

Foreign registration of securities (continued)

On September 26, 2007 the Company retained the services of Stanislaw Ashbaugh, LLP (“Stanislaw”), located in Seattle, Washington, to assist the Company with U.S. securities law matters as announced by the company in a news release dated October 2, 2007. Stanislaw acts as general corporate counsel to private and public companies engaged in a wide variety of business activities, including middle-sized and emerging growth companies. Of particular interest to ALDA, the broad range of counsel provided by the Corporate/Securities Law Group includes compliance and reporting under federal and state securities laws and secondary financings.

Working with Stanislaw, the Company began to update the 2005 20F to respond to the questions and comments received from the SEC on April 18, 2006.

At this time, the Company is not listed on any stock exchange in the United States nor is there any guarantee that the Company will be listed on any stock exchange in the United States in the future. As a result, there is no market for the Company’s common shares in the United States and there is no guarantee that there will be a market for the Company’s common shares in the United States.

Risk Factors

Risks pertaining to the Company:

The Company's limited operating history makes it difficult to evaluate the Company's current business and forecast future results.

The Company has been operating only since November, 2003 and, since that time, has a history of operating losses that fluctuate due to varying requirements for research and development, product testing and intellectual property protection and the availability of funds to undertake these activities. This limited operating history and fluctuating losses leads the Company to believe that period-to-period comparisons of its operating results may not be meaningful and that the results for any particular period should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

This conclusion is based on the fact that at the beginning of operations, expenses were relatively high due to the costs associated with starting up a new venture, such as the costs of manufacturing product, warehousing, preparing new marketing materials and securing facilities and equipment. After these start-up costs had been absorbed, the cost of goods became stabilized. However, at the end of the 2004 and 2005 fiscal years, there was a significant write-down of the assets purchased in the Qualifying Transaction due to revenues not meeting expectations. In addition, there have been extraordinary legal costs associated with a legal action, described elsewhere, commenced by a competitor, gains on a legal settlement over a trademark dispute and an action launched by the Company against a competitor that resulted in a settlement. These extraordinary events make predictions of future periods difficult.

The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and failure to generate revenues in the future could cause the Company to go out of business.

T³6[®] Based upon current plans to introduce Disinfectant into additional markets in Canada and internationally, pursue the patent applications and regulatory approvals for the T³6[®] technology, develop new products, maintain the Company’s public listing on the TSX-Venture Exchange and secure a listing in the US, the Company expects to incur operating losses in future periods. These losses will occur because there are continuing expenses associated with the marketing and production of the Company’s products, research and development, intellectual property protection, registration of products with regulatory bodies, legal and accounting fees, the maintenance of its public listing and other expenses associated with running an operating business. The Company has a burn rate that varies according to the requirement to undertake research and development, product testing and intellectual property protection and the availability of funds to conduct these activities. Due to the burn rate, there is no assurance that there is sufficient cash on hand at any time to allow the Company to attain profitability and further fund raising will be required to continue operations. Also, the Company may not be successful in generating revenues in the future. Failure to generate revenues could cause the Company to go out of business.

Risk Factors (continued)

If the Company raises further funds through equity issuances, the price of its securities could decrease due to the dilution caused by the sale of additional shares.

Additional funds raised by the Company through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities will cause the Company’s current shareholders to experience dilution and possibly lower the trading price of its shares. Such securities may grant rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the Company’s common shareholders. The Company is not profitable and will not be profitable for the foreseeable future under its current development plan. The Company plans to issue further equity to raise funds as necessary to continue operations and fund its program of research and development, patent protection and regulatory approvals. As a result, an indeterminate amount of dilution of the Company’s capital stock will occur.

The Company has issued only 32,192,404 shares out of its authorized capital of an unlimited number of common shares, which could be dilutive and negatively affect the share price.

Having an unlimited number of authorized but unissued common shares could allow the Company’s Directors and Officers to issue a large number of shares without shareholder approval, leading to significant dilution of current shareholders and possible lowering of the share price.

The Company could enter into debt obligations and not have the funds to repay these obligations.

The Company does not have any contractual restrictions on its ability to incur debt and, accordingly, the Company could incur significant amounts of indebtedness to finance its operations. Any such indebtedness could contain covenants, which would restrict the Company’s operations. The Company might not be able to repay indebtedness. The Company does not plan on entering into any debt obligations in the next twelve months.

The Company has a history of generating limited revenues and the continuing failure to generate further revenues could cause the Company to cease operations.

The Company has no history of pre-tax profit and in the previous three years has had annual revenues that are not significant relative to expenses due to the continuing need to conduct research and development, product testing and intellectual property protection. As a result, the Company has sustained operating losses since its inception in November, 2003. The continued operation of the Company will be dependent upon its ability to generate operating revenues and to procure additional financing. The Company may not be successful in generating revenues or raising capital in the future. Failure to generate revenues or raise capital could cause the Company to cease operations. The financial statements accompanying this report are expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards, which do not require a reference to conditions and events that cast substantial doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern when these are adequately disclosed in the financial statements. In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph when the financial statements are affected by conditions and events that cast substantial doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Had the Company’s financial statements been audited by US auditors, the Company may have received a “going concern” qualification. A “going concern” qualification, or the existence of a basis for such a qualification, could negatively affect the Company’s ability to raise capital. This is relevant to the Company since US registration of the Company’s securities is being pursued.

The Company’s future performance is dependent on key personnel. The loss of the services of any of the Company’s executives or Board of Directors could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Risk Factors (continued)

The Company’s performance is substantially dependent on the performance and continued efforts of the Company’s executives and its Board of Directors. Dr. Terrance G. Owen is the President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director. Peter Chen is the Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and a Director. Dr. Linda Allison, Dr. Ronald Zokol, Dr. William F. McCoy and Eugene Hodgson are independent Directors. Dr. Allison, Mr. Chen and Mr. Hodgson are members of the Audit Committee. The loss of the services of any of the Company’s executives or Board of Directors could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, results of operations and financial condition. There is no assurance that key personnel can be replaced with people with similar qualifications within a reasonable period of time. The Company currently does not carry any key person insurance on any of the executives or members of the board of directors. There are no contracts in place with any of the employees, officers or directors of the Company.

The Company has not declared any dividends since its inception in 2000 and has no present intention of paying any cash dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

The Company has not declared any dividends since its inception in 2000, and has no present intention of paying any cash dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future. The payment by the Company of dividends, if any, in the future, rests in the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will depend, among other things, upon the Company's earnings, its capital requirements and financial condition, as well as other relevant factors.

The Company’s future performance is dependent on key collaborators and a loss of any collaborators could have a material adverse effect on the Company by reducing or eliminating the ability of the Company to manufacture or sell its products.

The Company is dependent on Norwood Packaging Ltd. to manufacture its products to a standard that is accepted by Health Canada. Although other manufacturers have been identified, they do not have the same familiarity as Norwood with the manufacturing of the Company’s products. If the Company had to switch manufacturers there would be a start-up period in which sales would be lost and revenues would drop. The Agreement with Fuzhou Xinmei Biotech Co. Ltd. (“Fuzhou”), which allowed manufacturing and marketing in Fujian province in China has been transferred to He-Yi She Ye Limited (“He-Yi”) and expanded to cover marketing in all of China. The relationship with He-Yi is important because registration and manufacturing of T³6[®] Disinfectant in China depends on the successful completion of the required applications by He-Yi and acceptance of the registrations by the Chinese government agencies. At this time, the Company has no other agent working on its behalf in China. If He-Yi were to fail or go out of business, the Company would have to find another agent to represent its interests in China. This would delay the registrations in China and lead to reduced revenue expectations.

There is no assurance that the patent applications filed for the T³6[®] technology or for other products will be approved, and failure to obtain such approvals could leave the Company with no protection for its intellectual property and reduced sales.

Patent protection of the T³6[®] technology is very important to the Company’s current and future products because the T³6[®] Disinfectant technology is the basis for its products. Although patents have been allowed in the United States, and in China, there is also no assurance that future patent applications will be successful. A lack of patent protection would significantly alter the competitive environment and possibly allow competitors to infringe on the technology of the Company’s business. Reduced revenues and lack of future products could result from such infringement.

There is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure the funds needed for future development, and failure to secure such funds could lead to a lack of opportunities for growth.

Many of the Company’s products require laboratory testing that could cost as much as \$100,000 per product or more to establish toxicity, efficacy and analytical methods. This testing is required in order to obtain required regulatory approvals from Health Canada and the EPA in the US. A lack of funds would impair the ability of the Company to complete such tests. A lack of funds would also impair the Company’s ability to establish marketing and sales plans once the products have been approved for sale. If adequate financing is not available when required, the Company may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate various activities and may be unable to continue in operation.

Risk Factors (continued)

The Company may seek such additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. Any equity offering will result in dilution to the ownership interests of the Company’s shareholders and may result in dilution to the value of such interests.

There is no assurance that research and development being conducted by the Company to create new products will be successful.

The Company is conducting research and development on new products, but the outcomes of research and development are never certain. For example, there is no assurance that any new products will be developed or that any new products that do result will have a competitive advantage or market acceptance, will not be superseded by the new products of competitors, will not infringe on the patents of other companies or that other companies will not develop products that infringe on patents obtained by the Company for its new products. The Company has completed the formulations for new products but still needs to conduct the toxicity and efficacy tests and establish the analytical methods required to obtain regulatory approvals from Health Canada and the EPA and FDA in the US.

The Company and the Company’s products have limited brand awareness which limits the ability of the Company to gain credibility from prospective customers and to sell its products into new markets.

Market knowledge of the Company’s name is limited. The Company will need to devote considerable resources to educate new markets about the products the Company offers. In establishing new markets, the Company will be competing with companies that are potentially already entrenched in such markets or may be better funded than the Company. The ability of the Company to raise brand awareness will depend on its ability to raise the money required to undertake such an intensive marketing effort. As noted elsewhere, there is no assurance that the Company can raise funds required for such an investment in marketing.

The Company has limited sales and marketing experience and can provide no assurance that the Company can keep its current customers or gain new ones.

The Company has limited experience in marketing and selling its products. The Company had two sales and marketing people until February 2, 2007, one with just over two years of experience with the Company and no prior sales experience, and the other with three years experience with the Company and no prior sales experience in pharmaceutical or disinfectant products. With the departure of the more experienced sales and marketing person, the Company has one person in sales and marketing. The Company will have to expend substantial funds to promote and develop its products. The Company’s success in this regard will depend on the quality of its products and its ability to develop and implement an effective sales and marketing strategy. Failure to achieve these objectives will have a material adverse effect on the Company and on its results of operations and financial condition.

Conflicts of interest may exist for Directors and Officers which may inhibit their ability to act in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders leading to possible impairment of the Company’s ability to achieve its business objectives.

Risk Factors (continued)

The directors and officers of the Company will not be devoting all of their time to the affairs of the Company. The directors and officers of the Company are directors and officers of other companies. The directors and officers of the Company will be required by law to act in the best interests of the Company. They will have the same obligations to the other companies in respect of which they act as directors and officers. Discharge by the directors and officers of their obligations to the Company may result in a breach of their obligations to the other companies and, in certain circumstances, this could expose the Company to liability to those companies. Similarly, discharge by the directors and officers of their obligations to the other companies could result in a breach of their obligation to act in the best interests of the Company. Such conflicting legal obligations may expose the Company to liability to others and impair its ability to achieve its business objectives. Terrance Owen has been the Secretary of Bi-optic Ventures Inc., a company listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange, since September, 2002 and a Director of this same company since September, 2006. As a non-management Officer and Director of Bi-Optic Ventures Inc., Terrance Owen spends approximately eight hours per month on the business of Bi-Optic Ventures Inc. Terrance Owen controls a company, Duft Enterprises Corp., that owns the building in which the Company is located and the Company pays rent to Duft Enterprises Corp. Peter Chen is not a Director or Officer of any other company. Neither Peter Chen nor Terrance Owen is a Director or Officer of any companies that compete with or provide services that are similar to those of the Company.

Management of the Company can, through their stock ownership in the Company, influence all matters requiring approval by the Company's shareholders.

Management of the Company collectively own a significant number of of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. These shareholders, if acting together, will be able to significantly influence all matters requiring approval by the Company's shareholders, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions. Management may not make decisions that will maximize shareholder value and may make decisions that will contribute to or cause the entrenchment of management.

Risks Pertaining to the Industry

Registration of products may not occur in a timely manner which could lead to delays in product introductions, reduced revenue expectations and extra costs to conduct further tests to satisfy regulatory agencies.

Government agencies, such as the EPA and the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) in the United States and Health Products and Food Branch in Canada, need to provide approvals of the Company's products prior to any sales of these products. To obtain such approvals, the Company must submit extensive amounts of information on the efficacy, toxicology, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and other testing of the products that it is trying to register. After all of the information is provided, the agencies can request supplemental information and further testing.

Once all of the requirement for documentation is satisfied, the agencies can take up to 24 months or longer to provide approvals for the Company to market its products. Significant delays could lead to slower revenue growth than anticipated. In addition, regulatory delays can allow time for competitors to devise strategies to prevent or reduce market penetration. There is no assurance that government agencies will accept for registration any of the Company's products.

There is a risk that the Company's intellectual property infringes upon the rights of other companies, which could lead to reduced revenues, reduced margins due to sanctions against the Company, outright withdrawal or prohibition of products or trademarks from the market and significant costs for legal defense against infringement claims, re-branding of products and revised marketing materials.

Risk Factors (continued)

The Company is unaware of any infringement claims being made against the Company or its products or processes, except that JohnsonDiversey, Inc. (“JDI”) took action against the Company for use of the trademark, “Viralex”, which JDI claimed infringed on their trademark, Virex. This action was settled by the Company accepting a one-time payment of US\$30,000 and agreeing to cease to use the name. The Company instead now uses the trademark “T³6[®]” for its products and this trademark is registered in both Canada and the US. The change of name from Viralex to T³6[®] caused some confusion among the customers of the Company and required additional expenditures to be made for new labels, packaging and marketing materials, as well as mailings to advise customers of the change. There was no noticeable effect on overall sales on a quarterly basis beyond normal fluctuations.

There can be no assurances that other third parties will not assert infringement claims in the future or require the Company to obtain a license for the intellectual property rights of such third parties. There can be no assurance that such a license, if required, will be available on reasonable terms or at all. If the Company does not obtain such a license, it could encounter delays in the introduction of products or could find that the development, manufacture or sale of products requiring such a license could be prohibited.

There is a risk that earlier inventions may exist that invalidate the Company’s patent applications so that the Company may not be able to sell any infringing products.

Since patent applications are maintained in secrecy for a period of time after filing, and since publication of discoveries in the scientific or patent literature often lags behind actual discoveries, the Company cannot be certain that it was the first creator of inventions covered by pending patent applications, or that it was the first to file patent applications for such inventions. The Company might have to participate in interference proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to determine priority of invention, at substantial cost. There can be no assurance that the Company’s patents, if issued, would be held valid or enforceable by a court. The Company has patents allowed in the United States and China and patent applications filed in the European Union, Canada, Australia and Singapore. These patent applications seek intellectual property protection for the basic formulation of the T³6[®] Disinfectant and the method for making it.

There may be limited ability to defend the patents if and when they are issued, leading to loss of sales that might otherwise be realized if the Company was in a position to defend its patents.

Litigation among pharmaceutical companies can be intense and costly. The Company might not have the financial ability to defend its patents, if issued, against larger industry players. Litigation may be necessary to enforce patents issued or assigned to the Company, or to determine the scope and validity of a third party’s proprietary rights. Additionally, there can be no assurances that the Company would prevail in any such action. An adverse outcome in litigation or as part of an interference or other proceeding in a court or patent office could subject the Company to significant liabilities, require disputed rights to be licensed from other parties or require the Company to cease using certain technology or products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business.

The market for disinfectant products is competitive and well established with a number of large, multinational, widely recognized companies with significant financial and marketing resources selling, and possibly developing, similar products.

Risk Factors (continued)

Competitors are already well established in the market for disinfectant products. The introduction of a new product into this existing market could be met with aggressive marketing, price cutting and distribution impediments by competitors. To obtain market share, the Company’s business must penetrate a market with established competitors and obtain sufficient recognition to be able to displace the existing disinfectant products. Substantial funds will have to be spent on marketing and education to achieve these objectives. Competitors may be developing new technologies and new products that will offer significant improvements over existing products, including those offered by the Company. There can be no assurance that others will not independently develop similar products, duplicate any of the Company’s products or, if patents are issued to the Company, design around such patents. There can be no assurance that a competitor’s technology or product would be found to infringe the Company’s patents. Key competitors are Germiphene Corporation, Virox Technologies, Inc., JohnsonDiversey Inc., Advanced Sterilization Products and Metrex Research Corporation. All of these companies are well established and sell disinfection products into the same markets served by the Company.

The Company’s T³⁶® Disinfectant is composed of various chemicals that may pose risks due to flammability and possible health risks.

One of the main components of T³⁶® Disinfectant is ethanol, which is flammable. Storage of T³⁶® Disinfectant could pose a fire hazard. Another component, o-phenylphenol, is considered to be a possible carcinogen and eye contact can cause severe irritation or burns with possible eye damage. For some individuals, o-phenylphenol can also irritate the skin. Benzalkonium chloride, another ingredient, has been reported to cause allergic reactions and the swelling of the mucosa when used as nose sprays on a continuous, long-term basis by sensitive users. Toxicology studies conducted for the company by Product Safety Labs, located in Dayton, New Jersey, have demonstrated that T³⁶® Disinfectant is not toxic but it is classified as a moderate eye irritant. Both chemicals, o-phenylphenol and benzalkonium chloride, are present in T³⁶® Disinfectant in relatively low levels but, given the risks described above, it is possible that regulations against these chemicals may become more restrictive and affect the ability of the Company to market its products in certain jurisdictions without additional warning labels. Further, given the attention that such chemicals may attract from environmental groups, it is possible that negative publicity about these chemicals could affect the ability of the company to market its products in certain jurisdictions. There are persuasive arguments and credible scientific evidence that is available to support the safety of T³⁶® Disinfectant, but such an educational effort on the part of the Company would require funds to be spent and would affect the profitability of the Company.

The Company has a limited number of customers and is dependent on a few key accounts to maintain its current levels of sales.

The key customers for which sales account for more than 10% of total revenues are:

- Esthetics Plus, Inc.: A distributor to the beauty market with a contract that renews on an annual basis. Either party can terminate the contract on 60 days notice or with 30 days notice for any breach of the contract if the breach is not rectified within the 30 day notice period,
- Sinclair Dental Limited: A distributor to the dental market and a customer of both API and the Company for 7 years,
- The Stevens Company Limited: A distributor to the scientific and medical markets and a customer of both API and the Company for 7 years, and
- VWR International: A distributor to the laboratory market and customer of API.

The Company currently sells its T³⁶® Disinfectant through these distributors and is also planning on introducing new products, such as the T³⁶® "Ready to Use" Disinfectant Cleaner, T³⁶® Disinfectant Cleaner CONCENTRATE, and the corresponding wipes through these same distributors. The current sales and the plans to introduce the new products through these distributors would be disrupted if any of these distributors stopped representing the Company. The result would be a reduction in the Company’s revenues until new distributors could be found. It is possible that new distributors could not be found and the Company would have to try to sell its products directly to the end users, leading to a significant increase in marketing and sales costs even if the sales levels could be regained.

1.3 SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

For the six month period ended	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Revenue	\$ 108,834	\$ 121,931	\$ 117,168
Net Loss	\$ (695,246)	\$ (195,448)	\$(192,847)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Cash and Equivalents	\$1,652,654	\$ 29,380	\$ 103,964
Patent Application	\$ 72,644	\$ -	\$ -
Total Assets	\$1,946,087	\$ 208,320	\$ 312,192
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Revenues are from the sale of T³6[®] Disinfectant and T³6[®] Hand Sanitizer to the dental, beauty and first responder markets are very consistent from year to year and are not yet significant relative to the costs incurred by the Company at this stage of its development.

Cash and equivalents increased substantially from the years before due the completion of a private placement on June 7, 2007 for \$800,000 and the closing of two additional private placements during the six month period ended December 31, 2007. One private placement was completed on August 10, 2007 for proceeds of \$240,000 and a second private placement was completed on November 22, 2007 for gross proceeds of \$525,000. The funds raised will be used for working capital and for general and administrative purposes. In addition to private placements, the Company further received funds of \$674,800 from the exercising of Options and Warrants. At December 31, 2007, the Company had \$1,652,654 in cash with \$8,250 in subscriptions to a private placement to be received. As a result, current assets increased by \$1,244,089 during six month period ended December 31, 2007 from \$701,998 on June 30, 2007 while current liabilities decreased by \$34,817 from \$74,268 on June 30, 2007. Assets were further increased by a change in accounting policies. Starting with the 2007 fiscal year, patent application and development costs incurred are capitalized with a useful life of 20 years.

Other changes include changing the estimate of the useful life of intangible assets from an infinite life to a finite life of 20 years as described in Note 6 of the accompanying financial statements. As a result, the Company recognizes an annual amortization expense of \$5,800. Prior to the change in accounting estimate of the useful life of the intangible assets, the Company recognized an impairment loss on intangible assets of \$245,000 resulting in a significant net loss in 2005.

A net loss of \$695,246 from operations was recognized during the quarter as the sales were not sufficient to offset the expenses incurred in the period. The losses in the corresponding periods for the previous two years were less than \$200,000. The increased loss reflects the investments made in intellectual property protection, laboratory testing of the T³6[®] formulation and increased consulting fees paid to management and regulatory experts who are assisting the Company with the clinical trials required for the FDA, Health Canada and the European Medicines Agency.

Overview

Over the course of the Company’s operating history, the Company has successfully secured the required government and regulatory approvals to market and sell its T³6[®] Disinfectant products in Canada. This has resulted in sales as described in Results of Operations below and, to date, all of the Company’s sales have been in Canada.

Canada, however, while it is a developed industrial economy, is not a particularly large market relative to economies such as the United States or China. To achieve profitability and increase sales substantially, the Company must first secure government and regulatory approval of its products in markets outside of Canada or secure registrations for additional products within Canada

1.3 SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

Although sales have been achieved in Canada, the Company has not yet secured the required government and regulatory approvals for the sales of its products outside of Canada. Each government or regulatory jurisdiction tends to require efficacy studies or safety studies of differing content or quality. The regulatory approval process to date has been costly both in terms of working capital and in terms of management time and attention.

The Company has been actively marketing its T³6[®] Disinfectant product since the acquisition of API was completed.

The Company’s sales for the last three years for the six month ended December 31 have been \$117,168 for the six months in 2005, \$ 121,931 for the six months in 2006 and \$108,834 for the six months in 2007. The unit cost of sales has stabilized as a percentage of sales for the six months ended December 31 for the last three years.

However, the Company is still operating overall with a significant loss from operations. This reflects, to a great extent, the costs associated with trying to register its products for sale in jurisdictions other than Canada which includes research and development and product testing and ongoing administrative, management and intellectual property protection costs.

To generate a net profit, the Company believes that it must achieve sales in another major market, such as the United States or China or both, to achieve sales economies or achieve significant sales of its newer products such as the hand sanitizer and disinfectant cleaners.

Trend information

There are no market or other trends, other than as disclosed below, which the Company believes materially affect its business prospects.

The Company’s existing customers and the general public are becoming more aware of disinfectant products. The continuing spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria is contributing to this awareness and a perception that there is a growing need or demand for products similar to those the Company produces.

This has resulted in growth in the market for disinfectant products, in particular consumer products which provide antibacterial soaps and lotions. No reliable quantification of the growth these product sales have experienced is available and no growth or future growth can be reliably predicted.

The Company believes that its revenues will increase as new products, based on the T³6[®] formulation are launched.

1.4 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Sales

For the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded sales of \$53,298 and \$108,834, respectively, as compared to \$64,356 and \$121,931, respectively, for the same period last year. Sales are generated from the Company’s surface disinfectant, T³6[®] Disinfectant, and T³6[®] Hand Sanitizer which are being sold through the Company’s distributors. The Company relies heavily on its current distributors to provide T³6[®] products to customers. Sales, however, remain very consistent over the years. Any differences in sales revenue are primarily due to timing differences in ordering.

Some seasonality is observed with sales slowing down in the summer and over the Christmas period. No other factors seem to significantly affect sales on a quarterly basis. No new competitors have appeared in the market nor have any withdrawn from the market.

1.4 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Cost of sales

For the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007, the cost of sales incurred was \$32,770 and \$68,449, representing 61% and 63% of total sales as compared to \$40,417 and \$78,576, representing 63% and 64% of total sales for the same period last year. Cost of sales includes the direct costs of the inventory sold during the period plus warehousing costs and handling charges. These costs do not change significantly from period to period.

Gross Profit

For the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007, gross profit of \$20,528 and \$40,385, respectively, was recognized as compared to \$23,939 and \$43,355 recognized in the same period last year. The percentage of gross profit has remained relatively stable over the last three years.

Advertising and promotion

Advertising and promotion costs for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 were \$7,662 and \$14,141, respectively, compared to \$1,537 and \$2,800 incurred in the same period ended December 31, 2006. Costs are higher because the Company has been providing lectures, and sending samples of T³6[®] Disinfectant and literature to customers and distributors. The management of the Company anticipates that additional investment in this area will be required for the balance of the current fiscal year.

Consulting

Consulting fees for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 were \$351,945 and \$427,275, respectively, as compared to \$45,000 and \$75,330 for the corresponding period ended December 31, 2006. Included in the consulting fees were \$108,000 paid to executives of the Company as a form of remuneration for their services provided to the Company. The related party transactions were summarized as follows.

- \$60,000 to 503213 BC Ltd., a Company controlled by Dr. Terrance G. Owen, President & CEO, for services related to directing the technical aspects of research and development, product testing, domestic and international product registrations and intellectual property protection; negotiating and establishing international marketing agreements; assisting with domestic and international sales and marketing strategies, marketing materials, internet marketing and investor relations activities; directing the Company’s legal and accounting professionals; advising officers and directors of Company matters and ensuring that the regulatory requirements of the Company are fulfilled.
- \$48,000 to 612480 BC Ltd., a Company controlled by Peter Chen CFO, for advising on the financial aspects of research and development, product testing, domestic and international product registrations and intellectual property protection; negotiating and establishing international marketing agreements; assisting with domestic and international sales and marketing strategies, marketing materials, internet marketing and investor relations activities; directing the Company’s legal and accounting professionals; advising officers and directors of Company matters and ensuring that the regulatory requirements of the Company are fulfilled.

During the six month period ended December 31, 2007, the Company granted Options to acquire 1,820,000 common shares of the Company to directors, consultants, officers, employees and investor relations resulting in \$277,945 in stock-based compensation expenses being recognized in consulting fees.

1.4 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Investor relations

The investor relations activities amounted to \$14,448 and \$35,792 for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$1,582 and \$7,200 incurred in the same corresponding period last year. Freeform Communications Inc. (“Freeform”) was paid a total of \$22,000 by the Company compared to \$5,600 for the same period last year. The Company incurred \$3,792 for the dissemination of news releases provided by Marketwire for the six month period ended December 31, 2007 as compared to \$1,601 incurred in the same period last year.

Legal and accounting fees

Legal and accounting fees were totaled \$20,259 and \$30,666 for the three month and six month period December 31, 2007. The Company incurred \$14,962 and \$20,240 in this category for the same reporting period ended December 31, 2006. Legal fees incurred in the quarter consisted of closings of private placements, advising the Company on general legal matters, attending to preparation of required documentation to the TSX Venture Exchange and the securities commissions and reviewing 20F documents for the registration of the Company’s securities in the United States.

Product Registration and Development Costs

Total costs incurred in this category for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 were \$14,452 and \$20,350 compared to \$10,317 and \$19,642 incurred in the same period ended last year. Patent application costs of \$34,123 incurred during the period ended December 31, 2007 were capitalized with an amortization period of 20 years rather than expensed. A new category has been added to the Balance Sheet to reflect this change in accounting practices.

Wages and benefits

Wages and benefits were \$136,783 and \$149,636 for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$17,395 and 56,545 incurred in the same period ended last year. Costs in this category include the wages paid to accounting and administrative assistance and to sales and marketing staff as well as the expenses related to stock Options granted to certain directors and employees. Expenses related to stock Options granted during the period ended December 31, 2007 were \$124,112.

Loss from operations

The loss from operations was \$575,763 and \$711,836 for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$90,182 and \$205,993 for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2006. Losses for period ended December 31, 2007 were greater than the corresponding period ended December 31, 2006 due to the non-cash compensation expenses of \$402,057 related to the granting of stock options as disclosed above and in Note 7(b) of the consolidated interim financial statements.

A number of initiatives were taken during the year to promote further growth of the Company, including private placements, expanding the patent portfolio of the Company, seeking expert advice on product registrations, undertaking laboratory tests of the T³6[®] formulation, preparing marketing materials, evaluating new manufacturing facilities, and seeking out new distributors and customers. The Company retained Cowie and Fox, Group 270 Sales & Marketing and Brand Institute, Inc. to re-brand its product’s image and to design a new marketing campaign for the new and existing product.

Management continues to work towards the launch of new products, including T³6[®] Personal Disinfectant, T³6[®] Hand Sanitizer and the therapeutic products. The pursuit of the new therapeutics products requires the Company to invest continuously in product development, clinical trials, product registrations and intellectual property protection. As a result, further losses will be anticipated in the subsequent periods.

1.4 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Loss for the year

The loss for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 was \$564,163 and \$695,246, respectively, compared to \$90,182 and \$195,448 recognized in the same corresponding period last year. The losses for the three month and six month period ended December 31, 2007 were relatively high compared to the corresponding quarter for the previous year because of the granting of stock options as disclosed above and in Note 7(b) of the consolidated interim financial statements. The loss was offset by interest income of \$16,590 earned from the deposits for the six month period ended December 31, 2007, and net gains of \$10,545 due to the settlement of legal dispute against the competitor recognized in the six month period ended December 31, 2006.

Use of proceeds

The net proceeds received from the closing of recent private placements will be used for working capital and for general and administrative purposes. and for general and administrative purposes.

1.5 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Period ended	Dec/07	Sept/07	Jun/07	Mar/07	Dec/06	Sept/06	Jun/06	Mar/06	Dec/05
Revenue	53,298	55,537	61,433	72,879	64,356	57,575	58,724	47,694	60,285
Net loss	564,163	131,084	302,345	84,831	78,324	96,591	67,371	118,084	137,213
Loss/share	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total assets	1,946,087	1,255,681	854,166	176,316	175,743	208,281	216,872	207,800	319,192

Total assets were increased significantly over the quarters as a result of capitalizing patent application and development costs and receiving external funding from the private placements. The revenues generated from the sale of T³6[®] Disinfectant and T³6[®] Hand Sanitizer have been relatively consistent. The Company continued to observe net losses due to resources spent in registering T³6[®] products in major markets, seeking expert advice on product regulatory issues, re-branding and advertising current and new lines of products and seeking registration of ALDA’s securities in foreign jurisdictions. The greater loss recognized in December 31, 2007 was mainly due the non-cash stock options granted to certain officers, directors, consultants and an employee and increased consulting fees and wages. The non-cash stock-based compensation expenses accounted for \$402,057.

The revenues generated from the sale of T³6[®] Disinfectant have been relatively consistent from quarter to quarter. Cost of goods is also very consistent as a percentage of sales. Operating expenses vary from quarter to quarter depending on the activities taking place. For example, the efforts expended to secure intellectual property rights and registration of the company’s products with regulatory agencies in the US, Canada and Europe vary from quarter to quarter and are described in Section 1.2 “Overall Performance of the Company”. The greater losses recognized in the quarters ended June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2007 are mainly due the non-cash stock options granted to certain officers, directors, consultants and an employee and increased consulting fees and wages as described in Section 1.3 “Selected Annual Information”. The greater loss observed for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 was due to increased consulting fees paid to management, regulatory consultants and for product testing. As discussed in previous annual statements, impairment losses were claimed during the fiscal years of 2004 and 2005 due to the revenues of the company not matching the expectations that were established during the valuation for the Qualifying Transaction. No further impairment loss was recognized from the intangible assets as the intangible assets were determined to have a definite life of 20 years commencing July 1, 2006. Prior to July 1, 2006, the intangible assets were deemed to have an indefinite life subject to annual test of impairment. An impairment loss of \$245,000 on intangible assets was incurred for the fiscal year 2005 which reduced the carrying value of the intangible assets to \$116,000. No further impairment loss was recognized for the fiscal year 2006.

1.5 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS (continued)

In connection with the settlement of legal disputes, the Company recognized a net gain of \$10,545 and \$37,383 in fiscal years 2007 and 2006, respectively. Total assets have increased very substantially over the quarters ended June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2007 and are a result of receiving external funding from the three private placements that were closed during the 2007 calendar year. Resources spent in patenting, research and development, and product registrations have been capitalized with an amortized period of 20 years.

1.6 LIQUIDITY

Although the Company generates revenues from the sale of its lead product, T³6[®] Disinfectant, sales are still occurring only in Canada. Approvals have been obtained for T³6[®] Disinfectant in the European Union and China and the Company will be pursuing opportunities in these markets. The Company has also established a plan for the development, testing, registration and marketing of therapeutic applications of the T³6[®] formulation. Management is also evaluating the possibility of acquiring technologies that are complementary to T³6[®] technology and launching similar type of products lines in the near future. It is expected that the Company will need to undertake further financing in order to pursue these plans and these financings will lead to the dilution of current shareholders of the Company.

1.7 CAPITAL RESOURCES

During the six month period ended December 31, 2007, the Company arranged two private placements at \$0.12 and \$0.15 per Unit. The Company raised a total of \$765,000 by issuing a total of 5,500,000 Units of the Company's Common Share and Warrants. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one additional Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.24 or \$0.30 for the first year following the closing date and thereafter at an exercise price of \$0.36 or \$0.45 for the second year after the closing date. The estimated fair value of Warrants, being \$321,958, was allocated to the contributed surplus for Warrants. The estimated fair value of Warrants was calculated as at the date of grant using Black-Scholes pricing model. The net proceeds will be used for general working capital. As of December 31, 2007, the Company received funds of \$674,800 from the exercise of 5,342,500 Warrants at an exercise price range of \$0.10 to \$0.24 and 300,000 Options at an exercise price of \$0.10. Option values of \$8,000 previously recorded in contributed surplus for Options were credited to share capital.

As at December 31, 2007, the Company had 43,417,799 outstanding common shares. Subsequent to the closing of private placements, the Company has a total of 12,421,500 outstanding Warrants exercisable at an exercise price range of \$0.10 to \$0.30 before the date of expiration. The outstanding exercisable stock Options as at December 31, 2007 were 4,000,000 at an exercise price range of \$0.10 to \$0.50 per Options.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future to fulfill its business objectives or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Many of the Company's products still require further development and laboratory testing in order to obtain required regulatory approvals. A lack of funds will impair the ability of the Company to complete such tests. A lack of funds will also impair the Company's ability to establish marketing and sales plans once the products have been approved for sale. If adequate financing is not available when required, the Company may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate various activities and may be unable to continue in operation. ALDA may seek such additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. Any equity offering will result in dilution to the ownership interests of the Company's shareholders and may result in dilution to the value of such interests.

1.8 COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS

- a) Effective July 1, 2007, the Company continued its agreement to lease its office premises on a month-by-month basis. The Company’s minimum lease payment obligations under the agreement as at July 1, 2007, totaled \$25,971, payable in the 2008 year.
- b) The Company continued its agreement with its supplier to produce T³6[®] disinfectant. Under the agreement, the supplier also has right of first refusal to manufacture other products from the Company. The agreement can be terminated by either party with 90 days written notice.
- c) The Agreement with Fuzhou Xinmei Biotech Co. Ltd. (“Fuzhou”), which allowed manufacturing and marketing in Fujian province in China, was transferred to He-Yi She Ye Limited (“He-Yi”) and expanded to cover marketing in all of China. On August 31, 2006, He-Yi received its certificate of approval from the Fujian Centre of Disease Control for T³6[®] Disinfectant after passing all of the required tests. This certificate allowed He-Yi to apply to the Chinese National Centre for Health Inspection and Supervision for approval to manufacture T³6[®] Disinfectant for sale in China and for export. The registration of T³6[®] Disinfectant in China was expanded beyond disinfection of inanimate objects, such as hospital equipment and instruments, to also allow external use on humans, including use as a first-aid antiseptic and hand sanitizer. He-Yi will provide a fully equipped manufacturing facility according to the specifications provided by ALDA, to produce the ALDA products subject to He-Yi employing its best efforts to obtain the space, materials and equipment specified by ALDA and He-Yi will have the right to distribute ALDA’s products in China subject to ALDA’s approval of each distributorship.
- d) Cowie and Fox Inc., an advertising agency, was appointed to work under the direction of Group 270 Sales & Marketing Inc. to create a new “brand” and marketing program for the Company’s T³6[®] Personal Disinfectant for the retail market. The appointment is on a fee-for-service basis and no formal contract was put in place.
- e) Dr. John S. Hibbard was appointed to assist the Company with the registration of its products with the US FDA. The appointment is on a fee-for-service basis and no formal contract was put in place.
- f) Brand Institute, Inc., a marketing firm, was engaged to assist with marketing efforts in the US and internationally, particularly with the development of the retail and therapeutic applications of the T³6[®] technology. The appointment is on a fee-for-service basis and no formal contract was put in place.
- g) Tincáli Tech Consulting (“Tincáli”), a pharmaceutical consulting located in the United Kingdom, was engaged to assist ALDA with the registration of its products with the in the EU. The appointment is on a fee-for-service basis and no formal contract was put in place.

1.9 OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company is not aware of any off-balance sheet transactions requiring disclosure.

1.10 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

- a) During the six month period ended December 31, 2007, the Company incurred consulting fees of \$108,000 (2006: \$60,000) to companies controlled by directors of the Company.
- b) During the six month period ended December 31, 2007, the Company incurred premises rent of \$12,986 (2006: \$14,775) to a Company controlled by a director of the Company.

These transactions were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

1.11 SECOND QUARTER EVENTS, 2008

During the three month period ended December 31, 2007, a private placement for \$525,000 was completed by selling 3,500,000 million Units, consisting of One Common Share and One Share Purchase Warrant, at a price of \$0.15. In addition to the private placement, the Company received fund of \$342,800 from the exercise of Warrants and Options. The Company granted options to acquire 1,820,000 common shares of the Company to directors, consultants, officers, employees and investor relations. The options have an exercise price of \$0.50 with an exercisable term of two years expiring December 7, 2011.

The Company's sales were close to the average sales recorded per quarters for the last quarters. General and administration expenses were increased to \$596,291 for the three month period ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$114,121 for the same corresponding quarter last year. There were no extraordinary events that affected the Company. There were no significant year-end adjustments except that certain comparative figures for the quarter have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted for the quarter ended December 31, 2007.

On December 14, 2007, the Company held its Annual General Meeting of shareholders in Vancouver, British Columbia. At the meeting, the incumbent directors of the Company, being Terrance Owen, Peter Chen, Linda Allison, Ronald Zokol, Eugene Hodgson and William McCoy, were re-elected as directors of ALDA for the coming year, HLB Cinnamon Jang Willoughby, Chartered Accountants, were appointed auditors of ALDA for the coming year and in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, the Company's rolling 2003 Incentive Stock Option Plan was ratified for the coming year.

1.12 PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company is not aware of any proposed transactions requiring disclosure.

1.13 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. The areas of estimation are the stock-based compensation, estimated useful lives of depreciable assets, and intellectual property. The Company believes that the estimates and assumptions upon which it relies are reasonable and are based on information available to the Company at the time that estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

1.14 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING ADOPTION

Effective July 1, 2001, the Company adopted the new recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Accounting Handbook Section 3870, Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-based Payments ("CICA 3870"). During the year ended June 30, 2004, CICA 3870 was amended to require the use of the fair value-based method to account for stock Options granted to employees. In accordance with the revised recommendations, the Company has prospectively applied the fair value-based method to all stock Options granted to employees on or after July 1, 2003, whereby compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date of grant and is expensed over the vesting period.

Effective July 1, 2003, the Company adopted the recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook, Section 3063, Impairment of long-lived assets ("CICA 3063"). The new recommendations were applied prospectively to all long-lived assets held for use by the Company after July 1, 2003.

The financial statements include a note providing reconciliation to United States Generally Accepted Accounting Standards ("GAAS").

1.14 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING ADOPTION (continued)

Patent application and development costs include all expenditures attributable to efforts by the Company to develop, and bring to commercial production a new product as well as to acquire legal protections for its proprietary products, such as trademarks and patents. Such amounts are charged as an expense in the period incurred except in circumstances where the market and technical feasibility of the product have been established, and recovery of patent application and development costs can reasonably be regarded as assured and future values can be realized, in which case such costs are capitalized. In the latter case, patent application and development costs are amortized on a systematic basis over the patent life of 20 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets which are determined to have a finite useful life are amortized on a systematic basis over the useful life of 20 years.

The Company evaluated the following new accounting standards issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”) relating to comprehensive income, recognition, measurement, disclosure and presentation of financial instruments and hedges. These new accounting standards are applied prospectively effective July 1, 2007

Section 1530 – “Comprehensive Income” – This section establishes standards for reporting and presentation of a statement of comprehensive income. Comprehensive income includes both net earnings and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity from transactions and other events from non owner sources. Other comprehensive income includes holding gains and losses on certain derivative instruments that are classified as available-for-sales and gains or losses due to the change in foreign currency relating to self-sustaining foreign operations; all of which are not recognized in net earnings until realized.

Section 3251 – “Equity” – In addition to Section 1530 (Comprehensive Income) and Section 1530 (Share Capital) and Section 3260 (Reserves), this section establishes standards for the presentation of equity and changes in equity during the reporting period.

Section 3855 – “Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement” – This section establishes standards for recognizing and measuring financial instruments in the balance sheets and specifying how unrealized or realized gains and losses are to be presented during the reporting period. In accordance with the new accounting standard, all financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition except for certain related party transaction. Financial instruments have been classified as either held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, held for trading or loans and receivables. Financial assets that are held to maturity, other than those held for trading are measured at amortized cost. Available-for-sale instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income until realized, at that time, realized gains and losses will be recognized in net income. Held for trading instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the results of operations in the period in which they arise. Any transaction costs incurred to acquire financial instruments will be included.

Section 3861 – “Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation” – This section establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives and identifies the information that should be disclosed about them. The Company designated its cash and equivalents as held-for-trading, which are measured at fair value. Receivables are classified as loans and receivables which are measured at amortized costs. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities have a fair value approximate their carrying value due to short-term in nature.

Section 3865 – “Hedges” – This section establishes standards for the company that chooses to designate qualifying transactions as hedges for accounting purposes. This section builds on Accounting Guideline AcG-13, “Hedging Relationships,” and Section 1650, “Foreign Currency Translation” The Company does not use hedge accounting and has no hedging relationships.

The adoption of new accounting policies had no effect on the deficit balance for the period ended December 31, 2007.

1.14 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING ADOPTION (continued)

Section 1400 – “Going Concern” – This section has been amended to include requirement to assess and disclose the company’s ability as a going concern. This amended policy is effective for interim and annual financial statements; the Company is evaluating the effect of adopting this new standard.

Section 3031 – “Inventories” – This section establishes standards for measuring the inventories. The new standards require that the inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and the net realizable value. This section provides guidelines on the determination of cost and its subsequent recognition as an expense, including any write-down to net realizable value and reversal of a previous write-down when the value of inventories is evidently increased due to the change in economic circumstances. The use of last-in, first-out method (LIFO) in measuring inventories is not recommended. This section applies to interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2008. The Company is evaluating the effect of adopting this new standard.

Section 3064 – “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” – The replacement of Section 3062 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The Company is evaluating the impact of this new standard.

As announced by the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”), the financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies will be changed to the use of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), replacing Canada’s own GAAP. The changeover date for publicly-listed companies is 2011. The Company has begun reviewing the IFRS for 2011. At this time, the Company has not yet determined the financial reporting impact due to the change of new reporting standards.

1.15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash and equivalents, accounts receivable, subscriptions receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these instruments approximates their carrying values except where otherwise noted. It is management’s opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency, or credit risk arising from these financial instruments except where otherwise noted.

1.16 OTHER MD&A REQUIRMENTS

(a) Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the Canadian Securities Administrators’ System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) database at www.sedar.com.

Additional relevant disclosure, such as expensed research and development costs, general and administration expenses, material costs, whether capitalized, deferred or expensed are disclosed in the accompanying financial statements the quarter ended December 31, 2007 and, therefore, are not repeated in this report, as allowed in NI 51-102, Section 5.3 (3).

1.16 OTHER MD&A REQUIRMENTS (continued)

(b) Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following table summarizes our outstanding share capital as at:

Security In number	The six month period ended December 31, 2007	The reporting date February 29, 2008
Each class and series of voting or equity securities for which there are securities outstanding: Common Shares	43,417,799	48,101,799
Each class and series of securities for which there are securities outstanding if the securities are convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, voting or equity securities Stock Options Warrants Convertible Debentures	3,450,000 12,421,500 -	3,100,000 8,087,500 -
Each class and series of voting or equity securities that are issuable on the conversion, exercise or exchange of outstanding securities above Common Shares Fully diluted	15,871,500 59,289,299	11,187,500 59,289,299

(c) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The management of ALDA is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures for the Company and has designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused them to be designed under ALDA management’s supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to ALDA management by others within those entities particularly during the period covered by this MD&A.

ALDA management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures for the period covered by this MD&A and based on that evaluation, management has concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

(d) Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Management has considered the effectiveness of design of the Company’s internal controls and procedures over financial reporting and has noted weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting such as a lack of segregation of duties because of limited staff members.

Management intends to initiate steps to remedy the noted shortcomings over the next fiscal year by carrying out a management assessment of the weaknesses with a view to improving areas where weaknesses exist and implementing procedures aimed at minimizing the risk of material error in its financial reporting.

1.17 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- a) Subsequent to December 31, 2007, 150,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$0.20 per warrant and 530,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$0.20 per warrant were exercised for total gross proceeds of \$157,200.
- b) On February 6, 2008, the Company announced in a news release that Chinese Patent Number ZL02829642.7 was issued to the Company by the State Intellectual Property Office of the People’s Republic of China. The patent provides protection for the composition and production methods for ALDA’s T³6[®] formulation until August 20, 2022.
- c) On February 19, 2008, the Company announced in a news release that United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) had provided the Company with an “Issue Notification” stating that US Patent Application No. 10/525,110 is projected to be issued on March 4, 2008 as U.S. Patent No. 7,338,927. The patent provides protection for the composition and production methods for the Company’s T³6[®] formulation.
- d) On February 22, 2008, the Company announced in a news release that Australian Patent Number 2002322916 had been issued to the Company by the Australia Patent Office. The patent provides protection for the composition and production methods for the Company’s T³6[®] formulation until August 20, 2022.