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REUNION INDUSTRIES INC  
Form 10-Q  
May 15, 2003

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549-1004

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

X QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
----- EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003  
-----

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 Number 33-64325  
-----

REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

-----  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

06-1439715

-----  
(State of Incorporation)

-----  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

11 STANWIX STREET, SUITE 1400  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(412) 281-2111

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

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 X No  
-----

At April 30, 2003, 16,278,579 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per  
share, were outstanding.

Page 1 of 31 pages.  
Exhibit index is on page 30.

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## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are enclosed in brackets [] for ease of identification. All forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties which could cause the future results and shareholder values to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this report are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurances that the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this report will prove to be accurate. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the strengths/weaknesses of the Company's primary markets, the Company's ability to negotiate trade terms with its vendors, the continued forbearance of the Company's creditors with respect to indebtedness in default and the Company's ability to restructure and renegotiate the terms of the Company's indebtedness. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the Company's objectives and plans will be achieved. In addition, the Company does not intend to, and is not obligated to, update these forward-looking statements after filing and distribution of this report, even if new information, future events or other circumstances have made them incorrect or misleading as of any future date.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

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### PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

#### Item 1. Financial Statements

REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
AT MARCH 31, 2003 AND DECEMBER 31, 2002  
(in thousands)

	At March 31, 2003 ----- (unaudited)	At December 31, 2002 -----
<b>ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 790	\$ 807
Receivables (net of allowance of \$275 and \$300, respectively)	13,422	12,269
Advances to employees	113	113
Inventories, net	9,104	7,895
Other current assets	1,518	1,913
	-----	-----
Total current assets	24,947	22,997
Property, plant and equipment, net	16,164	16,716
Due from related parties	1,508	1,496
Goodwill, net	11,007	11,007
Other assets, net	3,152	3,102
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 56,778 =====	\$ 55,318 =====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:</b>		
Debt in default	\$ 40,574	\$ 40,049
Current maturities of debt	86	89
Trade payables	12,049	10,961
Accrued interest	7,647	6,748
Due to related parties	2,655	2,422
Other current liabilities	10,083	11,251
Notes payable	4,161	4,661
Notes payable - related parties	5,115	4,615
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	82,370	80,796
Long-term debt	38	61
Other liabilities	5,301	5,301
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	87,709	86,158

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Commitments and contingent liabilities	-	-
Stockholders' deficit	(30,931)	(30,840)
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 56,778	\$ 55,318
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 AND 2002  
(in thousands, except per share information) (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2002
	-----	-----
Operating revenue:		
Sales	\$ 21,263	\$ 14,844
Cost of Sales	17,072	14,142
	-----	-----
Gross profit	4,191	702
Selling, general & administrative	2,801	3,669
Other expense (income), net	28	(761)
	-----	-----
Operating profit (loss)	1,418	(2,206)
Interest expense, net	1,509	2,078
	-----	-----
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(91)	(4,284)
Provision for income taxes	-	-
	-----	-----
Loss from continuing operations	(91)	(4,284)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes of \$-0-	-	-
	-----	-----
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (91)	\$ (4,284)
	=====	=====
Loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (91)	\$ (4,284)
	=====	=====
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.27)
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	16,279	15,591
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	16,279	15,591
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 AND 2002  
 (in thousands)  
 (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2002
	-----	-----
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (384)	\$ 4,107
	-----	-----
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property	-	375
Capital expenditures	(133)	(260)
	-----	-----
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(133)	115
	-----	-----
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Net change in revolving credit facility	1,646	(3,618)
Repayments of debt	(1,146)	(1,003)
	-----	-----
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	500	(4,621)
	-----	-----
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17)	(399)
Net change in cash of discontinued operations	-	425
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	807	686
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 790	\$ 712
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 MARCH 31, 2003

NOTE 1: CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and 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 for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all normal recurring adjustments considered necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations have been included. The results of operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year. When reading the financial information contained in this Quarterly Report, reference should be made to the financial statements, schedule and notes contained in Reunion's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, as amended by Form 10-K/A as filed on April 30, 2003.

Going Concern

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These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The negative working capital position of \$57.4 million at March 31, 2003, the defaults of the Bank of America (BOA) Financing and Security Agreement and the 13% senior notes, and the lack of borrowing capacity under its revolving credit facility indicate that the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. These condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." This statement requires recognition of a liability for any legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset. Any such liability will be recorded at fair value when incurred and generally results in an increase to the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The Company adopted SFAS No. 143 in the first quarter of 2003. In doing so, the Company evaluated its operating leases for property and equipment and environmental review reports for owned property and concluded that the Company has no legal obligations for retirement of tangible long-lived assets as of March 31, 2003. Therefore, no amount has been accrued in the financial statements at and for the period ended March 31, 2003 related to the adoption of SFAS No. 143.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." This statement eliminates the automatic classification of gain or loss on extinguishment of debt as an extraordinary item of income and requires that such gain or loss be evaluated for extraordinary classification under the criteria of Accounting Principles Board No. 30 "Reporting Results of Operations." This statement also requires sales-leaseback accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sales-leaseback transactions, and makes various other technical corrections to existing pronouncements. This statement will be effective for us for the year ending December 31, 2003. If we attempted to and were successful in buying back the senior notes at a discount, the adoption of this statement could have a material effect on our results of operations.

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In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 requires that a liability be recorded in the guarantor's balance sheet upon issuance of a guarantee. In addition, FIN 45 requires disclosures about the guarantees that an entity has issued, including a rollforward of the entity's product warranty liabilities. Our financing agreements prohibit us from guaranteeing, either directly or otherwise, the indebtedness of others. We complied with the warranty rollforward provisions of FIN 45.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Transition and Disclosure." SFAS No. 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also requires that disclosures of the pro forma effect of using the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation be displayed more prominently and in tabular format. Additionally, SFAS No. 148 requires disclosure of the pro forma effect in interim financial statements. The transition and annual disclosure requirements are effective for our 2003

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fiscal year. The interim disclosure requirements are now effective. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 148 to have an effect on our results of operations or financial position.

### Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations in accounting for stock options and awards. Accordingly, no compensation costs for stock options is included in operating results since all awards were made at exercise prices at or above their fair value on the dates of grants.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, amending FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation." This statement amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. It also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosure about the effects on operating results of an entity's accounting policy decisions with respect to stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also amends APB 28, "Interim Financial Reporting" to require disclosure about those effects in interim financial information. We adopted the disclosure provisions for the year ended December 31, 2002. The following table illustrates the effect on results of operations if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123.

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2003	2002
	-----	-----
Net loss as reported	\$ (91)	\$ (4,284)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation determined under fair value method for stock options, net of tax	-	(62)
Pro forma loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (91)	\$ (4,346)
Loss earnings per share, as reported	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.27)
Basic loss per share, pro forma	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.28)
Diluted loss per share, as reported	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.27)
Diluted loss per share, pro forma	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.28)

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### NOTE 2: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

#### 13% Senior Notes and Semi-Annual Interest Payments

We have a total of \$24.855 million of 13% senior notes outstanding, of which a sinking fund payment of \$12.5 million was due on May 1, 2002 and the remainder was due on May 1, 2003. The senior notes require semi-annual interest payments every November 1st and May 1st. We were unable to make the semi-annual interest payments of \$1.616 million on each of November 1, 2001 and 2002 and May 1, 2002 and 2003. We were also unable to make the sinking fund payments due May 1, 2002 and 2003. This inability to fund our obligations under the 13% senior notes is due to a lack of liquidity and availability under our revolving credit facility with BOA.

An event of default as defined in the indenture governing the senior

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notes has existed since December 1, 2001 as we were not able to make the November 1, 2001 semi-annual interest payment within the 30-day cure period provided for in the indenture. Although they have not moved to do so, the senior notes holders have the right to accelerate all amounts outstanding, including accrued and unpaid interest of \$6.6 million, totaling \$31.5 million at March 31, 2003. Interest accrues at approximately \$0.3 million per month, including compounded interest at 13% per annum on the unpaid semi-annual interest payments.

### Bank of America Revolving and Term Loan Credit Facilities

We have a total of \$15.7 million of senior secured revolving and term loan credit facilities outstanding at March 31, 2003 with BOA. We have been in default under these facilities since September 30, 2001 due to our inability to achieve our financial ratio covenants contained in the financing and security agreement with BOA. During the third quarter of 2001 we were also unable to maintain the \$1.5 million minimum availability under the revolving credit facility as required by a December 2000 amendment.

Although Reunion and BOA have executed a forbearance agreement wherein BOA has agreed to standstill through May 31, 2003 while we attempt to refinance our BOA facilities with another lender, nothing in the forbearance agreement waives or otherwise alters BOA's already existing remedies under the BOA financing and security agreement including acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the BOA financing and security agreement.

### NOTE 3: DEBT IN DEFAULT AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Debt in default consists of the following (in thousands):

	At March 31, 2003	At December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
	(unaudited)	
13% senior notes	\$ 24,855	\$ 24,855
BOA revolving credit facility	13,433	11,787
BOA term loan A due March 16, 2007	2,286	3,407
	-----	-----
Total debt in default	\$ 40,574	\$ 40,049
	=====	=====

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### NOTE 4: INVENTORIES

Inventories are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	At March 31, 2003	At December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
	(unaudited)	
Raw material	\$ 2,598	\$ 2,820
Work-in-process	2,477	2,301
Finished goods	4,056	2,801
	-----	-----
Gross inventories	9,131	7,922
Less: LIFO reserves	(27)	(27)
	-----	-----
Inventories	\$ 9,104	\$ 7,895
	=====	=====



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### NOTE 5: STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following represents a reconciliation of the change in stockholders' deficit for the three month period ended March 31, 2003 (in thousands):

	Par Value of Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accum- ulated Deficit	Accum- ulated Other Compre- hensive Loss	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At January 1, 2003	\$163	\$25,195	\$(54,188)	\$ (2,010)	\$(30,840)
Activity (unaudited):					
Net loss	-	-	(91)	-	(91)
	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At March 31, 2003	\$163	\$25,195	\$(54,279)	\$ (2,010)	\$(30,931)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The computations of basic and diluted loss per common share [LPS] for the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts) (unaudited):

	Net Loss	Shares	LPS
	-----	-----	-----
Three months ended March 31, 2003:			
Loss applicable to common stockholders, weighted average shares outstanding and basic LPS	\$ (91)	16,279	\$ (0.01)
	=====	=====	=====
Three months ended March 31, 2002:			
Loss applicable to common stockholders, weighted average shares outstanding and basic and diluted LPS	\$ (4,284)	15,591	\$ (0.27)
	=====	=====	=====

At March 31, 2003, the Company's stock options outstanding totaled 44,000, none of which were at exercise prices below the average market price of the underlying security during the first quarter 2003. At March 31, 2002, the Company's stock options outstanding totaled 1,089,000, none of which were at exercise prices below the average market price of the underlying security during the first quarter 2002. Therefore, basic and diluted LPS are equal in both periods.

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### NOTE 6: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

#### Legal Proceedings

The Company and its subsidiaries are defendants in a number of lawsuits and administrative proceedings, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company believes that any material liability which can result from any of such lawsuits or proceedings has been properly reserved for in the Company's consolidated financial statements or is covered by indemnification in favor of the Company or its subsidiaries, and therefore the outcome of these lawsuits or proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In June 1993, the U.S. Customs Service (Customs) made a demand on Chatwins Group's former industrial rubber distribution division for \$612,948 in marking duties pursuant to 19 U.S.C. Sec. 1592. The duties are claimed on importations of "unmarked" hose products from 1982 to 1986. Following Chatwins Group's initial response raising various arguments in defense, including expired statute of limitations, Customs responded in January 1997 by reducing its demand to \$370,968 and reiterating that demand in October 1997. Chatwins Group restated its position and continues to decline payment of the claim. Should the claim not be resolved, Customs threatens suit in the International Courts of Claims. The Company continues to believe, based on consultation with counsel, that there are facts which raise a number of procedural and substantive defenses to this claim, which will be vigorously defended. There is no applicable insurance coverage.

In December 1999, a stockholder of Reunion filed a purported class-action lawsuit in Delaware Chancery Court alleging, among other things, that Reunion's public stockholders would be unfairly diluted in the merger with Chatwins Group. The lawsuit sought to prevent completion of the merger and, the merger having been completed, seeks rescission of the merger or awarding of damages. The lawsuit remains in the initial stages of discovery. Reunion intends to vigorously contest the suit.

The Company has been named as a defendant in fifteen consolidated lawsuits filed in December 2000 or early 2001 in the Superior Court for Los Angeles County, California, three of which are purported class actions asserted on behalf of approximately 200 payees. The plaintiffs in these suits, except one, are structured settlement payees to whom Stanwich Financial Services Corp. (SFSC) is indebted. The Company and SFSC are related parties.

In addition to the Company, there are numerous defendants in these suits, including SFSC, Mr. Charles E. Bradley, Sr., Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company (Mr. Bradley), the sole shareholder of SFSC's parent, several major financial institutions and certain others. All of these suits arise out of the inability of SFSC to make structured settlement payments when due. Pursuant to the court's order, plaintiffs in the purported class actions and plaintiffs in the individual cases actions filed a model complaint. Except for the class allegations, the two model complaints are identical. The plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages, restoration of certain alleged trust assets, restitution and attorneys' fees and costs.

The plaintiffs in one of the suits are former owners of a predecessor of SFSC and current operators of a competing structured settlement business. These plaintiffs claim that their business and reputations have been damaged by SFSC's structured settlement defaults, seek damages for unfair competition and purport to sue on behalf of the payees.

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The plaintiffs allege that the Company borrowed funds from SFSC and has not repaid these loans. The plaintiffs' theories of liability against the Company are that it is the alter ego of SFSC and Mr. Bradley and that the Company received fraudulent transfers of SFSC's assets. The plaintiffs also assert direct claims against the Company for inducing breach of contract and aiding and abetting an alleged breach of fiduciary duty by SFSC.

On May 25, 2001, SFSC filed a Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Petition in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Connecticut. SFSC filed an adversary proceeding in the bankruptcy case against the plaintiffs seeking a declaration that the structured settlement trust assets are the property of the bankruptcy estate. On July 16, 2001, the bankruptcy court granted a temporary restraining order enjoining the plaintiffs from prosecuting their claims

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against the Company, SFSC, Mr. Bradley and others. As a result of this restraining order of the bankruptcy court, the Company entered a standstill agreement with the plaintiffs on August 22, 2001. Pursuant to the standstill agreement, and the stipulation of the parties to the SFSC bankruptcy case, the plaintiffs agreed to take no further action to prosecute any claim in the litigation against the Company, Mr. Bradley and others to recover any structured settlement trust assets or any derivative claims or claims based on allegations of alter ego, fraudulent transfer or conversion. The plaintiffs did not agree to waive or release their direct personal claims against the Company for damages, but the plaintiffs agreed to cease and desist the prosecution of those claims until no earlier than sixty days following service of written notice to the Company stating that they have elected to unilaterally terminate the standstill.

Plaintiffs filed second amended model complaints in the class actions and individual cases on August 24, 2001. The court granted plaintiffs' motion for class certification on February 13, 2002 and certified a class consisting of unpaid structured settlement payees. Both model complaints allege causes of action against the Company for interference with contract and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty. However, pursuant to the standstill agreement, the plaintiffs are taking no action to prosecute these claims against the Company at this time.

Certain of the financial institution defendants have asserted cross-complaints against the Company for implied and express indemnity and contribution and negligence. The Company denies the allegations of the plaintiffs and the cross-complainant financial institutions and intends to vigorously defend against these actions and cross-actions.

The Company has been named in approximately 500 separate asbestos suits filed since January 1, 2001 by three plaintiffs' law firms in Wayne County, Michigan. The claims allege that cranes from the Company's crane manufacturing location in Alliance, OH were present in various parts of McLouth and Great Lakes Steel Mills in Wayne County, Michigan and that those cranes contained asbestos to which plaintiffs were exposed over a 40 year span. Counsel for the Company has filed an answer to each complaint denying liability by the Company and asserting all alternative defenses permitted under the Court's Case Management Order. Counsel for the Company has negotiated dismissal of 95 cases without any cost to the Company. The Company denies that it manufactured any products containing asbestos or otherwise knew or should have known that any component part manufacturers provided products containing asbestos. The Company intends to vigorously defend against these lawsuits.

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Since July 10, 2001, various legal actions, some involving multiple plaintiffs, alleging personal injury/wrongful death from asbestos exposure have been filed in multiple states, including California, Oregon, Washington, New York and Mississippi, against a large number of defendants, including Oneida Rostone Corporation (ORC), pre-merger Reunion's Plastics subsidiary and the Company's Plastics segment. In October 2001, Allen-Bradley Company, a former owner of the Rostone business of ORC, accepted Reunion Industries' tender of its defense and indemnification in the first such lawsuit filed pursuant to a contractual obligation to do so. Subsequent to the acceptance of the tender of defense and indemnification in the first lawsuit, Allen-Bradley Company has accepted the Company's tender of defense and indemnification in a total of 96 separate actions, all of which are being defended by Allen-Bradley Company.

In the 2002 fourth quarter, in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, Putman Properties, Inc. filed a complaint against the Company asserting

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breach of an exclusive listing contract in connection with the sale of certain property ancillary to the divestiture of the Company's Alliance Machine division in Alliance, Ohio. The plaintiff is a broker who claims entitlement to a commission in the amount of \$155,000. The Company has answered the complaint, denies any liability and intends to vigorously defend against this lawsuit. Discovery is ongoing and a mediation is scheduled for May 28, 2003 with a trial date of September 22, 2003. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

In the 2002 fourth quarter, the Company filed suit in the District Court for New Jersey against Paquet, a general contractor doing business in the state of New Jersey. The Company contends that it is owed approximately \$1.5 million in overdue payments and backcharges related to the supply of structural steel for the construction of a bridge in New Jersey. The defendant has asserted a counterclaim against the Company in the amount of \$2.5 million. Pleadings are not yet closed and discovery is just beginning. The Company intends to vigorously pursue its suit against the defendant and defend against its counterclaim. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

In the 2002 fourth quarter, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation (debtor) filed suit against the Company in U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Ohio, seeking to compel the return of certain preferential transfers pursuant to 11 U.S.C 547. The debtor seeks a judgment in the amount of \$2,705,541. The Company filed an answer alleging that such payments are not avoidable because (a) the transfers were made by the Debtor in the ordinary course of business and (b) the Company extended new value to the Debtor after the transfers were made in an amount exceeding the original payments. A status conference was held before the court on April 21, 2003. The parties agreed to a 30-day period to settle this suit out of court after which discovery will continue. No trial dates have been established. The Company intends to vigorously defend against this lawsuit. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

In connection with the Chapter 11 bankruptcies of LTV Steel Company, Inc. (LTV), et al, pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Youngstown Division, LTV has filed a complaint for avoidance and recovery of preferential transfers against Alliance Machine Division, a former division of the Company. Pursuant to an adversary proceeding filed in the LTV Case on December 17, 2002, LTV seeks recovery of \$385,000 in alleged preferential transfers, together with costs and attorney's fees. The Company believes it has adequate defenses and intends to vigorously defend against this complaint. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

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In the 2002 fourth quarter, Dick Corporation (Dick) filed an action against the Company in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, PA. Dick alleges that the Company breached a contract to supply it with structural steel for use in a construction project for the PA Department of Transportation. Dick seeks damages of approximately \$351,000, representing the extra costs allegedly incurred by Dick for Dick to secure structural steel from another vendor. The Company has filed an answer to Dick's complaint in which it denies any liability. Pleading are closed and discovery has begun. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses against Dick's suit and intends to vigorously defend against it. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

### Environmental Compliance

Various U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations including,

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without limitation, laws and regulations concerning the containment and disposal of hazardous waste, oil field waste and other waste materials, the use of storage tanks, the use of insecticides and fungicides and the use of underground injection wells directly or indirectly affect the Company's operations. In addition, environmental laws and regulations typically impose "strict liability" upon the Company for certain environmental damages. Accordingly, in some situations, the Company could be liable for clean up costs even if the situation resulted from previous conduct of the Company that was lawful at the time or from improper conduct of, or conditions caused by, previous property owners, lessees or other persons not associated with the Company or events outside the control of the Company. Such clean up costs or costs associated with changes in environmental laws and regulations could be substantial and could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Except as described in the following paragraphs, the Company believes it is currently in material compliance with existing environmental protection laws and regulations and is not involved in any significant remediation activities or administrative or judicial proceedings arising under federal, state or local environmental protection laws and regulations. In addition to management personnel who are responsible for monitoring environmental compliance and arranging for remedial actions that may be required, the Company has also employed outside consultants from time to time to advise and assist the Company's environmental compliance efforts. Except as described in the following paragraphs, the Company has not recorded any accruals for environmental costs.

In February 1996, Reunion was informed by a contracted environmental services consulting firm that soil and ground water contamination exists at its Lafayette, Indiana site. Since then, the Company has expended \$419,275 of remediation costs. The Company estimates completion of this remediation effort to be \$15,000.

In connection with the sale of its former oil and gas operations, pre-merger Reunion retained certain oil and gas properties in Louisiana because of litigation concerning environmental matters. The Company is in the process of environmental remediation under a plan approved by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Office of Conservation (LDNROC). The Company has recorded an accrual for its proportionate share of the remaining estimated costs to remediate the site based on plans and estimates developed by the environmental consultants hired by the Company. During 1999, the Company conducted remediation work on the property. The Company paid \$172,000 of the total cost of \$300,000. Regulatory hearings were held in January 2000 and 2001 to consider the adequacy of the remediation conducted to date. In August 2001,

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LDNROC issued its order for the Company to complete the soil remediation under the plan approved in 1999 and to perform additional testing to determine to what extent groundwater contamination might exist. No remediation was performed in 2000, 2001 or 2002 pending the decision. However, the Company has paid \$304,000 for its share of consulting services in connection with the hearings. Most recently, the Company's environmental consultants filed with the LDNROC updated amendments to the prior approved plan for sampling and remediation. If approved, the plan will be implemented. At March 31, 2003, after accruing an additional \$40,000 in December 2002, the balance accrued for these remediation costs is approximately \$1,042,000. The Company believes that future remediation costs will not exceed the amount accrued.

Litigation on this matter had been stayed pending the determination by the LDNROC as to the extent of remediation that would be required. Most recently, such stay was lifted and the District Court has established a jury

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trial for September 22, 2003 to determine the necessity for any further remediation and the extent of damages, if any, suffered by the plaintiff owners of the property. The Company is contesting this litigation and believes its proposed methodology is well within accepted industry practice for remediation efforts of a similar nature. No accrual has been made for costs of any potential alternative clean-up methodology that might be imposed as a result of the outcome of the litigation.

On March 15, 2002, the Company received a Request for Information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regarding the Gambonini Mine Site outside Petaluma, Marin County, California. The Company gathered and forwarded to the USEPA the information it requested. On May 16, 2002, the Company, as the successor to Buttes Gas & Oil Company (BGO), received from the USEPA a notice of potential liability and demand for payment of \$3,909,614.37 for reimbursement of costs related to its removal and disposal efforts initiated in 1998 pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

BGO, predecessor by merger to the Company, leased the site for mining purposes and operated a mercury mine on this site from 1965 to 1970. BGO's mining operations were terminated in 1970. Subsequently, under the supervision of the environmental and planning representatives of Marin County, BGO completed closure and environmental restoration activities at the site, including stabilization and re-vegetation of the site. BGO then quitclaimed the mining lease back to the Gambonini's in 1973. Because of apparent overgrazing at the site subsequent to BGO's restoration efforts, a storm in 1982 caused severe flooding resulting in the failure of the dam built to retain mining materials. Runoff from the flood released mining materials into the creek below and, ultimately, into the Tomales Bay, a local recreation and fishing area.

In 1985, BGO, headquartered in Houston, Texas, filed Chapter 11 proceedings in bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston. In December 1988, BGO confirmed its plan of reorganization which provided for, among other things, a discharge of all claims that arose prior to the date of confirmation of the plan. The reorganization plan became effective in February 1989.

In response to the USEPA's demand, the Company filed an adversary proceeding in bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston seeking an order to enjoin the efforts of the USEPA to pursue collection of any claims related to the site. The USEPA responded by filing a motion to dismiss based on several jurisdictional and substantive grounds. A status

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conference was held on August 27, 2002, at which time the judge for the bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston ruled that the court did not have jurisdiction and, at that time, the Company and the USEPA entered into a standstill agreement through December 31, 2002 which has been extended through May 31, 2003.

In March 2003, the Company and the USEPA reached an agreement in principle to settle the USEPA's demand for payment for \$100,000, payable in three installments over a two-year period. This amount has been accrued as of December 31, 2002. This settlement agreement will resolve the USEPA's claims for reimbursement of environmental response costs, but does not resolve all possible claims the United States may have with respect to the Gambonini mine site which could include, but not be limited to, claims for natural resource damage. The United States has given no indication as to whether or not it will pursue such claims. However, the Company has agreed in principle to extend the statute of limitations with respect to any such claims for a period

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of five years from the date of the execution of the above discussed settlement agreement.

### Product Warranties

The Company provides for warranty claims at its cylinders segment. Amounts accrued are estimates of future claims based on historical claims experience or a management estimate related to a specifically identified issue. The Company reevaluates its product warranty reserve quarterly and adjusts it based on changes in historical experience and identification of new or resolution of prior specifically identified issues. A tabular reconciliation of the product warranty reserve follows (in 000's):

Description	General Product Reserve	Specific Accrual	Total
-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2002	\$ 175	\$ 204	\$ 379
Add: Provision for estimated future claims	45	-	45
Deduct: Changes related to rework or replacement of cylinders	(40)	(45)	(85)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at March 31, 2003	\$ 180	\$ 159	\$ 339
	=====	=====	=====

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### NOTE 7: OPERATING SEGMENT DISCLOSURES

The following represents the disaggregation of financial data (in thousands) (unaudited):

	Net Sales	EBITDA(1)	Capital Spending	Total Assets(2)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Three months ended and at March 31, 2003:				
-----				
Metals:				
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 7,530	\$ 1,763	\$ -	\$ 15,517
Cylinders	5,590	529	57	10,315
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal Metals	13,120	2,292	57	25,832
Plastics	8,143	651	75	16,174
Corporate and other	-	(840)	-	14,772
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 21,263	2,103	\$ 133	\$ 56,778
	=====		=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization(3)		(685)		
Interest expense		(1,509)		
-----		-----		
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ (91)		
		=====		
Three months ended March 31, 2002 and at December 31, 2002:				
-----				
Metals:				
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 2,481	\$ (871)	\$ 41	\$ 13,725
Cylinders	4,441	(87)	25	9,700
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Subtotal Metals	6,922	(958)	66	23,425
Plastics	7,922	172	113	16,536
Corporate and other(4)	-	(710)	-	15,357
Discontinued operations	-	-	81	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 14,844	(1,492)	\$ 260	\$ 55,318
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization(3)		(710)		
Interest expense		(2,078)		
		-----		
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ (4,284)		
		=====		

- (1) EBITDA is presented as it is the primary measurement used by management in assessing segment performance and not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt.
- (2) Headquarters total assets at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 includes \$8.0 million of goodwill. This goodwill relates to the Company's pressure vessel and springs segment. For evaluation purposes under SFAS No. 142, this goodwill is included in the carrying value of the pressure vessels and springs segment.

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- (3) Excludes amortization of debt issuance expenses and fees of \$60,000 and \$132,000 for the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, which is included in interest expense.
- (4) Includes a \$375,000 gain on sale of property in January 2002.

### NOTE 8: DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Discontinued operations includes the discontinued bridges and cranes and material handling systems businesses. Summarized results of discontinued operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2002 follows (in thousands):

	2002
	-----
Net sales	\$ 13,248
Income before taxes	-

The above results of discontinued operations includes actual and allocated interest expense for the three month period ended March 31, 2002 totaling \$627,000.

### PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

#### Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis is provided to assist readers in understanding financial performance during the periods presented and significant trends which may impact future performance. It should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes



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included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and in conjunction with our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, as amended by Form 10-K/A as filed on April 30, 2003.

### GENERAL

The Company owns and operates industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, leaf springs and precision plastic components.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended March 31, 2003 Compared to  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2002

#### Continuing Operations

Sales, gross margins and EBITDA percentages for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	Net Sales		Gross Margin		EBITDA	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 7,530	\$ 2,481	28.3%	(16.6%)	23.4%	(35.1%)
Cylinders	5,590	4,441	18.7%	8.2%	9.5%	(2.0%)
Plastics	8,143	7,972	12.4%	9.5%	8.0%	2.2%
Totals	\$ 21,263	\$ 14,844	19.7%	4.7%	13.8%	(5.3%)

Pressure vessels and springs sales were up significantly in the first quarter of 2003 compared to the same period in 2002. This increase is due to this segment's return to normal production and shipment levels compared to management's decision to shut-down our pressure vessels facility for the first two months of 2002 with a limited production schedule. We made this decision in 2002 to reduce spending due to our liquidity problems and to lessen the strain on this segment's raw material vendors. Those vendor-related issues having been corrected, [this segment can more readily obtain raw materials for production].

Sales of cylinders was up for the first quarter of 2003 compared to 2002 due to an improvement in order levels during the 2003 first quarter. However, this segment continues to be affected by a softness in its markets, [a trend which the Company believes will lessen during 2003.]

The increase in Plastics revenues is the result of higher orders levels and the start of new customer programs. [Management continues to seek to expand Plastics' product offerings in the business machines, consumer products and medical products industries.]

The increases in gross margins across all segments is related to volume improvements resulting in an increase in production activity and our ability to absorb costs.

Management evaluates the Company's segments based on EBITDA, a measure of cash generation, which is presented, not as an alternative measure of

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operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt and due to the close relationship it bears to Reunion's financial covenants in its borrowing agreements. EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales increased significantly during the first quarter of 2003 compared to the 2002 first quarter primarily due to the same factors affecting gross profit margin discussed above. A reconciliation of EBITDA to operating income (loss) in the first quarters of 2003 and 2002 by segment and corporate and other is as follows (000's):

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	Operating Income (Loss)	Deprec- iation	Amortiz- ation	EBITDA
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2003:				
-----				
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 1,584	\$ 179	\$ -	\$ 1,763
Cylinders	458	71	-	529
Plastics	234	417	-	651
Corporate and other	(858)	18	-	(840)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 1,418	\$ 685	\$ -	\$ 2,103
	=====	=====	=====	=====
2002:				
-----				
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ (1,063)	\$ 189	\$ 3	\$ (871)
Cylinders	(190)	103	-	(87)
Plastics	(225)	397	-	172
Corporate and other(1)	(728)	18	-	(710)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ (2,206)	\$ 707	\$ 3	\$ (1,496)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) - Operating results for corporate and other for the quarter ended March 31, 2002 includes a \$375,000 gain on sale of property.

### Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expenses for the first quarter of 2003 were \$2.8 million, compared to \$3.7 million for the first quarter of 2002. This decrease in SGA is due to the 2002 first quarter including approximately \$400,000 of incremental legal, audit and consultant costs our current bank lender caused us to incur related to our bank financing that did not recur in the first quarter of 2003. The remaining decrease is related to cost cutting measures taken during 2002, including trimming the executive payroll and reductions in administrative positions, the benefits of which are beginning to materialize. SGA as a percentage of sales decreased to 13.2% for the 2003 first quarter compared to 24.7% in the 2002 first quarter. SGA as a percentage of sales was much lower in 2003 first quarter compared to the first quarter of 2002 due to increased sales volumes, lower incremental bank-induced costs and previously described cost-cutting measures.

### Other (Income) Expense

Other income for the first quarter of 2003 was \$28,000, compared to other income of \$0.8 million for the first quarter of 2002. The components are as follows:

2003	2002	Change
-----	-----	-----

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Gain on sale of equipment with zero book value	\$	-	\$	(375)	\$	375
Other (income) expense, net		(28)		(386)		358
		-----		-----		-----
Total other (income) expense, net	\$	(28)	\$	(761)	\$	733
		=====		=====		=====

In January 2002, we sold equipment that had no book value. The decrease in the remaining other income is primarily due to higher levels of sales of scrap and miscellaneous parts in 2002 due to cleaning out idled facilities.

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### Interest Expense

Interest expense, net, for the first quarter of 2003 was \$1.5 million compared to \$2.1 million for the first quarter of 2002. For the first quarter of 2002, a total of \$0.6 million of interest expense has been allocated to or actually incurred in discontinued operations. On a combined basis interest expense was \$2.7 million in the first quarter of 2002. Debt has decreased significantly from first quarter 2002 levels due to pay-downs with proceeds from asset sales in June 2002 and September 2002. Also, in the first quarter of 2002, the Company was paying an increased default rate on the BOA revolving credit and term loan facilities and we paid \$625,000 in amendment and overadvance fees to BOA in the first quarter of 2002 compared to no such fees in the first quarter of 2003.

### Income Taxes

There was no tax provision from continuing operations in the first quarters of 2003 or 2002. The Company has net operating loss carryforwards for Federal tax return reporting purposes totaling \$119.9 million at December 31, 2002, \$57.2 million of which expire by the end of 2004. [The Company may be able to utilize its loss carryforwards against possible increased future profitability.] However, management has determined to fully reserve for the total amount of net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2002 [and to continue to do so during 2003 until management can conclude that it is more likely than not that some or all of our loss carryforwards can be utilized.]

### Discontinued Operations

There was no income or loss from discontinued operations for the first quarter of 2002. For the first quarter of 2002, discontinued operations includes a total of \$0.6 million of interest expense.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

### General

The Company manages its liquidity as a consolidated enterprise. The operating groups of the Company carry minimal cash balances. Cash generated from group operating activities generally is used to repay borrowings under revolving credit arrangements, as well as other uses (e.g. corporate headquarters expenses, debt service, capital expenditures, etc.). Conversely, cash required for group operating activities generally is provided from funds available under the same revolving credit arrangements.

### 13% Senior Notes and Semi-Annual Interest Payments

We have a total of \$24.855 million of 13% senior notes outstanding, of which a sinking fund payment of \$12.5 million was due on May 1, 2002 and the remainder was due on May 1, 2003. The senior notes require semi-annual

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interest payments every November 1st and May 1st. We were unable to make the semi-annual interest payments of \$1.616 million on each of November 1, 2001 and 2002 and May 1, 2002 and 2003. We were also unable to make the sinking fund payments due May 1, 2002 and 2003. This inability to fund our obligations under the 13% senior notes is due to a lack of liquidity and availability under our revolving credit facility with BOA.

An event of default as defined in the indenture governing the 13% senior notes has existed since December 1, 2001 as we were not able to make the November 1, 2001 semi-annual interest payment within the 30-day cure period

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provided for in the indenture. Although they have not moved to do so, the senior notes holders have the right to accelerate all amounts outstanding, including accrued and unpaid interest of \$6.6 million, totaling \$31.5 million at March 31, 2003. We are currently discussing with holders of a majority of principal amount of senior notes scenarios that would involve suspending their currently existing right to accelerate for some period of time. [Although possible, no assurances exist that we will be successful in this pursuit.]

### Bank of America Revolving and Term Loan Credit Facilities

We have a total of \$15.7 million of senior secured revolving and term loan credit facilities outstanding at March 31, 2003 with BOA. We have been in default under these facilities since September 30, 2001 due to our inability to achieve our financial ratio covenants contained in the financing and security agreement with BOA. During the third quarter of 2001 we were also unable to maintain the \$1.5 million minimum availability under the revolving credit facility as required by a December 2000 amendment.

Although Reunion and BOA have executed a forbearance agreement wherein BOA has agreed to standstill through May 31, 2003 while we attempt to refinance our BOA facilities with another lender, nothing in the forbearance agreement waives or otherwise alters BOA's already existing remedies under the BOA financing and security agreement including acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the BOA financing and security agreement. We are currently negotiating with a nationally recognized lender the refinancing of our BOA revolving and term loan facilities. [Although possible, no assurances exist that we will be successful in this pursuit.]

[Since we could not repay our senior noteholders or bank lenders if either or both of them exercised their existing rights to accelerate what we owe them, they could pursue all remedies available to creditors in the normal course of business, including filing of involuntary bankruptcy petitions.]

### SUMMARY OF 2003 ACTIVITIES

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$0.8 million at both March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002. This resulted from \$0.4 million of cash used in operations and \$0.1 million of cash used in investing activities being offset by \$0.5 million provided by financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of a period generally represents lockbox receipts from customers to be applied to our BOA revolving credit facility the following business day.

#### Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities of \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2003 was the result of an increase in net working capital as higher volume levels led to an increase in receivables and inventories, partially funded by increased trade payables and revolver borrowings.

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### Investing Activities

Capital expenditures were \$0.1 million.

### Financing Activities

The Company made scheduled repayments of term loan A totaling \$0.9 million and paid an additional \$200,000 on term loan A in connection with a forbearance agreement from BOA for the month of February 2003. Revolving credit facility borrowings increased \$1.6 million during the first quarter of 2003. Other debt repayments totaling \$25,000 represent payments on capital lease obligations and other debt.

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### Lease Termination Reserves

In the fourth quarter of 2001, we developed and adopted a restructure plan for our continuing businesses and certain other businesses were identified for disposal. By the end of 2002, this plan was substantially completed except for continuing commitments under leases for two idle facilities and certain equipment. The Company recorded restructuring costs, including lease termination costs, related to the plan. The following represents a summary of 2003 cash activity of the remaining lease termination reserves (in thousands):

Description	At 12/31/02	2003 Activity	At 03/31/03
-----	-----	-----	-----
Lease termination costs	\$ 861	\$ (73)	\$ 788
	=====	=====	=====

Of the remaining lease termination costs, \$719 relates to idle manufacturing facilities in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Clearfield, Utah. The remainder relates to lease commitments under idle machinery in the Plastics Group.

### FACTORS THAT COULD AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

#### Reunion is a Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The negative working capital position of \$57,423,000, the defaults of the BOA Financing and Security Agreement and the 13% senior notes, and the lack of borrowing capacity under its revolving credit facility indicate that [the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.] The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

#### Reunion's vendors may restrict credit terms

We have corrected many vendor-related problems with liquidity generated from asset sales. However, another period of tight liquidity could result in key vendors restricting or eliminating the extension of credit terms to us. If this would happen, our ability to obtain raw materials would be strained significantly and our ability to manufacture products would be reduced.

Reunion may not be able to consummate a planned refinancing

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We have made significant progress recently on a planned refinancing of our BOA term and revolving credit obligations. However, it is not a certainty that this planned refinancing will happen. If we are unable to refinance our BOA credit facilities, they may move to take advantage of all remedies available to them including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amounts currently due and a liquidation of their collateral.

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Reunion's senior noteholders may accelerate

Although our senior note obligations are in default, the senior noteholders have stood still as we continue to work through the refinancing of our BOA credit facilities. However, it is not a certainty that they will continue to stand still and they may move to take advantage of all remedies available to them including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amount currently due.

Reunion's current bank lender may require us to pay exorbitant fees and cause us to incur significant incremental costs again

Since entering into the BOA facilities, we have incurred significant incremental costs related to our bank financing. These costs total \$4.3 million, including \$2.6 million paid to BOA relating to amendment and overadvance fees and approximately \$0.6 million in default interest. The additional incremental costs included legal fees, audit and consultant fees and reappraisal costs. These costs have negatively affected our liquidity. If we do not refinance our BOA credit facilities, they could continue to strain our liquidity with incremental fees and costs.

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no significant changes in the market risk factors which affect the Company since the end of the preceding fiscal year.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2003, an evaluation was performed under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, concluded that Reunion's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2003. There were no significant changes in Reunion's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to March 31, 2003.

## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings and environmental matters. See "Item 1. Financial Statements, Note 6: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities."

### Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Debt in default consists of the following (in thousands):

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	At March 31, 2003	At December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
	(unaudited)	
13% senior notes	\$ 24,855	\$ 24,855
BOA revolving credit facility	13,433	11,787
BOA term loan A due March 16, 2007	2,286	3,407
	-----	-----
Total debt in default	\$ 40,574	\$ 40,049
	=====	=====

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### 13% Senior Notes and Semi-Annual Interest Payments

We have a total of \$24.855 million of 13% senior notes outstanding, of which a sinking fund payment of \$12.5 million was due on May 1, 2002 and the remainder was due on May 1, 2003. The senior notes require semi-annual interest payments every November 1st and May 1st. We were unable to make the semi-annual interest payments of \$1.616 million on each of November 1, 2001 and 2002 and May 1, 2002 and 2003. We were also unable to make the sinking fund payments due May 1, 2002 and 2003. This inability to fund our obligations under the 13% senior notes is due to a lack of liquidity and availability under our revolving credit facility with BOA.

An event of default as defined in the indenture governing the senior notes has existed since December 1, 2001 as we were not able to make the November 1, 2001 semi-annual interest payment within the 30-day cure period provided for in the indenture. Although they have not moved to do so, the senior notes holders have the right to accelerate all amounts outstanding, including accrued and unpaid interest of \$6.6 million, totaling \$31.5 million at March 31, 2003. Interest accrues at approximately \$0.3 million per month, including compounded interest at 13% per annum on the unpaid semi-annual interest payments.

### Bank of America Revolving and Term Loan Credit Facilities

We have a total of \$15.7 million of senior secured revolving and term loan credit facilities outstanding at March 31, 2003 with BOA. We have been in default under these facilities since September 30, 2001 due to our inability to achieve our financial ratio covenants contained in the financing and security agreement with BOA. During the third quarter of 2001 we were also unable to maintain the \$1.5 million minimum availability under the revolving credit facility as required by a December 2000 amendment.

Although Reunion and BOA have executed a forbearance agreement wherein BOA has agreed to standstill through May 31, 2003 while we attempt to refinance our BOA facilities with another lender, nothing in the forbearance agreement waives or otherwise alters BOA's already existing remedies under the BOA financing and security agreement including acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the BOA financing and security agreement.

### 13% Senior Notes and Semi-Annual Interest Payments

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### Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

#### (b) Reports on Form 8-K

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The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated  
March 31, 2003 on April 2, 2003 to set the record date of

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those shareholders entitled to vote at and to announce the time and place of the Company's 2003 annual meeting of the Company's stockholders.

The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated March 31, 2003 on May 5, 2003 to change the record date of those shareholders entitled to vote at the Company's 2003 annual meeting of the Company's stockholders.

(c) Exhibits

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Exhibit No. Exhibit Description

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99.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer  
and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to  
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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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, thereto duly authorized.

Date: May 15, 2003

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Charles E. Bradley, Sr.

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Charles E. Bradley, Sr.  
Chairman and Chief  
Executive Officer

By: /s/ John M. Froehlich

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John M. Froehlich  
Executive Vice President, Finance  
and Chief Financial Officer  
(chief financial and accounting officer)

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CERTIFICATION

I, Charles E. Bradley, Sr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Reunion Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all



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material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
  - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing equivalent functions):
  - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 15, 2003  
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By /s/ Charles E. Bradley, Sr.  
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Charles E. Bradley, Sr.  
Chief Executive Officer

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CERTIFICATION

I, John M. Froehlich, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Reunion Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period

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covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
  - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing equivalent functions):
  - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 15, 2003

By /s/ John M. Froehlich

John M. Froehlich  
Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Page No.
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99.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	31
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EXHIBIT 99.1

CERTIFICATION

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Reunion Industries, Inc. on Form 10-Q for the period ending March 31, 2003 (the Report), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, the undersigned certify pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Reunion Industries, Inc.

Date: May 15, 2003  
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By /s/ Charles E. Bradley, Sr.  
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Charles E. Bradley, Sr.  
Chairman and Chief Executive  
Officer (principal executive officer)

Date: May 15, 2003  
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By /s/ John M. Froehlich  
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John M. Froehlich  
Chief Financial Officer  
(principal financial officer)

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