

Sometimes referred to as the Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act of 2002, Sarbanes – Oxley is geared toward accountability. With regard to compliance, there is no option. ALL publicly-traded corporations MUST COMPLY with the mandates of the act. The following information was pulled from <http://sarbanesoxleybasics.com/> and <http://www.soxlaw.com/>:

The legislation came into force in 2002 and introduced major changes to the regulation of financial practice and corporate governance. SARBOX is necessary law designed to keep public companies honest with their financial reporting. No longer can dishonest corporate executives or fiscal managers load their books with false or misleading financial information. The investing public has once again been imparted the sense of security and integrity they deserve with the passing of The Sarbanes Oxley Act.

The core of SARBOX is broken down into 11 sections each with subsections. The primary sections requiring the greatest level of compliance and delegation of resources are sections 302 and 404:

Sarbanes – Oxley Act Section 302

Periodic statutory financial reports are to include certifications

Under section 302 of SARBOX, a set of internal guidelines are mandated to be developed and implemented; thus ensuring proper and accurate financial disclosure of all corporate activity. After these internal protocols have been established, the responsible, signing officers must acknowledge their accountability for so doing and in effect creating a powerful benchmark of culpability.

Sarbanes – Oxley Act Section 401

Financial statements published by issuers are required to be accurate and presented in a manner that does not contain incorrect statements or admit to state material information.

Sarbanes – Oxley Act Section 404

Issuers are required to publish information in their annual reports concerning the scope and adequacy of the internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting.

Section 404 mandates that corporate management, along with an external auditor, provide accurate information (in the form of an "internal control report") regarding the efficacy of the company's internal auditing and reporting controls.

Sarbanes – Oxley Act Section 409

Issuers are required to disclose to the public, on an urgent basis, information on material changes in their financial condition or operations.

Sarbanes – Oxley Act Section 802

This section imposes penalties of fines and/or imprisonment for altering, destroying, mutilating, concealing, falsifying records, documents or tangible objects with the intent to obstruct, impede or influence a legal investigation.

Print Tracker is Sarbanes - Oxley compliant because it does not store, process, transmit or come in contact with any financial documents or reports.

Print Tracker is a software tool that gathers meters and status information from imaging devices like copiers and printers. It contacts network devices using their IP addresses and requests device information via the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Communication is fulfilled via port 161. If SNMP provided information is incomplete, Print Tracker may request data from the device's embedded web server over port 80. The information gathered includes the device's network name, MAC address, model, serial number, total page counter, color page counter, prints, copies, faxes, scans, location, and status. Print Tracker CANNOT gather printed content or interpret user intent. If desired, IP addresses of devices may be blocked from reporting.

Imaging device data that Print Tracker captures is encrypted and sent to a secure web server using the HTTPS protocol over port 443. The secure web server addresses used include <https://secure.tc101.com> and <https://secure.nexation.com>. All data transfer is encrypted and initiated on site. There is no remote access option with Print Tracker and Print Tracker CANNOT receive incoming transmission.