

KEY TECHNOLOGY INC  
Form 10-Q  
May 07, 2010

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
for the transition period from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_

Commission File No. 0-21820

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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Oregon	93-0822509
(State or jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

150 Avery Street  
Walla Walla, Washington 99362  
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(509) 529-2161  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T

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(§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes " No "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Large accelerated filer "	<input type="checkbox"/> Accelerated filer "
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-accelerated filer ý	<input type="checkbox"/> Smaller reporting company "

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, no par value, on April 30, 2010 was 5,285,091 shares.

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
MARCH 31, 2010 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

	March 31, 2010	September 30, 2009
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$20,073	\$18,142
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$397 and \$481, respectively	13,137	12,332
Inventories:		
Raw materials	7,694	9,985
Work-in-process and sub-assemblies	9,029	6,160
Finished goods	8,004	6,288
Total inventories	24,727	22,433
Deferred income taxes	2,859	3,464
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,825	3,179
Total current assets	64,621	59,550
Property, plant and equipment, net	15,968	16,175
Deferred income taxes	671	38
Goodwill, net	2,524	2,524
Investment in Proditec	1,178	1,272
Intangibles and other assets, net	593	1,156
Total	\$85,555	\$80,715
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$5,567	\$4,641
Accrued payroll liabilities and commissions	5,275	5,209
Customers' deposits	9,253	7,801
Accrued customer support and warranty costs	2,572	2,559
Customer purchase plans	920	925
Income taxes payable	69	25
Current portion of long-term debt	326	319
Other accrued liabilities	1,485	1,038
Total current liabilities	25,467	22,517
Long-term debt	5,710	5,876
Deferred income taxes	707	588
Other long-term liabilities	229	277

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Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	19,074	18,378
Retained earnings and other shareholders' equity	34,368	33,079
Total shareholders' equity	53,442	51,457
Total	\$85,555	\$80,715

See notes to condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010 AND 2009

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	2010	2009
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$30,728	\$23,250
Cost of sales	19,926	15,118
Gross profit	10,802	8,132
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	4,655	4,559
Research and development	1,811	2,053
General and administrative	2,179	2,909
Amortization of intangibles	317	317
Total operating expenses	8,962	9,838
Loss on disposition of assets	(2 )	(343 )
Earnings (loss) from operations	1,838	(2,049 )
Other income (expense)	154	(69 )
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	1,992	(2,118 )
Income tax expense (benefit)	598	(649 )
Net earnings (loss)	\$1,394	\$(1,469 )
Net earnings (loss) per share		
- basic	\$0.27	\$(0.29 )
- diluted	\$0.26	\$(0.29 )
Shares used in per share calculations - basic	5,258	5,016
Shares used in per share calculations - diluted	5,274	5,016

See notes to condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010 AND 2009

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	2010	2009
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$53,171	\$50,625
Cost of sales	34,504	31,177
Gross profit	18,667	19,448
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	8,602	9,178
Research and development	3,311	4,315
General and administrative	4,382	6,220
Amortization of intangibles	635	635
Total operating expenses	16,930	20,348
Loss on disposition of assets	-	(334 )
Earnings (loss) from operations	1,737	(1,234 )
Other income (expense)	174	(281 )
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	1,911	(1,515 )
Income tax expense (benefit)	573	(614 )
Net earnings (loss)	\$1,338	\$(901 )
Net earnings (loss) per share		
- basic	\$0.25	\$(0.17 )
- diluted	\$0.25	\$(0.17 )
Shares used in per share calculations - basic	5,253	5,234
Shares used in per share calculations - diluted	5,269	5,234

See notes to condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010 AND 2009

	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net earnings (loss)	\$1,338	\$(901 )
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on sale of investment in joint venture	(475 )	-
Loss on disposition of assets	-	334
Foreign currency exchange loss	71	367
Depreciation and amortization	1,848	1,403
Share based payments	843	335
Excess tax benefits from share based payments	46	(264 )
Deferred income taxes	59	196
Deferred rent	(38 )	-
Bad debt expense	30	123
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable	(807 )	4,908
Inventories	(2,724 )	(3,659 )
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,395 )	(237 )
Income taxes receivable	665	(1,083 )
Other long-term assets	(2 )	(385 )
Accounts payable	994	(913 )
Accrued payroll liabilities and commissions	181	(1,654 )
Customers' deposits	1,688	(1,785 )
Accrued customer support and warranty costs	66	(475 )
Income taxes payable	(32 )	(125 )
Other accrued liabilities	564	(870 )
Other	(11 )	6
<b>Cash provided by (used for) operating activities</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>(4,679 )</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from sale of property	1	9
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,026 )	(9,993 )
Sale of investment in joint venture	575	-
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(450 )</b>	<b>(9,984 )</b>

See notes to condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)





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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010 AND 2009

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	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	\$-	\$ 6,400
Payments on long-term debt	(159 )	(51 )
Repurchases of common stock	-	(9,969 )
Excess tax benefits from share based payments	(46 )	264
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	89	98
Exchange of shares for statutory withholding	(198 )	(82 )
Cash used in financing activities	(314 )	(3,340 )
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(214 )	(182 )
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,931	(18,185 )
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	18,142	36,322
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE PERIOD	\$20,073	\$ 18,137
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 138	\$ 59
Cash paid (refunded) during the period for income taxes	\$(117 )	\$ 371
See notes to condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements.		(Concluded)

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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONDENSED UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010

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1. Condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements

Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) have been omitted from these condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements. These condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. The results of operations for the three and six-month periods ended March 31, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, have been made to present fairly the Company's financial position at March 31, 2010 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three and six-month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

Effective October 1, 2009, the Company adopted updated accounting pronouncements which state that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and should be included in the computation of both basic and diluted earnings per share. All prior period earnings per share data presented have been adjusted retrospectively to conform to the provisions of these new pronouncements. The Company's share-based stock awards have non-forfeitable rights to dividends and are considered participating securities under these new pronouncements. Prior to the retrospective application of these new pronouncements on October 1, 2009, unvested share-based awards were not included in the calculation of weighted average basic shares outstanding and were included in the calculation of weighted average dilutive shares outstanding using the treasury stock method. The effect of the retrospective application of these new pronouncements on earnings per share is immaterial. Additionally, the adoption of these new pronouncements has had no material effect on basic and diluted earnings per share thus far in fiscal 2010.

On October 1, 2009, the Company adopted updated pronouncements related to business combinations and noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. These pronouncements require the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value on the date of acquisition. Further, these pronouncements also change the accounting for acquired in-process research and development assets, contingent consideration, partial acquisitions and transaction costs. Under the new pronouncements, all entities are required to report noncontrolling (minority) interests in subsidiaries as equity in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, transactions between an entity and noncontrolling interests will be treated as equity transactions. The adoption of these pronouncements did not have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements, but they will affect the Company for any acquisitions made after October 1, 2009.

2. Stock compensation

During the six-month period ended March 31, 2010, the Company granted 249,058 shares of service-based stock awards. The fair value of these grants ranged from \$10.75 to \$15.30 per share based on the fair market value at the grant date. The restrictions on 198,523 shares lapse in 25%, 25%, and 50% annual increments over the required service period ending September 2012 through March 2013. The restrictions on the remaining 50,535 shares granted lapse at the end of the required service periods ranging from February 2011 through December 2012. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2010, the Company also granted 83,278 shares of performance-based stock awards. The fair value of these grants was \$10.75 per share based on the fair

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market value at the grant date. The restrictions on 57,697 shares of these grants lapse upon achievement of performance-based objectives for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 and continued employment through December 15, 2010. The restrictions on 25,581 shares of these grants lapse upon achievement of performance-based objectives for the three-year period ending September 30, 2012 and continuous employment through December 15, 2012. The Company previously estimated that it was less than probable that the performance goals on any of the performance-based awards granted in fiscal 2010 would be achieved. In the second quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company revised this estimate and determined that it was probable that the performance-based objectives would be achieved on 14,386 shares of these awards and recorded related compensation expense of approximately \$66,000 during the second quarter of fiscal 2010. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2010, 27,327 shares of service-based and 7,777 shares of performance-based stock awards granted during fiscal 2010 were forfeited.

Stock compensation expense included in the Company's results was as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Six months ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cost of goods sold	\$ 23	\$ 29	\$ 38	\$ 48
Operating expenses	455	(50 )	805	287
Total stock compensation expense	\$ 478	\$ (21 )	\$ 843	\$ 335

Stock compensation expense remaining capitalized in inventory at March 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$12,000 and \$14,000, respectively. Stock compensation expense for the three and six-month periods ended March 31, 2009 was reduced by approximately \$381,000 and \$262,000, respectively, due primarily to changes in estimates on performance-based stock awards granted in previous fiscal years as the Company estimated that it had become less than probable that the related performance goals would be achieved and due to the forfeiture of shares discussed above.

### 3. Earnings per share

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") is as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	For the three months ended March 31, 2010			For the three months ended March 31, 2009		
	Earnings	Shares	Per-Share Amount	Loss	Shares	Per-Share Amount
Basic EPS:						
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 1,394	5,258	\$ 0.27	\$ (1,469 )	5,016	\$ (0.29 )
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Common stock options	-	16	-	-	-	-
Diluted EPS:						
Earnings (loss) plus assumed conversions	\$ 1,394	5,274	\$ 0.26	\$ (1,469 )	5,016	\$ (0.29 )

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	For the six months ended March 31, 2010			For the six months ended March 31, 2009		
	Earnings	Shares	Per-Share Amount	Loss	Shares	Per-Share Amount
Basic EPS:						
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 1,338	5,253	\$ 0.25	\$ (901 )	5,234	\$ (0.17 )
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Common stock options	-	16		-	-	
Diluted EPS:						
Earnings (loss) plus assumed conversions	\$ 1,338	5,269	\$ 0.25	\$ (901 )	5,234	\$ (0.17 )

The weighted-average number of diluted shares does not include potential common shares which are anti-dilutive. The following potential common shares at March 31, 2010 and 2009 were not included in the calculation of diluted EPS as they were anti-dilutive:

	Three months ended March 31,		Six months ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Common shares from:				
Assumed exercise of stock options	10,000	55,000	10,000	55,000

The options expire on dates beginning in February 2011 through February 2015. The restrictions on stock grants may lapse between July 2010 and March 2013.

#### 4. Income taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes is based on the estimated effective income tax rate for the year. Changes in the estimated effective income tax rate are accounted for in the period the change in estimate occurs. During the first six months of fiscal 2010, income tax expense was reduced by approximately \$137,000 due to revisions of estimates on the valuation of deferred tax assets related to the valuation of the Company's note receivable from the 2007 sale of its interest in the InspX joint venture and valuation changes on its investment in Proditex. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, income tax expense was reduced by approximately \$160,000 for additional research and development tax credits related to expenditures incurred during fiscal 2008 due to changes in tax law which were enacted during the quarter to retroactively renew these tax credits.

#### 5. Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments as risk management tools but does not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Derivatives used for interest rate swap hedging purposes are designated and effective as a cash flow hedge of the identified risk exposure related to the Company's variable rate mortgage at the inception of the contract. A hedge is deemed effective if changes in the fair value of the derivative contract are highly correlated with changes in the underlying hedged item at inception of the hedge and over the life of the hedge contract. To the extent the interest rate swap is effective, changes in fair value will be recognized in Other Comprehensive Income over the term of the derivative contract. To the extent the interest rate swap is not effective, changes in fair value will be recognized in earnings.

The Company has an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$6.0 million at March 31, 2010 that effectively fixes the interest rate on its LIBOR-based variable rate mortgage at 4.27%. At March 31, 2010, the fair value of the swap agreement recorded as an asset in Other long-term assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet was \$178,000. There were no gains or losses recognized in net income related to the swap agreement during the six months ended March 31, 2010, as the interest rate swap was highly effective as a cash flow hedge. Consequently, an \$83,000 loss and a \$79,000 gain during the three and six-month periods ending March 31, 2010 were recorded as part of Other Comprehensive Income in the Equity section of the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. During the three and six-month period ended March 31, 2010, the Company recorded \$39,000 and \$81,000, respectively, as interest expense related to the interest rate swap. Based on current market conditions, the Company expects to record interest expense in Other income (expense)

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on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations to reflect actual interest payments and settlements on the interest rate swap in the next 12 months. The interest rate swap matures in January 2024.

At March 31, 2010, the Company had a one-month undesignated forward exchange contract for €4.5 million (\$6.1 million). Forward exchange contracts are used to manage the Company’s foreign currency exchange risk related to its ongoing operations. Net foreign currency gains of \$483,000 and \$628,000, respectively, were recorded for forward exchange contracts in the three and six-month period ended March 31, 2010 in Other income (expense) on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. These gains were offset by foreign currency losses incurred during these periods. At March 31, 2010, the Company had assets of \$83,000 under these forward contracts in Other current assets on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. At September 30, 2009, the Company had liabilities of \$82,000 for forward contracts in Other accrued liabilities on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet.

6. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements are classified under the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs or significant value-drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 – Model-derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value-drivers are unobservable.

When available, the Company uses quoted market prices to determine fair value and classifies such measurements within Level 1. In some cases where market prices are not available, the Company makes use of observable market-based inputs to calculate fair value, in which case the measurements are classified within Level 2. If quoted or observable market processes are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that use, where possible, current market-based parameters such as interest rates, yield curves and currency rates. These measurements are classified within Level 3.

Money Market Funds

The Company has measured its money market funds based on quoted prices in active markets of identical assets.

Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of interest rate swap derivatives is primarily based on pricing models. These models use discounted cash flows that utilize the appropriate market-based forward swap curves. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is based on the differential between contract price and the market-based forward rate.

The following table presents the Company’s assets and liabilities that are measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis consistent with the fair value hierarchy provisions.

Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2010  
(in thousands)

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Assets/ Liabilities at Fair Value
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Money market funds	\$ 15,656	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,656
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swap	-	178	-	178
Forward exchange contracts	-	0	-	0

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At March 31, 2010, the Company also had long-term debt of approximately \$6.0 million which is classified within Level 3. The fair value of the debt approximated its carrying value based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and maturities.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Forward exchange contracts had a fair value of zero at the reporting date, as these contracts were entered into as of that date. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

7. Financing arrangements

The Company's domestic credit facility provides a revolving line of credit facility to the Company in the maximum principal amount of \$15,000,000 and a credit sub-facility of up to \$6,000,000 for standby letters of credit. The revolving line of credit facility matures on September 30, 2011. The credit facility bears interest, at the Company's option, at either the lender's prime rate or the British Bankers Association LIBOR Rate ("BBA LIBOR") plus 1.75% per annum. At March 31, 2010, the interest rate would have been 1.98% based on the lowest of the available alternative rates. The revolving line of credit is secured by all U.S. accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, and fixtures. At March 31, 2010, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the revolving line of credit facility and \$372,000 in standby letters of credit

The loan agreement also provided for a 15-year term loan in the amount of \$6.4 million of which \$6.0 million was outstanding as of March 31, 2010. The term loan provides for a mortgage on the Company's Avery Street headquarters' land and building located in Walla Walla, Washington. The term loan bears interest at the BBA LIBOR rate plus 1.4% and matures on January 2, 2024. The Company has also simultaneously entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the lender to fix the interest rate at 4.27%.

The credit facilities contain covenants which require the maintenance of a funded debt to EBITDA ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio and minimum working capital levels. The loan agreement permits capital expenditures up to a certain level, and contains customary default and acceleration provisions. The credit facilities also restrict acquisitions, incurrence of additional indebtedness and lease expenditures above certain levels without the prior consent of the lender. At March 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with its loan covenants.

The Company's credit accommodation with a commercial bank in the Netherlands provides a credit facility for its European subsidiary. This credit accommodation totals \$3.4 million and includes an operating line of the lesser of \$2.0 million or the available borrowing base, which is based on varying percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventories, and a bank guarantee facility of \$1.4 million. The operating line and bank guarantee facility are secured by all of the subsidiary's personal property. The credit facility bears interest at the bank's prime rate, with a minimum of 3.00%, plus 1.75%. At March 31, 2010, the interest rate was 6.35%. At March 31, 2010, the Company had no borrowings under this facility and had received bank guarantees of \$789,000 under the bank guarantee facility. The credit facility allows overages on the bank guarantee facility. Any overages reduce the available borrowings under the operating line.

8. Comprehensive income (loss)

The calculation of comprehensive income (loss) is as follows (in thousands):



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	Three months ended March 31,		Six months ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Components of comprehensive income (loss):				
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 1,394	\$ (1,469 )	\$ 1,338	\$ (901 )
Other comprehensive income (loss) -				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(106 )	(306 )	(151 )	(437 )
Unrealized changes in value of derivatives	(83 )	77	79	(119 )
Income tax (expense) benefit related to items of comprehensive income (loss)	64	77	24	189
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,269	\$ (1,621 )	\$ 1,290	\$ (1,268 )

## 9. Contractual guarantees and indemnities

## Product warranties

The Company provides a warranty on its products ranging from ninety days to five years following the date of shipment. Management establishes allowances for customer support and warranty costs based upon the types of products shipped, customer support and product warranty experience. The provision of customer support and warranty costs is charged to cost of sales at the time of sale, and it is periodically assessed for adequacy based on changes in these factors.

A reconciliation of the changes in the Company's allowances for warranties for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands) is as follows:

	Six months ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$ 2,122	\$ 1,704
Warranty costs incurred	(1,241 )	(1,865 )
Warranty expense accrued	1,218	1,916
Translation adjustments	(37 )	(29 )
Ending balance	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,726

## Intellectual property and general contractual indemnities

The Company, in the normal course of business, provides specific, limited indemnification to its customers for liability and damages related to intellectual property rights. In addition, the Company may enter into contracts with customers where it has agreed to indemnify the customer for personal injury or property damage caused by the Company's products and services. Indemnification is typically limited to replacement of the items or the actual price of the products and services. The Company maintains product liability insurance as well as errors and omissions insurance, which may provide a source of recovery in the event of an indemnification claim, but does not maintain insurance coverage for claims related to intellectual property rights.

Historically, any amounts payable under these indemnifications have not had a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company has not recorded any provision for future obligations under these indemnifications. If the Company determines it is probable that a loss has occurred under these indemnifications, then any such reasonably estimable loss would be recognized.

Director and officer indemnities

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and certain executive officers which require the Company to indemnify such individuals against certain expenses, judgments and fines in third-party and derivative proceedings. The Company may recover, under certain circumstances, some of the expenses and liabilities that arise in connection with such indemnifications under the terms of its directors' and officers' insurance policies. The Company has not recorded any provision for future obligations under these indemnification agreements.

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Bank guarantees and letters of credit

At March 31, 2010, the Company had standby letters of credit totaling \$1.2 million, which includes secured bank guarantees under the Company's domestic and European credit facilities and letters of credit securing certain self-insurance contracts. If the Company fails to meet its contractual obligations, these bank guarantees and letters of credit may become liabilities of the Company. This amount is comprised of approximately \$789,000 of outstanding performance guarantees secured by bank guarantees under the Company's European subsidiaries' credit facility, \$222,000 of outstanding performance guarantees secured by bank guarantees under the Company's domestic credit facility and a standby letter of credit for \$150,000 securing certain self-insurance contracts related to workers compensation. Bank guarantees arise when the Company collects customer deposits prior to order fulfillment. The customer deposits received are recorded as current liabilities on the Company's balance sheet. The bank guarantees repayment of the customer deposit in the event an order is not completed. The bank guarantee is canceled upon shipment and transfer of title. These bank guarantees arise in the normal course of the Company's business and are not deemed to expose the Company to any significant risks since they are satisfied as part of the design and manufacturing process.

Purchase Obligations

At March 31, 2010, the Company had remaining contractual obligations to purchase certain materials and supplies aggregating \$77,000. As of March 31, 2010, the Company had purchased \$152,000 of materials under these contracts. The Company anticipates that it will purchase the remainder of these materials and supplies in fiscal 2010.

10. Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In September 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2009-13, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" and ASU 2009-14, "Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software." These ASU's revise and clarify accounting for arrangements with multiple deliverables, including how to separate deliverables into units of accounting determining the allocation of revenue to the units of accounting and the application of these provisions to tangible products containing software components. There are also expanded disclosure requirements for significant judgments made in the application of these standards, if material. These pronouncements are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2010 and earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect that adoption of these pronouncements to have a significant effect on its financial statements.

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ITEM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF  
2. OPERATIONS.

From time to time, Key Technology, Inc. ("Key" or the "Company"), through its management, may make forward-looking public statements with respect to the Company regarding, among other things, expected future revenues or earnings, projections, plans, future performance, product development and commercialization, and other estimates relating to the Company's future operations. Forward-looking statements may be included in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), in press releases or in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer of Key. The words or phrases "will likely result," "are expected to," "intends," "is anticipated," "estimates," "believes," "projects" or similar expressions are intended to identify "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Exchange Act and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as enacted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. The Company cautions investors not to place undue reliance on its forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which they are made. Key's actual results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those listed below:

- current worldwide economic conditions may adversely affect the Company's business and results of operations, and the business of the Company's customers;
- adverse economic conditions, particularly in the food processing industry, either globally or regionally, may adversely affect the Company's revenues;
- the loss of any of the Company's significant customers could reduce the Company's revenues and profitability;
- the Company is subject to pricing pressure from its larger customers which may reduce the Company's profitability;
- the failure of any of the Company's independent sales representatives to perform as expected would harm the Company's net sales;
- the Company may make acquisitions that could disrupt the Company's operations and harm the Company's operating results;
- the Company's international operations subject the Company to a number of risks that could adversely affect the Company's revenues, operating results and growth;
- competition and advances in technology may adversely affect sales and prices;
- failure of the Company's products to compete successfully in either existing or new markets;
- the Company's inability to retain and recruit experienced personnel may adversely affect the Company's business and prospects for growth;
- the loss of members of the Company's management team could substantially disrupt the Company's business operations;
- the inability of the Company to protect the Company's intellectual property, especially as the Company expands geographically, may adversely affect the Company's competitive advantage;
- intellectual property-related litigation expenses and other costs resulting from infringement claims asserted against the Company by third parties may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and the Company's customer relations;
- the Company's dependence on certain suppliers may leave the Company temporarily without adequate access to raw materials or products;
- the limited availability and possible cost fluctuations of materials used in the Company's products could adversely affect the Company's gross profits; and
- the price of the Company's common stock may fluctuate significantly and this may make it difficult for shareholders to resell common stock when they want or at prices they find attractive.

More information may be found in Item 1A, "Risk Factors," in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 filed with the SEC on December 11, 2009, which item is hereby incorporated by reference.

Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation subsequently to revise or update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.



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### Overview

### General

The Company and its operating subsidiaries design, manufacture, sell and service process automation systems that process product streams of discrete pieces to improve safety and quality. These systems integrate electro-optical automated inspection and sorting systems with process systems that include specialized conveying and preparation systems. The Company provides parts and service for each of its product lines to customers throughout the world. Industries served include food processing, as well as tobacco, plastics, and pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals. The Company maintains two domestic manufacturing facilities and a European manufacturing facility located in the Netherlands. The Company markets its products directly and through independent sales representatives.

In recent years, 40% or more of the Company's sales have been made to customers located outside the United States. In its export and international sales, the Company is subject to the risks of conducting business internationally, including unexpected changes in regulatory requirements; fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar which could increase or decrease the sales prices in local currencies of the Company's products; tariffs and other barriers and restrictions; and the burdens of complying with a variety of international laws.

Current worldwide economic conditions have caused many customers to significantly delay or reduce their expenditures for capital equipment, and undertake more stringent and protracted approval processes within their organizations. As a result, the Company's overall financial results in fiscal 2009 and the first quarter of fiscal 2010 were adversely affected as compared to fiscal 2008. During fiscal 2009, the Company implemented a variety of cost reduction initiatives, including a reduction of approximately 14% in its global workforce. The cost reduction initiatives favorably affected the Company's operating expenses and results in the first six months of fiscal 2010.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company implemented several long-term market initiatives.

- Entered into a cross-selling arrangement with Proditec SAS to leverage each company's infrastructure and sales channels in the worldwide pharmaceutical and nutraceutical markets. The Company's option to have Proditec repurchase the Company's 15% equity interest in Proditec expired on March 31, 2010.
- Formed an Integrated Systems Group to utilize both Key equipment and equipment from other suppliers with the intent of developing and offering complete installed integrated process systems to existing and new customers, particularly in developing areas.
- Created the Intercontinental Sales Group, with specific goals and strategies to support customers in Mexico, Central and South America, Australia, China and eastern Asia.

### Current period – second quarter of fiscal 2010

In the second quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company's order volume, net sales, and net earnings all increased compared to the corresponding period in the prior fiscal year. Net sales of \$30.7 million in the second fiscal quarter of 2010 were \$7.4 million, or 32%, higher than net sales of \$23.3 million in the corresponding quarter a year ago. International sales were 46% of net sales for the second fiscal quarter of 2010, compared to 37% in the corresponding prior year period. Backlog of \$31.6 million at the end of the second fiscal quarter of 2010 represented a \$439,000, or 1%, decrease from the ending backlog of \$32.0 million in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Net earnings for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 were \$1.4 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share. The results for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 benefited from the effects of certain cost reduction initiatives implemented during fiscal 2009. The net loss for the corresponding period in fiscal 2009 was \$1.5 million, or \$0.29 per diluted share. The net loss in the second quarter of fiscal 2009 included pre-tax charges of \$845,000 related to a workforce reduction and a \$343,000 write-off of previously incurred costs associated with a potential facility expansion. Customer orders in the second quarter of

fiscal 2010 of \$26.9 million were up \$1.0 million, or 4%, compared to the orders of \$25.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. Orders increased primarily in automated inspections systems and parts and service. During the second quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company continued to focus on strengthening market share and revenues in its established markets and geographies, developing its presence in the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical market, increasing upgrade system sales, and continuing to expand its global market presence.

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## First six months of fiscal 2010

The Company's results for the first half of fiscal 2010 also showed an increase in order volume, net sales and net earnings compared to the corresponding period in the prior fiscal year. Net sales increased in automated inspections systems and parts and service, partially offset by a reduction in process systems sales. Net sales of \$53.2 million for the first six months of fiscal 2010 were \$2.5 million, or 5% higher than net sales of \$50.6 million in the corresponding period a year ago. International sales were 44% of net sales for the first six months of fiscal 2010 compared to 41% in the corresponding prior year period. Customer orders in the first half of fiscal 2010 of \$55.2 million were up \$6.4 million, or 13%, compared to the orders of \$48.8 million in the first half of fiscal 2009. Customer orders increased in automated inspection systems, process systems, and parts and service and in the Company's major geographical regions. Net earnings for the first half of fiscal 2010 were \$1.3 million, or \$0.25 per diluted share. The results for the first half of fiscal 2010 included the effects of certain cost reduction initiatives implemented during fiscal 2009. The net loss for the corresponding six-month period last year was \$901,000, or \$0.17 per diluted share. The net loss in the first half of fiscal 2009 included pre-tax charges of \$845,000 related to a workforce reduction and a \$343,000 write-off of previously incurred costs associated with a potential facility expansion.

## Application of Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has identified its critical accounting policies, the application of which may materially affect its financial statements, either because of the significance of the financial statement item to which they relate, or because they require management judgment to make estimates and assumptions in measuring, at a specific point in time, events which will be settled in the future. The critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates which management believes have the most significant effect on the financial statements are set forth below:

	Revenue recognition
•	Allowances for doubtful accounts
•	Valuation of inventories
•	Long-lived assets
•	Allowances for warranties
•	Accounting for income taxes

Management has discussed the development, selection and related disclosures of these critical accounting estimates with the audit committee of the Company's board of directors.

**Revenue Recognition.** The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been provided, the sale price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Additionally, the Company sells its goods on terms which transfer title and risk of loss at a specified location, typically shipping point, port of loading or port of discharge, depending on the final destination of the goods. Accordingly, revenue recognition from product sales occurs when all criteria are met, including transfer of title and risk of loss, which occurs either upon shipment by the Company or upon receipt by customers at the location specified in the terms of sale. Sales of system upgrades are recognized as revenue upon completion of the conversion of the customer's existing system when this conversion occurs at the customer site. Revenue earned from services (maintenance, installation support, and repairs) is recognized ratably over the contractual period or as the services are performed. If any contract provides for both equipment and services (multiple deliverables), the sales price is allocated to the various elements based on objective evidence of fair value. Each element is then evaluated for revenue recognition based on the previously described criteria. The Company's sales arrangements provide for no other significant post-shipment obligations. If all conditions of revenue recognition are not met, the Company defers revenue recognition. In the event of revenue deferral, the sale value is not recorded as revenue to the Company, accounts receivable are reduced by any related amounts owed by the customer, and the cost of the goods or services

deferred is carried in inventory. In addition, the Company periodically evaluates whether an allowance for sales returns is necessary. Historically, the Company has experienced few sales returns. The Company accounts for cash consideration (such as sales incentives) that are given to customers or resellers as a reduction of revenue rather than as an operating expense unless an identified benefit is received for which fair value can be reasonably estimated. The Company believes that revenue recognition is a “critical accounting estimate” because the Company’s terms of sale vary significantly, and management exercises judgment in determining whether to recognize or defer revenue based on those terms. Such judgments may materially affect net sales for any period. Management exercises judgment within the parameters of accounting principles generally accepted in the

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United States of America (GAAP) in determining when contractual obligations are met, title and risk of loss are transferred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. At March 31, 2010, the Company had invoiced \$1.2 million, compared to \$1.1 million at September 30, 2009, for which the Company has not recognized revenue.

Allowances for doubtful accounts. The Company establishes allowances for doubtful accounts for specifically identified, as well as anticipated, doubtful accounts based on credit profiles of customers, current economic trends, contractual terms and conditions, and customers' historical payment patterns. Factors that affect collectability of receivables include general economic or political factors in certain countries that affect the ability of customers to meet current obligations. The Company actively manages its credit risk by utilizing an independent credit rating and reporting service, by requiring certain percentages of down payments, and by requiring secured forms of payment for customers with uncertain credit profiles or located in certain countries. Forms of secured payment could include irrevocable letters of credit, bank guarantees, third-party leasing arrangements or EX-IM Bank guarantees, each utilizing Uniform Commercial Code filings, or the like, with governmental entities where possible. The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to allowances for doubtful accounts is a "critical accounting estimate" because it requires management judgment in making assumptions relative to customer or general economic factors that are outside the Company's control. As of March 31, 2010, the balance sheet included allowances for doubtful accounts of \$397,000. Amounts charged to bad debt expense for the six-month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were \$30,000 and \$123,000, respectively. Actual charges to the allowance for doubtful accounts for the six-month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were \$103,000 and \$50,000, respectively. If the Company experiences actual bad debt expense in excess of estimates, or if estimates are adversely adjusted in future periods, the carrying value of accounts receivable would decrease and charges for bad debts would increase, resulting in decreased net earnings. In addition, in fiscal 2007, the Company established a \$750,000 allowance against the full amount of the Company's notes receivable from the fiscal 2007 sale of its interest in the InspX joint venture. At March 31, 2010, the Company had collected \$575,000 of this amount and another \$75,000 subsequent to March 31, 2010, and consequently reversed the allowance for the remaining \$100,000 of its note receivable due in the third quarter of fiscal 2010. Of the amounts collected, \$275,000 was recorded as income upon the reversal of its allowance in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 and \$150,000 and \$325,000, respectively, in the first and second quarters of fiscal 2010.

Valuation of inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The Company's inventory includes purchased raw materials, manufactured components, purchased components, service and repair parts, work in process, finished goods and demonstration equipment. Write downs for excess and obsolete inventories are made after periodic evaluation of historical sales, current economic trends, forecasted sales, estimated product lifecycles and estimated inventory levels. The factors that contribute to inventory valuation risks are the Company's purchasing practices, electronic component obsolescence, accuracy of sales and production forecasts, introduction of new products, product lifecycles and the associated product support. The Company actively manages its exposure to inventory valuation risks by maintaining low safety stocks and minimum purchase lots, utilizing just in time purchasing practices, managing product end-of-life issues brought on by aging components or new product introductions, and by utilizing inventory minimization strategies such as vendor-managed inventories. The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to valuation of inventories is a "critical accounting estimate" because it is susceptible to changes from period-to-period due to the requirement for management to make estimates relative to each of the underlying factors ranging from purchasing to sales to production to after-sale support. At March 31, 2010, the balance sheet reflected inventory adjustments to the lower of cost or market totaling \$2.1 million compared to \$2.2 million as of September 30, 2009. Amounts charged to expense to record inventory at lower of cost or market for the six-month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$166,000 and \$347,000, respectively. Actual charges to the cumulative inventory adjustments upon disposition or sale of inventory were \$153,000 and \$175,000 for the six-month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. If actual demand, market conditions or product lifecycles are adversely different from those estimated by management, inventory adjustments to lower market values

would result in a reduction to the carrying value of inventory, an increase in inventory write-offs, and a decrease to gross margins.

Long-lived assets. The Company regularly reviews all of its long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, investments and amortizable intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the total of projected future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of these assets, an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets is recorded. In addition, goodwill is reviewed based on its fair value at least annually. As of March 31, 2010, the Company held \$20.0 million of long-lived assets, net of depreciation and amortization. There were no material changes in the Company's long-lived assets that would result in an adjustment

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of the carrying value for these assets, although the Company values its investment in Proditec in Euro's, which subjects the valuation to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Estimates of future cash flows arising from the utilization of these long-lived assets and estimated useful lives associated with the assets are critical to the assessment of recoverability and fair values. The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to long-lived assets is a "critical accounting estimate" because: (1) it is susceptible to change from period to period due to the requirement for management to make assumptions about future sales and cost of sales generated throughout the lives of several product lines over extended periods of time; and (2) the potential effect that recognizing an impairment could have on the assets reported on the Company's balance sheet and the potential material adverse effect on reported earnings or loss. Changes in these estimates could result in a determination of asset impairment, which would result in a reduction to the carrying value and a reduction to net earnings in the affected period.

Allowances for warranties. The Company's products are covered by standard warranty plans included in the price of the products ranging from 90 days to five years, depending upon the product and contractual terms of sale. The Company establishes allowances for warranties for specifically identified, as well as anticipated, warranty claims based on contractual terms, product conditions and actual warranty experience by product line. Company products include both manufactured and purchased components and, therefore, warranty plans include third-party sourced parts which may not be covered by the third-party manufacturer's warranty. Ultimately, the warranty experience of the Company is directly attributable to the quality of its products. The Company actively manages its quality program by using a structured product introduction plan, process monitoring techniques utilizing statistical process controls, vendor quality metrics, a quality training curriculum for every employee, and feedback loops to communicate warranty claims to designers and engineers for remediation in future production. The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to allowances for warranties is a "critical accounting estimate" because: (1) it is susceptible to significant fluctuation period to period due to the requirement for management to make assumptions about future warranty claims relative to potential unknown issues arising in both existing and new products, which assumptions are derived from historical trends of known or resolved issues; and (2) risks associated with third-party supplied components being manufactured using processes that the Company does not control. As of March 31, 2010, the balance sheet included warranty reserves of \$2.1 million, while \$1.2 million of warranty charges were incurred during the six-month period then ended, compared to warranty reserves of \$1.7 million as of March 31, 2009 and warranty charges of \$1.9 million for the six-month period then ended. If the Company's actual warranty costs are higher than estimates, future warranty plan coverages are different, or estimates are adversely adjusted in future periods, reserves for warranty expense would need to increase, warranty expense would increase and gross margins would decrease.

Accounting for income taxes. The Company's provision for income taxes and the determination of the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities involves a significant amount of management judgment. The quarterly provision for income taxes is based partially upon estimates of pre-tax financial accounting income for the full year and is affected by various differences between financial accounting income and taxable income. Judgment is also applied in determining whether the deferred tax assets will be realized in full or in part. In management's judgment, when it is more likely than not that all or some portion of specific deferred tax assets, such as foreign tax credit carryovers, will not be realized, a valuation allowance must be established for the amount of the deferred tax assets that are determined not to be realizable. At March 31, 2010, the Company had valuation reserves of approximately \$292,000 for deferred tax assets for capital loss carryforwards and the valuation of notes receivable related to the sale of the investment in the InspX joint venture and the valuation impairment of its investment in Proditec, and offsetting amounts for U.S. and Chinese deferred tax assets and liabilities, primarily related to net operating loss carry forwards in the foreign jurisdictions that the Company believe will not be utilized during the carryforward periods. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2010, the Company recorded \$34,000 of valuation reserves related to valuation changes on its investment in Proditec and reversed \$171,000 of valuation reserves upon reversal of its valuation reserve on its note receivable from the sale of its interest in the InspX joint venture. There were no other valuation allowances at March 31, 2010 due to anticipated utilization of all the deferred tax assets as the Company believes it will have sufficient taxable income to utilize these assets. The Company maintains reserves for estimated tax exposures in jurisdictions of

operation. These tax jurisdictions include federal, state and various international tax jurisdictions. Potential income tax exposures include potential challenges of various tax credits and deductions, and issues specific to state and local tax jurisdictions. Exposures are typically settled primarily through audits within these tax jurisdictions, but can also be affected by changes in applicable tax law or other factors, which could cause management of the Company to believe a revision of past estimates is appropriate. During fiscal 2009 and thus far in fiscal 2010, there were no significant changes in these estimates. Management believes that an appropriate liability has been established for estimated exposures; however, actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to income taxes is a “critical accounting estimate” because it relies on significant management judgment in making assumptions relative to temporary and



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permanent timing differences of tax effects, estimates of future earnings, prospective application of changing tax laws in multiple jurisdictions, and the resulting ability to utilize tax assets at those future dates. If the Company's operating results were to fall short of expectations, thereby affecting the likelihood of realizing the deferred tax assets, judgment would have to be applied to determine the amount of the valuation allowance required to be included in the financial statements in any given period. Establishing or increasing a valuation allowance would reduce the carrying value of the deferred tax asset, increase tax expense and reduce net earnings.

In fiscal 2009, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 was enacted. As part of the legislation, the existing Research and Development Credit ("R&D credit") was retroactively renewed and extended to December 31, 2009. Due to this change in tax law, the Company recorded approximately \$160,000 of additional R&D tax credits in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 related to R&D expenditures incurred during fiscal 2008. As of December 31, 2009, the R&D credit expired. If the R&D credit is not retroactively renewed, it may adversely affect the Company's effective tax rate.

### Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Effective October 1, 2009, the Company adopted updated accounting pronouncements which state that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and should be included in the computation of both basic and diluted earnings per share. All prior period earnings per share data presented have been adjusted retrospectively to conform to the provisions of these new pronouncements. The Company's share-based stock awards have non-forfeitable rights to dividends and are considered participating securities under these new pronouncements. Prior to the retrospective application of these new pronouncements on October 1, 2009, unvested share-based awards were not included in the calculation of weighted average basic shares outstanding and were included in the calculation of weighted average dilutive shares outstanding using the treasury stock method. The effect of the retrospective application of these new pronouncements on earnings per share is immaterial. Additionally, the adoption of these new pronouncements has had no material effect on basic and diluted earnings per share thus far in fiscal 2010.

On October 1, 2009, the Company adopted updated pronouncements related to business combinations and noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. These pronouncements require the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value on the date of acquisition. Further, these pronouncements also change the accounting for acquired in-process research and development assets, contingent consideration, partial acquisitions and transaction costs. Under the new pronouncements, all entities are required to report noncontrolling (minority) interests in subsidiaries as equity in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, transactions between an entity and noncontrolling interests will be treated as equity transactions. The adoption of these pronouncements did not have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements, but they will affect the Company for any acquisitions made after October 1, 2009.

### Results of Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

Net sales increased \$7.4 million, or 32%, to \$30.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 from the \$23.3 million in net sales recorded in the corresponding quarter a year ago. A large portion of the increase in net sales was due to shipments on a large order from a leading North American vegetable processor that was previously disclosed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. International sales for the three-month period were 46% of net sales compared to 37% in the corresponding prior year period. Increases in net sales occurred in automated inspection systems sales, up \$6.5 million, or 67%, in parts and service sales, up \$727,000, or 16%, and process systems sales, up \$237,000, or 3%. The increase in automated inspection system sales related primarily to increases in the Manta® and Raptor product lines in

the major geographic regions. Automated inspection systems sales, including upgrade systems, represented 53% of net sales in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to 42% of net sales in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. Process systems sales represented 30% of net sales in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to 38% during the second quarter of fiscal 2009, while parts and service sales accounted for 17% of the more recent quarter's net sales, down from 20% in the same quarter a year ago. The Company currently expects that a significant portion of the backlog at the end of the 2010 second fiscal quarter will ship during the third quarter and that net sales in the third quarter will be similar to net sales in the second quarter.

Total backlog was \$31.6 million at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and was \$439,000 lower than the \$32.0 million backlog at the end of the second quarter of the prior fiscal year. Process systems backlog increased by

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\$4.7 million, or 48%, to \$14.6 million at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to \$9.9 million at the same time a year ago. The backlog increase for process systems was primarily related to a significant order for vibratory products with a major vegetable processor in Europe. Backlog for automated inspection systems was down \$5.0 million, or 23%, to \$16.3 million at March 31, 2010 compared to \$21.3 million at March 31, 2009. The decreased automated inspection systems backlog included a reduction in backlog for upgrades and other automated inspection systems partially offset by increases in the Tegra® and Raptor products. Backlog by product line at March 31, 2010 was 52% automated inspection systems, 46% process systems, and 2% parts and service, compared to 67% automated inspection systems, 31% process systems, and 2% parts and service on March 31, 2009.

Orders increased by \$1.0 million, or 4%, to \$26.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the second quarter new orders of \$25.9 million a year ago. Process systems orders decreased \$83,000, or 1%, during the second quarter of fiscal 2010 to \$9.7 million compared to \$9.8 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. Orders for automated inspection systems during the second quarter of fiscal 2010 increased \$583,000, or 5%, to \$11.8 million from \$11.2 million in the comparable quarter of fiscal 2009. The increase in orders in automated inspection systems related to a modest increase in orders across most major products partially offset by a decrease in orders for upgrade systems. Orders for parts and service increased \$549,000, or 11%, during the second quarter of fiscal 2010 to \$5.4 million compared to \$4.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. Order increases in the Latin America and Asia Pacific regions were partially offset by modest order decreases in North America and Europe

Gross profit for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was \$10.8 million compared to \$8.1 million in the corresponding period last year. Gross profit in the second quarter of fiscal 2010, as a percentage of net sales, increased to 35.2% compared to the 35.0% reported in the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2009. The modest gross profit increase from the corresponding quarter a year ago was primarily a result of increased net sales, production volumes and utilization of manufacturing operations, mostly offset by increased pricing pressures.

Operating expenses of \$9.0 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 were 29.2% of net sales compared with \$9.8 million, or 42.3%, of net sales for the second quarter of fiscal 2009. Spending decreased in all operating expense areas due to the cost reduction initiative implemented in fiscal 2009. In addition, research and development expenses also declined related to a lower level of program spending, and general and administrative expenses also declined due to lower spending on the new ERP system. Reductions in sales and marketing expenses were more than offset by increased commissions on higher sales activity and a higher mix of sales by outside representatives.

Other income for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was \$154,000 compared to other expense of \$69,000 for the corresponding period in fiscal 2009. Other income (expense) increased in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2009 mainly due to a \$325,000 gain in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 related to partial collection of the Company's note receivable from the fiscal 2007 sale of its interest in the InspX joint venture, offset by a \$42,000 decline in interest income due to lower interest rates and a \$52,000 increase in interest expense compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. In the second quarter of fiscal 2009, \$47,000 of interest costs associated with the Company's new ERP system were capitalized.

Net earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 2010 were \$1.4 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share. The net loss for the same period last year was \$1.5 million, or \$0.29 per diluted share. The net loss for the second quarter of fiscal 2009 included pre-tax charges of \$845,000 related to a workforce reduction and a \$343,000 write-off of previously incurred costs associated with a potential facility expansion. The net earnings in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 were primarily the result of higher gross profit margins related to higher sales, increased production volume and utilization of manufacturing operations, and lower operating expenses.

For the six months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

Net sales in the first half of fiscal 2010 increased by \$2.6 million, or 5%, to \$53.2 million compared to \$50.6 million for the same period in fiscal 2009. The increase in net sales occurred primarily in Europe partially offset by a decrease in net sales in the Asia Pacific region. North America sales were basically consistent with the prior six-month period. International sales for the more recent six-month period were 44% of net sales compared to 41% for the first half of fiscal 2009. Increases in total net sales for the first six months of fiscal 2010 compared to the same period in the prior year occurred in automated inspection systems sales, up \$4.5 million, or 20%, and in parts and service sales, up \$1.0 million, or 10%. Included in automated inspection net sales are upgrade sales of \$5.1 million for the first half of fiscal 2010, which decreased \$3.8 million, or 43%, compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease in upgrade sales was more than offset by increases in other major automated inspection systems products including the Manta, Raptor, Tegra, and tobacco products. Automated inspection systems net sales,

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including upgrade systems, represented 51% of net sales in the first half of fiscal 2010 compared to 44% of net sales in the first half of fiscal 2009. Net sales of process systems decreased \$2.9 million, or 16%. The decrease in process systems sales was primarily the result of decreased shipments of vibratory products and other process systems equipment in North America. Process systems represented 30% of net sales in the first half of fiscal 2010 compared to 37% of net sales in the first six months of fiscal 2009. Parts and service accounted for 19% of net sales in the first half of both fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009.

New orders for the first six months of fiscal 2010 increased \$6.4 million, or 13%, to \$55.2 million compared to orders of \$48.8 million for the first half of fiscal 2009. Orders for process systems increased \$2.0 million, or 12%, to \$18.7 million compared to \$16.7 million in fiscal 2009. Orders for automated inspection systems increased approximately \$3.1 million, or 13%, to \$26.1 million compared to \$23.0 million in fiscal 2009. Orders for parts and service were \$10.5 million, up \$1.4 million, or 15%, from \$9.1 million in the prior year. The increase in orders from the prior year occurred primarily in North America, Europe and Latin America and across most of the Company's industry markets.

Gross profit for the first six months of fiscal 2010 was \$18.7 million compared to \$19.4 million in the corresponding period last year. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales in the first half of fiscal 2010 decreased to 35.1%, compared to the 38.4% reported for the same period of fiscal 2009. The gross profit decline for the first six months of fiscal 2010 compared to the same period in fiscal 2009 was primarily a result of pricing pressures and lower upgrade sales resulting in a less profitable product mix within automated inspection system sales.

Operating expenses of \$16.9 million for the first six months of fiscal 2010 were 31.8% of sales compared with \$20.3 million, or 40.2%, of sales for the first half of fiscal 2009. Spending decreased in all operating expense areas due to the cost reduction initiatives implemented in fiscal 2009. In addition, research and development expenses also declined related to a lower level of program spending, and general and administrative expenses declined due to lower spending on the new ERP system. Reductions in sales and marketing expenses were more than offset by increased commissions on higher sales activity and a higher mix of sales by outside representatives.

Other income for the first half of fiscal 2010 was \$174,000 compared to other expense of \$281,000 for the corresponding period in fiscal 2009. Other income (expense) increased in the six-month period of fiscal 2010 compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2009 due to a \$475,000 gain related to partial collection of the Company's notes receivable from the fiscal 2007 sale of its interest in the InspX joint venture, and reduced foreign exchange losses of \$71,000 compared to \$367,000 in fiscal 2009, offset by a \$165,000 decline in interest income in fiscal 2010 related to lower interest rates and a \$105,000 increase in interest expense compared to fiscal 2009. In the first half of fiscal 2009, \$54,000 of interest costs were capitalized associated with the Company's new ERP system.

Net earnings for the first six months of fiscal 2010 were \$1.3 million, or \$0.25 per diluted share. The net loss for the same period in fiscal 2009 was \$901,000, or \$0.17 per diluted share. The net earnings for the first six months of fiscal 2010 were primarily the result of lower operating expenses partially offset by lower gross profit margins. Additionally, in the first half of fiscal 2009, the net loss included pre-tax charges of \$845,000 related to a workforce reduction and a \$343,000 write-off of previously incurred costs associated with a potential facilities expansion. The net loss for the first half of fiscal 2009 was also favorably affected by a \$160,000 reduction in tax expense due to changes in tax law enacted in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 to retroactively renew the research and development tax credit.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

In the first half of fiscal 2010, net cash increased by \$2.0 million to \$20.1 million on March 31, 2010 from \$18.1 million on September 30, 2009. Cash provided by operating activities was \$2.9 million during the six-month period ended March 31, 2010. Investing activities consumed \$450,000 of cash. Financing activities used \$314,000 of

cash. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash was a negative \$214,000 during the first six months of fiscal 2010.

Cash provided by operating activities during the six-month period ended March 31, 2010 was \$2.9 million compared to \$4.7 million of cash used in operating activities for the comparable period in fiscal 2009. The primary contributors were the changes in net earnings (loss) and non-cash working capital. For the first six months of fiscal 2010, net earnings were \$1.3 million compared to a net loss of \$901,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2009. In the first six months of fiscal 2010, changes in non-cash working capital used \$810,000 of cash from operating

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activities. During the first six months of fiscal 2009, changes in non-cash working capital used \$6.3 million of cash from operating activities. The major changes in current assets and current liabilities during the first six months of fiscal 2010 were increased accounts payable of \$994,000, increased accrued payroll liabilities and commissions of \$181,000, increased customer deposits of \$1.7 million, increased other accrued liabilities of \$564,000, and decreased income tax receivable of \$665,000, offset by increased trade receivables of \$807,000, increased inventories of \$2.7 million, and increased prepaid expenses and other assets of \$1.4 million. The increase in inventories was primarily attributable to strategic product placements at customer locations and pre-builds of future quarter shipments and subassemblies for quick response to customer orders.

The net cash used in investing activities was \$450,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2010 compared to the net cash used in investing activities for the first six months of fiscal 2009 of \$10.0 million. The net cash used in investing activities of \$450,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2010 represents approximately \$1.0 million of capital expenditures partially offset by \$575,000 related to the sale of the Company's investment in the InspX joint venture. The net cash used in investing activities of \$10.0 million for the first six months of fiscal 2009 resulted from the \$6.5 million associated with the purchase of the Company's headquarters facility in Walla Walla and approximately \$3.5 million of capital expenditures of which \$2.0 million related to the ERP implementation.

Net cash used in financing activities during the first six months of fiscal 2010 was \$314,000, compared with net cash used in financing activities of \$3.3 million during the corresponding period in fiscal 2009. The net cash used in financing activities during the first six months of fiscal 2010 resulted from the \$159,000 repayments of long-term debt, \$198,000 of payroll taxes paid related to stock surrenders, and \$46,000 excess tax benefits from share-based payments, partially offset by \$89,000 related to the proceeds from the issuance of common stock. The \$3.3 million net cash used in financing activities during the first six months of fiscal 2009 resulted primarily from the \$10.0 million used in the stock repurchase program offset by \$6.4 million of proceeds associated with the mortgage on the Walla Walla headquarters facility.

The Company's domestic credit facility provides for a variable-rate revolving credit line of up to \$15 million and a credit sub-facility of \$6.0 million for standby letters of credit. The credit facility matures on September 30, 2011. The credit facility bears interest, at the Company's option, at either the bank prime rate or the British Bankers Association LIBOR Rate ("BBA LIBOR") plus 1.75% per annum. At March 31, 2010, the interest rate would have been 1.98% based on the lowest of the available alternative rates. The credit facility is secured by all U.S. accounts receivable, inventory and equipment and fixtures. The loan agreement also provided for a 15-year term loan in the amount of \$6.4 million of which \$6.0 million is outstanding at March 31, 2010. The term loan provided for a mortgage on the Company's Avery Street headquarters' land and building located in Walla Walla, Washington. The term loan bears interest at the BBA LIBOR rate plus 1.4% and matures on January 2, 2024. The Company has also simultaneously entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the lender to fix the interest rate at 4.27%. The credit facilities contain covenants which require the maintenance of a funded debt to EBITDA ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio and minimum working capital levels. The loan agreement permits capital expenditures up to a certain level, and contains customary default and acceleration provisions. The credit facilities also restrict acquisitions, incurrence of additional indebtedness and lease expenditures above certain levels without the prior consent of the lender. At March 31, 2010, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the credit facility and \$372,000 in standby letters of credit. At March 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with its loan covenants.

The Company's credit accommodation with a commercial bank in the Netherlands provides a credit facility for its European subsidiary. This credit accommodation totals \$3.4 million and includes an operating line of the lesser of \$2.0 million or the available borrowing base, which is based on varying percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventories, and a bank guarantee facility of \$1.4 million. The operating line and bank guarantee facility are secured by all of the subsidiary's personal property. The credit facility bears interest at the bank's prime rate, with a minimum of 3.00%, plus 1.75%. At March 31, 2010, the interest rate was 6.35%. At March 31, 2010, the Company

had no borrowings under this facility and had received bank guarantees of \$789,000 under the bank guarantee facility. The credit facility allows overages on the bank guarantee facility. Any overages reduce the available borrowings under the operating line.

The Company's continuing contractual obligations and commercial commitments existing on March 31, 2010 are as follows:

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Contractual Obligations (1)	Total	Payments due by period (in thousands)			
		Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	\$6,036	\$326	\$695	\$758	\$4,257
Interest on long-term debt (2)	1,972	251	460	398	863
Operating leases	1,856	673	1,049	134	-
Purchase obligations	77	77	-	-	-
Total contractual cash obligations	\$9,941	\$1,327	\$2,204	\$1,290	\$5,120

(1) The Company also has \$107,000 of contractual obligations related to uncertain tax positions for which the timing and amount of payment cannot be reasonably estimated due to the nature of the uncertainties and the unpredictability of jurisdictional examinations in relation to the statute of limitations.

(2) Includes the effect of the interest-rate swap agreement that fixes the interest rate at 4.27%.

The Company anticipates that current cash balances and ongoing cash flows from operations will be sufficient to fund the Company's operating needs in the near term. At March 31, 2010, the Company had standby letters of credit totaling \$1.2 million, which includes secured bank guarantees under the Company's domestic and European credit facilities and letters of credit securing certain self-insurance contracts. If the Company fails to meet its contractual obligations, these bank guarantees and letters of credit may become liabilities of the Company. The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements or transactions, or arrangements or relationships with "special purpose entities."

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In September 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2009-13, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" and ASU 2009-14, "Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software." These ASU's revise and clarify accounting for arrangements with multiple deliverables, including how to separate deliverables into units of accounting determining the allocation of revenue to the units of accounting and the application of these provisions to tangible products containing software components. There are also expanded disclosure requirements for significant judgments made in the application of these standards, if material. These pronouncements are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2010 and earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect that adoption of these pronouncements to have a significant effect on its financial statements.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company has assessed its exposure to market risks for its financial instruments and has determined that its exposures to such risks are generally limited to those affected by the value of the U.S. Dollar compared to the Euro and to a lesser extent the Australian Dollar, Mexican Peso, Singapore Dollar and Chinese Renminbi.

The terms of sales to European customers are typically denominated in Euros. The Company expects that its standard terms of sale to international customers, other than those in Europe, will continue to be denominated in U.S. dollars, although as the Company expands its operations in Australia, Latin America and China, transactions denominated in the local currencies of these countries may increase. For sales transactions between international customers and the Company's domestic operations, which are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, the Company assesses its currency exchange risk and may enter into forward contracts to minimize such risk. At March 31, 2010, the Company held a 30-day forward contract for €4.5 million (\$6.1 million). As of March 31, 2010, management estimates that a 10% change in foreign exchange rates would affect net earnings before taxes by approximately \$456,000 on an

annual basis as a result of the conversion to U.S. dollars of cash, accounts receivable, loans to foreign subsidiaries, and sales or other contracts denominated in foreign currencies.

As of March 31, 2010, the Euro lost approximately 7% in value against the U.S. dollar compared to its value at September 30, 2009. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2010, changes in the value of the Euro against the U.S. dollar ranged between a 3% gain and a 7% loss as compared to the value at September 30, 2009. Other foreign currencies showed varied changes in value against the U.S. dollar during the first six months of fiscal 2010. The effect of these fluctuations on the operations and financial results of the Company during the first six months of fiscal 2010 were:

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- Translation adjustments of (\$100,000), net of income tax, were recognized as a component of comprehensive income as a result of converting the Euro denominated balance sheets of Key Technology B.V. and Suplusco Holding B.V. into U.S. dollars, and to a lesser extent, the Australian dollar balance sheets of Key Technology Australia Pty Ltd., the RMB balance sheet of Key Technology (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd., the Singapore dollar balance sheet of Key Technology Asia-Pacific Pte. Ltd., and the Peso balance sheet of Productos Key Mexicana.
- Foreign exchange losses of \$71,000, net of the effects of forward contracts settled during the period, were recognized in the other income and expense section of the consolidated statement of operations as a result of conversion of Euro and other foreign currency denominated receivables, intercompany loans, the Euro investment in Proditec, and cash carried on the balance sheet of the U.S. operations, as well as the result of the conversion of other non-functional currency receivables, payables and cash carried on the balance sheets of the European, Australian, Chinese, Singapore and Mexican operations.

Compared to historical exchange rates, the U.S. dollar is still in a relatively weak position on the world markets. A relatively weaker U.S. dollar makes the Company's U.S.-manufactured goods less expensive to international customers when denominated in U.S. dollars or potentially more profitable to the Company when denominated in a foreign currency. On the other hand, materials or components imported into the U.S. may be more expensive. A relatively weaker U.S. dollar on the world markets, especially as measured against the Euro, may favorably affect the Company's market and economic outlook for international sales. Conversely, when the dollar strengthens on the world markets, the Company's market and economic outlook for international sales could be negatively affected as export sales to international customers become relatively more expensive. The Company's Netherlands-based subsidiary transacts business primarily in Euros and does not have significant exports to the U.S, but does import a significant portion of its products from its U.S.-based parent company.

Under the Company's current credit facilities, the Company may borrow at either the lender's prime rate or at BBA LIBOR plus 175 basis points on its domestic credit facility and at the lender's prime rate plus 175 basis points on its European credit facility. At March 31, 2010, the Company had no borrowings under these arrangements. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2010, interest rates applicable to these variable rate credit facilities ranged from 1.98% to 6.6%. At March 31, 2010, the rate was 1.98% on its domestic credit facility and 6.35% on its European credit facility based on the lowest of the available alternative rates. The Company's mortgage bears interest at the BBA LIBOR plus 140 basis points, but the Company simultaneously entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the lender to fix the interest rate at 4.27%. As of March 31, 2010, management estimates that a 100 basis point change in these interest rates would not affect net income before taxes because the Company had no borrowings outstanding under its variable interest rate credit facilities and the interest rate swap effectively converts its variable rate mortgage to a fixed rate mortgage.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the disclosure controls and procedures relating to the Company at March 31, 2010 and concluded that such controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the six months ended March 31, 2010 that materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, the Company's internal

control over financial reporting.

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## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

## ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table provides information about purchases made by or on behalf of the Company during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 of equity securities registered by the Company under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share (1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
January 1 – 31, 2010	0	-	0	
February 1 – 28, 2010	13,311	\$ 13.94	0	
March 1 – 31, 2010	0	-	0	
Total	13,311	\$ 13.94	0	78,750

(1) Consists only of shares of restricted stock surrendered to satisfy tax withholding obligations by plan participants under the 2003 Restated Employees' Stock Incentive Plan. The shares were subsequently cancelled and retired.

(2) The Company initiated a stock repurchase program effective November 27, 2006. The Company was authorized to purchase up to 500,000 shares of its common stock under the program. Following certain share repurchases, the Board of Directors increased the number of shares that may be repurchased to the original 500,000 share amount, and subsequently increased the maximum number of shares that may be repurchased under the share repurchase program to 750,000 shares. The program does not incorporate a fixed expiration date.

## ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The Company held its Annual Meeting of Shareholders on February 3, 2010. Shareholders took the following actions at the meeting:

- The shareholders voted to elect the following nominees to the Company's Board of Directors:

	Votes For	Votes Withheld
John E. Pelo	2,758,088	116,920
Charles H. Stonecipher	2,677,640	197,368

There were no broker non-votes.

Other directors whose terms of office as a director continued after the meeting are as follows:

David M. Camp  
Richard Lawrence  
Michael L. Shannon  
Donald A. Washburn

2. The shareholders voted to ratify the appointment of Grant Thornton LLP by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors as the Company's independent auditors for fiscal 2010 by the affirmative vote of 4,350,102 shares, with 2,851 shares voting against the proposal and 9,071 shares abstaining. There were no broker non-votes.

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ITEM 6.	EXHIBITS
31.1	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
SIGNATURES

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
(Registrant)

Date: May 7, 2010

By /s/ David M.  
Camp  
David M. Camp  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 7, 2010

By /s/ John J. Ehren  
John J. Ehren  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial  
Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)



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KEY TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
FORM 10-Q FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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