

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

FORM 10-Q

- ☒ QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2006
- ☐ TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM ____ TO ____

Commission File Number: 0-12254

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

(Registrant)

<u>Oregon</u> (State of incorporation)	<u>77-0170363</u> (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
<u>6550 Dumbarton Circle, Fremont, California</u> (Address of principal executive offices)	<u>94555</u> (Zip Code)
<u>(510) 608-3400</u> (Registrant's telephone number)	

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12-b2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common stock outstanding as of April 30, 2006 was 9,807,944 shares.

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
Quarter Ended March 31, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. Financial Information	<u>Page No.</u>
Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited):	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005	<u>3</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005	<u>4</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005	<u>5</u>
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	<u>6-12</u>
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>12-16</u>
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	<u>16</u>
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	<u>16</u>
PART II. Other Information	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	<u>17</u>
Item 1A. Risk Factors	<u>17</u>
Item 6. Exhibits	<u>23</u>
Signatures	<u>24</u>

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited, in thousands, except for per share data)

Assets	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,910	\$ 4,773
Short-term investments	2,524	2,480
Accounts receivable, net	9,385	9,085
Receivable from Parent	--	228
Inventories	8,350	8,414
Deferred income taxes - current	1,772	1,772
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	711	640
Total current assets	<u>28,652</u>	<u>27,392</u>
Property and equipment, net	3,275	3,224
Deferred income taxes - long-term	2,341	2,341
Investments and other non-current assets	833	785
Goodwill	216	216
Other intangible assets, net	1,680	1,764
Total assets	<u>\$ 36,997</u>	<u>\$ 35,722</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,950	\$ 2,481
Accrued expenses	1,425	1,185
Accrued compensation	2,453	2,477
Payable to Parent	72	--
Current portion of capital lease with Parent	68	68
Total current liabilities	<u>6,968</u>	<u>6,211</u>
Capital lease with Parent	11	28
Deferred income taxes	708	708
Total liabilities	<u>7,687</u>	<u>6,947</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 100,000 shares		
authorized; 9,795 and 9,786 shares issued and outstanding	10	10
Capital in excess of par value	6,063	6,022
Retained earnings	23,237	22,743
Total shareholders' equity	<u>29,310</u>	<u>28,775</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 36,997</u>	<u>\$ 35,722</u>

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

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Sales	\$ 15,962	\$ 14,298
Cost of sales	<u>9,218</u>	<u>8,820</u>
Gross profit	<u>6,744</u>	<u>5,478</u>
Operating expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	4,901	4,421
Research and development	1,159	1,041
Amortization of intangible assets	<u>47</u>	<u>47</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>6,107</u>	<u>5,509</u>
Income (loss) from operations	637	(31)
Interest and other income, net	<u>147</u>	<u>62</u>
Income before income taxes	784	31
Provision for income taxes	<u>290</u>	<u>11</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 494</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>
Net income per share:		
Basic and diluted	<u>\$ 0.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Shares used to compute net income per share:		
Basic	<u>9,791</u>	<u>9,768</u>
Diluted	<u>9,932</u>	<u>9,787</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 494	\$ 20
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	13	(57)
Depreciation and amortization	152	441
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	13
Warranty reserve	48	15
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(313)	(708)
Inventories	64	431
Receivable from, payable to Parent	300	3
Prepaid expense and other assets	(119)	(71)
Accounts payable	469	377
Accrued expenses	168	(492)
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>1,276</u>	<u>(28)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of short-term investments	(444)	-
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	400	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(119)	(298)
Cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(163)</u>	<u>(298)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of capital lease with Parent	(17)	(17)
Issuance of common stock	41	-
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>24</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	1,137	(343)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,773	1,107
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 5,910</u>	<u>\$ 764</u>
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:		
Cash paid to Parent for income taxes	\$ 290	\$ 11
Cash paid to Parent for capital lease	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>

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

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Scientific Technologies Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries for all periods presented.

To prepare these condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future or for the full fiscal year. It is recommended that these condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in its 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company is an Oregon corporation and is substantially owned by Scientific Technology Incorporated, a California corporation (the "Parent"). See discussion of intercompany activities below.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries after elimination of all significant intercompany accounts and transactions.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The 1997 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") provides for the granting of stock options to employees and consultants of the Company. Options granted under the Plan may be either incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. Incentive stock options ("ISO") may be granted only to Company employees (including officers and directors who are also employees). Nonqualified stock options ("NSO") and stock purchase rights may be granted to Company employees and consultants. The Company has reserved 1,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the Plan. No person will be eligible to receive options for more than 250,000 shares in any fiscal year.

Options under the Plan may be granted for periods of up to ten years and at prices no less than 85% of the estimated fair market value of the shares on the date of grant, provided, however, that (i) the exercise price of an ISO shall not be less than 100% of the estimated fair market value of the shares on the date of grant, and (ii) the exercise price of an ISO granted to a 10% or more shareholder shall

not be less than 110% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant. Most options granted under the Plan through December 31, 2005 vest over a five-year period.

The Company has reserved 600,000 shares of Common Stock for issuance under the 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan"). Employees generally will be eligible to participate in the Purchase Plan if they are customarily employed by the Company for more than 20 hours per week and more than five months in a calendar year and are not (and would not become as a result of being granted an option under the Purchase Plan) 5% Shareholders of the Company. Under the Purchase Plan, eligible employees may choose each year to have up to 15% of their eligible annual compensation withheld to purchase the Company's common stock. Each offering period commences on the first trading day on or after May 1, and November 1 of each year. The price at which the common stock is purchased under the Purchase Plan is 85% of the lesser of the closing price of the Company's common stock on the first day of the applicable offering period or on the last day of that purchase period. The Purchase Plan will terminate after a period of ten years unless terminated earlier as permitted by the Purchase Plan.

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued Statement No. 123 (revised 2004) ("SFAS No. 123R"), "Share Based Payment," which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. SFAS No. 123R requires us to expense the value of employee stock options, stock purchases and similar awards and establishes standards for accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted these fair value recognition provisions for all outstanding and unvested share-based payment awards using the modified prospective transition approach, therefore, results for prior periods have not been restated. Under SFAS 123R, the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments is generally measured on the grant date and recognized on a straight-line basis over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award, usually the vesting period.

When valuing stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123 R or previously under SFAS No. 123, we use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares. However, there were no new options or employee stock purchases in the first quarters of 2006 or 2005 to value.

In prior years, we accounted for employee stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed by APB No. 25 as allowed under SFAS No. 123. No stock-based compensation for employee stock options or stock purchases was recognized in our results generally as these plans were non-compensatory. Additionally, we were required to disclose the impact that the stock-based compensation would have had on net income and earnings per share if we had applied the provisions of SFAS No. 123.

Stock-based compensation expense of \$5,000, net of forfeitures, was recognized as general and administrative expense during the quarter ended March 31, 2006. Our estimated forfeiture rate for the three months ended March 31, 2005 of 11% was based on historical forfeiture experience. In our pro forma information required under FAS 123 for the periods prior to fiscal 2006, we accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

The following table compares the net income including stock-based compensation recorded under SFAS 123R in 2006 to the Company's net income and net income per share for the prior year as if

the Company had recorded compensation costs under SFAS No. 123 for all granted stock-based awards (in thousands, except per share amounts). The risk-free interest rate used was 3.4%, the expected volatility was 45%, the dividend rate was 0% and the expected life was 6.8 years for 2005.

There were no options to purchase shares of common stock granted in 2006.

Pro-forma 2005 activity under the Plan is set forth below:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2005
Net income, as reported	\$ 20
Add: Stock-based compensation expense for employees previously determined under intrinsic value method, net of tax effect	-
Less: Stock-based compensation expense for employees determined under fair value based method, net of tax effect	(25)
Pro forma net income (loss)	<u>\$ (5)</u>
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted:	
As reported	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Pro forma	<u>\$ 0.00</u>

	Available for Grant	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2005	<u>247,108</u>	<u>554,666</u>	\$5.48
Granted	--	--	--
Exercised	--	(9,475)	\$4.22
Cancelled	<u>2,000</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>	\$5.56
Balance at March 31, 2006	<u>249,108</u>	<u>543,191</u>	\$5.50

Information relating to stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2006 is as follows:

Options Outstanding				Options Vested and Exercisable	
Exercise Price	Number outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$3.00 - \$3.99	173,925	6.6	\$ 3.94	122,700	\$ 3.99
\$4.01 - \$5.74	54,100	5.7	\$ 4.89	42,750	\$ 5.04
\$6.00 - \$6.80	234,500	4.5	\$ 6.03	234,500	\$ 6.03
\$7.00 - \$9.56	<u>80,666</u>	1.4	\$ 7.69	<u>80,666</u>	\$ 7.69
	<u>543,191</u>			<u>480,616</u>	

2. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Finished goods	\$ 2,443	\$ 2,321
Work in process	685	310
Subassemblies	1,296	1,427
Raw materials	3,926	4,356
	<u>\$ 8,350</u>	<u>\$ 8,414</u>

3. NET INCOME PER SHARE

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used to compute basic and diluted income per common share is provided below.

	(In thousands)		(Per share)
	Income	Shares	Amount
<u>Three months ended March 31, 2006</u>			
Basic earnings per share calculation	\$ 494	9,791	\$ 0.05
Effect of dilutive securities			
Stock options		141	
Diluted earnings per share calculation	\$ 494	9,932	\$ 0.05
<u>Three months ended March 31, 2005</u>			
Basic earnings per share calculation	\$ 20	9,768	\$ 0.00
Effect of dilutive securities			
Stock options		19	
Diluted earnings per share calculation	\$ 20	9,787	\$ 0.00

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company provides certain management services to the Parent such as general management and accounting services. The Company charges the cost of these services to the Parent based upon the amount of time employees spent providing these services. Management services charged by the Company to the Parent for the three months ending March 31, 2006 and 2005 totaled \$74,000 and \$82,000 respectively.

The Company leases essentially all of a 95,700 square foot facility owned by an affiliate of the Parent. The Company also leases a 25,000 square foot facility in Logan, Utah owned by the same affiliate. Overhead costs are allocated primarily on the basis of square footage utilized by each party. The amounts paid to this affiliate were \$277,000 and \$257,000 per quarter during the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. In addition, the Company is party to a capital equipment lease of \$79,000 at March 31, 2006 under which the Parent is the lessor.

The Company utilizes a receivable from/payable to Parent account to record activity including cash received, cash disbursed and amounts owed to and receivable from the Parent for allocated charges. The net effect of transactions with the Parent resulted in a payable to Parent of \$72,000 at March 31, 2006.

The Company is included in the consolidated tax return of the Parent, but provides for income taxes on a separate return basis. Income taxes payable are recorded as a reduction to the receivable from Parent account or as an increase to the payable to Parent account.

The Company owns 50% of Aurora Technology Pte. Ltd (“Aurora”), in a joint venture with Amplus Communication Pte. Ltd. Aurora, a Singapore manufacturing company, manufactures and sells sub-assemblies and other components to the Company and others. Amounts purchased from Aurora for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$1,793,000. The carrying value of our investment in Aurora, which is accounted for under the equity method, amounted to approximately \$762,000 at March 31, 2006 and \$713,000 at December 31, 2005.

5. RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN

The Company adopted a defined contribution retirement savings plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. This plan covers substantially all employees who meet minimum age and service requirements and allows participants to defer a portion of their annual compensation on a pre-tax basis. The plan allows employer’s matching contributions equal to 50% of employees’ contributions subject to a maximum of 4% . Contributions to the plan may be made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company contributed \$68,000 and \$61,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively.

6. SEGMENT REPORTING AND OTHER INFORMATION

The Company is organized into two business segments: Safety Products Group, whose products include safety light curtains, safety interlocks and relays, safety mats and controllers, safety contact strips, and optical profiling scanners, and installation services, and Automation Products Group, whose products include photoelectric and fiberoptic sensors, control components, power monitoring electronics, defense electronics, industrial control microcomputers, peripherals and software, level and flow sensors, non-contact ultrasonic sensors and controllers, pressure transducers, digital pressure gauges, displacement and velocity transducers and pressure comparators.

Financial information for each product group is as follows: (in thousands)

		Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2006	2005
<u>Safety Products</u>			
Sales	\$	13,720	\$ 12,373
Group operating profit		859	439
<u>Automation Products</u>			
Sales	\$	2,242	\$ 1,925
Group operating loss		(222)	(470)
		At	
		Mar. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2005
<u>Total Assets</u>			
Safety Products	\$	28,250	\$ 28,935
Automation Products		8,747	6,787
Total	\$	<u>36,997</u>	\$ <u>35,722</u>

The Company operates principally in the United States. Sales to foreign customers represented 15%, of total sales in the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to 13% in the comparable period in 2005.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company offers warranties on certain products and records a liability for the estimated future costs associated with warranty claims, which is based upon historical experience and the Company's estimate of the level of future costs. A reconciliation of the changes in the Company's warranty liability follows (in thousands):

		Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2006	2005
Warranty accrual at beginning of period	\$	286	\$ 285
Accruals for warranties issued		48	15
Expenses incurred		(50)	(65)
	\$	<u>284</u>	\$ <u>235</u>

As permitted under Oregon law the Company has agreements whereby the Company indemnifies its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was serving at the Company's request in such capacity. The indemnification term is for the period that the officer or director is serving in such capacity or is subject to any possible claim or action by reason of the fact that the Indemnitee was serving in that capacity. The maximum potential amount of future payments by the Company could be unlimited; however the Company has a director and officer insurance policy that limits the Company's exposure and enables the Company to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of the insurance policy coverage, the Company believes that the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal.

8. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections", which replaces APB Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes" and SFAS No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements". This pronouncement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle, and revises the requirements for accounting for and reporting a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of a voluntary change in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to do so. This pronouncement also requires that a change in the method of depreciation, amortization, or depletion for long-lived, non-financial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate that is affected by a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 retains many provisions of APB Opinion 20 without change, including those related to reporting a change in accounting estimate, a change in the reporting entity, and correction of an error. The pronouncement also carries forward the provisions of SFAS No. 3 which govern reporting accounting changes in interim financial statements. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Statement does not change the transition provisions of any existing accounting pronouncements, including those that are in a transition phase as of the effective date of SFAS No. 154. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 154 to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 25, 2006 we announced that we had entered into a definitive agreement with Omron Corporation ("Omron") whereby Omron will acquire the Safety Products Group ("SPG") of STI. STI has separately entered into an agreement to sell its Automation Products Group ("APG") to a new company formed by members of the Lazzara family who currently serve as officers and directors of STI. The estimated value of the transaction is comprised of \$94 million for SPG, \$6 million for APG, plus an estimate for certain corporate assets, including cash net of certain liabilities and estimated transaction related expenses. In total, STI estimates that the transactions would value the equity of the Company at approximately \$107 million, or approximately \$10.76 per basic share.

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

This interim report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Act of 1934. Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the sufficiency of existing cash and future cash flows to satisfy future operating and capital requirements. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including, without limitation, those set forth under this section, the section entitled "Risk Factors" below in Item 1A of Part II and elsewhere in this report on Form 10-Q.

Results of Operations

(Amounts in thousands, except percentages)

Scientific Technologies Incorporated (the "Company") is headquartered in Fremont, California and designs, manufactures and distributes electrical and electronic industrial controls such as machine safety and automation sensing products. Our product lines include safety light curtains, safety interlock switches, safety relays, profiling scanners, factory automation sensors, controls, fiber optics, power monitoring, safety mats, safety contact strips, non-contact ultrasonic sensors and

controllers, pressure transducers and other electronic equipment supplied to industrial automation, commercial and defense customers. We are organized into two product groups, The Safety Products Group (SPG), comprised of the Optical Sensor Division (OSD) and the Machine Services Division (MSD), and the Automation Products Group (APG).

Sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006 increased 12% to \$15,962 from \$14,298 in the comparable 2005 period. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, SPG sales grew 11% to \$13,720 in the first quarter of 2006 from \$12,373 in the comparable 2005 quarter. OSD sales grew 12% in the first quarter of 2006 to \$12,869 compared to the first quarter of 2005 as a result of growth in all product lines. MSD reflected a 4% decline in the first quarter of 2006 compared to the first quarter of 2005 as the result of reduced project revenue. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, APG recorded higher sales of level sensor and control components products compared to the same period in 2005, resulting in 17% growth from \$1,924 to \$2,242.

For the first quarter of 2006, gross profit as a percent of sales (gross margin) improved to 42% from the 38% recorded in the same period in 2005. SPG gross margin of \$5,907 for the first quarter of 2006 improved to 43% from 40% in the same 2005 period. At OSD, Interlocks and Mats reported higher margins due to a change in sales product mix to those with a lower relative cost of sales. MSD reported gross profit improvements on improved Lazersafe gross margin. APG gross margin improved to 39% during the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to 33% in 2005. This was primarily due to the increased volume of Level Sensor products, which carry a lower relative cost of sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 increased 11% to \$4,901 from \$4,421 in the same 2005 period. This was primarily the result of \$200,000 in transaction costs incurred associated with our recently announced pending merger with Omron Corporation and the sale of APG, and expenses associated with establishing our sales office in China. During second half of 2005, we opened a sales and service office in China to expand our global presence and take advantage of opportunities available in this large market place. As a percentage of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006, selling, general and administrative expenses were constant at 31%.

Research and development expenses for the first quarter of 2006 increased 11% to \$1,159 compared to \$1,041 recorded in the first quarter of 2005, as a result increased material and outside product certification expenses. As a percentage of sales, research and development expenses were 7% in the first quarters of 2006 and 2005.

The effective tax rate as of March 31, 2006 was 37% compared to 38% in the comparable 2005 quarter.

Contractual Obligations

The Company has no raw material contracts exceeding one year in duration. In addition, the Company leases production, warehouse and corporate office space as well as certain equipment under non-cancelable operating lease agreements. All building leases have renewal options and all include cost of living adjustments. The following table summarizes the estimated annual obligations.

	Payments due by period (in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
Capital Lease Obligations	\$ 79	\$ 68	\$ 11	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Leases	5,796	1,192	2,967	1,637	-
Total	<u>\$ 5,875</u>	<u>\$ 1,260</u>	<u>\$ 2,978</u>	<u>\$ 1,637</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Liquidity and Capital Resources (Amounts in thousands)

We had cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 of approximately \$5,910 and \$4,773, respectively. Our short-term investments were \$2,524 and \$2,480 at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 cash provided by operations was \$1,276 compared to \$28 used in operations in the same period in 2005. Net income was \$474 higher in the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to the same period in 2005. In addition, as a result of increased sales, we experienced an inventory reduction of \$64 during the first three months of 2006 compared to a reduction of \$431 in the first three months of 2005. Receivable from Parent was reduced by \$300 in the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to a \$3 reduction in the same 2005 period. Accounts payable increased by \$469, and accrued expenses by \$168 in the three months ended March 31, 2006, respectively, compared to an increase of \$377 and a reduction of \$492 in the comparable period in 2005. This was offset by the \$313 increase in accounts receivable and the \$119 increase in other assets in the first quarter of 2006 compared to increases of \$708 and \$71, respectively in the comparable 2005 period.

Available bank borrowings were \$6,000, all of which were unused at March 31, 2006 and 2005. The Company's revolving line of credit was renewed in 2005 through June 30, 2006. We are in compliance with all loan covenants under this facility.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalent balances, short-term investments and anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our operating and capital requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, revenues could decline below our expectations resulting in insufficient cash flow from operations or we may require additional financing to fund new product development, strategic investments in new markets, and strategic acquisitions. As a result, we could be required, or could elect, to raise additional funds during that period and we may need to raise additional capital in the future. Additional capital may not be available at all, or may only be available on terms unfavorable to us. With the exception of operating leases, we have not entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements, we have not established any variable interest entities, we do not have any unconditional purchase obligations, nor do we have non-cancelable commitments for capital expenditures.

Critical Accounting Policies

There were no material changes in any of our critical accounting estimates or judgments during the first quarter of 2006.

Revenue Recognition

The Company has product and services sales. Revenue from product sales to OEM's and distributors is recognized upon shipment when shipped FOB our plant or upon receipt by the customer when shipped FOB destination, if a signed purchase order exists, the price is fixed or

determinable, collection of the resulting receivable is considered reasonably assured and product returns can be reasonably estimated. Subsequent to the sale of the products, we have no obligation to provide any modification or customization, upgrades, enhancements or post contract customer support.

Our agreements with our distributors include certain product rotation, price protection, and warranty rights. All distributors have the right to rotate slow moving products four times each fiscal year. The maximum dollar value of inventory eligible for rotation is equal to eight percent of our products purchased by the distributor during the previous fiscal year. In order to take advantage of their product rotation rights, the distributors must order and take delivery of additional products equal to at least the dollar value of the products that they want to rotate. Reserves for the right of return and restocking are established based on the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) 48, *“Revenue Recognition when Right of Return Exists”* because we have visibility into our distributor’s inventory and have sufficient history to estimate returns. We record a reserve based on historical trend. Stock rotation and returns estimates are recorded as reductions of sales and cost of sales.

Each distributor is also allowed certain rebates and price protection rights. If and when we reduce or plan to reduce the price of any of our products and the distributor is holding any of the affected products in inventory, we will credit the distributor the difference in price when it places its next order with us. We record an allowance for price protection reducing our net sales and increasing our accrued liabilities based on specific terms and historical trend. Price protection estimates are recorded as reductions of sales and warranty estimates are recorded against cost of sales.

The Company provides a warranty to its customers for a period of 12 to 18 months. Upon revenue recognition, we provide for the estimated costs that may be incurred for product warranties. We estimate sales returns and warranty costs based on historical experience and the best information we have at the time we report our financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Warranty expenses are recorded against cost of sales.

Installation and engineering service revenue is recognized when services are rendered, or when an identifiable portion of the contract is completed, no significant post-delivery obligations exist and collection of the resulting receivable is considered reasonably assured.

Inventory Valuation

We value our inventory at the lower of the actual cost to purchase and/or manufacture the inventory or the current estimated market value of the inventory. We regularly review inventory quantities on hand and may write-down excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on our historical consumption and our estimated forecast of product demand and production requirements. Demand for our products can fluctuate significantly. In addition, our industry is characterized by technological change, new product development, and product obsolescence that could result in an increase in the amount of obsolete inventory quantities on hand. Our estimates of future product demand may differ from actual results, in which case we may adjust the provision required for excess and obsolete inventory. In the future, if our inventory is determined to be overvalued, we would be required to recognize such costs in our cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. Likewise, if our inventory is determined to be undervalued, we may have over-reported our costs of goods sold in previous periods and would be required to recognize such additional operating income at the time of sale. Therefore, although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our forecasts of future product demand, any significant unanticipated changes in

demand or technological developments could have a significant impact on the value of our inventory and our reported operating results.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain allowances for estimated losses from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, as determined by our review of their current credit information. We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based upon our historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that we have identified. While such credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we had in the past. A significant change in the liquidity or financial position of any one of our customers could have an adverse impact on the collectability of our accounts receivable and our future operating results. An account is written off or written down to its net realizable value, when we determine that and it is in bankruptcy, liquidation or cannot be located or the cost of collection exceeds the realizable value of the account.

Valuation of Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets

We review the recoverability of our long-lived assets, such as fixed assets, goodwill, intangible assets and investments, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. We had no such impairment trigger event in the three months ended March 31, 2006. The assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of the asset or asset group from the expected future pre-tax cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the related operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the estimated fair value and carrying value. The measurement of impairment requires management to estimate future cash flows and the fair value of long-termed assets. In addition, we review the valuation of goodwill at least annually. Based on our review of the cash flows relative to the acquisition of MSD, Lundahl Instruments and PSI-Tronix, we believe the goodwill and other long-lived assets are not stated at more than their fair value.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The market risk inherent in our investments represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. We are exposed to market risk in the area of interest rate changes impacting the fair value of our investment securities. Our policy is to invest primarily in money market accounts and short-term investments held at financial institutions. We do not have any derivative instruments in our investment portfolio. Due to their highly liquid nature, our investments are subject to minimal credit and market risk.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

- (a) Based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this report, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2006, our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported

within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

- (b) There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls, or in other factors that could significantly affect these internal controls, subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In March 2006, Sick A.G., a German corporation, and Sick, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, filed a complaint against us for patent infringement in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The Sick complaint seeks injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees and costs. We intend to vigorously defend our intellectual property and believe that we have meritorious defenses to this infringement claim; litigation is inherently uncertain, however, and we may or may not prevail in this matter.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Because of the variety of factors and uncertainties affecting our operating results, past financial performance and historical trends may not be a reliable indicator of future performance. These factors, as well as other factors affecting our operating performance, may result in significant volatility in our common stock price. Among the factors which could affect our future business, financial condition or operating results are the following:

Our operating results may fluctuate.

We have experienced fluctuations in annual and quarterly operating results and anticipate that these fluctuations will continue, which may cause the trading price of our common stock to decline. These fluctuations are caused by a number of factors described below and elsewhere in this section, including:

- the level and timing of customer orders;
- fluctuations in demand for complementary third party products with which our products are sold;
- changes in the mix of our products sold;
- timing of operating expenditures;
- timing of new product introductions;
- fluctuations in prices charged by our suppliers;
- seasonality of sales within our core markets;
- volatility in supply and demand affecting industrial control products generally, such as increases in the supply of competitive products and declines in selling prices; and
- economic conditions in the U.S. and abroad.

Our sales are dependent on independent distributors.

A majority of our sales are through third party distributors, system integrators and original equipment manufacturers. These resellers are not required to offer our products exclusively. We cannot assure that a reseller will continue to offer our products. In addition many of our resellers are privately owned firms which may not be well capitalized. If our ability to sell products through these third parties is impaired, our results of operations would likely suffer.

The industrial manufacturing equipment industry, and the markets of customers that use our products, are highly cyclical.

Our continued success depends in large part on the vibrancy of various industries that use our products. We operate in a cyclical industry that has been subject to significant economic downturns often in connection with, or in anticipation of, declines in general economic conditions. These types of downturns have occurred numerous times in the past, most recently in 2001. During such downturns, we experience reduced product demand, erosion of average selling prices and gross margins. Our business could be harmed in the future by additional cyclical downturns in the industrial manufacturing equipment industry or by slower growth by any of the markets served by our customers' products.

The markets in which we participate are intensely competitive.

Our core markets are intensely competitive. Many competitors have substantially greater name recognition and technical, marketing, distribution and financial resources than we have, and we may not be able to compete successfully with them in the future. Competitive pressures could also reduce market acceptance of our products and result in price reductions, decreases in revenues and increases in expenses. Competition in our core markets is based primarily on performance, quality, price and availability. If we do not compete successfully on these and other factors, our business, financial condition and operating results would be harmed.

Average sales prices of our products generally decline over time.

Average sales prices in the industrial manufacturing equipment market tend to decline over time as a result of competition, technological advances, manufacturing efficiencies and other factors. Declines in average sales prices for our products, if not offset by reductions in the cost of producing those products or by sales of new products with higher gross margins, would decrease our gross margins, could cause a negative adjustment to the value of our inventories and could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

We do not have long term contracts with our customers.

Our customers generally purchase our products on a purchase-order basis and do not have long-term contracts with us. As a result, we cannot be certain that our customers will continue to order products from us at the same or higher levels as in the past. The loss of one or more significant customers, or a decline in overall orders from our customers, would harm our business and operating results.

In addition, the lack of long-term sales contracts and significant order backlog makes it difficult for us to forecast future sales with certainty or to accurately forecast component and product requirements. These factors expose us to a number of risks:

- if we overestimate our requirements we may be obligated to purchase more components or third-party products than are required;
- if we underestimate our requirements, our suppliers may have an inadequate product or product component inventory, which could interrupt manufacturing of our products and result in delays in shipments and revenues;
- we may also experience shortages of product components from time to time, which also could delay the manufacturing of our products; and
- over or under production can lead to higher expenses, lower than anticipated revenues, and reduced margins.

We may be unable to increase our international sales.

We are attempting to develop, integrate and expand our international distribution networks in an effort to increase international sales of our products. We may not be successful in developing or expanding our international distribution network or in marketing and selling products in foreign markets. If the revenues generated by our international sales are not adequate to recover the expense of establishing, expanding, and maintaining an international distribution network, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If international sales become a more significant component of net sales, our business would be more vulnerable to risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

- difficulties in managing foreign resellers;
- longer payment cycles and problems in collecting accounts receivable;
- the effects of seasonal customer demand;
- changes in regulatory requirements;
- difficulties in meeting the requirements of different international product regulations;
- risks relating to intellectual property rights;
- increased expenses due to efforts to localize our product offerings;
- export restrictions, tariffs and other trade barriers;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and
- potentially adverse tax consequences and political instability.

The existence or occurrence of any one of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business could suffer if we experience delays or are unable to transition certain of our products to conformance with new European hazardous substance regulations.

The legislative and commercial actions in Europe regarding hazardous substances have brought a new level of environmental awareness to industrial equipment industries. Certain of our products that may fall within the scope of the Restriction on Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive may be required to conform to the new emerging restrictions and conventions. Delays or failure to transition current products to environmental compliance for the broad range of countries where our products are deployed may negatively impact revenues. Further, many of our commercial parts suppliers and contract manufacturers have begun or completed the conversion to meet this new emerging requirement. Should these efforts be delayed our supply chain of qualified components could prevent STI from meeting the deadline for compliance. Also our cost to become compliant could become more than currently projected, therefore negatively impacting our revenues and margin performance.

We depend upon suppliers and outsourced manufacturers, several of which are located outside of the U.S. Disruption of our access to these supplies and services, or problems with the quality of supplies or services, could prevent us from filling customer orders and harm our business.

The principal components of our products are purchased from outside vendors. We generally buy components under purchase orders, do not have long-term agreements with our suppliers, and we generally do not maintain large inventories of components. Any termination of, or significant disruption of, our relationships with the suppliers of our product components may prevent us from filling customer orders in a timely manner which could result in customer dissatisfaction and lost sales.

For some of our products, including private label products, we rely on third party manufacturers for subassembly of products and for final assembly, quality assurance, and testing of some of our products. These outsourcing arrangements and any future outsourcing arrangements involve numerous risks, including reduced control over product quality, delivery schedules, manufacturing yields, and costs.

For certain products that we private label, we are dependent on third party suppliers.

We rely on third party suppliers for several finished products that we sell under the STI brand name. If we do not manage the relationship with the supplier properly or if the supplier stops providing us with these products, we may not be able to find replacement products in a timely manner or at all. This may prevent us from fulfilling customer orders and have an adverse impact on our financial results.

Our business could suffer if we do not respond to technological change and new product development demands of our customers.

The market for our products is characterized by changing technology, evolving industry standards, changes in customer needs and new product introductions. Our future success will depend on our ability to respond to emerging industry standards, enhance current products, develop new products, and achieve market acceptance of those products, all on a timely and cost-effective basis. The introduction of new products also requires that we manage the transition from older products in order to minimize disruption of customer orders, avoid excessive levels of older product inventories and ensure that adequate supplies of new products can be delivered to meet customer demands.

Product errors or defects could result in product recalls and claims against us.

We manufacture machine safety and automation sensing products, many of which are used in manufacturing, construction and other industrial environments. Errors or defects in our products could contribute to injuries, and could subject us to product liability claims. Any such claims would divert management's attention from our core business, would be expensive to defend, and could result in sizeable damage awards against us. Our existing product liability insurance coverage may be inadequate to protect us from any liabilities we might incur, and we may not be able to maintain this insurance or do so at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms. Any product liability claim brought against us, with or without merit, could also increase our product liability insurance rates or prevent us from securing any coverage in the future. If a product liability claim or series of claims is brought against us for uninsured liabilities or is in excess of our insurance coverage, our business would suffer. In addition, such claims may require us to recall some of our products, which could result in significant costs to us.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates would have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

While substantially all of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, we purchase material for resale denominated in British pounds and Euros, and, in the future, we may transact business in other foreign currencies. Increases in value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies have the effect of increasing the prices of our products in foreign markets and, as a result, could harm sales of our products in those markets. Conversely, declines in value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, as we have recently experienced, has the effect of increasing our operating expenses by increasing the cost of materials we purchase for resale in British pounds and Euros. As a result, future volatility in currency exchange rates would have an adverse effect on our operating results.

We have identified in the past, and may identify in the future, material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which could damage public perception of our financial statements and cause our stock price to decline.

In the course of preparing our financial statements for fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, we and our auditors identified material weaknesses, as defined in Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Standard No. 2, in our internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, material weaknesses were identified with respect to inadequate preparation and insufficient review and analysis of certain financial statement account reconciliations; lack of documented policies and procedures related to changes and updates in our accounting system; and lack of sufficient personnel with appropriate qualifications and training in certain key accounting roles and adherence to certain control disciplines within the accounting and financial reporting function.

Although we have taken steps to remediate these material weaknesses, we cannot assure you that we will not in the future identify material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that we have not discovered to date or that may arise in the future. In such case, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Our business could suffer if we are unable to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights.

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to establish and protect proprietary rights in our products and services. There can be no assurance that our patents, trademarks, or contractual arrangements or other steps taken by us to protect our intellectual property will prove sufficient to prevent misappropriation of our technology or defer independent third party development of similar technologies. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the technology licenses granted to us from our parent company will continue to be available. The loss of any of our proprietary technology could require us to obtain technology of lower quality or performance standards or at greater cost, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Also, competitors may develop their own intellectual property or technologies, obtain their own patents, or challenge the validity of, or be able to design around, our patents. The laws of certain foreign countries may not protect our products, services or intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States.

We may initiate claims or litigation against other third parties for infringement of proprietary rights or to establish the validity of proprietary rights. Similarly, our competitors may initiate claims or litigation against us alleging infringement of their proprietary rights or improper use of their intellectual property. Litigation relating to intellectual property to which we may become a party is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including the risk of counterclaims or other litigation against us, and we may not be successful in any such litigation.

Our ability to develop and market our products is dependent upon our retention of certain executive officers and other key personnel.

We are greatly dependent on the ability to retain key management and technical personnel, and our future success is highly dependent upon the personal efforts of our management and technical personnel. The loss of services of any one of them could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our success will also be dependent in part upon our ability to attract, retain, and motivate highly skilled employees. We may need to offer additional compensation or incentives to attract and retain these and other employees.

We may need to raise additional capital

It is possible we may need to raise additional funds in the future, and this additional financing may not be available to us in favorable terms, if at all. We may also require additional capital to acquire or invest in complementary businesses or products or obtain the right to use complementary technologies. If we issue additional equity securities to raise funds, the ownership percentage of our existing stockholders would be reduced. New investors may demand rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing holders of our common stock. If we issue debt securities to raise funds, we

may incur significant interest expense, which would harm our profitability. The issuance of debt securities may also require us to agree to various restrictions typical of debt securities, including limitations on further borrowing and our right to pay dividends.

Our operations have been and may continue to be negatively impacted by uncertain global economic and political conditions

Our business may suffer as a result of general economic and political conditions in the U.S. and abroad. In 2003 and 2002, there was a rapid and severe downturn in the U.S. market and global economy. This downturn has been compounded by terrorist activity, such as the attacks in the U.S. on September 11, 2001, and the military activity in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Middle East. Additional terrorist acts or acts of war could cause damage or disruption to us or to our suppliers and our customers. Fears of global recession, war, and terrorism may continue to have seriously detrimental effects on the U.S. and global economies. Such conditions could further dampen consumer confidence and cause our customers to slow or cease spending on our products. If these events continue, our operations may be negatively impacted.

The seasonality inherent in our business could cause our operating results to fluctuate.

The industrial manufacturing equipment industry in which we compete has historically been subject to seasonality. This is also true with respect to European markets in which we compete where business activity declines due to vacations taken in the summer months. This seasonality, combined with other factors such as the variability in our operating results described above, renders quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations unreliable as indicia of our overall performance.

Our Parent company has voting control over us.

Approximately eighty-six percent (86%) of our capital stock is currently held by our Parent corporation, Scientific Technology Incorporated, a California corporation. As a result, our Parent has control over matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers or similar transactions, even if other shareholders disagree. This control, along with provisions of Oregon law affecting acquisitions and business combinations, may delay, deter or prevent a third party from acquiring or merging with us and prevent shareholders from realizing a premium price for their shares associated with an acquisition. This voting control and provisions of Oregon law may also have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock. On April 24, 2006 our Parent Company entered into an agreement whereby its shareholders will sell all of Parent's outstanding Capital Stock to an affiliate of Omron Corporation. In connection with that agreement, we entered into an agreement and plan of merger whereby we will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Omron. These agreements are subject to shareholder approval and customary closing conditions. In the event that the merger is not completed, the price of our common stock could be negatively affected and we will have incurred substantial transaction expenses for which no ultimate benefit will be received.

Items 2 through 5 are not applicable for this reporting period.

Item 6. EXHIBITS.

The following documents are filed as a part of this Report:

- Exhibit 10.1 - Agreement and Plan of Merger
- Exhibit 10.2 - Holdco Stock Purchase Agreement
- Exhibit 10.2 - APG Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement
- Exhibit 31.1 - Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- Exhibit 31.2 - Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- Exhibit 32.1 - Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

Registrant

Date: May 15, 2006

/s/ Joseph J. Lazzara
Joseph J. Lazzara
President and Chief Executive
Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 15, 2006

/s/ Richard O. Faria
Richard O. Faria
Vice-President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)