

Eagle Test Systems, Inc.
Form 10-K
December 06, 2007

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

**FOR ANNUAL AND TRANSITION REPORTS
PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

- p ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007
- o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission File Number: 000-51828

EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

36-2917389
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**2200 Millbrook Drive,
Buffalo Grove, IL**
(Address of principal executive offices)

60089
(Zip code)

(847) 367-8282
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value Per Share	The Nasdaq Global Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act: Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act: Yes ☐ No ☒

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2.)

Large Accelerated Filer ☐ Accelerated Filer ☒ Non-Accelerated Filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of March 30, 2007, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$206.5 million (based on the closing price for the registrant's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market of \$16.64 per share).

At November 30, 2007, 22,974,177 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The registrant intends to file a proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007. Portions of such proxy statement are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). These statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Factors which could materially affect such forward-looking statements can be found in the section entitled Risk Factors in Part 1, Item 1A. in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Investors are urged to consider these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements made herein are only made as of the date hereof and we will undertake no obligation to publicly update such forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to Eagle Test, the Company, we, us or our are to Eagle Test Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries.

Overview

We design, manufacture, sell and service high-performance automated test equipment, or ATE, for the semiconductor industry. Our test equipment is designed to address our customers' volume production needs and to enable them to achieve low cost-of-test per device. Our customers, including semiconductor manufacturers and assembly and test subcontractors, use our products to test analog, a combination of digital and analog, known as mixed-signal, and radio frequency, or RF, semiconductors. Our proprietary SmartPin™ technology enables multiple semiconductor devices to be tested simultaneously, or in parallel, on an individual test system, permitting greater test throughput. We believe that our technology and ATE architecture offer significant test speed and precision, leading to high production yields and repeatable results. Our modular and scalable test systems are designed to provide our customers with cost-efficient, customized solutions. Semiconductors tested by our systems are incorporated into a wide range of products in high-growth markets, including digital cameras, MP3 players, cellular telephones, video/multimedia products, automotive electronics, computer peripherals, and notebook and desktop computers.

Semiconductor manufacturers continuously strive for manufacturing and process improvements in order to satisfy the demand for smaller, better performing and lower cost semiconductors. Semiconductor manufacturers are aggressively pursuing strategies to reduce their overall cost-of-test by increasing the throughput of their test systems. Cost-of-test includes the initial ATE and ancillary equipment purchase price, as well as set-up and operating costs, and is often the most significant manufacturing cost, particularly for high-volume, low-cost devices. For these types of devices, ATE throughput, or the number of devices that can be tested in a given unit of time on a single test system, is a key determinant of cost-of-test per device and of a manufacturer's ability to compete profitably.

We were founded and began providing test solutions in 1976. Since October 1, 2003, we have delivered over 900 test systems to more than 70 customers worldwide including Allegro MicroSystems, Inc., Carsem Sdn. Bhd, Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., Infineon Technologies, Intersil Corporation, National Semiconductor Corporation, ON Semiconductor Corporation, STMicroelectronics N.V., Texas Instruments Incorporated and UTAC Thai Ltd. Our global headquarters and manufacturing facility is located in Buffalo Grove, Illinois which opened in January 2005. We operate sales, services and engineering support facilities in the United States through regional offices and globally through our offices in Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Italy, Germany, China, Malaysia and the Philippines. We completed our initial public offering on March 14, 2006.

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Industry Background

Semiconductor devices are the foundation of the modern electronic world. Semiconductors are typically divided into two broad categories, digital and analog. Digital semiconductors, such as microprocessors, digital signal processors, or DSPs, and memory devices, are used to process and store data in a binary format using electrical signals to represent the binary digits, 1 and 0. In contrast, analog semiconductors, such as amplifiers, RF devices, voltage regulators and other power management devices, are used to measure, control and transform physical properties, such as light, sound and movement, into a digital format by producing electrical signals that have a continuous range of values. Mixed-signal semiconductors contain both analog and digital elements on a single device but are generally classified as analog semiconductors.

Semiconductor prices typically decline as new devices are introduced and as devices advance through their product life cycles. This price compression takes place against a backdrop of increasing device complexity. Consequently, semiconductor device manufacturers, especially those serving high-volume markets, must continually seek cost reductions in all aspects of their manufacturing process.

The Importance of Testing in Semiconductor Production; The ATE Market

The process of designing and manufacturing semiconductors is complex and capital intensive. The wafer fabrication process, or front-end process, involves numerous and repetitive processing steps during which hundreds or even thousands of copies of a device are formed simultaneously on a single wafer. The subsequent testing and assembly of devices into packaged products ready for sale is commonly referred to as the back-end process.

Device testing is a critical part of the semiconductor production process and is a significant component of the cost of manufacturing semiconductors. Test equipment is typically used in the back-end process where each device is often tested several times to validate functional and electrical performance prior to shipment. ATE is generally used in two steps in the back-end semiconductor production process:

Wafer Probe Test. After wafer fabrication, a test system performs electrical testing of individual devices while still in wafer form for initial pass/fail verification by moving the wafer into contact with a wafer probe card. Semiconductors are tested at this stage to avoid the additional costs associated with assembling, packaging and further testing of defective semiconductors.

Final Test. After the individual semiconductor devices, called die, that fail the wafer probe test are discarded, the remaining die are assembled into packages. Manufacturers then test the packaged devices over a range of potential operating conditions to measure their functionality against precise performance specifications. Final test works to ensure that a device meets the manufacturer's quality standards prior to shipping.

In addition to identifying devices that do not function properly in the back-end process, ATE also generates information that semiconductor manufacturers use to improve the yield of their overall production process and to assist in the semiconductor design and development phase. Demand for ATE is driven by increases in semiconductor unit production, increases in the complexity of semiconductor devices and the need to improve the overall cost-effectiveness of the semiconductor manufacturing process.

Current Test Challenges

Device manufacturers have continually focused on manufacturing and process improvements to satisfy the demand for smaller, better performing and lower cost semiconductors. Technological advances, such as smaller device geometries, higher transistor density and the introduction of larger, 300 mm wafers, have led to significant economies

of scale in the front-end process and a general decline in overall manufacturing cost per device. However, as front-end costs have been decreasing, back-end costs, of which testing costs can be the most significant component, have not enjoyed the same rate of improvement. As a result, test cost has become a growing percentage of overall manufacturing cost and can be the most significant cost associated with manufacturing a semiconductor, especially in the case of high-volume devices. Consequently, semiconductor manufacturers are aggressively pursuing strategies to reduce their overall cost-of-test.

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In analyzing total cost-of-test, semiconductor manufacturers focus on the initial ATE purchase price, equipment throughput, the range of products that can be effectively tested, costs associated with test application development, ability to upgrade, on-going maintenance and training requirements, and the need for ancillary equipment and floor space. Reducing the total cost-of-test is an important consideration for all device manufacturers, but is of particular significance to vendors of high-volume, low-cost devices for whom overall manufacturing cost is a critical factor in the ability to compete profitably. Significant challenges for device manufacturers in achieving lower overall cost-of-test include:

Need for High Throughput Testing. A test system's throughput, or the number of devices that can be tested on a single test system in a given period of time, is a principal driver of cost-of-test. Improving throughput allows semiconductor manufacturers to meet increased capacity demands with fewer test systems, and consequently less ancillary equipment. The most effective method of increasing test throughput is to test multiple devices simultaneously on the same test system, or in parallel, on multiple test sites. The benefits are lower overall capital expenditures and less required floor space for a given increment of capacity. Although this multi-site, parallel test approach is widely employed for high volume production of digital and memory devices, it has proved challenging for analog and mixed-signal device testing due to the nature of the electrical properties of analog devices and the current architecture of many analog and mixed-signal test systems.

Need for Greater Testing Accuracy and Repeatability. The percentage of functioning devices per production run, known as yield, is a key measurement in determining the cost of semiconductor manufacturing. While yield losses can occur at multiple points during the manufacturing process, yield can be particularly affected during the testing process when functioning, or good, devices are deemed bad by test equipment incapable of making high precision measurements. Since lower yields have a direct impact on profitability, semiconductor manufacturers seek test equipment capable of highly accurate, repeatable results. Greater precision increases the likelihood that good devices will pass and defective devices will fail. In multi-site testing, test accuracy and repeatability can be compromised when electrical signals from a device failure from one site influence the test results at another site. This occurs in conventional test systems because the test instrumentation connected to each device under test, or DUT, is electrically linked by a common signal and power pathway, known as a common ground pathway, in the test system. For this reason, semiconductor manufacturers seek test solutions capable of producing precise, repeatable results and that minimize undesired interaction between devices undergoing simultaneous multi-site test.

Demand for Scalable, Flexible Solutions. ATE providers have traditionally offered test systems that emphasize solutions for the most advanced semiconductors, such as those with high digital pin counts and high operating frequencies. The challenges associated with testing these complex devices have resulted in test systems that are increasingly expensive to acquire, operate and maintain. Often, the functionality of these test systems greatly exceeds the test requirements for many low-priced, high-volume devices and cannot be scaled down in a cost-effective manner to address the specific requirements of these particular devices. In other cases, the test equipment offered at lower prices has proven incapable of providing the multi-site, parallel test capability required to achieve high throughput. Due to the lack of flexibility in traditional ATE architecture, semiconductor manufacturers require test equipment with the capability to cost-effectively scale functionality to meet the test requirements of a wide range of devices.

High Cost of Changing Test Platforms. Although more cost-effective test platforms may be available for testing many devices, the costs associated with migrating, or switching, to a new platform are often significant enough to cause semiconductor manufacturers to stay with their current, less efficient, test platforms. The switching costs associated with replacing an existing test solution include the capital expense of the new test system, the cost of developing and integrating new test programs and associated hardware, the expense associated with investment in ancillary hardware and other accessories, and the re-training and facility

improvements necessary to support the new ATE environment. In addition, switching costs decrease the overall efficiency of the test process due to the increased time required for engineering and production staff to evaluate and validate new test systems. These high switching costs

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often make semiconductor manufacturers reluctant to switch to a new test platform, despite the new platform's ability to provide higher throughput and lower cost-of-test.

Our Solution

Our products are designed to enable our customers to achieve low overall cost-of-test per device. We believe our test systems deliver increased test throughput for high-volume, price-sensitive semiconductors in the analog, mixed-signal and RF markets. We offer test systems that enable our customers to achieve a high level of test accuracy and repeatability, and our flexible system architecture can be easily reconfigured and adapted to meet our customers' current and evolving testing needs. By focusing on low cost-of-test per device and based on informal feedback from customers, we believe that our test systems offer customers a competitive overall test solution that enables them to lower their semiconductor production costs and improve their profit opportunity. The aspects of our solution that facilitate low cost-of-test include:

Increased Throughput. Our test systems are designed to enable our customers to improve throughput, which lowers total cost-of-test. We improve throughput in the following manner:

Our proprietary SmartPin™ technology shortens the time required to complete the test routine for each individual device. SmartPin™ technology enables high-speed, sequential subtests in which the test instrumentation completes an entire range of test parameters without software intervention or the time-consuming task of opening and closing relays. In addition, with onboard DSP processing technology, SmartPin™ eliminates the need for data and test results to cross long signal paths in order to be collected and analyzed.

Our test systems optimize simultaneous, or parallel, testing across multiple sites on the same test system. We refer to this capability as SimulTest™. Our architecture enables test routine replication across multiple sites by dedicating signal sourcing and measurement resources, for current and voltage, and local signal processing to each pin on the DUT. This permits one test system to effectively test multiple devices simultaneously, which is critical for cost-efficient, multi-site, parallel testing.

Improved Yield with Precision and Repeatability. Our proprietary technology and product architecture are designed to achieve test precision and repeatable results in order to deliver higher yields. We believe our solution improves yield in the following ways:

Our equipment allows customers to perform tests with a high degree of precision by narrowing the range of test tolerances, or guard bands. Reduced guard bands improve yield by allowing device manufacturers to measure closer to the established performance limits of the device.

The analog resource boards in our test systems are designed with independent computer interfaces, power supplies and independent ground connections that eliminate the need for a shared communication and electrical pathway. By avoiding the use of a common ground pathway, the test results from one device are isolated and avoid undesirable interactions with devices undergoing simultaneous test within the same test system.

Scalable and Flexible Architecture. Our test system architecture is designed to enable our customers to quickly and cost-effectively upgrade or reconfigure their test systems as their testing needs evolve. Our architecture offers the following benefits:

Our test instruments, or resource boards, provide dedicated functionality and capability, which allow customers to tailor their test system capabilities to the specific testing needs of their devices. Our ATE is designed

utilizing modular hardware and off-the-shelf electrical components that allow us to develop new features at the resource board level in a short time period. Our architecture also enables customers to upgrade their test system capability by simply adding another board or replacing an existing board within an existing test system. This is a more cost efficient and less time consuming approach than replacing the entire test system, as is required by many competing systems.

A majority of our analog resource boards can be employed in any of the test platforms we offer, allowing our customers to utilize identical hardware across our entire product line. This approach offers

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compatibility across a wide range of products, as well as easy replacement and support of individual resource boards. In addition, our entire test system product line operates under a uniform software environment, allowing customers to move seamlessly to different test system types by utilizing a common operating environment.

Lower Switching Costs. We have developed a proprietary, adaptable interface that enables our test systems to operate using other vendors' DUT boards, as well as earlier generations of our DUT boards, which is a significant advantage to us as our customers' testing needs change. This proprietary architecture, which we call Chameleon[®] technology, enables customers to easily migrate from some competing test platforms or earlier generations of our own product line, to a newer and more cost-effective Eagle Test solution. Our test systems are designed to offer customers a low-cost and time-saving option for migrating test platforms.

During the sales process, prospective and existing customers generally engage in an evaluation process in which they compare the costs and test results, such as yield and repeatability, of their current test solution against our proposed test solution. The customer's current test solution may consist of a test system provided by one of our competitors, such as Credence Systems Corporation, LTX Corporation or Teradyne, Inc., a test system internally developed by the customer, or one of our previous generation test systems. An important consideration in the comparative evaluation process is the overall cost-of-test, which includes factors such as the number of devices to be tested, the total test system acquisition cost, the amount of required floor space, test time and the number of test systems required, and also considers system flexibility, upgradeability and maintenance costs. Customers often share with us their conclusions from their comparative evaluation of the cost-of-test of their current test solution versus our proposed test solution. This feedback, together with our experience with customers selecting our test solution after employing this evaluation process, supports our belief that our test systems often provide a low cost-of-test, as compared to the customer's current test solution. We believe that in most cases in which a customer decides to switch to our proposed test solution, the customer has concluded that the cost of switching to a new test platform is outweighed by the reduction in the overall cost-of-test. In addition, customers also consider other relevant factors, such as service and technical support capabilities, brand awareness, financial viability and production capacity.

Our test systems are currently not designed to address the test requirements of semiconductors with large digital content, such as memory devices or microprocessors, which are typically tested by more costly test systems with different capabilities.

Products*Test Systems*

We design, manufacture, sell and service a family of high-performance test systems that test analog, mixed-signal and RF semiconductors. Our current products are designed to provide our customers with the optimal level of test performance and functionality for their particular testing needs. The following table sets forth our current product offerings, their features and the devices tested by each product.

Analog Channels	Digital Pins	RF Ports	Multi-Site Capability	Index Parallel Capability	Power Management	RF and Wireless	Data Conversion and Video Processing	Automotive	Complex Mixed-Signal	Precision Linear
480	256	32	64		ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
240	128	16	64		ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
240	32		32		ü			ü		ü

120	16	16	ü	ü	ü
48		16			
48		16	ü		

ETS-600 and ETS-364. Introduced in 2001, the ETS-600 and ETS-364 offer our highest performance analog, mixed-signal and RF test platforms across a broad range of semiconductors. The systems were designed to maximize throughput capability by enabling SimulTest™ multi-site testing for up to 64 sites, through our SmartPin™ technology, our highest digital capabilities, and our custom designed RF6000

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architecture. The RF6000 is a resource board and accessory to the ETS-600 or ETS-364 that enables the tester to simultaneously source and measure RF signals across multiple RF devices in a fully calibrated environment through the use of a proprietary RF Source Distribution Module. This functionality allows users to distribute RF source signals simultaneously to multiple device ports and calibrate each port to ensure that each port receives the precise desired RF signal to each device. The RF6000's unique measurement capabilities are achieved through the use of RF signal down converters per port, which allow users to simultaneously measure the RF signal output of each RF device under test. These key features minimize RF device test times in multi-site applications by avoiding unnecessary switching between RF signal source and measurement functions while maintaining the signal integrity needed in an RF test environment.

The ETS-600 delivers our highest level of performance and functionality with up to 256 digital pins, over 480 analog channels, and up to 32 RF ports. The ETS-364 delivers up to 128 digital pins, over 240 analog channels, and up to 16 RF ports. The ETS-364 was designed to be fully compatible with the ETS-600 test system. Utilizing a common DUT interface and software command structure, the ETS-600 and ETS-364 offer customers a natural migration path between medium and large-scale, multi-site testing.

ETS-300 and ETS-200. We introduced the ETS-300 and ETS-200 in 1998 as low-cost, high-performance analog and mixed-signal test systems. The ETS-300 delivers up to 32 digital pins and over 240 analog channels. This system offers SimulTest™ multi-site testing with up to 32 site capability. The ETS-300 is an attractive solution for analog applications and applications requiring less significant digital capabilities for testing devices such as switching regulators, power factor controllers, and various automotive devices.

The ETS-200 serves a similar market, but delivers up to 16 digital pins and up to 120 analog channels of throughput. The ETS-200 offers SimulTest™ multi-site testing with up to 16 site capability. The ETS-200 is intended for targeted applications such as operational amplifiers, low dropout regulators, and other analog applications, and/or applications requiring limited digital capabilities. The ETS-200 was designed to be fully compatible with the ETS-300 test system. Utilizing a common DUT interface and software command structure, the ETS-300 and ETS-200 offer customers a scalable migration path for multi-site, analog applications.

ETS-200T. We introduced the ETS-200T in 2003 to test specific types of semiconductors known as a Field Effect Transistors, or FETs. The ETS-200T delivers high throughput with up to 16 site testing capability and a custom designed software environment to make FET program development easy and effective. Since its introduction, the 200T has received positive early customer acceptance for its unique ability to test these devices in highly parallel applications.

ETS-200T-FT. A new product offering for 2007, the ETS-200T-FT provides capability for testing packaged power FET and IGBT devices at final test. This product is designed for use with rotary and other sequential device handlers, where a full suite of tests is performed incrementally as devices are contacted multiple times throughout the handling process. The product leverages existing ETS-200T technology, and also requires some additional specialized hardware and software to provide a robust product offering. This new product allows us to address the discrete final test market, which represents a new business opportunity.

New Instrumentation. A number of new test instruments (known as resources) were introduced in the last 12 months that expand and enhance the capabilities of our existing test platforms and broaden the markets we serve. The new resources introduced are:

HPU-100 (100 Amp High Power Unit), a third generation SmartPin resource that includes our patented pattern-based range changing technology. This resource provides the ability to rapidly force and measure a sequence of voltages and currents to facilitate high-speed production testing. The HPU-100 is unique in that it

can deliver current pulses up to 100 Amps that are needed to effectively address discrete and automotive device testing.

QHSU (Quad High-Speed Signal Unit), a four channel signal analyzer that can simultaneously generate and measure four high-speed analog waveforms. This resource is valuable for testing various video frequency devices such as amplifiers and filters. It offers an on-board digital signal processor (DSP) with a robust math library for performing complex high-speed calculations. The QHSU expands the number of applications that we can address with the ETS-364/600 test platform.

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QPLU (Quad Precision Linearity Unit), a highly specialized resource designed for testing precision analog to digital converters (ADCs) and precision digital to analog converters (DACs). This new resource allows us to address the challenges associated with testing precision converters.

We also developed a new Rapid Dither algorithm (patent pending) for rapid calculation of measurement errors generated by testing of ADCs in a production environment, for use in conjunction with the new QPLU hardware.

Each of these new products expands the range of devices and markets that can be addressed by our platforms. Consistent with our core product development strategy, these resources are modular plug-in units capable of operating within our existing test platforms, making it possible for existing and future customers to immediately take advantage of their important features with incremental capital expense.

Software Products

ATE operating software is required to design and run test routines, and to record and analyze the results of such test routines. Our Eagle Vision software is a feature-rich, user-friendly software platform, designed to help our customers rapidly develop test programs on our platforms. For example, our plotting tools facilitate quick and easy graphing of response data. Our automatic code generation tools help programmers avoid incorrect entries and our point-and-click status screens allow easy monitoring and adjustment of test system settings. The production environment offers numerous data aggregation options and supports multiple data output formats. Our software includes user-friendly tools for generation and analysis of test data that are enabled by simple point-and-click operations.

We have developed our Eagle Vision software as the uniform operating environment for all of our various test platforms. This approach reduces our customers' overall cost of ATE ownership by reducing the employee training and platform set-up time usually associated with bringing new test platforms on line. Eagle Vision, when combined with our Chameleon™ device interface hardware, provides our customers with a compatible test system upgrade path, allowing our customers to migrate devices to our new platforms without abandoning their investment in their existing Eagle Test systems and associated software and device interface hardware.

We offer software licenses and maintenance contracts for the Eagle Vision software environment, the core operating software for our test systems. Additional licenses are also available for use with off-line programming stations as well that allow customers to develop and optimize (de-bug) programs without taking a test system out of production. Software updates and enhancements are available for the first 12 months after the purchase of a system under standard warranties. Under our software maintenance contracts, customers continue to receive updates for both on-line and off-line licenses.

We continue to provide additional value to our customers through our Eagle Vision software updates. We provide two major software enhancement releases each year. The software release process allows us to provide customers with substantial new capabilities each year. We concentrate on providing new tools and features that reduce the amount of time required to develop new tests on the test system. These changes enhance the effectiveness of both customer employed test engineers and our own test engineers, and decreases the time required to introduce new device test routines and increases the number of devices that can be tested in production.

Technology

SmartPin™. Our patented SmartPin™ technology enables our products to generate and measure both current and voltage signals at each device pin. Furthermore, our SmartPin™ technology enables digital signal processing to be

performed locally at each pin, which eliminates the need to move test data through a common signal bus for processing, thereby decreasing processing time, reducing interference and improving accuracy and yield. In addition to these features, SmartPin™ technology provides the capability to generate multiple signals of various ranges, which allows our customers to execute a full set of test routines with a single starting signal, eliminating the time required for additional software programming commands. In this way,

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SmartPin™ technology optimizes simultaneous, or parallel, testing across multiple sites on the same test system. We refer to this capability as SimulTest™.

Chameleon™. Our Chameleon™ technology provides interoperability among different test platforms by allowing test application hardware from one test system to be used on another test system. Chameleon™ provides hardware compatibility among our various test platforms, as well as with test hardware from some of our competitors' test platforms.

Pattern-Based Testing™. Our Pattern-Based Testing™ is enabled by our SmartPin™ technology in conjunction with our Eagle Vision software. In Pattern-Based Testing™, predetermined digital and analog waveforms are presented to a DUT in a time synchronized sequence. Pattern-Based Testing™ technology provides the capability to simultaneously capture and analyze both analog and digital waveforms that are emitted from the DUT, thus reducing device test times and permitting increased throughput and lower cost-of-test.

Floating Resources. Our test platform architecture provides electrical separation between disparate test sites on the same piece of test equipment by eliminating the need for our test instrumentation resources to access power or move signals across a common electrical pathway. Because our floating resources have independent ground connections, interference normally associated with a common ground pathway is minimized, allowing each device's results to remain isolated from the results of other adjacent sites. This leads to better test accuracies and fewer devices failing due to device-to-device errors and is particularly important in analog test environments where common grounding noise may be as large as the signal a device manufacturer may be trying to measure or source.

Sales and Marketing

With the exception of the United Kingdom and Japan, we market and sell our products exclusively through our direct sales organization, which consists of sales professionals, application engineers (technical sales support) and technical marketing personnel. In the United Kingdom, we utilize a combination of direct sales representatives and distributors while in Japan we use direct distributors. Our account managers oversee and manage our worldwide sales activity. As of September 30, 2007, we had 97 people in sales, marketing and applications engineering, including 22 direct sales representatives, who provide account management and sales administration. Because we focus on the development of long-term relationships with major customers, the majority of our sales and technical sales support personnel is located in close proximity to key customer sites. For foreign customers, this support is typically provided through one of our foreign subsidiaries. As of September 30, 2007 we had 66 foreign personnel providing sales, service and applications support to our foreign customers.

Our customers generally undertake an extensive evaluation of new test technology prior to adopting such technology. We work with potential customers with the goal of offering them a superior solution for their test requirements. In typical situations, our applications engineers are required to develop a custom test program designed to demonstrate our equipment's performance and capability to address the customer's specific needs. In cases involving existing customers, we typically work closely with their respective product development and production groups to help maximize the utility of our test systems throughout their organization and to align our product development efforts with their anticipated test requirements.

We employ a sales model that emphasizes reducing the customer's total cost-of-test per device rather than the acquisition cost of the individual test system. We demonstrate how a customer's test costs can be reduced by utilizing our products in lieu of competitors' test systems.

We believe that strong service and support are critical to providing an overall lower cost-of-test solution. In addition to our applications engineering support staff, we maintain a global network of service personnel who seek to

maximize test system up-time. We also offer services to enable our customers to maintain and effectively use our test systems, and to enhance our customer relationships. Our standard product warranty includes coverage of hardware products for one year from the date of purchase and warrants against defects in design, materials and workmanship. In order to minimize system down-time in the event of a service

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requirement, we typically ship a replacement product for any non-functional standard equipment within 24 hours of the service request. We also offer our customers additional support after the warranty period in the form of maintenance contracts or extended warranties.

Customers

We target analog, mixed-signal and RF semiconductor manufacturers and related companies that serve a broad range of market segments. Since October 1, 2003, we have delivered over 900 test systems to more than 70 customers. Our customers include many of the world's leading semiconductor manufacturers, IDMs, fabless design companies, and assembly and test subcontractors. Companies that use our systems include:

Agape Packaging Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Hewlett-Packard Company	National Semiconductor Corporation
Allegro MicroSystems, Inc.	Infineon Technologies AG	O2MICRO, Inc.
AMI Semiconductor, Inc.	International Rectifier Corporation	ON Semiconductor Corporation
Carsem Sdn. Bhd	Intersil Corporation	PDF Solutions, Inc.
Delphi Delco Electronics Corporation	Jiangsu Changjiang Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	STATS ChipPAC Ltd.
EM Microelectronic-Marin SA	Linear Technology Corporation	STMicroelectronics N.V.
Exar Corporation	Microchip Technology Incorporated	Texas Instruments Incorporated
Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc.	Microsemi Integrated Products	Unitive Electronics, Inc.
Guidant Corporation	Myson Century Inc.	UTAC Thai Ltd.

Our customers have historically been semiconductor device manufacturers, but our customer base has expanded to include assembly and test subcontractors, such as STATS ChipPAC Ltd. and Carsem Sdn. Bhd. Semiconductor manufacturers and fabless semiconductor companies utilize these subcontractors to provide incremental capacity and to lower their fixed production costs.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, sales to Texas Instruments Incorporated accounted for 30.7%, 52.9% and 44.3% of our net revenue, respectively. This customer is the only customer who has accounted for 10% or more of our net revenue during these periods. We expect that a small number of customers will continue to represent a significant portion of our net revenue for the foreseeable future. Sales to customers in the United States accounted for approximately 35.2%, 30.6% and 46.2% of net revenue for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Sales to customers in Malaysia accounted for approximately 17.6%, 38.8% and 21.4% of net revenue for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Sales to customers in other locations accounted for approximately 47.2%, 30.6% and 32.4% of net revenue for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Manufacturing and Assembly

Our test platforms consist of standard products that we custom configure based on each customer's specific needs. A large portion of our subassembly manufacturing is outsourced to contract manufacturers for printed circuit board fabrication, automated assembly and the supply of machine parts. Our major contract manufacturers include Millennium Electronics, Inc., Plexus Corporation and Universal Electronics, Inc., all of which manufacture our printed circuit board assemblies, including surface mount and through-hole technologies, and Sentral Assemblies & Components, which manufactures our cable assemblies and power supplies. We contract with these manufacturers on an individual purchase order basis and do not have long term contracts with them. We believe this selected outsourcing strategy provides us with the flexibility to respond more rapidly to changes in industry conditions or

demand for our test systems. We perform mechanical assembly, subassembly testing operations and final systems integration at our Illinois manufacturing facility in order to ensure quality. We focus on quality assurance by monitoring the various stages of the manufacturing process to identify areas for improvement and manage potential manufacturing issues.

Although our products consist mainly of standard components and prefabricated parts manufactured to our specifications, some components and subassemblies are purchased from a limited number of suppliers or sole source suppliers. Our major suppliers include Arrow Electronics, Inc. and Future Electronics, both of

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which provide us with electronic components and integrated circuits, as well as Pickering Electronics Limited, which provides us with relays, switches and integrated circuits, and Marcel Electronics International, which provides us with printed circuit boards. We work closely with our suppliers to plan our inventory procurement in quantities that will minimize our inventory risks; however, we cannot be certain that shortages will not develop in the future. We purchase components and subassemblies through separate purchase orders and do not currently have long-term purchase contracts with our suppliers. We believe our ability to procure components and subassemblies is a key determinant of our ability to provide our customers with quality products on a timely basis and we continue to evaluate alternative sources for the supply of our inventory.

Research and Development

Our continued commitment to research and development and the timely introduction of new products, features and upgrades are integral to maintaining our competitive position. Our research and development efforts seek to address new opportunities and demands within our customer base. Our efforts are focused on the design of test systems that lower the overall cost-of-test for semiconductor companies. We concentrate on advancements in electrical performance, software tools, parallel test efficiency and test system resource density. We also focus on the design of modular hardware for rapid implementation of new features and a uniform software platform for operating compatibility across our entire line of test systems. This strategy reduces our overall product development cycles and development costs and maximizes our research and development resources. Our research and development activities are directed by individuals with significant expertise and industry experience. As of September 30, 2007, we had 67 employees dedicated to research and development.

Our research and development organization is segmented into specific product development groups, including mixed-signal, high performance data converters and automotive products, discrete components and RF products, which provides highly dedicated focus for the investigation of new technical opportunities in our target markets, and the development of solutions specifically targeted at those opportunities.

We leverage our engineering efforts by utilizing standard components whenever possible. We generally avoid the use of customized components, such as Application-Specific Integrated Circuits, or ASICs, when implementing functionality because it is easier to adapt standard semiconductor designs to changing requirements. This also eliminates high engineering risks and costs associated with ASIC design. We use standard PCs with Microsoft Windows as the main control computer of our test systems. The strategy of using industry standard products has proven successful, allowing us to leverage the significant investments made by the largest companies in the technology field, with minimal cost to us.

Our historical research and development expenditures for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$9.1 million, \$8.9 million and \$7.9 million, respectively, representing 10.6%, 7.2% and 12.4% of net revenue in each of the respective fiscal years.

Competition

We face substantial competition in the ATE market throughout the world. Our principal competitors include Credence Systems Corporation, LTX Corporation and Teradyne, Inc., all of which are major manufacturers of ATE for the analog, mixed-signal and RF markets, in addition to other markets in which we do not compete. Some of our competitors' products that test analog, mixed-signal and RF semiconductors have higher digital pin counts than our products, and accordingly may be considered to have a greater functional testing range and the ability to test types of devices that our products do not test. Accordingly, a customer that manufactures high-end digital semiconductors, for example, as well as analog, mixed-signal or RF devices, may be more inclined to purchase a test system from one of our competitors. We believe, based on the published report of an independent industry research organization, that our

competitors named above each have a larger share of our addressable market than we do. Additionally, some of our competitors, including those named above, have greater brand recognition and greater financial, engineering, manufacturing and marketing resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or market developments by devoting greater resources to the development, promotion

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and sale of products. Some of our competitors also have broader product offerings, larger installed customer bases and more extensive customer support capabilities than we do. We expect our competitors to continue to improve the performance of and support for their current products and to introduce new products, technologies or services that could adversely affect sales of our current and future products. In addition, other test companies that do not currently focus on our target markets could choose to do so.

We believe the primary competitive factors in the analog, mixed-signal, discrete and RF ATE markets are the overall cost-of-test, test accuracy, throughput, yield and support infrastructure. We believe we compete favorably with respect to each of these factors in the markets that we address. Based on our experience in marketing our products in competition against those of our competitors, we believe we are a very strong competitor within the analog, mixed-signal markets and discrete, and also an effective competitor in the RF market. However, in contrast to a number of our competitors, we do not compete for opportunities to test primarily digital semiconductors, such as memory devices or microprocessors, where more costly test systems with different capabilities are required to compete effectively.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in large part on our proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, trade secrets, confidentiality provisions and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. We own two U.S. patents. These patents will expire in approximately 15 years. While these patents are important and relate to some of our distinct technology, we have relied primarily on our trade secrets and copyright protection as well as confidentiality provisions to protect our intellectual property.

There are always risks that third parties may claim that we are infringing upon their intellectual property rights and we could be prevented from selling our products or services, or suffer significant litigation or licensing expenses as a result of these claims. In addition, third parties may infringe or design around our intellectual property rights, and we may expend significant resources enforcing our rights or suffer competitive injury with adverse effects on our results of operations. Our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights may be less effective in some foreign countries where intellectual property rights are not as well protected as in the U.S. For additional, important information, review the information set forth in **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Intellectual Property**.

Employees

As of September 30, 2007, we had 351 full time employees. Of our total employees, 67 were dedicated to research and development and 97 were dedicated to sales, marketing and applications. None of our employees located in the United States is represented by a union. Our employees in Europe are represented by workers' councils. We believe our relationships with our employees are good.

Backlog

Our backlog, calculated on the basis of unfilled purchase orders with a firm delivery date for all products and services, was \$24.3 million at September 30, 2007, compared with \$13.2 million at September 30, 2006. Since customers may cancel or delay their orders with little regard for potential penalties, and since new order volume may decrease very rapidly, our backlog at any particular date is not necessarily indicative of our future backlog or actual sales that may be generated for any succeeding period. In the past, our test systems have generally shipped within six to eight weeks from the time we receive a customer's purchase order, and we expect at least 85% of our backlog as of September 30, 2007 to ship prior to the end of December 2007. Any change in our manufacturing capacity and the time it takes to ship our products will affect our level of backlog. Historically, our backlog levels have also fluctuated based on our customers' ordering patterns and their inability to predict order trends in the semiconductor industry with any certainty.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below are certain risk factors that could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. You should carefully read the following risk factors, together with the financial statements, related notes and other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that contain risks and uncertainties. Please refer to the discussion of Forward-Looking Statements on page one of this Annual Report on Form 10-K in connection with your consideration of the risk factors and other important factors that may affect future results described below.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

The highly cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry could adversely affect our operating results.

Our business and operating results depend to a significant extent on capital expenditures by companies in the semiconductor industry that purchase our ATE. Historically, the semiconductor industry has been highly cyclical with recurring periods of over-supply. These cycles typically have a disproportionately negative impact on capital equipment manufacturers, including providers of test systems like Eagle Test. In most cases, the decrease in capital expenditures for test systems by our customers is more pronounced than the downturn in the overall semiconductor industry.

We believe that semiconductor industry downturns will likely recur, and because they often occur very rapidly, we cannot adequately foresee their timing and extent, or their effect on customer orders and revenues. If we do not accurately predict the timing or extent of a downturn, we may not adequately reduce our operating expenses in light of decreased revenue, which will adversely affect our financial performance, and potentially our stock price. During downturns we experienced, and in the future we may experience:

- decreased customer orders, test systems shipments and revenue;
- decreases in backlog;
- decreases in the average selling prices, or ASPs, of our test systems;
- delays in order commitments;
- lower operating margins;
- increases in order cancellations and customer-requested shipment delays;
- excess production capacity;
- delays in collecting accounts receivable; and
- excessive inventory levels.

As a result of these and other factors, industry downturns are expected to negatively impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, such downturns, or the speculation about such downturns by investors or industry analysts, may have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly from period to period and this may cause our stock price to decline.

In the past we have experienced, and in the future we expect to experience, fluctuations in revenues and results of operations from quarter to quarter. These fluctuations can be caused by a variety of factors including:

rapid shifts in demand for, or acceptance of, our products as a result of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor equipment industry or otherwise, often resulting in sharp reductions in equipment sales during industry downturns and increased equipment sales during periods of industry recovery;

the loss of a significant customer or reduced capital spending by a customer;

delays, cancellations or reschedulings, or other changes in the timing or terms of product shipments;

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acceleration or postponement of existing customer order delivery dates;

delays in acceptance of products as a result of our failure to meet customers' specifications;

the timing of our new product introductions, and market acceptance of our new products and enhanced versions of our existing products;

our competitors' announcements of new products, services or technological innovations, which can, among other things, render our products less competitive;

competitive pressures resulting in lower ASPs for our test systems;

lower gross margins in any period due to changes in our product mix or increased prices for components;

our inability to quickly reduce our fixed costs or management's decision to maintain headcount notwithstanding decreased demand for our products;

disruptions in our manufacturing or in our supply of components, causing us to delay shipment of our products; and

write-offs of excess or obsolete inventory and accounts receivable that are not collectible.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from the sale of a relatively small number of test systems. Accordingly, a decline in the number, or change in the timing or terms, of the test systems we sell from quarter-to-quarter may also cause significant changes in our results of operations. This, in turn, would likely cause a decline in the market price of our common stock.

We believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our revenue and operating results are not necessarily meaningful or an accurate indicator of our future performance. Because of this difficulty in predicting future performance, our results of operations may fall below the expectations of securities analysts or investors in future quarters. Our failure to meet these expectations would likely cause a decline in the market price of our common stock.

We depend on a small number of customers for a significant portion of our sales, and the loss of any of these customers will adversely affect our revenue.

A small number of customers has accounted for a significant portion of our revenue in any particular period. We expect that we will continue to depend on a small number of customers to account for a significant percentage of our revenue for the foreseeable future. Our customers, including our most significant customers, are not obligated by long-term contracts to purchase our test systems, and may cancel orders with little regard for potential penalties. If any of our large customers reduces or cancels its purchases from us for any reason, it could have an adverse effect on our revenue and results of operations. For additional information, see the section entitled "Business - Customers" in Part I, Item 1. in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We face difficulty in obtaining new customers because of the high cost of switching test equipment vendors in our markets.

Semiconductor companies typically select one vendor's systems for testing an entire product family of semiconductors, and make substantial investments to obtain test systems and ancillary equipment, and to develop related test program

software. Once a semiconductor company has implemented a test system for a product family of semiconductors, it is often difficult and costly to switch to another vendor's test system because the test system is often part of the product specifications for a newly developed device. Accordingly, unless our test systems offer substantial performance or cost advantages that materially outweigh a customer's expense of switching to our test systems, it will be difficult for us to achieve significant sales to that customer once it has selected another vendor's test system for an application.

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Our sales cycle is long, requires significant investment, and may not result in additional sales.

Our customers generally take considerable time to evaluate our test systems, and many people are involved in the evaluation and decision-making process. Our product sales cycle typically ranges from six to nine months. Sometimes our sales cycle can be much longer, particularly when the sales process involves developing new test programs for our customers or the introduction of new products. During the sales process, we commit substantial time and financial resources to our sales efforts prior to receiving any revenue. Despite these efforts, we may never receive any revenue from such potential customers. The length of time it takes for us to complete a sale and the extent of our investment depends on many factors, including:

the capital expenditure budgets and capital equipment needs of our customers;

the willingness and ability of customers to incur the expense of adopting new product platforms;

the internal technical capabilities and sophistication of our customers;

the efforts and effectiveness of our sales force; and

the need for and our success in demonstrating our technical and manufacturing capabilities to meet our customers' requirements.

In addition, if we do make a sale to a new customer, the customer may purchase only one of our test systems, or may evaluate a test system's performance for a lengthy period of time before considering whether to purchase any additional test systems from us. Variations in the length of the period between purchases by new customers can cause our revenue and results of operations to vary widely from period to period.

We face substantial competition that, among other things, may adversely affect our sales and may lead to price pressure.

We face substantial competition in the ATE market throughout the world. Our principal competitors include Credence Systems Corporation, LTX Corporation and Teradyne, Inc. Some of these competitors have greater financial, engineering, manufacturing and marketing resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or market developments by devoting greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of products, which could impair our revenue. Some of these competitors also have broader product offerings, larger installed customer bases and more extensive customer support capabilities than we do. We expect our competitors to continue to improve the performance of and support for their current products and to introduce new products, technologies or services that could adversely affect sales of our current and future products. In addition, other test equipment companies that do not currently focus on our target markets could choose to do so. We may not be able to compete effectively with any new or current competitors, which would have an adverse effect on our revenue and results of operations.

Our competitors may also elect to reduce the prices of their products in order to increase their market share or obtain new customers, leading to a reduction in test system ASPs throughout our industry. We may be required to react to these and other competitive dynamics. Any decrease in the prices of our test systems or any increase in the discounts granted to our customers could adversely impact our growth, revenue and results of operations.

We rely on a few key employees and our success depends on our ability to hire and retain key personnel.

Our future success depends in large part on the continued service of our key executive officers, including Leonard Foxman, our founder and Chief Executive Officer, Theodore Foxman, our Chief Operating Officer, and Stephen J. Hawrysz, our Chief Financial Officer. Leonard Foxman has managed us since our inception and would be extremely difficult to replace. We are also dependent on the continued service of our key research, engineering, manufacturing, marketing and sales personnel, each of whom possesses unique skills and experience. Although we have employment and non-competition agreements with each of our executive officers, these individuals or other key employees may nevertheless leave us. Because these employees would be difficult to replace, the loss of any of our key employees could have an adverse effect on our business,

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financial condition and results of operations. Also, to support our current operations and future growth, we will need to attract and retain additional qualified employees. Competition for qualified personnel in the technology area is intense, and we operate in several geographic locations where labor markets are particularly competitive.

Our future success depends to a significant extent on the ability of our executive officers and other members of our management team to operate effectively, both individually and as a group. Our business may be harmed if we do not successfully allocate responsibilities among our management team or if some members of our management team do not succeed in their roles.

We are subject to the internal control evaluation and attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and our audited financial statements as of the end of each fiscal year. Furthermore, our independent registered public accounting firm, or Firm, is required to report on whether it believes we maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of the end of each fiscal year. We successfully completed our assessment and obtained our Firm's report as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007. In future years, if we fail to timely complete this assessment, or if we cannot obtain our Firm's report as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we could be subject to regulatory sanctions and a loss of public confidence in our internal control. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to timely meet our regulatory reporting obligations.

We have grown rapidly and if we fail to manage our growth, our business will suffer.

Although we commenced operations in 1976, over the past five years we have experienced, and continue to experience, rapid growth in our operations. This growth has included hiring key personnel, relocating our manufacturing facility, entering foreign markets and developing new customer relationships. We anticipate that further expansion of our operations will be required to address potential growth in our customer base and market opportunities. This expansion has placed, and is expected to continue to place, a substantial strain on our management, operational and financial resources. In order to manage future growth, we will be required to improve existing, and implement new, operating and management systems, procedures and controls. We also need to hire, train and manage additional qualified personnel. A significant factor in our growth has been a substantial increase in customer demand for our products. If we do not effectively manage our growth, including the addition and training of new personnel, we will not adequately satisfy such demand. In addition, the quality of our test systems or our ability to manufacture and ship our test systems on a timely basis could suffer. This could negatively impact our reputation, revenue and results of operations and lead to order cancellations or a decrease in order volume.

If we are not successful in developing new and enhanced products, we will lose market share to our competitors and our operating results will suffer.

We operate in an industry that is characterized by evolving industry standards and rapid technological advancements. To remain competitive, we must design, develop and introduce in a timely manner new test systems or improve our existing test systems in order to meet the performance and price demands of our customers and prospective customers. Our success in this regard will depend on many factors, including our ability to:

successfully develop and commercialize innovative products that are differentiated from our competitors offerings;

properly and quickly identify customer needs and anticipate technological advances and industry trends;

quickly adjust to changing industry conditions and product announcements by competitors; and

establish manufacturing processes that will enable us to build and timely deliver new or enhanced products to specification in sufficient volumes.

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We must devote resources to research and development to remain innovative and competitive with rapidly evolving industry technologies and emerging trends. In light of the long product development cycles inherent in our industry, development of new products generally requires a substantial investment well before commercial viability or the prospect of deriving any revenue from new products. The future success of our new technologies, products and services also depends on broad acceptance among our customers. In addition, new methods of testing semiconductors may be developed. These developments may render our products uncompetitive or obsolete. If we fail to adequately predict our customers' needs and technological advances, we may invest heavily in the research and development of products and services that do not lead to significant revenue, or we may fail to invest in research and development necessary to satisfy evolving customer demands.

Products that do not meet customer specifications or that contain defects could cause us to lose customers and revenue.

We must develop and deliver reliable customized hardware and software to meet our customers' specific ATE requirements. The complexity and ongoing development of our products could lead to design or manufacturing problems. If any of our products fails to meet specifications, the customer may delay or reject acceptance of the test system and the recognition of revenue from these sales will be delayed or forfeited. Moreover, if any of our products has reliability or quality problems, we may be required to replace the test system or issue the customer an equipment credit in accordance with the customer's warranty terms. If these quality problems occur, our reputation could be damaged significantly and customers might be reluctant to buy our products, which could result in a decline in revenue, an increase in product returns, the loss of existing customers and/or the failure to attract new customers.

You should not rely on our level of backlog as an indication of our future revenues.

Since customers typically cancel or delay their orders with little regard for potential penalties, and since new order volume may decrease very rapidly, our backlog, if any, at any particular date is not necessarily indicative of our future backlog or actual sales that may be generated for any succeeding period. Any change in our manufacturing capacity and the time it takes to ship our products will affect our level of backlog. Historically, our backlog levels have also fluctuated based on our customers' ordering patterns and our inability to predict order trends in the semiconductor industry with any certainty. During an industry downturn, our backlog could be substantially reduced or eliminated. Accordingly, you should not rely on our level of backlog as an indication of our future revenues. For additional information, see the section entitled "Business Backlog" in Part I, Item 1. in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We obtain some of the components and subassemblies included in our test systems from a limited number of suppliers and subcontractors, which may result in production delays, loss of revenue or increased costs.

We obtain some of the components and subassemblies included in our test systems from a limited number of, or in some cases sole source, suppliers and subcontractors with whom we do not have long-term contracts. These suppliers and subcontractors are under no obligation to supply our requirements. This reliance gives us less control over the manufacturing process and exposes us to significant risks. Identifying and qualifying new or alternative sources of these materials can be a lengthy and difficult process. From time to time, we may be unable to obtain an adequate supply of components or subassemblies. In addition, the lead time required for shipments of some of our components or subassemblies can be lengthy and such lead time may increase in periods of heightened demand. We may also experience increases in the prices of these components or subassemblies, delays in delivery and poor component or subassembly quality. If we are unable to accurately predict our component and subassembly needs, if our supply is disrupted or delayed, if any of the components or subassemblies on which we rely are discontinued due to obsolescence or otherwise, or if we otherwise experience any other adverse change in our relationships with these suppliers or subcontractors, we would experience a delay in shipments of our test systems, damage to our customer

relationships, an increase in our

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production costs and/or a reduction in our sales, any of which could have an adverse effect on our revenue and results of operations.

If we cannot accurately plan the production of products to meet our customers' demands, we could incur excess inventory or miss sales opportunities.

Due to the volatile nature of our industry, we cannot predict with certainty future levels of purchase orders. In anticipation of future orders, we typically order components and subassemblies and build some inventory in advance of the receipt of actual purchase orders. If we do not obtain orders as we anticipate, or if orders are cancelled, we could have excess inventory for a specific product that we would not be able to return to our suppliers, potentially resulting in inventory write-offs, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Alternatively, if we underestimate our component and subassembly needs, we may not be able to meet the demand for our test systems on a timely basis and we may miss opportunities for additional sales of our test systems, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and customer relationships.

Compliance with current and future environmental regulations may be costly and disruptive to our operations.

On January 27, 2003, the European Union adopted the following directives: (i) the directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, or the RoHS Directive, and (ii) the directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, or the WEEE Directive. The WEEE Directive became effective August 13, 2005 and the RoHS Directive became effective on July 6, 2006. Both the RoHS Directive and the WEEE Directive alter the form and manner in which electronic equipment is imported, sold and handled in the European Union. Other jurisdictions, such as China, have followed the European Union's lead in enacting legislation with respect to hazardous substances and waste removal. Pursuant to present regulations, we are actively assessing and monitoring our operations to ensure we are adhering to the various standards of the applicable geographic regions in which we do business in order to determine whether any remediation or corrective action plans are required. Ensuring compliance with the RoHS Directive, the WEEE Directive and similar legislation in other jurisdictions, and integrating compliance activities with our suppliers and customers could result in additional costs and disruption to operations and logistics and thus, could have a negative impact on our business, operations and financial condition.

Our manufacturing activities are conducted at a single facility, and any prolonged disruption in the operations of that facility could have a material adverse effect on our revenue.

Once we receive subassemblies and other components from our subcontractors and suppliers, we complete the production of all of our test systems in our manufacturing facility located in Buffalo Grove, Illinois. Any prolonged disruption in the operations of our manufacturing facility, whether due to technical or labor difficulties, destruction or damage as a result of a fire or extreme weather conditions or any other reason, could seriously harm our ability to satisfy our customers' order deadlines. If we cannot deliver our test systems in a timely manner, our reputation, revenue and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have no experience with acquiring other companies and our future efforts to do so may subject us to significant costs without the realization of the anticipated benefits of those acquisitions.

As a public company, we believe we have greater opportunities to make acquisitions of, or significant investments in, complementary companies, products or technologies, although no acquisitions or investments are currently pending or planned. This is due to the fact that we have additional available capital for these purposes, as well as a market-determined value for our common stock. To date, our management has had very little experience completing acquisitions or managing the integration of acquisitions. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully complete or integrate any business, products, technologies or

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personnel that we might acquire or seek to acquire in the future, and our failure to do so could harm our business. Furthermore, any future acquisitions, if completed, would subject us to many risks, including:

difficulties in integrating the products, operations or personnel of acquired companies into our business;

diversion of our management's attention from our ongoing operations;

additional expenses associated with amortization of acquired assets or impairment of acquired goodwill;

difficulties in maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;

potential impairment of existing relationships with employees, suppliers and customers as a result of the difficulties in integration of new management personnel; and

dilution to our stockholders in the event we issue stock to finance an acquisition or increased leverage if we incur debt to finance an acquisition.

Economic, political and other risks associated with international sales and operations, particularly in Asia, could adversely affect our revenue.

Because our products and services are sold worldwide, we are subject to the risks associated with conducting business internationally. We anticipate that international sales will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenue for the foreseeable future. Our international operations subject us to many risks, including:

economic and political instability;

compliance with foreign and domestic laws and regulations;

changes in foreign and domestic legal and regulatory requirements or policies resulting in burdensome government controls, tariffs, restrictions, embargoes or export license requirements;

longer payment cycles common in foreign markets;

difficulties in staffing and managing our international operations;

less favorable foreign intellectual property laws making it more difficult to protect our technology from appropriation by competitors;

potentially adverse tax treatment;

difficulties with distributors;

difficulties collecting our accounts receivable; and

natural disasters.

In particular, the economies of Asia have been highly volatile in the past, resulting in significant fluctuations in local currencies and other instabilities. In recent years, many countries in Asia have experienced weakness in their currency, banking and equity markets. These instabilities may recur and be more pronounced in the future. Our exposure to the

business risks presented by the economies of Asia will increase to the extent that we and our customers continue to expand operations in that region. Any instability in Malaysia or elsewhere in the Asia Pacific region could delay customer acceptance of our products or prevent us from installing or servicing our products sold in the affected region.

We could experience a decline in international sales due to currency fluctuations.

All of our international sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, if the U.S. dollar rises in relation to foreign currencies, our test systems will become more expensive to customers outside the U.S. and less competitive with systems produced by local competitors. These conditions could adversely impact our international sales volume or force us to lower our prices internationally. In the past, there have been, and in the future there may be, significant fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the

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currencies of countries in which we do business. In addition, competitive conditions in the future may require us to enter into purchase orders denominated in foreign currencies. While we have not entered into foreign currency hedging arrangements in the past, we may do so in the future. We cannot assure you that any hedging transactions we may enter into will be effective or will not result in foreign exchange hedging losses.

Accounting for employee stock options using the fair value method could significantly reduce our net income.

We have adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123R Share-Based Payment effective October 1, 2005, which requires us to expense stock options in the income statement based on option grant date fair value. We are using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to determine the fair value of stock options granted and will amortize this amount to compensation expense as options vest and have adopted the prospective method of transition as of the date of adoption. See Notes 2 and 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a more detailed presentation of accounting for stock-based compensation plans. If we issue a significant option grant, or series of option grants, the stock-based compensation expense related to these grants may have a materially adverse effect on our results of operations.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

Third parties may claim we are infringing their intellectual property rights, and we could be prevented from selling our products or services, or suffer significant litigation or licensing expenses, even if these claims have no merit.

Our competitive position is driven in large part by our proprietary products, processes and services, such as SmartPintm and our floating resource architecture. Third parties, however, may claim that we or our products, systems or operations are infringing their intellectual property rights, and we may be unaware of intellectual property rights of others that may cover some of our assets, technology, products and services. Any litigation regarding patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property rights, even those without merit, could be costly and time consuming, and divert our management and key personnel from operating our business. The complexity of the technology involved and inherent uncertainty and cost of intellectual property litigation increases our risks. If any third party has a meritorious or successful claim that we are infringing its intellectual property rights, we may be forced to change our products, services or manufacturing processes, which may be costly or impractical. If we are unable to make such changes to avoid infringing third party intellectual property rights, we may be forced to enter into royalty or license agreements. However, we may not be able to obtain royalty or license agreements on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and we may therefore be required to cease the infringing aspect of our operations. This may require us to stop selling our products as currently engineered, which could harm our competitive position. We also may be subject to significant damages or injunctions that prevent the further development of certain of our products or services.

Third parties may infringe or design around our intellectual property rights, and we may expend significant resources enforcing our rights or suffer competitive injury.

Our success and competitive position depend in large part on our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property rights protecting our products and services. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, trade secrets, confidentiality provisions and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. We may be required to spend significant resources to establish, monitor and protect our intellectual property rights. We may not be able to detect infringement and we may lose our competitive position in the market before we do so. If we fail to successfully protect our intellectual property rights, or competitors design around our technology or develop competing technologies, our competitive position could suffer, which could harm our results of operations.

We own two patents. These patents or any new patents may not be sufficient in scope or strength to provide us with a significant competitive advantage, and the validity or scope of the patents may be challenged by third parties. We may not be able to develop additional proprietary technology that is patentable. If we do

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file patent applications on additional technology, the applications may not be allowed. Moreover, the scope of our patents is limited, which could allow competitors to design around the scope of our patents.

In addition to patent protection, we rely on trade secret protection for our confidential and proprietary information and technology. We routinely enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and other third parties. However, in the event these agreements may be breached, we may not have adequate available remedies. Our confidential and proprietary information and technology might also be independently developed by or otherwise become known by third parties, which may damage our competitive position.

We have filed federal trademark applications to help protect certain trademarks that we use in conjunction with our business, including EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS (& design), SMARTPIN, SIMULTEST, CHAMELEON, EAGLE VISION, PATTERN-BASED TESTING and our Eagle logo. Our pending applications may not be registered by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and third parties may challenge the validity or scope of the trademark applications or registrations.

Despite our proprietary rights, there can be no assurance that others will not develop similar products, duplicate our products or design around our products.

Our efforts to protect our intellectual property may be less effective in some foreign countries where intellectual property rights are not as well protected as in the United States.

We have not sought patent protection or registered our trademarks outside the U.S., which may impair our ability to use or protect our technology and brand in foreign jurisdictions.

Furthermore, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the U.S. Many U.S. companies have encountered substantial problems in protecting their proprietary rights against copying or infringement in such countries, some of which are countries in which we have sold and continue to sell our systems. There is a risk that our means of protecting our proprietary rights may not be adequate in these countries. Our competitors in these countries may independently develop similar technology or duplicate our test systems, even if unauthorized, thus likely reducing our sales in these countries.

Risks Related to our Common Stock and our Capital Structure

There is a limited history of a trading market for our common stock, and the market price of our common stock may be highly volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance.

There has only been a public market for our common stock since the completion of our initial public offering in March 2006. The trading market in our common stock may be volatile. For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007, the average daily trading volume of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market has been less than 152,000 shares. The market prices of the securities of newly public companies have been volatile, and have been known to decline rapidly. Broad market and industry conditions and trends may cause fluctuations in the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance.

Our directors and certain significant stockholders exercise significant control over Eagle Test.

Our directors, and significant stockholders and their affiliates, including TA Associates, collectively control approximately 40.1% of our outstanding common stock. Investment funds affiliated with TA Associates hold an aggregate of 26.8% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these stockholders, if they act together, are able to influence our management and affairs and all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of

directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of Eagle Test and might affect the market price of our common stock.

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Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws may deter third parties from acquiring us.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our company more difficult without the approval of our board of directors, including the following:

our board of directors is divided into three classes serving staggered three-year terms;

only our board of directors may call special meetings of our stockholders;

our stockholders may take action only at a meeting of our stockholders and not by written consent;

we have authorized undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued without stockholder approval and may be used in connection with the adoption of a stockholder rights plan;

stockholder approval of amendments of our certificate of incorporation or by-laws require a vote of 75% of our outstanding shares;

vacancies on the board of directors may be filled only by the directors;

our directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of 75% of the votes that all stockholders would be entitled to cast in the election of directors; and

we require advance notice for stockholder proposals.

These anti-takeover defenses could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of our company. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and cause us to take other corporate actions that you desire.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may delay, defer or prevent a change in control that our stockholders might consider to be in their best interests.

We are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law which, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits business combinations between a Delaware corporation and an interested stockholder, which is generally defined as a stockholder who becomes a beneficial owner of 15% or more of a Delaware corporation's voting stock, for a three-year period following the date that such stockholder became an interested stockholder absent prior approval of our board of directors. Section 203 could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control that our stockholders might consider to be in their best interests.

Our Website

Our web site is www.eagletest.com. We make available, free of charge through our website, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, including exhibits, and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We make these reports available through our web site as soon as reasonably practicable after our electronic filing of such materials with, or the furnishing of them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information contained or incorporated on our web site is not a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our corporate headquarters are currently located in Buffalo Grove, Illinois, which we relocated to in January 2005, and where we lease approximately 96,000 square feet of commercial space under a lease that expires in 2015. We use this space for our principal sales, engineering, customer service and administrative

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purposes. The facility was designed by us specifically to maximize our engineering, system design and manufacturing capabilities and to accommodate future growth. The facility provides substantially increased production capability from our previous headquarters facility, and has dedicated laboratory environments for research and development.

We also lease additional offices in Santa Clara, California; Tempe and Tucson, Arizona; Bedford, New Hampshire; Dallas, Texas; Singapore; Gyeonggi-Do, Korea; Hsinchu City, Taiwan; Munich, Germany; Basiano and Catania, Italy; Melaka and Penang, Malaysia; Alabang, The Philippines; and Suzhou, China. We perform various activities, including sales, customer service, training, research and development and applications engineering in some or all of these offices. We do not anticipate significant difficulty in obtaining lease renewals or alternate space as needed, although obtaining renewals or alternate space on acceptable terms cannot be assured. We also, in addition, own a residence in Vernon Hills, Illinois principally used for travel purposes by out-of-town employees.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

From time to time, we may be a party to various claims, suits and complaints. Currently, there are no such claims, suits or complaints that, in our opinion, would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

No matters were submitted to a vote of our security holders through a solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007.

PART II

Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

Table of Contents**Performance Graph**

The following performance graph compares the Company's cumulative 19-month total shareholder return on common stock since its initial public offering on March 9, 2006 with the cumulative total returns of the Dow Jones Wilshire 5000 index and the DJ Wilshire Semiconductors index. The comparison assumes the investment of \$100 on March 9, 2006 in the Company's Common Stock and in each of the indices and, in each case, assumes reinvestment of all dividends.

COMPARISON OF 19 MONTH CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Eagle Test Systems, Inc, The Dow Jones Wilshire 5000 Index
And The DJ Wilshire Semiconductors Index

* \$100 invested on 3/9/06 in stock or index-including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending September 30.

	3/06	3/06	6/06	9/06	12/06	3/07	6/07	9/07
Eagle Test Systems, Inc	100.00	99.35	90.45	106.58	94.06	107.35	103.61	82.71
Dow Jones Wilshire 5000	100.00	102.72	100.76	105.10	112.79	114.47	121.32	123.05
DJ Wilshire Semiconductors	100.00	101.63	91.95	96.31	96.48	95.49	108.71	113.05

The stock price performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Table of Contents**Market Information**

Our common stock is listed and has been traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol EGLT since our initial public offering on March 8, 2006. Prior to that time there was no public market for our common stock. The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of our common stock, as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market, for each of the periods listed.

	High	Low
2006		
Second Quarter (commencing March 8, 2006)	\$ 15.50	\$ 13.88
Third Quarter	\$ 17.77	\$ 14.00
Fourth Quarter	\$ 19.47	\$ 12.33
2007		
First Quarter	\$ 18.64	\$ 14.45
Second Quarter	\$ 18.00	\$ 13.80
Third Quarter	\$ 17.89	\$ 15.13
Fourth Quarter	\$ 16.44	\$ 11.69
2008		
First Quarter (through November 30, 2007)	\$ 13.99	\$ 10.87

Holders

As of November 30, 2007, there were 14 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings for the development, operation and expansion of our business. Accordingly, we do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Our board of directors will have discretion in determining whether to pay dividends, which will depend upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the board of directors deems relevant.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information regarding securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans as of September 30, 2007.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) (c)
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Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	900,647	\$	12.10	2,173,500(2)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(3)				
Total	900,647	\$	12.10	2,173,500

(1) Includes our 2003 Stock Option and Grant Plan and our 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan.

(2) Includes shares remaining available for future issuance under our 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan.

(3) There are no equity compensation plans in place not approved by shareholders.

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We did not sell any unregistered securities during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007.

Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

On March 8, 2006, our registration statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-130521) was declared effective for our initial public offering, pursuant to which we offered and sold 6,130,000 shares of common stock and received net proceeds of approximately \$88.7 million. We used these proceeds to repurchase all of our senior subordinated notes and to redeem all outstanding shares of our redeemable preferred stock, and to pay offering related expenses. As of September 30, 2007, we retained approximately \$23.6 million of these net proceeds, none of which were used during the three month period ended September 30, 2007. We intend to use the remaining \$23.6 million of the net proceeds from our initial public offering for general corporate purposes, including working capital and possible acquisitions and investments. We currently have no agreements or commitments with respect to any acquisitions or investments and we do not currently have any acquisitions or investments planned. Pending specific application of our net proceeds, we plan to invest our net proceeds in government securities or other short-term, investment-grade, marketable securities.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Item 6. *Selected Consolidated Financial Data*

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the section entitled

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the section entitled Financial Statements and Supplementary Data in Part II, Item 8. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The data for and as of the end of each of the five fiscal years in the period ended September 30, 2007 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Net Income Data:					
Net revenue	\$ 85,982	\$ 124,738	\$ 63,477	\$ 111,210	\$ 55,766
Cost of goods sold	33,751	42,320	26,596	37,337	20,457
Gross profit	52,231	82,418	36,881	73,873	35,309
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	32,477	28,974	21,066	23,932	16,491
Research and development	9,080	8,939	7,883	6,051	3,113
Write-off of offering expenses				1,858	
Operating income	10,674	44,505	7,932	42,032	15,705
Interest expense	98	3,496	3,910	3,887	31

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Increase (decrease) in value of warrants		5,466	(599)	1,548	
Other (income) and expense, net	(4,923)	(1,866)	(2,274)	(408)	(636)
Income before taxes	15,499	37,409	6,895	37,005	16,310
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	4,791	14,836	(524)	14,952	6,706
Net income	\$ 10,708	\$ 22,573	\$ 7,419	\$ 22,053	\$ 9,604

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	Year Ended September 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)				
Earnings Per Share Data:					
Net income per share, basic(1)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.58	\$ 0.67
Net income per share, diluted(1)	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.46	\$ 0.67
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	22,914,031	14,016,988	5,396,248	5,396,248	14,365,017
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	23,134,479	17,980,235	14,513,227	14,009,533	14,390,337
Selected Operating Data:					
Gross margin	60.7%	66.1%	58.1%	66.4%	63.3%
Operating margin	12.4%	35.7%	12.5%	37.8%	28.2%

- (1) The difference between the fair market value of our previously outstanding Redeemable Preferred Stock at date of issue of \$21.1 million and the redemption price of \$32.5 million paid on March 14, 2006 with proceeds from our initial public offering was charged to retained earnings in March 2006 when the redemption occurred. This \$11.4 million adjustment is used to reduce net income to arrive at income available to common stockholders for purposes of calculating earnings per common basic and diluted shares for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 in accordance with EITF Topic D-42 The Effect on the Calculation of Earnings per Share for the Redemption or Induced Conversion of Preferred Stock.

	As of September 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 112,517	\$ 75,946	\$ 22,676	\$ 23,733	\$ 21,961
Receivable from sale of common stock		31,185			
Working capital	142,033	125,738	41,617	39,276	18,919
Total assets	172,570	165,886	66,171	91,752	50,852
Capital lease obligations	394	640	890		
Redeemable warrants			2,667	3,266	1,718
Senior subordinated convertible notes			28,843	28,561	28,282
Series A convertible preferred stock			65,000	65,000	65,000
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	151,890	136,414	(44,587)	(51,433)	(73,620)

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto. In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from management's expectations. Factors that could cause such differences include those described in Risk Factors in Part I, Item 1A. in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We design, manufacture, sell and service high-performance ATE for the semiconductor industry. Our test equipment addresses our customers' volume production needs and is designed to enable our customers to achieve low overall cost-of-test per device. Our innovative products test analog, mixed-signal and RF semiconductors. Semiconductors tested by our systems are incorporated into a wide range of products in high-growth markets, including digital cameras, MP3 players, cellular telephones, video/multimedia products, automotive electronics, computer peripherals, and notebook and desktop computers.

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We were founded and began providing test solutions in 1976. Our customers include semiconductor manufacturers, integrated device manufacturers, or IDMs, fabless design companies, and assembly and test subcontractors, including Allegro MicroSystems, Inc., Carsem Sdn. Bhd, Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., Infineon Technologies, Intersil Corporation, National Semiconductor Corporation, ON Semiconductor Corporation, STMicroelectronics N.V., Texas Instruments Incorporated and UTAC Thai Ltd. Since October 1, 2003, we have delivered over 900 test systems to more than 70 customers worldwide. We completed our initial public offering in March 2006.

Our business and operating results depend significantly on the level of capital expenditures by companies in the semiconductor industry. Historically, the semiconductor industry has been highly cyclical with recurring periods of over-supply and under-supply, which has resulted in wide fluctuations in demand for our products and services. These demand fluctuations have resulted in significant variations in our revenue, expenses and results of operations in the periods presented. Fluctuations are likely to continue in future periods.

Our business experienced a slowdown during the downturn in the semiconductor industry during fiscal 2007, as our net revenue decreased significantly to \$86.0 million from \$124.7 million during fiscal 2006, a decrease of \$38.8 million, or 31.1%, and our net income in this period decreased to \$10.7 million from \$22.6 million, a decrease of \$11.9 million, or 52.6%. Our business experienced significant growth in fiscal 2006 as our net revenue increased to \$124.7 million from \$63.5 million in fiscal 2005, an increase of \$61.3 million, or 96.5%, and our net income increased to \$22.6 million from \$7.4 million in fiscal 2005, an increase of \$15.2 million, or 204.3%. In fiscal 2005, our business experienced a slowdown during the downturn in the semiconductor industry. Our net revenue decreased significantly during fiscal 2005, to \$63.5 million from \$111.2 million during fiscal 2004, a decrease of \$47.7 million, or 42.9%, and our net income in this period decreased to \$7.4 million from \$22.1 million, a decrease of \$14.6 million, or 66.4%. Revenues in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 increased sharply, and amounted to 44.9% of the total revenue for the year, as the industry and our business experienced a rebound.

Changes in industry conditions often occur very rapidly and can be very difficult to predict. Thus, we cannot foresee the timing and extent of such changes or their effect on our customer orders and revenue with significant accuracy. In addition, these cycles typically have a disproportionately negative impact on capital equipment manufacturers, including providers of test systems. As part of our strategy to address this volatility and lack of visibility, we outsource a substantial portion of our manufacturing functions to third party subcontractors. The purpose of this strategic outsourcing model is to reduce our fixed costs and working capital requirements, making our expense structure more flexible during downturns. Outsourcing also allows us to increase production rapidly to capitalize on market opportunities during upturns. We believe our outsourcing strategy provides us with the flexibility to respond more rapidly to changes in industry conditions and demand for our test systems.

Historically, a significant portion of our revenue in each quarter and year has been derived from sales to relatively few customers. While we seek to expand and diversify our customer base, we expect our revenue to continue to be derived from a small number of customers. In fiscal 2007, sales to Texas Instruments Incorporated accounted for 30.7% of our net revenue, and sales to our five largest customers accounted for an aggregate of 58.3% of our net revenue. In fiscal 2006, sales to Texas Instruments Incorporated accounted for 52.9% of our net revenue, and sales to our five largest customers accounted for an aggregate of 76.7% of our net revenue. In fiscal 2005, sales to Texas Instruments Incorporated accounted for 44.3% of our net revenue, and sales to our five largest customers accounted for an aggregate of 66.9% of our net revenue.

With the exception of the United Kingdom and Japan, we market and sell our products exclusively through our direct sales organization, which consists of sales professionals, application engineers (technical sales support) and technical marketing personnel. In the United Kingdom, we utilize a combination of direct sales representatives and independent distributors while in Japan we use independent distributors. Our direct sales force earns commissions based on the sales they generate. Our distributors earn commissions based on sales of equipment shipped into their regions or in

some cases, we offer our distributors discounts on our products for resale. A significant majority of our sales is generated by our direct sales organization and we expect to continue to expand our sales organization in the future.

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We do not have purchase contracts that require any of our customers or distributors to continue to purchase our products, and our customers or distributors could cease purchasing products from us at any time. A delay in product orders or acceptances or a cancellation by any of our large customers could cause quarterly revenue to vary significantly. Our backlog of orders is subject to order cancellations, accelerations, changes and delays, and is not necessarily indicative of future customer purchases or revenue streams.

During a given quarter, a significant portion of our revenue may be derived from the sale of a relatively small number of test systems. Our test systems range widely in average selling price, depending upon many factors such as model, configuration and level of testing resources sold with the system. Consequently, a small change in the number or product mix of systems sold may cause significant changes in our operating results. Thus, we do not believe that period-to-period comparisons of our financial results are necessarily meaningful, and they should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

Net Revenue. Net revenue consists of sales of test systems and individual test instrumentation boards, otherwise known as resource boards, net of returns and allowances. Substantially all of our net revenue is derived from sales of our test systems. Net revenue from sales of individual resource boards has historically not been significant. We expect that this mix of net revenue will continue for the foreseeable future. Net revenue is subject to both quarterly and annual fluctuations as a result of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, as well as product mix and system configuration.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold consists primarily of manufacturing materials, outsourced manufacturing costs, salaries and manufacturing-related overhead, which includes provisions for excess and obsolete inventory reserves. We rely on a limited number of subcontractors and suppliers to provide key components of our products, some of which are sole-sourced. We build products based on forecasts and customer backlog, and purchase materials and supplies to support that demand. We are subject to variations in the cost of raw materials, components and subsystems. Because we do not have long-term fixed-price contracts with our suppliers, our costs could fluctuate from period-to-period.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit has varied from period-to-period. Factors that have affected and will continue to affect gross profit in the future include product configuration, product sales mix, manufacturing volume, manufacturing efficiencies, excess and obsolete inventory reserves, pricing by competitors, subcontractors and suppliers, and new product introductions.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expenses relate to compensation and associated expenses for sales, marketing and applications engineering personnel, sales commissions paid to sales representatives and distributors, outside contractor expenses and other sales and marketing program expenses. In addition, SG&A expenses include travel and professional service expenses, as well as compensation and related expenses for administrative, finance, investor relations, human resources and executive personnel. SG&A expenses may increase in absolute dollars as we continue to develop our sales and marketing efforts and expand our administrative functions, and as a result of increased option expenses related to option issuances to new and existing personnel. In addition, commission and variable compensation expenses included in SG&A can fluctuate with changes in sales volume and profitability.

Research and Development. Research and development, or R&D, expenses consist primarily of compensation and related expenses for personnel engaged in product development, as well as expenses related to materials, outside contractors, depreciation of equipment used in R&D, and other engineering overhead expenses. R&D costs are expensed as incurred. We believe our R&D expenses will generally increase in absolute dollars as we continue to develop and improve our hardware and software technologies.

Interest Expense. Interest expense consists of interest on our debt and loans. The increase in interest expense beginning in fiscal 2004 resulted from the issuance on September 30, 2003 to TA Associates of \$30.0 million in principal amount of 12% senior subordinated convertible notes due September 30, 2009. The senior subordinated convertible notes held by TA Associates converted into 12% senior subordinated notes due September 30, 2009 and warrants to purchase 525,040 shares of our common stock just prior to our initial public offering. These senior subordinated notes were repurchased with proceeds from our initial public

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offering which was completed on March 14, 2006 for an aggregate amount equal to approximately \$30.6 million.

Increase (Decrease) in Value of Warrants. Increase (decrease) in value of warrants is a non-cash charge (benefit) related to recording the increase (decrease) in the fair market value of the common stock warrants issuable upon conversion of the 12% senior subordinated convertible notes due September 30, 2009. The warrants enabled the holders to put the warrants to us at any time after September 30, 2008 at fair value, and thus the warrants were considered liability instruments that were required to be accounted for at fair value. This determination historically has been based upon independent valuations. The holders of the warrants exercised the warrants for common stock in connection with our initial public offering which was completed on March 14, 2006, thus the warrants no longer exist.

Other (Income) and Expense. Other (income) and expense consists of income from cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, realized investment gains, losses and impairments, and miscellaneous other income and expense.

Provision for Income Taxes. We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method whereby the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the book value and the tax basis of assets and liabilities are recognized as deferred tax assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recognized. A valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that some or all of the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and the accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. Although these estimates are based on our present best knowledge of the future impact on us of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates, assumptions and judgments.

We consider critical those accounting policies that require our most subjective or complex judgments, which often result from a need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain, and that are among the most important of our accounting policies in the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations. These critical accounting policies are: revenue recognition, valuation of excess and obsolete inventory, accounting for warranty reserves, determination of our allowance for sales returns and uncollectibles, and stock-based compensation.

Revenue Recognition. We derive revenue primarily from sales of test systems and individual resource boards. Substantially all of our revenue to date has been denominated in United States dollars. Revenue related to test system sales is recognized when:

- we have a written sales agreement;
- delivery has occurred or services have been rendered;
- the price is fixed or determinable; and
- collectibility is reasonably assured.

Installation services are generally part of the test system sale. Revenue from test system sales is deferred until the test system is delivered, installed and accepted at the customer location.

When sales to a customer involve multiple elements, revenue is recognized on the delivered element, provided that the undelivered element is a standard product with evidence of fair value, there is a history of acceptance of the product with the customer, and the undelivered element is not essential to the customer's application. When a sale of a test system includes post contract customer support, or PCS, revenue for the PCS is recognized ratably over the PCS period. Revenue related to individual resource boards is recognized upon shipment.

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In a few instances we have entered into short-term rental agreements with customers for the use of our test systems. We recognize rental revenue ratably over the applicable rental period. Rental revenue is included as a component of test system sales and has been immaterial to date.

Inventory Reserves. We state our inventories at the lower of cost or estimated market value, determined on a first-in, first-out method. We establish inventory reserves when conditions exist that suggest inventory may be in excess of anticipated demand or is obsolete based upon assumptions about future demand for test systems or market conditions. We evaluate the ability to realize the value of our inventory based on a combination of factors, including forecasted sales or usage, estimated product end-of-life dates, estimated current and future market value and new product introductions. Purchasing and alternative usage options are also explored to mitigate obsolete inventory exposure. If actual demand for test systems deteriorates or market conditions are less favorable than those we project, additional inventory reserves may be required.

We determine the valuation of excess and obsolete inventory by making our best estimate considering the current quantities of inventory on hand and our forecast of the need for this inventory to support future sales of our test systems. We often have limited information on which to base our forecasts. If future sales differ from these forecasts, the valuation of excess and obsolete inventory may change.

Warranty Reserves. Our test systems are sold with warranty provisions that require us to remedy deficiencies in quality or performance of our test systems. We are also subject to laws and regulations in the various countries in which we sell regarding vendor obligations to ensure product performance. At the time we recognize revenue from a test system's sale, we determine the reserve for the future cost of meeting our obligations under the standard warranties and product performance laws and regulations by considering our historical experience with the costs of meeting these obligations. If the future costs of meeting these obligations differ from our historical experience, additional reserves for warranty obligations may be required.

Allowance for Sales Returns and Uncollectibles. We determine our allowance for sales returns and uncollectibles by making our best estimate considering our historical accounts receivable collection experience, current economic trends, changes in customer payment terms and recent information that we have about the current status of our accounts receivable balances. If future conditions cause our collections experience to change or if we later obtain different information about the status of any or all of our accounts receivable, additional allowances for sales returns and uncollectibles may be required.

Stock-Based Compensation. We expense stock options based upon the fair value on the date of grant. We are amortizing the fair value of options granted over the vesting service period of the options. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123R, the Company uses the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model to determine the fair value of the options granted. This model uses such factors as the market price of the underlying shares at date of issuance, exercise price of the option, the expected term of the option, which is approximately six years, utilizing the simplified method as set forth in Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, a risk free interest rate range of approximately 4.5% to 4.9% and an expected volatility rate range of approximately 54% to 65% based upon a peer group of companies given limited historical data for the Company's own stock. Expense recognized for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$602,000 and \$354,000, respectively.

Income Taxes. We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method whereby the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the book value and the tax basis of assets and liabilities are recognized as deferred tax assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recognized. A valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that some or all of the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. This Interpretation will become effective for the Company during the first fiscal quarter of 2008. The Company is still evaluating the impact of this

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Interpretation but does not expect it to have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following sets forth certain operating data as a percentage of net revenue for the periods presented:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	39.3	33.9	41.9
Gross profit	60.7	66.1	58.1
Operating expenses			
Selling, general and administrative	37.7	23.2	33.2
Research and development	10.6	7.2	12.4
Operating income	12.4	35.7	12.5
Interest expense	0.1	2.8	6.1
Increase (decrease) in value of warrants		4.4	(0.9)
Other (income) and expense, net	(5.7)	(1.5)	(3.6)
Income before taxes	18.0	30.0	10.9
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	5.5	11.9	(0.8)
Net income	12.5%	18.1%	11.7%

The following sets forth our net revenue breakdown by geographic region, in thousands and as a percentage of net revenue, during the periods presented. Substantially all of our revenue to date has been denominated in United States dollars in thousands.

	Year Ended September 30,					
	2007		2006		2005	
United States	\$ 30,283	35.2%	\$ 38,177	30.6%	\$ 29,295	46.2%
Malaysia	15,092	17.6	48,377	38.8	13,602	21.4
Other	40,607	47.2	38,184	30.6	20,580	32.4
Total	\$ 85,982	100.0%	\$ 124,738	100.0%	\$ 63,477	100.0%

In fiscal 2006, our product sales had a significantly greater concentration of customers in Malaysia than in other periods. This is primarily due to the fact that our major customers had increased their production in Malaysia, and as a result require additional and/or replacement ATE in their Malaysian manufacturing facilities. We believe that this concentration in Malaysia may continue as our customers continue to focus operations and facilities in the Asia Pacific Rim area, particularly Malaysia. However, this will vary from year to year and from period to period based

upon our global customers' needs at various locations.

The following customer accounted for 10% or more of our net revenue in one or more of the periods presented:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Texas Instruments Incorporated	30.7%	52.9%	44.3%

Year Ended September 30, 2007 Compared to Year Ended September 30, 2006

Net Revenue. Net revenue was \$86.0 million in fiscal 2007 and \$124.7 million in fiscal 2006, a decrease of \$38.8 million, or 31.1%. The significant decrease in net revenue was due to reduced demand for our test systems. In fiscal 2007, as compared to fiscal 2006, we experienced a \$39.6 million decrease in net revenue from our largest customer, Texas Instruments Incorporated.

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Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$52.2 million, or 60.7% of net revenue, in fiscal 2007 and \$82.4 million, or 66.1% of net revenue, in fiscal 2006. The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of net revenue was primarily due to decreased sales and lower utilization of overhead costs and manufacturing personnel due to lower volume production as compared to fiscal 2006. Additionally, increased reserves of \$1.6 million, or 1.8% of net revenue, were recorded to account for excess inventory on hand above our projected future usage based upon our forecasts.

Selling, General and Administrative. SG&A expenses were \$32.5 million, or 37.7% of net revenue, in fiscal 2007 and \$29.0 million, or 23.2% of net revenue, in fiscal 2006. SG&A expenses increased \$3.5 million, or 12.1%, primarily due to \$3.8 million of increased personnel costs related to sales and application engineers hired during the past year to support new customer initiatives, both domestically and internationally, \$1.4 million of directors and officers insurance, legal and accounting compliance costs incurred from operating as a public company, \$0.6 million in increased warranty cost associated with support of newer generation product and \$0.5 million in expenses recorded in connection with defense and settlement of employment claims. These increases were offset in part by \$2.5 million of decreased sales commissions and incentive compensation accruals as a result of decreased sales and profitability.

Research and Development. R&D expenses were \$9.1 million, or 10.6% of net revenue, in fiscal 2007 and \$8.9 million, or 7.2% of net revenue, in fiscal 2006. R&D expenses increased \$0.2 million, or 1.6%, primarily due to \$0.6 million in additional personnel and related facility costs for headcount, and additional depreciation expense on increased equipment used in the development process, offset in part by a \$0.4 million decrease in materials used in the product development process, resulting primarily from the timing of prototype expenditures.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$0.1 million in fiscal 2007 and \$3.5 million in fiscal 2006. Interest expense in fiscal 2007 was primarily related to interest due on amended tax returns. Interest expense in fiscal 2006 was due to interest on the senior subordinated convertible notes issued on September 30, 2003, which were repurchased and retired with the proceeds of our initial public offering on March 14, 2006.

Increase in Value of Warrants. The warrant valuation adjustment was due to the change in the fair market value of the common stock warrants because under certain circumstances we could have been required to purchase these after September 30, 2008 at fair market value. These warrants were exercised and redeemed at the time of completion of our initial public offering in the March 2006 quarter. Since the warrants are no longer outstanding, there will be no further charges for changes in the value of this instrument in future periods.

Other (Income) and Expense, Net. Other (income) and expense, net increase to income of \$4.9 million for fiscal 2007 from \$1.9 million in fiscal 2006, was primarily due to having more cash available for investment after completion of our initial public offering in the March 2006 quarter, and the proceeds from the sale of additional shares of common stock on October 3, 2006.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes. Our income tax provision was \$4.8 million, or a 30.9% effective tax rate, in fiscal 2007 and \$14.8 million, or a 39.7% effective tax rate, in fiscal 2006. The decrease in tax provision of \$10.0 million was primarily a result of a decrease in pretax income of \$21.9 million. In addition, during fiscal 2007, our tax exempt investment income decreased our effective tax rate by 4.5%. Additionally, in fiscal 2006, the increase in the tax provision was due to an increase in value of warrants of \$5.5 million, or 5.1%, which is not includable as a deduction in computing taxable income. We believe our effective tax rate will be closer to 35% in future periods, however our actual tax rate will depend on the relationship of tax exempt interest to total income.

Year Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Year Ended September 30, 2005

Net Revenue. Net revenue was \$124.7 million in fiscal 2006 and \$63.5 million in fiscal 2005, an increase of \$61.3 million or 96.5%. This increase was primarily due to a \$37.8 million increase in test system sales to Texas

Instruments Incorporated and a general increase in tester shipments to semiconductor manufacturers who use our automated test equipment.

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Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$82.4 million, or 66.1% of net revenue, in fiscal 2006 and \$36.9 million, or 58.1% of net revenue, in fiscal 2005. Gross profit increased as a percentage of net revenue due to increased sales and better utilization of overhead costs and manufacturing personnel due to higher volume production as compared to fiscal 2005. Additionally, gross profit percentage of net revenue for fiscal 2005 was adversely impacted by additional inventory reserves of \$2.3 million. The additional reserves established in fiscal 2005 were a result of lower visibility of demand for our products going into fiscal 2006.

Selling, General and Administrative. SG&A expenses were \$29.0 million, or 23.2% of net revenue, in fiscal 2006 and \$21.1 million, or 33.2% of net revenue, in fiscal 2005. This increase of \$7.9 million, or 37.5%, was primarily due to \$4.4 million of additional commission, incentive compensation and warranty accruals as a result of increased system sales and better operating performance, \$2.0 million in increased personnel costs related to sales and service offices opened in Asia and Europe in fiscal 2006, and \$0.9 million of additional expenses in connection with becoming a public company.

Research and Development. R&D expenses were \$8.9 million, or 7.2% of net revenue, in fiscal 2006 and \$7.9 million, or 12.4% of net revenue, in fiscal 2005, an increase of \$1.1 million or 13.4%. This increase was primarily due to \$1.7 million in additional personnel and related facility costs for headcount, and additional depreciation expense on increased equipment used in the development process, offset in part by a \$0.7 million decrease in materials used in the product development process, resulting primarily from the timing of prototype expenditures.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$3.5 million and \$3.9 million for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease is due to a reduction in interest expense of \$2.0 million due to repayment of the senior subordinated convertible notes on March 14, 2006, offset by a \$1.0 million writeoff of unamortized debt discount and a \$0.6 million redemption premium recorded on the senior subordinated convertible notes which were repaid with the proceeds of our initial public offering.

Increase (Decrease) in Value of Warrants. The increase in value of warrants was \$5.5 million in fiscal 2006, compared to a decrease in value of warrants of \$0.6 million in fiscal 2005. The warrant valuation adjustment was due to the change in the fair market value of the common stock warrants because under certain circumstances we could be required to purchase these after September 30, 2008 at fair market value. These warrants were exercised and redeemed at the time of completion of our initial public offering in the March 2006 quarter. Since the warrants are no longer outstanding at September 30, 2006, there will be no further charges for changes in the value of this instrument in future periods.

Other (Income) and Expense, Net. Other (income) expense, net was income of \$1.9 million and \$2.3 million in fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease of \$0.4 million is due to an increase of \$1.5 million in interest income from increased cash equivalents and marketable securities balances from cash generated by operations and cash of \$23.6 million retained from our initial public offering completed March 14, 2006, offset by gains in fiscal 2005 of \$1.6 million realized upon the liquidation of the marketable securities portfolio, in accordance with our new investment policy, and \$0.4 million realized in the March 2005 quarter upon the sale of our former corporate headquarters facility.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes. Income tax expense was \$14.8 million, a 39.7% effective tax rate, in fiscal 2006 and an income tax benefit of \$0.5 million, a (7.6)% effective tax rate, in fiscal 2005. The increase in tax provision of \$15.4 million was due to an increase in pretax income of \$30.5 million and an increase in value of warrants of \$6.1 million, which is not includable as a deduction in computing taxable income. In addition, in fiscal 2005, the Company filed its prior year tax returns and adjusted the current year tax provision for actual deductions taken in those returns. The tax effect of the deductions amounted to a \$1.6 million tax benefit and primarily related to

additional extraterritorial income exclusion and state income taxes different from the amounts originally estimated. Furthermore, in fiscal 2005 we filed for tax method changes with the Internal Revenue Service relating to inventory valuation. Accrued taxes were adjusted to reflect the actual tax liability based upon these tax method change filings and to reverse the liability for tax positions of closed tax years. The net reduction in the current year tax provision for accrued taxes in fiscal 2005 was an additional benefit of 13.8%, or \$1.0 million.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception and prior to our initial public offering, which closed on March 14, 2006, we had financed our operations primarily through cash generated from operations. On October 3, 2006, we closed an additional public offering to sell 2,000,000 shares of common stock, generating net proceeds of \$30.9 million. Since the shares were sold on September 27, 2006, the transaction was included in stockholders' equity and the gross proceeds of \$31.2 million were recorded as a receivable from sale of common stock as of September 30, 2006. On October 11, 2006, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 200,000 shares, generating net proceeds of \$3.1 million.

Our balance in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities increased from \$75.9 million as of September 30, 2006, to \$112.5 million as of September 30, 2007. Operating activities during the twelve months ended September 30, 2007 provided cash of \$4.7 million, due to income of \$10.7 million resulting primarily from sales of test systems and depreciation expense of \$3.6 million that did not require cash. These increases in working capital were offset in part by working capital used for increased accounts receivables (net of deferred revenue) of \$3.9 million, a decrease in accrued compensation expenses of \$2.4 million from the payment of incentive compensation related to our fiscal year 2006 operating performance, a \$2.1 million decrease in accrued income taxes due to lower operating levels and a \$1.7 million increase in other current assets from prepaid income taxes resulting from the Internal Revenue Service acceptance of a deferred revenue tax method change. Investing activities used cash to purchase capital equipment of \$3.2 million, which primarily represented test and computer equipment and software, as well as new research and development equipment for use in product and application development. Financing activities generated cash of \$35.1 million, primarily due to \$34.0 million from our additional public offering and \$0.9 million from stock option exercises.

Our balance in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities increased from \$22.7 million as of September 30, 2005 to \$75.9 million as of September 30, 2006. Operating activities during fiscal 2006 provided cash of \$32.7 million, due to income of \$22.6 million resulting primarily from sales of test systems, an increase in value of warrants of \$5.5 million that did not require cash, and an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$9.8 million due to a standard lag in payment on purchases used to support increased sales activity. These increases in working capital were offset in part by increased accounts receivables (net of deferred revenue) of \$2.1 million due to increased sales activity, and an increase in inventory of \$4.7 million due to additional component purchases, work-in-process, and finished goods to support anticipated increasing sales activity. Investing activities used cash to purchase capital equipment of \$2.8 million, which primarily represented test and computer equipment, as well as new research and development equipment for use in product and application development. Financing activities generated cash of \$86.7 million from our initial public offering completed March 14, 2006, of which \$63.1 million was used to redeem \$30.6 million of senior subordinated notes and \$32.5 million of redeemable preferred stock.

Our balance in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities decreased slightly from \$23.7 million as of September 30, 2004, to \$22.7 million as of September 30, 2005. Operating activities during the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 provided cash of \$5.0 million, due to income of \$7.4 million resulting primarily from sales of test systems, depreciation expense of \$2.2 million that did not require cash, and \$10.0 million of inventory reductions due to purchasing less material than that used in product shipments. These increases in working capital were offset in part by working capital used for increased accounts receivables (net of deferred revenue) of \$1.1 million and a decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued compensation of \$10.9 million due to payments made to vendors and for accrued expenses which were not as significant at September 30, 2005 due to lower operating levels than existed a year ago. Investing activities used cash to purchase capital equipment of \$7.1 million, which primarily represented test and computer equipment, office furniture and leasehold improvements purchased for new headquarter facilities to which we relocated in January 2005, as well as new research and development equipment for use in product and application development.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table describes our cash commitments, in thousands, to settle contractual obligations as of September 30, 2007.

	Total	Payments Due in			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Operating lease obligations	\$ 11,652	\$ 2,044	\$ 3,408	\$ 2,889	\$ 3,311
Capital lease obligations	409	283	126		
Purchase commitments(1)	11,506	11,506			
Total	\$ 23,567	\$ 13,833	\$ 3,534	\$ 2,889	\$ 3,311

- (1) The purchase commitments primarily represent the value of purchase orders issued for raw materials and purchased services that have been scheduled for fulfillment in the next six to eight months.

We believe our existing cash balance and marketable securities will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next twelve months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the timing of introductions of new products and enhancements to existing products, the costs to ensure access to adequate manufacturing capacity, and the continuing market acceptance of our products. To the extent that our existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments balances and any cash from operations, are insufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds through bank lines of credit or public or private equity or debt financing. Although we are currently not a party to any agreement or letter of intent with respect to potential investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, products or technologies, we may enter into these types of arrangements in the future, which could also require us to seek additional equity or debt financing. Additional funds may not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. This Interpretation will become effective for the Company during the first fiscal quarter of 2008. The Company is still evaluating the impact of this Interpretation but does not expect it to have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard also responds to investors requests for more information about (1) the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, (2) the information used to measure fair value, and (3) the effect that fair-value measurements have on earnings. SFAS No. 157 will apply whenever another standard requires (or permits) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair

value. The standard does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company will adopt this requirement for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Standard's objective is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by

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measuring related assets and liabilities differently. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157. The Company will adopt this requirement for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on its financial statements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

In fiscal 2005 we adopted an investment strategy that has eliminated investments in equity securities that we have held in the past and limits our investments to government securities and other short-term, investment-grade, marketable securities. This revised investment policy is substantially more conservative than prior practices and focuses on preservation of principal. As of September 30, 2007, most of our investments represent investment-grade securities focused on preservation of principal, with interest rates that are reset every 7 to 28 days, and have a put option to convert to cash within 2 to 5 days.

Our revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, our sales contracts are also denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, we have little exposure to currency exchange risks. We do not currently enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge exposure denominated in foreign currencies or any other derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. In the future, if we feel our foreign currency exposure has increased, we may consider entering into hedging transactions to help mitigate that risk.

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Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE**

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**MANAGEMENT'S ASSESSMENT OF
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The financial statements were prepared by management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity and for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- i. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- ii. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- iii. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurances with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal controls may vary over time.

Management assessed the design and effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control – Integrated Framework. Based on management's assessment using those criteria, as of September 30, 2007, management believes that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting are effective.

Ernst & Young, LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the financial statements of the Company for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007. Their reports are presented on the following pages. The independent registered public accountants and internal auditors advise management of the results of their audits, and make recommendations to improve the system of internal controls. Management evaluates the audit recommendations and takes appropriate action.

Eagle Test Systems, Inc.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Eagle Test Systems, Inc.:

We have audited Eagle Test Systems, Inc.'s (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Eagle Test Systems, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Eagle Test Systems, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eagle Test Systems, Inc. as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2007, and our report dated December 3, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Chicago, Illinois

December 3, 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Eagle Test Systems, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Eagle Test Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity(deficit) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2007. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index to the financial statements as Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts . These consolidated financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As disclosed in Note 2 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123(R) during the first quarter of fiscal 2006.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Eagle Test Systems, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated December 3, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Chicago, Illinois
December 3, 2007

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,302	\$ 51,071
Marketable securities	102,215	24,875
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$585 and \$616	18,238	17,338
Receivable from sale of common stock		31,185
Inventories	22,233	22,378
Deferred income taxes	4,410	4,512
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,857	2,143
Total current assets	161,255	153,502
Property, plant and equipment, net	10,782	11,745
Other assets	533	639
Total assets	\$ 172,570	\$ 165,886
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,079	\$ 5,941
Current portion of capital lease obligations	270	261
Deferred revenue	6,441	9,409
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	3,357	5,734
Accrued income taxes	416	2,949
Other accrued expenses	2,659	3,470
Total current liabilities	19,222	27,764
Long-term liabilities:		
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	124	379
Deferred income taxes	900	941
Other long-term liabilities	434	388
Total long-term liabilities	1,458	1,708
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding as of September 30, 2007 and 2006		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 90,000,000 shares authorized, 22,974,177 and 22,655,283 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively	230	227

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Additional paid in capital	174,474	169,709
Accumulated deficit	(22,814)	(33,522)
Total stockholders' equity	151,890	136,414
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 172,570	\$ 165,886

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

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands, except share and per share data)**

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net revenue	\$ 85,982	\$ 124,738	\$ 63,477
Cost of goods sold	33,751	42,320	26,596
Gross profit	52,231	82,418	36,881
Operating expenses			
Selling, general and administrative	32,477	28,974	21,066
Research and development	9,080	8,939	7,883
Operating income	10,674	44,505	7,932
Interest expense	98	3,496	3,910
Other (income) and expense			
Income from marketable securities	(4,755)	(1,863)	(2,017)
Increase (decrease) in value of warrants		5,466	(599)
Other income	(168)	(3)	(257)
Income before taxes	15,499	37,409	6,895
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	4,791	14,836	(524)
Net income	\$ 10,708	\$ 22,573	\$ 7,419
Net income per share, basic	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.53
Net income per share, diluted	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.36
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	22,914,031	14,016,988	5,396,248
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	23,134,479	17,980,235	14,513,227
Comprehensive Income:			
Net income	\$ 10,708	\$ 22,573	\$ 7,419
Realized net gain on marketable securities, net of taxes			(621)
Comprehensive income	\$ 10,708	\$ 22,573	\$ 6,798

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

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)****(In thousands, except share and per share data)**

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Deferred Stock Compensation Expense	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance at September 30, 2004	5,396,248	\$ 54	\$ 156	\$ (52,084)	\$ (180)	\$ 621	\$ (51,433)
Net income				7,419			7,419
Compensation expense related to stock options					48		48
Reclassification adjustment for realized gain on marketable securities, net of taxes \$(450)						(621)	(621)
Balance at September 30, 2005	5,396,248	54	156	(44,665)	(132)		(44,587)
Net income				22,573			22,573
Reclassification for adoption of SFAS 123R			(132)		132		
Compensation expense related to stock options			354				354
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	13,750	1	91				92
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of series A convertible preferred stock	8,590,245	86	43,844				43,930
Adjustment for redemption of redeemable preferred stock				(11,430)			(11,430)
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of warrants	525,040	5	8,133				8,138
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	8,130,000	81	117,263				117,344
	22,655,283	227	169,709	(33,522)			136,414

Balance at September 30, 2006									
Net income				10,708					10,708
Compensation expense related to stock options			602						602
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation			426						426
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	118,894	1	859						860
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	200,000	2	2,878						2,880
Balance at September 30, 2007	22,974,177	\$ 230	\$ 174,474	\$ (22,814)	\$		\$		\$ 151,890

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

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 10,708	\$ 22,573	\$ 7,419
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,554	3,193	2,169
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities			(1,616)
Loss (gain) on sale of property and equipment	4		(247)
Accretion of discount on long-term debt		1,752	282
Increase (decrease) in value of warrants		5,466	(599)
Non-cash compensation related to stock options	602	354	48
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	(426)		
Deferred income taxes	61	(1,418)	7,246
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(900)	(8,136)	14,333
Inventories	745	(4,671)	9,959
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,714)	(1,595)	(390)
Other assets	106	(162)	(135)
Accounts payable	138	4,418	(5,354)
Deferred revenue	(2,968)	5,990	(15,465)
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	(2,377)	2,631	(3,258)
Accrued income taxes	(2,107)	2,182	(7,439)
Other accrued expenses	(811)	166	(2,310)
Other liabilities	46	(5)	310
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,661	32,738	4,953
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net purchases of marketable securities	(77,340)	(13,000)	(12,700)
Proceeds from the sales of investments		825	6,957
Sale of property and equipment	9		659
Capital expenditures	(3,204)	(2,803)	(7,055)
Net cash used in investing activities	(80,535)	(14,978)	(12,139)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments of long-term debt		(30,595)	
Payments of capital lease obligations	(246)	(250)	(141)
Redemption of redeemable preferred stock		(32,500)	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	34,925	86,680	
Excess tax benefits from stock based compensation	426		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	35,105	23,335	(141)

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(40,769)	41,095	(7,327)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	51,071	9,976	17,303
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 10,302	\$ 51,071	\$ 9,976

Supplemental disclosures:

Interest paid	\$ 98	\$ 3,350	\$ 3,628
Income tax refunds	(1,227)	(2,871)	(3,266)
Income taxes paid	8,804	16,947	2,932
Transfer of equipment from fixed assets to inventory	600		
Capital lease obligations	19		1,031

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

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EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

1. The Company

Eagle Test Systems, Inc. (the Company) designs, manufactures, sells, and services automated test equipment (ATE) for the semiconductor industry. The Company's test systems test analog, mixed-signal, and RF (Radio Frequency) semiconductor devices. Semiconductor designers and manufacturers worldwide use semiconductor test systems to test devices at different stages during the manufacturing process. These tested devices are incorporated into a wide range of products, including digital cameras, MP3 players, cellular telephones, video/multimedia products, automotive electronics, computer peripherals, and notebook and desktop computers. The Company is headquartered in Buffalo Grove, Illinois, where the Company develops and manufactures its test systems. The Company operates in one industry segment: the design, manufacture and marketing of automated test equipment. The Company also maintains various offices worldwide for sales, service and research to support its customer base directly. The operations of, and net investment in, foreign subsidiaries are not material.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned foreign subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Preparation of Financial Statements and Use of Estimates

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company and reflect all adjustments, which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for the fair presentation of the results. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results can differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized by the Company when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the seller's price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

The Company derives revenue primarily from test system sales. Revenue related to systems sales is recognized when: (i) the Company has a written sales agreement; (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (iii) the price is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured. If installation services are part of a system sale, test system revenue is deferred until the system is delivered, installed, and accepted by the customer.

When a sale to a customer involves multiple elements, such as a test system and extra system components or spare parts that are standard product and not essential to the function of the test system configuration, revenue is recognized on the extra system components or spare parts when title passes to the customer upon shipment. When a sale of a test system includes postcontract customer support (PCS), revenue for the PCS is recognized ratably over the PCS period.

In a few instances, the Company has entered into short-term rental agreements with customers for the use of its systems. The Company recognizes rental revenue ratably over the applicable rental period. Rental revenues are included as a component of product sales and have been immaterial to date.

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EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs related to the delivery of systems are expensed as incurred and classified as cost of goods sold in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

Product Warranty Costs

The Company's systems are sold with warranty provisions that require the Company to remedy deficiencies in quality or performance of its products over a period ranging from 12 to 24 months. The policy of the Company is to establish warranty reserves at the time revenue is recognized at levels that represent the estimate of costs that will be incurred to fulfill those warranty requirements.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs consist primarily of compensation and related costs for personnel as well as costs related to materials, outside contractors, equipment depreciation, and other engineering overhead costs. All research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred income taxes based on the expected future tax consequences of differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, calculated using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be reflected in the tax return. Research and development tax credits are recognized for financial reporting purposes to the extent that they can be utilized in the tax return.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and that have remaining maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents. Marketable securities consist of debt and equity securities that are classified as available-for-sale. Securities available for sale include variable rate demand notes (VRDNs) and auction rate securities which consist primarily of state, municipal, and federal agency securities. Market fluctuations in marketable securities are reflected in other comprehensive income unless a market decline is considered to be other than temporary. The Company records unrealized impairment losses of other-than-temporary impairments in investments if the market value of an investment remains significantly below cost for more than six consecutive months and the decline is considered permanent. Realized gains and losses on sales of marketable securities are determined based on average cost.

Allowance for Sales Returns and Uncollectibles

We determine our allowance for sales returns and uncollectibles by making our best estimate considering our historical accounts receivable collection experience, current economic trends, changes in customer payment terms and recent information that we have about the current status of our accounts receivable balances. If future conditions cause our collections experience to change or if we later obtain different information about the status of any or all of our

accounts receivable, additional allowances for sales returns and uncollectibles may be required.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on the first in, first out method, and include materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead.

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EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Inventories at customers under purchase orders represents systems that have been shipped under the terms of a customer purchase order, but have not yet qualified for revenue recognition as the systems had not been accepted as of the balance sheet date.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. The Company provides for depreciation and amortization on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Equipment includes internally manufactured systems used for testing components and engineering and applications development equipment. Repairs and maintenance costs that do not extend the lives of property and equipment are expensed as incurred.

The Company reviews property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparison of the carrying amount to the future undiscounted net cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of these assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. There have been no impairments of long-lived assets in the years ended 2007, 2006, or 2005.

Stock Options

The Company records compensation expense using the fair value of options granted over the vesting period on a straight-line basis including those options that are subject to graded vesting. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123R, the Company uses the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model to determine the fair value of the options granted. This model uses such factors as the market price of the underlying shares at date of issuance, exercise price of the option, the expected term of the option, which is approximately six years, utilizing the simplified method as set forth in Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, a risk free interest rate range of approximately 4.5% to 4.9% and an expected volatility rate range of approximately 54% to 65% based upon a peer group of companies given limited historical data for the Company's own stock. The resulting fair value of \$3,539 for options granted in fiscal 2007 will be amortized to expense as vesting occurs, which is over approximately five years. Expense recognized under SFAS 123R for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$602 (\$510 net of taxes) or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share, and \$354 (\$312 net of taxes) or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share, respectively.

Prior to October 1, 2005, the Company accounted for stock options issued to employees under the Company's stock option plan using the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and the related expense recognized was immaterial. The Company adopted the disclosure-only provision of SFAS No. 123, for options issued to employees and directors for periods prior to October 1, 2005.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the carrying costs of certain of the Company's financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable and accounts payable, approximate their fair values due to their short maturities or other factors.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax

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EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. This Interpretation will become effective for the Company during the first fiscal quarter of 2008. The Company is still evaluating the impact of this Interpretation but does not expect it to have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard also responds to investors requests for more information about (1) the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, (2) the information used to measure fair value, and (3) the effect that fair-value measurements have on earnings. SFAS No. 157 will apply whenever another standard requires (or permits) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The standard does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company will adopt this requirement for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Standard s objective is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity s first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157. The Company will adopt this requirement for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on its financial statements.

3. Marketable Securities

During fiscal 2005, the Company liquidated its portfolio of marketable securities and invested the proceeds in highly liquid investments to implement a new investment policy approved by the Board of Directors. The new investment policy institutes more conservative liquidity and preservation of capital focus to protect investments from severe economic conditions and drastic shifts in interest rates. At September 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company s marketable securities were invested in VRDNs and auction rate securities issued with a major agency with ratings of AA/AAA and interest rates reset every 7 to 28 days. The VRDNs have a put option back to the financial institution remarketing agent that provides for liquidity within 2 to 5 days and these instruments trade at par value. Since the put option is not with the original issuer, the VRDNs are classified as marketable securities available for sale. The auction rate securities trade at a par value of one dollar and can be liquidated at par with no more than 5 days notice. Since the securities that back these securities have maturities in excess of 90 days from balance sheet date, they are classified as marketable securities available for sale.

The carrying value of marketable securities as of the dates indicated are as follows:

September 30,

	2007	2006
Auction rate securities	\$ 53,940	\$ 1,700
Variable rate demand notes (VRDNs)	48,275	23,175
	\$ 102,215	\$ 24,875

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Auction rate securities have maturities of over ten years.

The realized gains, losses, and interest are included in income from marketable securities in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

Interest and dividend income and realized gains from sales of marketable securities are as follows:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Interest income	\$ 2,056	\$ 827	\$ 331
Dividend income	2,699	1,036	70
Net realized gains from sales of marketable securities			1,616
Income from marketable securities	\$ 4,755	\$ 1,863	\$ 2,017

4. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2007	2006
Raw materials	\$ 7,766	\$ 7,185
Work-in-process	4,499	6,741
Finished goods	8,317	6,086
Inventory at customers under purchase orders	1,651	2,366
	\$ 22,233	\$ 22,378

The Company's policy is to establish inventory reserves when conditions exist that suggest inventory may be in excess of anticipated demand or is obsolete based upon assumptions about future demand for products or market conditions. The Company regularly evaluates the ability to realize the value of its inventory based on a combination of factors including the following: forecasted sales or usage, estimated product end-of-life dates, estimated current and future market value and new product introductions. Purchasing and alternative usage options are also explored to mitigate obsolete inventory exposure. When recorded, reserves are intended to reduce the carrying value of inventory to its net realizable value. Inventory of \$22,233 is stated net of inventory reserves of \$8,377 as of September 30, 2007. Inventory of \$22,378 is stated net of inventory reserves

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

of \$9,088 as of September 30, 2006. If actual demand for products deteriorates or market conditions are less favorable than those the Company projects, additional inventory reserves may be required.

5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are summarized as follows:

	September 30,		Depreciable
	2007	2006	Life
			(In years)
Buildings	\$ 161	\$ 161	30
Building improvements	29	29	10
Leasehold improvements	3,775	3,679	10*
Equipment	14,330	13,247	3-5
Office furniture	1,822	1,724	5-7
Software	2,073	1,059	3-5
	22,190	19,899	
Less accumulated depreciation	(11,408)	(8,154)	
	\$ 10,782	\$ 11,745	

* or lease term if less

The Company has purchased certain office furniture under capital leases. The cost of such office furniture and related accumulated depreciation was \$1,050 and \$594 respectively as of September 30, 2007, and \$1,031 and \$318 respectively as of September 30, 2006.

Depreciation expense was \$3,554, \$3,193, and \$2,169, for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. Depreciation expense includes amortization of office furniture under capital leases of \$276, \$212 and \$106 for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

6. Capital Lease Obligations

	September 30,	
	2007	2006
Capital lease obligations	\$ 394	\$ 640

Less current portion of capital lease obligations	(270)	(261)
	\$ 124	\$ 379

7. Stockholders' Equity and Preferred Stock

Equity Offerings

On March 14, 2006, the Company completed an initial public offering to sell 6,130,000 shares of common stock to the public at an offering price of \$15.50 per share. The initial public offering resulted in net proceeds of \$86,680. Of the net proceeds, \$30,595 was used to redeem the Company's senior subordinated debt outstanding and \$32,500 was used to redeem the Company's redeemable preferred stock outstanding just prior to the offering. The Company retained the remaining \$23,585 in net proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes.

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EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

On October 3, 2006, we completed a public offering to sell an additional 2,000,000 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$16.50 per share, generating net proceeds of \$30,524, which includes \$422 of offering expenses recorded in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006. Because the shares were sold on September 27, 2006, the transaction was included in stockholders' equity and recorded as a receivable from the sale of common stock in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2006. On October 11, 2006, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 200,000 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$16.50 per share, generating net proceeds of \$3,119.

Recapitalization

On March 14, 2006, in connection with the Company's initial public offering, a Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation was filed with the State of Delaware that was adopted by the stockholders prior to the initial public offering that implemented the following changes to the Company's capital stock:

Change in Authorized Shares The Company's Articles of Incorporation were amended to increase the authorized capital stock of the Company from 15,502,199 shares of capital stock consisting of: (i) 15,495,325 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; (ii) 3,437 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (Series A Convertible Preferred Stock); and (iii) 3,437 shares of Redeemable Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (Redeemable Preferred Stock) to 100,000,000 shares of capital stock consisting of (i) 90,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and (ii) 10,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

Common Stock

In connection with the initial public offering, 3,436 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock held by investment funds managed by TA Associates (collectively, the Investors) were converted into 8,590,247 shares of common stock and 3,436 shares of Redeemable Preferred Stock. The conversion resulted in \$43,930 being reclassified to the capital accounts of the Company based upon a valuation performed at the time of issuance of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. As discussed below, the Redeemable Preferred Stock was redeemed with a portion of the proceeds from the initial public offering.

In addition, prior to the initial public offering, the Investors exercised \$0.01 per share common stock warrants for 525,040 shares of common stock resulting from the conversion of the Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes.

At September 30, 2007, the Company has reserved 3,294,147 unissued shares of its common stock for possible issuance under the Company's 2003 Stock Option and Grant Plan and 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan.

The rights, preferences, and privileges of the common stock are:

Dividends No dividend may be paid with respect to common stock until payment of preferential dividends is made to holders of Redeemable Preferred Stock should any Redeemable Preferred Stock be issued and outstanding. Additionally, any Convertible Preferred Stock shall be entitled to any common stock dividend on an as converted basis.

Voting rights The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share and as long as any shares of Convertible Preferred Stock are issued and outstanding, shall vote together with the holders of Convertible Preferred Stock as a single class.

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EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Preferred Stock

Our board of directors is authorized, without action by the stockholders, to designate and issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series. The board of directors can fix the rights, preferences and privileges of the shares of each series and any of its qualifications, limitations or restrictions. Our board of directors may authorize the issuance of preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of common stock. Our board of directors will make any determination to issue such shares based on its judgment as to our company's best interests and the best interests of our stockholders. We have no current plans to issue any shares of preferred stock.

Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (Redeemed in Initial Public Offering)

Upon the conversion of all of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into Redeemable Preferred Stock and Common Stock, a portion of the proceeds from the initial public offering was used to redeem all of the shares of the Redeemable Preferred Stock for \$32,500. The difference between the fair market value of the Redeemable Preferred Stock at date of issuance of \$21,070 and the redemption price of \$32,500, or \$11,430, was charged to retained earnings in accordance with EITF 98-5 Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios.

Prior to the initial public offering, the Company had designated 3,437 of its shares of authorized Preferred Stock as Convertible Preferred Stock.

Redeemable Preferred Stock (Redeemed in Initial Public Offering)

As noted above, upon the conversion of all of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into Redeemable Preferred Stock and Common Stock, a portion of the proceeds from the initial public offering was used to redeem all of the shares of the Redeemable Preferred Stock for \$32,500.

Prior to the initial public offering, the Company had designated 3,437 shares of its authorized Preferred Stock as Redeemable Preferred Stock. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, no shares of Redeemable Preferred Stock were authorized or outstanding.

Warrants (Exercised Prior to Initial Public Offering)

Prior to the exercise of the common stock warrants in connection with the initial public offering, the warrants enabled the Investors to put the warrants to the Company at fair value at any time after September 30, 2008. The warrants were thereby considered liability instruments and recorded at fair value based upon independent valuations. The change in the value of the warrants was a decrease of \$599 for fiscal 2005, and an increase of \$5,466 for fiscal 2006, and the changes in the fair value were recorded in the income statement as other (income) expense. The warrants were exercised by the Investors on March 14, 2006 in connection with the Company's initial public offering and the carrying value of \$8,133 was reclassified to stockholders' equity.

8. Investment by TA Associates

On September 30, 2003, investment funds managed by TA Associates (collectively referred to as the Investors) purchased 3,436 shares of Convertible Preferred Stock for \$65,000. The Company also issued Notes to the Investors aggregating \$30,000, bearing annual interest of 12%, which mature September 30, 2009. From the date of issuance, at the option of the holders, the Notes were convertible into: (i) Senior Subordinated Notes aggregating \$29,995 (plus accrued and unpaid interest), bearing annual interest of 12%, and maturing September 30, 2009, and (ii) redeemable warrants to purchase 525,040 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.01 per share. The allocated fair value of the warrants was accounted for as a discount of \$1,718 on the

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EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Notes and was being amortized to interest expense over the term of the notes. As the warrants enabled the holders to put the warrants to the Company at fair value at any time after September 30, 2008, the warrants were considered liability instruments and recorded at fair value based on independent valuations. As of September 30, 2004 and 2005, the common stock warrants were revalued based upon independent valuations. The change in the value of the warrants was a decrease of \$599 for 2005 and an increase of \$5,466 through the date of exercise, (total value of \$3,266 and \$2,667 at September 30, 2004 and 2005, respectively), and a corresponding expense or income for the increase or decrease in fair market value was recorded in the financial statements as other (income) expense.

In connection with the completion of the Company's initial public offering on March 14, 2006, the 12% Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes were converted into \$29,995 in 12% Senior Subordinated Notes and 525,040 of \$0.01 common stock warrants. As discussed in Note 7, the common stock warrants were exercised by the Investors. The Senior Subordinated Notes were repurchased from the Investors with a portion of the proceeds from the initial public offering for \$29,995, along with the payment of a 2% early redemption premium of \$600. The unamortized debt discount of \$1,033 from the original issue of the 12% Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes was charged to interest expense in March 2006 in connection with recording the note conversion and redemption.

9. Net Income Per Share

The Company adopted EITF Issue No. 03-6, Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings Per Share from October 1, 2004. The EITF is applicable for all fiscal periods commencing on or after March 31, 2004 and requires the use of the two-class method to compute basic EPS for companies with participating convertible securities. The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was converted and the Redeemable Preferred Stock was redeemed in connection with the Company's initial public offering and therefore, for periods ended after March 14, 2006, the two-class computation method is no longer applicable.

Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income per common share reflects the maximum dilution that would have resulted from the assumed exercise of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, warrants, and stock options, as applicable, and is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares and all dilutive securities outstanding unless the computation is anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

A reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) is as follows:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 10,708	\$ 22,573	\$ 7,419
Basic EPS:			
Adjustments to income:			
Retained earnings adjustment for conversion of redeemable preferred stock		(11,430)*	
Net income allocated to convertible preferred shares			(4,557)
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 10,708	\$ 11,143	\$ 2,862
Weighted-average common share outstanding	22,914,031	14,016,988	5,396,248
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.53
Diluted EPS:			
Adjustments to Income:			
Dividend on redeemable preferred stock as converted 5% cumulative	\$	\$ (406)	\$ (1,656)
Warrant value adjustment		**	(599)
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 10,708	\$ 10,737	\$ 5,164
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	22,914,031	14,016,988	5,396,248
Plus impact of convertible preferred stock and warrants and stock options, as applicable	220,448	3,963,247	9,116,979
Diluted common shares	23,134,479	17,980,235	14,513,227
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.36

* The difference between the fair market value of the Redeemable Preferred Stock at date of issue of \$21,070 and the redemption price of \$32,500 was charged to retained earnings in March 2006, when the redemption occurred. This adjustment is used to reduce net income to arrive at income available to common stockholders for purposes of calculating earnings per common share in accordance with EITF Topic D-42 The Effect on the Calculation of Earnings per Share for the Redemption or Induced Conversion of Preferred Stock .

** This element of the diluted EPS computation is not applicable since the impact on the computation would be anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)**10. Income Taxes**

The components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes consist of the following:

	2007	Year Ended September 30, 2006	2005
Current:			
Federal	\$ 4,032	\$ 13,257	\$ (5,400)
State	698	2,997	(1,920)
Total current	4,730	16,254	(7,320)
Deferred:			
Federal	50	(1,169)	5,013
State	11	(249)	1,783
Total deferred	61	(1,418)	6,796
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 4,791	\$ 14,836	\$ (524)

Reconciliations of the U.S. federal statutory rate to the Company's effective tax rates are as follows:

	2007	Year Ended September 30, 2006	2005
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal income tax effect	4.0	4.7	3.7
Capital loss carryover			(2.0)
Tax exempt investment income	(4.5)		
Research and development tax credits	(2.2)	(0.1)	(1.8)
Nondeductible increase (decrease) in value of warrants		5.1	(3.4)
Extraterritorial income exclusion	(0.6)	(2.5)	(3.0)
Domestic production deduction	(0.7)	(1.2)	
Provision to return adjustments		(1.2)	(23.0)
Reduction in tax accrual			(13.8)
Other	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.7

Effective tax rate	30.9%	39.6%	(7.6)%
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During the years ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company filed its prior year tax returns including amended returns and adjusted the current year tax provision for actual deductions taken in those returns. The net impact on the effective tax rate for 2006 and 2005 was a benefit of 1.2% and 23.0%, respectively. The tax effect of the deductions amounted to \$455 and \$1,577 in 2006 and 2005, respectively, and primarily related to additional extraterritorial income exclusion and state income taxes above the amounts originally estimated.

Additionally, the Company filed for tax method changes with the Internal Revenue Service during the year ended September 30, 2005. Accrued taxes were adjusted to reflect the actual tax liability based on these filings and to reverse the liability relating to tax positions of closed tax years. The net reduction in accrued taxes amounted to \$968.

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

The temporary differences that created the deferred tax assets and (liabilities) are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for accounts receivable	\$ 232	\$ 243
Inventory valuation reserves	2,902	2,751
Deferred revenue	559	759
Other accrued expenses	658	711
Stock option compensation expense	162	38
Other	59	48
Total deferred tax assets	4,572	4,550
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(1,062)	(979)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,062)	(979)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 3,510	\$ 3,571

11. Employee Benefit Plans***Benefit Plan Changes-2007***

In fiscal 2007 the Company amended the Eagle Test Systems, Inc. Profit Sharing Plan and Trust to allow for employee elective salary deferrals intended to qualify as salary reduction contributions under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k). The plan was also amended to change the Plan name to the Eagle Test Systems, Inc. Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan (the Plan) and to allow the Company to match a portion of an employee elective contribution. The Company ESOP and Pension plan assets were merged into the new Plan in connection with the amendment, effective July 9, 2007. The Plan amendment and restatement was generally effective October 1, 2006. The Plan as amended covers substantially all employees of the Company and is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The Plan as amended is a discretionary, defined contribution plan. Eligible employees are defined as those who have completed 90 days of service and have attained the age of 21. Company contributions of discretionary or matching contribution funds vest to participants' accounts on a graded vesting schedule that become 100% vested after achieving five years of service. In fiscal 2007, the Company expensed approximately \$140 as matching contributions under the Plan. At September 30, 2007, the participant accounts held 762,493 shares of common stock of the Company.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company had an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), which was amended effective July 9, 2007. The ESOP Plan assets were merged into the amended and restated Eagle Test Systems, Inc. Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan as noted above. Any Company contribution to the ESOP was discretionary. For the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005, no amount was expensed for the ESOP contribution. The ESOP owned 834,565 shares of common stock at September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Other Compensation Plans

The Company has established a profit-sharing plan, which is a discretionary, defined-contribution plan. This Profit sharing plan was amended and restated effective October 1, 2006 as described under Benefit Plan

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Changes 2007, above. Under the profit-sharing plan, prior to the amendment, the Company expensed approximately \$490 and \$287 for the years ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Company also had a pension plan, which was a defined-contribution plan and allowed discretionary contributions. This pension plan was amended effective July 9, 2007 and the pension plan assets were merged into the amended and restated Eagle Test Systems, Inc. Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan as noted above and also allowed for discretionary contributions. Under the pension plan, the Company expensed approximately \$170, \$163, and \$170 for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

12. Stock Option Plan

The Company adopted the 2003 Stock Option and Grant Plan and the 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the Plans), which provide for the issuance of incentive and nonqualified common stock options to employees, directors, and consultants of the Company. The Board of Directors has reserved 3,074,147 shares of common stock to be issued in conjunction with these Plans. The term of the options shall be no more than 10 years from the date of grant. Options granted under the Plans generally vest in periods between one and five years, as determined by the Board of Directors.

Prior to October 1, 2005, the Company accounted for stock options issued to employees under the Company's stock option plan using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB No. 25. The Company recorded the difference between the exercise price and the fair value as determined by an independent valuation of the common stock on the date of grant as deferred compensation totaling \$210 and amortized such deferred compensation on a straight-line basis over the vesting periods of the options until September 30, 2005. Expense recognized during the year ended September 30, 2005 was \$48. The remaining amount of \$132 was reclassified to Additional Paid In Capital in connection with adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) in fiscal 2006. If the minimum value method had been applied, the Company would have recognized compensation costs of \$188 for the year ended September 30, 2005.

The Company's stock option activity for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 under the Plans is as follows:

	Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at September 30, 2004	664,500	\$ 8.37
Granted	45,000	7.33
Exercised		
Forfeited	(6,389)	10.00
Outstanding at September 30, 2005	703,111	\$ 8.29
Granted	405,000	11.62
Exercised	(13,750)	6.73
Forfeited	(414,861)	10.28

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Outstanding at September 30, 2006	679,500	\$	9.09
Granted	346,500		16.23
Exercised	(118,894)		7.23
Forfeited	(6,459)		7.00
Outstanding at September 30, 2007	900,647	\$	12.10

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

The Company adopted SFAS No. 123R effective October 1, 2005. A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested stock options issued post-SFAS 123R implementation, as of September 30, 2007, and activity for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

Non-Vested Options	Options	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested at September 30, 2005		\$
Granted	405,000	5.88
Vested	(56,180)	3.60
Forfeited	(140,000)	7.37
Non-vested at September 30, 2006	208,820	\$ 5.50
Granted	346,500	10.21
Vested	(80,274)	5.45
Forfeited		
Non-vested at September 30, 2007	475,046	\$ 8.95

As of September 30, 2007, there was \$3,093 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to the stock-based compensation granted under the Plans. This cost is expected to be amortized over a weighted-average service period of 3.8 years. The fair value of the related stock-based compensation expense recorded for fiscal 2007 and 2006 was \$602 and \$354, respectively. The following table summarizes information about all stock options outstanding for the Company as of September 30, 2007:

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Options Vested	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 6.00 - \$ 7.00	208,521	7.03	\$ 6.60	152,684	\$ 6.53
\$ 8.00 - \$11.40	265,626	7.35	\$ 9.75	186,043	\$ 9.93
\$15.08 - \$15.91	276,500	9.18	\$ 15.79	9,165	\$ 15.80
\$16.56 - \$18.00	150,000	9.28	\$ 17.08	20,726	\$ 16.71
	900,647			368,618	

Stock option aggregate intrinsic value information for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 follows:

	2007	2006
Exercised	\$ 1,104	\$ 84
Outstanding	\$ 2,112	\$ 5,052
Vested	\$ 1,497	\$ 2,605

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)**13. Concentration of Credit Risk**

The Company has a concentration of sales with certain major semiconductor manufacturers that individually represent more than 10% of total revenue. Sales to these major semiconductor manufacturers were as follows:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Texas Instruments Incorporated	30.7%	52.9%	44.3%

Major semiconductor manufacturer companies comprise a significant portion of the Company's trade receivables. As of September 30, 2007, three customers (Fairchild Semiconductor International Incorporated, STMicroelectronics N.V. and Texas Instruments Incorporated) comprised approximately 55% of the Company's trade receivables balance. As of September 30, 2006, two customers (Infineon Technologies and Texas Instruments Incorporated) comprised approximately 46% of the Company's trade receivables balance.

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, are cash equivalents, marketable securities, and accounts receivable. All of the Company's cash equivalents and marketable securities are held by major financial institutions. Deposits held with financial institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is limited to certain customers to whom the Company makes substantial sales. To reduce its credit risk, the Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers. The Company does not require collateral although the Company obtains letters of credit on sales to certain foreign customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level management believes is sufficient to cover potential credit losses based on past collection history and specific risks identified among uncollectible accounts. Accounts receivable are charged off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when it determines that the receivable will not be collected.

14. Other Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is comprised of two components, net income and other comprehensive income. The components of other comprehensive income, and related tax effects were as follows for the fiscal year ended September 30:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Adjustment for net gain on investments included in net income, net of tax of \$0, \$0, and \$450 in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively	\$	\$	\$ 621
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	\$	\$	\$ (621)

15. Industry and Geographic Segment Information

Operating Segments

The Company operates in one industry segment: the design, manufacture, and marketing of automated test equipment for the semiconductor industry that is used to test analog, mixed-signal, and radio frequency devices.

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)***Geographic Information***

The Company markets its products and related services to customers mainly through a direct sales force. Revenues are attributed to geographic areas based on the country in which the customer is domiciled.

The Company's revenues are generated from sales into the following geographic regions (denominated in United States dollars):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
United States	\$ 30,283	\$ 38,177	\$ 29,295
Malaysia	15,092	48,377	13,602
Other	40,607	38,184	20,580
	\$ 85,982	\$ 124,738	\$ 63,477

Substantially all of the Company's long-lived assets are located in the United States.

16. Commitments and Contingencies***Lease Commitments***

The Company has operating and capital lease commitments for certain facilities and equipment. Minimum lease payments under noncancelable leases are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2007	
	Operating	Capital
	Leases	Leases
2008	\$ 2,044	\$ 283
2009	1,752	123
2010	1,656	3
2011	1,457	
2012	1,432	
Thereafter	3,311	
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 11,652	409

Less amount representing interest	(15)
Present value of capital lease obligations	\$ 394

Total rental expense for fiscal 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$2,177, \$2,126, and \$1,840, respectively.

Contingencies

The Company's sales agreements indemnify its customers for any expenses or liabilities resulting from claimed infringements of patents, trademarks, or copyrights of third parties. The terms of these indemnification agreements are generally indefinite after execution of the agreement. The maximum amount of potential future indemnification is unlimited. However, to date, the Company has not paid any claims or been required to defend any lawsuits with respect to any claim.

From time to time, the Company may have certain contingent liabilities that arise in the ordinary course of its business activities. The Company accrues contingent liabilities when it is probable that future

Table of Contents**EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

expenditures will be made and such expenditures can be reasonably estimated. In the opinion of management, there are no pending claims of which the outcome is expected to result in a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Company.

Product Warranty

The following table shows the details of the product warranty accrual:

Product Warranty Activity

Balance at September 30, 2004	\$ 1,271
Warranty expenditures	(1,416)
Provision for warranty	708
Balance at September 30, 2005	563
Warranty expenditures	(1,193)
Provision for warranty	1,698
Balance at September 30, 2006	1,068
Warranty expenditures	(2,389)
Provision for warranty	2,314
Balance at September 30, 2007	\$ 993

17. Quarterly Results of Operations (unaudited)

	Year Ended September 30, 2007			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
(In thousands, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$ 24,036	\$ 21,308	\$ 19,858	\$ 20,780
Gross profit	14,159	12,888	12,368	12,816
Net income	3,866	1,839	2,008	2,995
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13
Diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13

Year Ended September 30, 2006

	First Quarter(1)	Second Quarter(2)	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share data)			

Net sales	\$ 22,447	\$ 28,565	\$ 36,779	\$ 36,947
Gross profit	15,418	19,246	24,523	23,231
Net income	1,875	1,773	9,672	9,253
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ (1.04)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.45
Diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ (1.04)	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.44

(1) Includes increase in value of warrants of \$2,191.

(2) Includes increase in value of warrants of \$3,275, and retained earnings adjustment of \$11,430 used to reduce net income available to common shareholders for purposes of computing earnings per share.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS****EAGLE TEST SYSTEMS, INC.****SEPTEMBER 30, 2007****(In thousands)**

Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D	Col. E	
		Charged to			
	Balance at Beginning of	Charged to Costs and	Other Accounts	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Description	Period	Expenses	Describe (In thousands)	Describe	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts					
Year Ended September 30, 2007	\$ 616	\$ 100		\$ 131(1)	\$ 585
Year Ended September 30, 2006	\$ 1,240	\$ 155		\$ 779(1)	\$ 616
Year Ended September 30, 2005	\$ 1,220	\$ 605		\$ 585(1)	\$ 1,240
Reserve for excess and obsolete inventory					
Year Ended September 30, 2007	\$ 9,088	\$ 1,567(3)		\$ 2,278(2)	\$ 8,377
Year Ended September 30, 2006	\$ 9,082	\$ 38(3)		\$ 32(2)	\$ 9,088
Year Ended September 30, 2005	\$ 5,727	\$ 3,278(3)		\$ (77)(2)	\$ 9,082

(1) Sales returns and uncollectible accounts written off and recoveries

(2) Inventory written off or utilization of reserve

(3) Amounts charged to expense include inventory provisions for excess inventory above our projected future usage and for product transitions

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Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our senior management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report (the Evaluation Date). Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded as of the Evaluation Date that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective such that the information relating to the Company, including consolidated subsidiaries, required to be disclosed in our Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reports (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As required under this Item 9A, the management report titled Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the auditor's attestation report titled Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appear on pages 38 and 39 of this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

PART III

Anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, in no event whatsoever are the sections entitled Nominating and Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation and Audit Committee Report to be incorporated by reference herein from our proxy statement in connection with our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders.

Item 10. *Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant*

Certain information required by this Item 10 relating to our directors and executive officers is incorporated by reference herein from our proxy statement in connection with our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, which proxy statement will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2007.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that each of Messrs. Manire, Gibbs and Mullen qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K, and that each of Messrs. Manire, Gibbs and Mullen are independent as the term is used in Item 7(d)(3)(iv) of Schedule 14A under the Exchange Act.

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Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to all employees, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer. A copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available on our website at www.eagletest.com and we will send a paper copy to any stockholder who submits a request in writing to our Secretary. We intend to disclose any amendment to or waiver of a provision of the Code of Business Conduct that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions, by posting such information on our website.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

Certain information required by this Item 11 relating to remuneration of directors and executive officers and other transactions involving management is incorporated by reference herein from our proxy statement in connection with our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, which proxy statement will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2007.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

Certain information required by this Item 12 relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference herein from our proxy statement in connection with our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, which proxy statement will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2007. For information on securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, see the section entitled "Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholders Matters" in Part II, Item 5. in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions*

Certain information required by this Item 13 relating to certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated by reference herein from our proxy statement in connection with our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, which proxy statement will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2007.

Item 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

Certain information required by this Item 14 regarding principal accounting fees and services is set forth under "Matters Concerning Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in our proxy statement in connection with our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, which proxy statement will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2007.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) (1) *Financial Statements:* Reference is made to the Index to Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule in the section entitled "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in Part II, Item 8. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) *Financial Statement Schedule:* Reference is made to the Index to Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule in the section entitled Financial Statements and Supplementary Data in Part II, Item 8. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Schedules not listed above are omitted because they are not required or because the required information is given in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) *Exhibits:* Exhibits are as set forth in the section entitled Exhibit Index which follows the section entitled Signatures in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Exhibits which are incorporated herein by reference can be inspected and copied at the public reference rooms maintained by the SEC in Washington, D.C., New York, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the Web site maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Eagle Test Systems, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Stephen J. Hawrysz

Stephen J. Hawrysz,
Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

Date: December 6, 2007

KNOWN ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that each individual whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints each of Leonard A. Foxman and Stephen J. Hawrysz such person's true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for such person and in such person's name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and all documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto each said attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as such person might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that any said attorney-in-fact and agent, or any substitute or substitutes of any of them, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Leonard A. Foxman Leonard A. Foxman	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	December 6, 2007
/s/ Stephen J. Hawrysz Stephen J. Hawrysz	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	December 6, 2007
/s/ Theodore D. Foxman Theodore D. Foxman	Chief Operating Officer, Executive Vice President and Director	December 6, 2007
/s/ Michael C. Child Michael C. Child	Director	December 6, 2007

/s/ Ross W. Manire	Director	December 6, 2007
Ross W. Manire		
/s/ William H. Gibbs	Director	December 6, 2007
William H. Gibbs		
/s/ David B. Mullen	Director	December 6, 2007
David B. Mullen		

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Number	Description	Method of Filing
3.1	Form of Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, to be effective at the completion of this offering	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2006
3.2	Form of Amended and Restated By-laws of the Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2006
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 5 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 3, 2006
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement by and among the Company, the Investors and the Stockholders named therein, dated as of September 30, 2003	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
4.3	Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Rights Agreement dated September 1, 2006	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-137121) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 5, 2006
10.1	2003 Stock Option and Grant Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.2	2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2006
10.3	Employee Stock Ownership Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.4	Profit Sharing Plan and Trust	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.5	Stockholders Agreement by and among the Company, the Existing Stockholders and the Investors named therein, dated as of	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Amendment No. 1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the

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	September 30, 2003	Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2004
10.6	Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2003, by and among the Company, Leonard A. Foxman and the Investors named therein	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004

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Number	Description	Method of Filing
10.7	Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2003, by and among the Company, Foxman Family LLC and the Investors named therein	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.8	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Leonard Foxman, dated as of September 30, 2003	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.9	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Theodore Foxman, dated as of September 30, 2003	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.10	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Stephen J. Hawrysz, dated as of March 1, 2004	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.11	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Jack Weimer, dated as of September 30, 2003	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.12	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Company and each of its Directors and Executive Officers	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2006
10.13	Lease, dated as of December 1, 2003, between Millbrook VI LLC and the Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-117274) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004
10.14	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under the 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2006
10.15	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2006
10.16	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2006
10.17	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for Non-Employee Directors under the 2006	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement

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Number	Description	Method of Filing
10.18	Amendment No. 1 to Stockholders Agreement dated February 6, 2005	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-130521) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 7, 2006
10.19	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement between the Company and Leonard Foxman dated January 16, 2007	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-51828) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 19, 2007
10.20	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement between the Company and Theodore Foxman dated January 16, 2007	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-51828) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 19, 2007
10.21	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement between the Company and Steve Hawrysz dated January 16, 2007	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-51828) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 19, 2007
10.22	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement between the Company and Jack Weimer dated January 16, 2007	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-51828) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 19, 2007
10.23	2007 Management Bonus Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-51828) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 19, 2007
10.24	2008 Management Bonus Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-51828) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 27, 2007
21.1	Subsidiaries of Eagle Test Systems, Inc.	Filed herewith
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP	Filed herewith
24.1	Powers of Attorney	Included on signature page hereto
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification, executed by Leonard A. Foxman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	Filed herewith
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification, executed by Stephen J. Hawrysz, Chief Financial Officer	Filed herewith
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications, executed by Leonard A. Foxman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director, and Stephen J. Hawrysz, Chief Financial Officer	Filed herewith