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REUNION INDUSTRIES INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 14, 2001

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2001

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  No

At July 31, 2001, 15,584,619 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, were outstanding.

Page 1 of 36 pages.

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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. Note that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, factors 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. 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 JUNE 30, 2001 AND DECEMBER 31, 2000  
(in thousands)

	At June 30, 2001 ----- (unaudited)	At December 31, 2000 -----
<b>ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 950	\$ 1,826
Receivables, net	35,594	31,777
Advances to employees	213	233
Inventories, net	19,197	21,781
Other current assets	2,774	3,307
Net assets of discontinued operations	201	9
	-----	-----
Total current assets	58,929	58,933
Property, plant and equipment, net	30,903	31,166
Due from related parties	1,586	3,950
Goodwill, net	26,977	18,837
Deferred tax assets, net	12,678	12,678
Other assets, net	3,817	4,391
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$134,890 =====	\$129,955 =====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Revolving credit facilities	\$ 27,866	\$ 19,367
Current maturities of debt	18,825	4,061
Trade payables	18,605	21,662
Due to related parties	629	224
Other current liabilities	11,304	15,133
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	77,229	60,447
Long-term debt	29,447	42,656

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Long-term debt - related party	4,615	4,015
Other liabilities	1,325	1,278
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	112,616	108,396
Commitments and contingent liabilities	-	-
Stockholders' equity	22,274	21,559
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$134,890	\$129,955
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (LOSS)  
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000  
(in thousands, except per share information) (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2000	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating revenue:				
Metals Group	\$ 32,967	\$ 36,802	\$ 70,355	\$ 71,250
Plastics Group	10,750	15,538	22,985	18,647
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total sales	43,717	52,340	93,340	89,897
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cost of sales:				
Metals Group	26,296	28,398	55,227	56,582
Plastics Group	9,324	13,039	19,557	15,633
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total cost of sales	35,620	41,437	74,784	72,215
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	8,097	10,903	18,556	17,682
Selling, general & administrative	5,844	6,482	12,172	10,490
Other expense, net	630	327	1,199	621
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating profit	1,623	4,094	5,185	6,571
Interest expense, net	2,343	2,915	4,752	5,044
Equity in loss of continuing operations of affiliate	-	-	-	296
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(720)	1,179	433	1,231
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(220)	475	172	(342)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(500)	704	261	1,573
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax of \$-0-	-	(356)	-	(430)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before extraordinary items	(500)	348	261	1,143
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Extraordinary items, net of				

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tax of \$-0-:				
Write-off of deferred financing costs	-	-	-	(1,501)
Equity in loss of extraordinary item of affiliate	-	-	-	(271)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loss from extraordinary items	-	-	-	(1,772)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(500)	348	261	(629)
Preferred stock dividend accretions	-	-	-	(95)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) applicable to common stockholders	\$ (500)	\$ 348	\$ 261	\$ (724)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (LOSS)  
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000 (continued)  
(in thousands, except per share information) (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2000	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.13
Discontinued operations	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
Extraordinary items	-	-	-	(0.16)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.06)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding	15,585	12,489	15,585	11,214
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.13
Discontinued operations	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
Extraordinary items	-	-	-	(0.16)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.06)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding	15,646	12,489	15,661	11,214
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000  
(in thousands)  
(unaudited)

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	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2000
	-----	-----
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (4,806)	\$ (3,618)
	-----	-----
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(1,861)	(1,814)
Acquisition of NPSAC common stock	(10)	-
Acquisition of Kingway common stock	-	(100)
Cash acquired in merger	-	2,666
	-----	-----
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,871)	752
	-----	-----
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	30,800
Net change in revolving credit facilities	8,499	27,836
Repayments of debt	(3,311)	(52,326)
Repayments of debt - related party	-	(1,076)
Payments of deferred financing costs and closing fees	-	(1,404)
	-----	-----
Cash provided by financing activities	5,188	3,830
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,489)	964
Change in cash of discontinued operations	613	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,826	252
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 950	\$ 1,216
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2001

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 adjustments considered necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations have been included. The results of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2001 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, schedules and notes contained in Reunion's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Recent Accounting Pronouncement

The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141 "Business Combinations." This statement eliminates the pooling-of-interest method for business combinations and

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changes the criteria for recognizing intangible assets apart from goodwill. This statement is effective for purchases completed after June 30, 2001.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." This statement eliminates the amortization of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets and requires such assets be reviewed for impairment at least annually. This statement is effective for goodwill and intangible assets acquired prior to July 1, 2001 upon adoption, which is required for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company is beginning the process of evaluating the adoption and effects of this statement on the Company.

### NOTE 2: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

#### Additional Shares of Reunion Common Stock

In the merger, Reunion issued 9,500,000 shares of common stock to holders of Chatwins Group's common stock. The merger agreement also provided that up to an additional 500,000 shares of Reunion common stock would be issued to former Chatwins Group common stockholders if the former Chatwins Group businesses and the acquired Kingway business achieve specified performance levels in 2000. A preliminary determination of the number of shares to be issued was made by the board of directors at its meeting held on May 15, 2001. Such additional shares totaled 348,995 and were issued on May 29, 2001. The closing price of Reunion's common stock on that date was \$1.30 per share. The issuance of the additional shares was recorded as a merger purchase price adjustment to goodwill.

#### Acquisition of NPS Acquisition Corp.

On January 17, 2001, the Company acquired NPS Acquisition Corp. (NPSAC) (f/k/a Naptech Pressure Systems) from Charles E. Bradley, Sr. (Mr. Bradley), the Company's chairman of the board and chief executive officer. NPSAC is based in Clearfield, Utah and manufactures seamless steel pressure vessels, an existing Metals Group product line.

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The purchase price was \$10,000 plus the non-cash assumption of \$10.3 million of NPSAC's liabilities, including a 15% per annum \$6.9 million note payable to Shaw Group, the former owner of Naptech Pressure Systems and \$0.6 million of notes payable to Stanwich Financial Services Corp., a related party (see note 5). Simultaneously with the acquisition, Reunion paid Shaw Group \$2.0 million of the note payable in cash from funds available under its revolving credit facility with Bank of America (BOA). The remainder of the note payable of \$4.9 million was then restructured to include quarterly principal payments of \$0.6 million for eight quarters which began on February 28, 2001. Reunion made the first two payments from funds available under its revolving credit facility. The note is unsecured and subordinate to the BOA term loan and revolving credit facilities.

The estimated fair value of assets acquired included approximately \$1.4 million of cash, receivables, inventories and other current assets, approximately \$0.3 million of fixed assets and \$1.3 million of deferred tax assets which are fully reserved by a valuation allowance. The purchase price in excess of net assets acquired of \$8.6 million was recorded as goodwill and is being amortized over 15 years. NPSAC's deferred tax assets are comprised primarily of net operating losses.

#### Repayment of \$120,000 of 13% Senior Notes

Chatwins Group was required to make sinking fund payments to redeem \$12.5

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million principal amount of the senior notes on May 1 in each of 2000 through 2003 at face value plus accrued interest and to offer to purchase \$25 million of the senior notes on June 1, 2000 at face value plus accrued interest. In February 2000, Chatwins Group solicited the holders of the \$49,975,000 of 13% senior notes outstanding asking them to waive their right to participate in the June 1, 2000 \$25.0 million purchase offer, of which \$47,450,000 agreed to waive such right resulting in a maximum purchase offer obligation on June 1, 2000 of \$2,525,000.

As such, on June 1, 2000 Reunion made the required offer to purchase \$2,525,000 of senior notes, of which holders of only \$120,000 of senior notes tendered. However, the \$25.0 million of 13% senior notes repaid from the merger proceeds was applied against Reunion's obligations for sinking fund payments and the purchase offer as follows (in thousands):

	May 1, 2000	June 1, 2000	May 1, 2001	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sinking fund payment or purchase offer obligation	\$ 12,500	\$ 120	\$ 12,500	\$ 25,120
\$25.0 million applied to obligations	(12,500)	(120)	(12,380)	(25,000)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maximum required payment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120	\$ 120
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Therefore, \$120,000 principal amount of 13% senior notes was repaid by the Company on May 1, 2001 from funds available under its revolving credit facility. Of the remaining \$24.855 million of senior notes, \$12.5 million is scheduled to be repaid in May 2002 and \$12.355 million is scheduled to be repaid in May 2003.

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Long-term debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2001	At December 31, 2000
	-----	-----
	(unaudited)	
13% senior notes (net of unamortized discount of \$8 and \$14)	\$ 24,847	\$ 24,961
BOA term loan A due March 16, 2007	17,914	19,757
BOA capital expenditure facility	570	640
Note payable due February 28, 2003	3,645	-
Other	1,296	1,359
Other - related parties	4,615	4,015
	-----	-----
Total long-term debt	52,887	50,732
Current maturities	(18,825)	(4,061)
	-----	-----
Total long-term debt, less current maturities	\$ 34,062	\$ 46,671
	=====	=====

Payment of Semi-Annual Interest on 13% Senior Notes

On May 1, 2001 the Company made its \$1.623 million semi-annual interest payment on its 13% senior notes from funds available under its revolving credit facility.

Payment of \$680,000 Industrial Revenue Development Bonds



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Upon the sale of its domestic grating operations in September 1999, the Company retained an obligation for a \$680,000 note payable due May 1, 2001 related to an industrial development revenue bond issue by Orem City, Utah. This note payable was repaid in May 2001 from funds available under the Company's revolving credit facility.

### 2001 Covenant Compliance

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and for each fiscal quarter thereafter in 2001, the BOA financing and security agreement required the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25:1 and maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratios of 3.75:1, 3.50:1, 3.25:1 and 3.00:1.

In April 2001, the Company entered into a letter agreement with Bank of America whereby, as long as the Company maintains both a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.00:1 and has a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of no more than 4.50:1 as of the September 30, 2001 and December 31, 2001 calculation dates, and as long as the Company is in compliance on all other covenants, the Bank of America will not accelerate any of its loans.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2001, the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio was 1.34:1 and the funded debt to EBITDA ratio was 3.46:1.

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### NOTE 3: INVENTORIES

Inventories are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2001 ----- (unaudited)	At December 31, 2000 -----
<b>Metals Group:</b>		
Raw material	\$ 4,821	\$ 5,933
Work-in-process	3,846	4,295
Finished goods	6,199	7,214
	-----	-----
Gross inventories	14,866	17,442
Less: LIFO reserves	80	80
	-----	-----
Metals Group inventories	14,946	17,522
	-----	-----
<b>Plastics Group:</b>		
Raw material	2,952	2,584
Work-in-process	108	323
Finished goods	1,191	1,352
	-----	-----
Plastics Group inventories	4,251	4,259
	-----	-----
Inventories	\$ 19,197 =====	\$ 21,781 =====

### NOTE 4: STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following represents a reconciliation of the change in stockholders' equity for the six month period ended June 30, 2001 (in thousands):

Par	Capital	
Value	in	
of	Excess	Accum-

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	Common Stock	of Par Value	ulated Deficit	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At January 1, 2001	\$152	\$24,608	\$ (3,201)	\$ 21,559
Activity (unaudited):				
Net income	-	-	261	261
Issuance of common stock (note 2)	3	451	-	454
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At June 30, 2001	\$155	\$25,059	\$ (2,940)	\$ 22,274
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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The computations of basic and diluted earnings per common share (EPS) for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000 are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts) (unaudited):

	Income (Loss)	Shares	EPS
	-----	-----	-----
Three months ended June 30, 2001:			
Net loss, weighted average shares outstanding and basic EPS	\$ (500)	15,585	\$ (0.03)
			=====
Dilutive effect of stock options		61	
	-----	-----	
Net loss, weighted average shares outstanding and diluted EPS	\$ (500)	15,646	\$ (0.03)
	=====	=====	=====
Three months ended June 30, 2000:			
Net income, weighted average shares outstanding and basic and diluted EPS	\$ 348	12,489	\$ 0.03
	=====	=====	=====
Six months ended June 30, 2001:			
Net income, weighted average shares outstanding and basic EPS	\$ 261	15,585	\$ 0.02
			=====
Dilutive effect of stock options		76	
	-----	-----	
Net income, weighted average shares outstanding and diluted EPS	\$ 261	15,661	\$ 0.02
	=====	=====	=====
Six months ended June 30, 2000:			
Net loss	\$ (629)		
Less: Preferred stock dividend accretions	(95)		
	-----		
Loss applicable to common stockholders, weighted average shares outstanding and basic and diluted EPS	\$ (724)	11,214	\$ (0.06)
	=====	=====	=====

At June 30, 2001, the Company's stock options outstanding totaled 1,100,000, of which 292,500 were at exercise prices below the average market price of the underlying security during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2001. Such options include a dilutive component of 60,990 shares for the 2001 second quarter and 76,316 shares for the 2001 year-to-date period. The remainder were at exercise prices equal to or above the average market price of the underlying security.

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At June 30, 2000, the Company's stock options outstanding totaled 869,000. On June 14, 2000, 326,000 options were awarded with an average exercise price of \$1.01 per share. Such options included a dilutive component of 111,000 shares. However, due to the short time period these options were outstanding during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2000, basic and diluted EPS are the same. The remainder were at exercise prices equal to or above the average market price of the underlying security.

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### NOTE 5: 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.

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 is 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. 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 filed a model complaint. Except for the class allegations, the two model complaints are identical and assert causes of action for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of applied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, declaratory relief, tortious

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interference with contract, negligence, conversion, fraudulent conveyance, constructive fraud, reformation, violation of the California Unfair Competition Law and unjust enrichment. The plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages, restoration of certain alleged trust assets, restitution and attorneys' fees and costs.

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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.

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. The court has sustained a demurrer to the model complaints by one of the defendants with leave to amend. The plaintiff's amended complaints are due by August 16, 2001.

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 against the Company, SFSC, Mr. Bradley and others. On August 7, 2001, the bankruptcy court, pursuant to the stipulation of the parties, ordered that, pending the August 15, 2001 hearing on SFSC's motion for preliminary injunction, the plaintiffs shall take no 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 stay on the plaintiffs' direct claims against the Company was lifted, but the plaintiffs were ordered not to conduct any discovery on those claims without leave of the bankruptcy court.

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 lawsuits.

The Company has been named in approximately 195 separate asbestos suits filed since January 1, 2001 by two 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 Steel Mill in Wayne County, Michigan and that those cranes contained asbestos to which plaintiffs were exposed over a 40 year span. As of the date of this report, 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.

On July 10, 2001, a lawsuit that alleges asbestos exposure has been filed in the Superior Court for San Francisco County in California against greater than fifty defendants, including Oneida Rostone Corporation (ORC), pre-merger Reunion's Plastics subsidiary and the Company's Plastics Group. The lawsuit was improperly served as ORC no longer exists. On July 23, 2001, service of process was withdrawn and service of process is pending against the Company as successor-in-interest to ORC. The Company intends to vigorously defend against this lawsuit.

#### Environmental Compliance

Various U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations including, 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 \$299,000 of remediation costs and accrued an additional \$60,000.

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 Office of Conservation. 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 1998 the Company increased this accrual by a charge of \$1,200,000, based on revised estimates of the remaining remediation costs. 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. No decision has been rendered to date, but the Company does not believe

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that the cost of future remediation will exceed the amount accrued. No remediation was performed in 2000 or to date in 2001 pending the decision. However, the Company has paid \$192,000 for its share of legal and consulting services in connection with the hearings. At June 30, 2001, the balance accrued for these remediation costs is approximately \$1,126,000. Owners of a portion of the property have objected to the Company's cleanup methodology and have filed suit to require additional procedures. 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 alternative cleanup methodology which might be imposed as a result of the litigation.

NOTE 6: OPERATING SEGMENT DISCLOSURES

The Company owns and operates a diverse group of industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture highly engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, precision plastic components, heavy-duty cranes and materials handling systems. The Company's customers include original equipment manufacturers and end-users in a variety of industries, such as transportation, power generation, chemicals, metals, home electronics, office equipment and consumer goods. The Company's business units are organized into two major operating groups:

The Metals Group designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of fabricated and machined industrial metal parts and products to original equipment manufacturers and end-users. The Metals Group serves over 5,000 customers.

The Plastics Group manufactures precision molded plastic parts and provides engineered plastics services to more than 500 original equipment manufacturers.

Reunion Industries considers these groups to be its operating segments pursuant to the management approach.

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The following represents the disaggregation of financial data:

(000's) (unaudited)	Net Sales	EBITDA(1)	Capital Spending	Total Assets(2)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Three months ended and at June 30, 2001:				
Metals Group	\$ 32,967	\$ 3,884	\$ 515	\$ 68,240
Plastics Group	10,750	567	541	23,758
Corporate and other	-	(1,001)	6	42,691
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	201
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 43,717	3,450	\$ 1,062	\$134,890
	=====	-----	=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization(3)		(1,827)		
Interest expense		(2,343)		
		-----		
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ (720)		
		=====		
Three months ended June 30, 2000 and at December 31, 2000:				

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Metals Group	\$ 36,802	\$ 5,657	\$ 278	\$ 69,838
Plastics Group	15,538	1,049	680	23,485
Corporate and other	-	(1,017)	27	36,623
Discontinued operations	-	-	257	9
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 52,340	5,689	\$ 1,242	\$129,955
	=====		=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization(3)		(1,595)		
Interest expense		(2,915)		
		-----		
Income from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ 1,179		
		=====		
Six months ended June 30, 2001:				
Metals Group	\$ 70,355	\$ 9,484	\$ 1,176	
Plastics Group	22,985	1,320	678	
Corporate and other	-	(1,967)	7	
	-----	-----	-----	
Totals	\$ 93,340	8,837	\$ 1,861	
	=====		=====	
Depreciation and amortization(3)		(3,652)		
Interest expense		(4,752)		
		-----		
Income from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ 433		
		=====		
Six months ended June 30, 2000:				
Metals Group	\$ 71,250	\$ 9,610	\$ 844	
Plastics Group	18,647	1,544	680	
Corporate and other	-	(1,627)	33	
Discontinued operations	-	-	257	
	-----	-----	-----	
Totals	\$ 89,897	9,527	\$ 1,814	
	=====		=====	
Depreciation and amortization(3)		(2,956)		
Interest expense		(5,044)		
Equity in loss of continuing operations of affiliate		(296)		
		-----		
Income from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ 1,231		
		=====		

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(1) EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) is the primary measure used by management in assessing performance.

(2) Corporate and other total assets at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000 are primarily comprised of goodwill of \$23.9 million and \$15.7 million, respectively, and deferred tax assets of \$12.7 million at each date.

(3) Excludes amortization of debt issuance expenses of \$174,000 and \$405,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively, and \$348,000 and \$657,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively, which are included in interest expense.

NOTE 7: DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On October 27, 2000, the Company sold substantially all of its wine grape agricultural operations and real estate holdings in Napa County, California.

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The Company classified and began accounting for the agricultural operations as discontinued operations in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions" (APB 30), which requires discontinued operations to be reported separately from continuing operations.

During 1999, Chatwins Group's management adopted plans to exit the grating manufacturing business and oil and gas business through the disposition of all of its grating and oil and gas related assets. Upon adoption of the plans, Chatwins Group classified and began accounting for such businesses as discontinued operations in accordance with APB 30.

At June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000, the assets and liabilities of discontinued operations are comprised primarily of the assets and liabilities of the discontinued wine grape agricultural business and the remaining reserve for expenses of the discontinued grating business. The liabilities of discontinued operations at December 31, 2000 also included a \$680,000 note payable due May 1, 2001 related to an industrial development revenue bond issue by Orem City, Utah, retained by the Company upon the sale of its domestic grating operations. This note payable was repaid in May 2001. The assets and liabilities have been separately classified on the balance sheet as net assets of discontinued operations. A summary follows (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2001	At December 31, 2000
	----- (unaudited)	-----
<b>ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 98	\$ 711
Receivables, net	37	690
Property held for sale	246	252
	-----	-----
Total assets	381	1,653
	-----	-----
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:</b>		
Current maturities of debt	-	680
Trade payables	4	478
Other current liabilities	42	36
Reserve for estimated expenses	134	450
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	180	1,644
	-----	-----
Net assets of discontinued operations	\$ 201	\$ 9
	=====	=====

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Pursuant to APB 30, the consolidated financial statements reflect the operating results of discontinued operations separately from continuing operations. For 2001, there are no results from discontinued operations. For 2000, results of discontinued operations relate to the Company's discontinued wine grape agricultural operations. Summarized results of discontinued operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2000 follow (in thousands):

	3-Mos.	6-Mos.
	-----	-----
Net sales	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,200
Loss before taxes	(356)	(430)

The above results of discontinued operations include actual and allocated interest expense totaling \$350,000 and \$408,000 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2000, respectively.



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### PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

##### GENERAL

The Company owns and operates a diverse group of industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture highly engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, precision plastic components, heavy-duty cranes, bridge structures and materials handling systems. The Company's customers include original equipment manufacturers and end-users in a variety of industries, such as transportation, power generation, chemicals, metals, home electronics, office equipment and consumer goods. The Company's business units are organized into two operating groups:

The Metals Group designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of fabricated and machined industrial metal parts and products to original equipment manufacturers and end-users. The Metals Group serves over 5,000 customers.

The Plastics Group manufactures precision molded plastic parts and provides engineered plastics services to more than 500 original equipment manufacturers.

##### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

###### Additional Shares of Reunion Common Stock

In the merger, Reunion issued 9,500,000 shares of common stock to holders of Chatwins Group's common stock. The merger agreement also provided that up to an additional 500,000 shares of Reunion common stock would be issued to former Chatwins Group common stockholders if the former Chatwins Group businesses and the acquired Kingway business achieve specified performance levels in 2000. A preliminary determination of the number of shares to be issued was made by the board of directors at its meeting held on May 15, 2001. Such additional shares totaled 348,995 and were issued on May 29, 2001. The closing price of Reunion's common stock on that date was \$1.30 per share. The issuance of the additional shares was recorded as a merger purchase price adjustment to goodwill.

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###### Acquisition of NPS Acquisition Corp.

On January 17, 2001, the Company acquired NPS Acquisition Corp. (f/k/a Naptech Pressure Systems) from Charles E. Bradley, Sr. (Mr. Bradley), the Company's chairman of the board and chief executive officer. NPSAC is based in Clearfield, Utah and manufactures seamless steel pressure vessels, an existing Metals Group product line.

The purchase price was \$10,000 plus the non-cash assumption of \$10.3 million of NPSAC's liabilities, including a 15% per annum \$6.9 million note payable to Shaw Group, the former owner of Naptech Pressure Systems and \$0.6 million of notes payable to Stanwich Financial Services Corp., a related party. Simultaneously with the acquisition, Reunion paid Shaw Group \$2.0 million of the note payable in cash from funds available under its revolving credit facility with Bank of America (BOA). The remainder of the note payable

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of \$4.9 million was then restructured to include quarterly principal payments of \$0.6 million for eight quarters which began on February 28, 2001. Reunion made the first two payments from funds available under its revolving credit facility. The note is unsecured and subordinate to the BOA term loan and revolving credit facilities.

The estimated fair value of assets acquired included approximately \$1.4 million of cash, receivables, inventories and other current assets, approximately \$0.3 million of fixed assets and \$1.3 million of deferred tax assets which are fully reserved by a valuation allowance. The purchase price in excess of net assets acquired of \$8.6 million was recorded as goodwill and is being amortized over 15 years. NPSAC's deferred tax assets are comprised primarily of net operating losses.

Repayment of \$120,000 of 13% Senior Notes

Chatwins Group was required to make sinking fund payments to redeem \$12.5 million principal amount of the senior notes on May 1 in each of 2000 through 2003 at face value plus accrued interest and to offer to purchase \$25 million of the senior notes on June 1, 2000 at face value plus accrued interest. In February 2000, Chatwins Group solicited the holders of the \$49,975,000 of 13% senior notes outstanding asking them to waive their right to participate in the June 1, 2000 \$25.0 million purchase offer, of which \$47,450,000 agreed to waive such right resulting in a maximum purchase offer obligation on June 1, 2000 of \$2,525,000.

As such, on June 1, 2000 Reunion made the required offer to purchase \$2,525,000 of senior notes, of which holders of only \$120,000 of senior notes tendered. However, the \$25.0 million of 13% senior notes repaid from the merger proceeds was applied against Reunion's obligations for sinking fund payments and the purchase offer as follows (in thousands):

	May 1, 2000	June 1, 2000	May 1, 2001	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sinking fund payment or purchase offer obligation	\$ 12,500	\$ 120	\$ 12,500	\$ 25,120
\$25.0 million applied to obligations	(12,500)	(120)	(12,380)	(25,000)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maximum required payment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120	\$ 120
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Therefore, \$120,000 principal amount of 13% senior notes was repaid by the Company on May 1, 2001 from funds available under its revolving credit facility. Of the remaining \$24.855 million of senior notes, \$12.5 million is scheduled to be repaid in May 2002 and \$12.355 million is scheduled to be repaid in May 2003. [Management does not expect to have the internally generated liquidity necessary to fund the May 1, 2002 sinking fund payment and is in the preliminary stages of investigating various refinancing and repayment scenarios. Such scenarios involve not only mezzanine or additional term debt, which could potentially include warrants, but also could involve other considerations such as a request to the noteholders for an extension of the sinking fund payment date. Management believes that the Company has the ability to secure the necessary funds and make the \$12.5 million sinking fund payment on May 1, 2002.]

Long-term debt consists of the following (000'S):

At June 30,            At December 31,

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	2001	2000
	-----	-----
	(unaudited)	
13% senior notes due May 1, 2003 (net of unamortized discount of \$8 and \$14)	\$ 24,847	\$ 24,961
BOA term loan A due March 16, 2007	17,914	19,757
BOA capital expenditure facility	570	640
Note payable due February 28, 2003	3,645	-
Other	1,296	1,359
Other - related parties	4,615	4,015
	-----	-----
Total long-term debt	52,887	50,732
Current maturities	(18,825)	(4,061)
	-----	-----
Total long-term debt, less current maturities	\$ 34,062	\$ 46,671
	=====	=====

### Payment of Semi-Annual Interest on 13% Senior Notes

On May 1, 2001 the Company made its \$1.623 million semi-annual interest payment on its 13% senior notes from funds available under its revolving credit facility. [Management believes the Company will have adequate availability under its revolving credit facility to fund its November 1, 2001 semi-annual interest payment.]

### Payment of \$680,000 Industrial Revenue Development Bonds

Upon the sale of its domestic grating operations in September 1999, the Company retained an obligation for a \$680,000 note payable due May 1, 2001 related to an industrial development revenue bond issue by Orem City, Utah. This note payable was repaid in May 2001 from funds available under the Company's revolving credit facility.

### [2001 Covenant Compliance

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and for each fiscal quarter thereafter in 2001, the BOA financing and security agreement required the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25:1 and maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratios of 3.75:1, 3.50:1, 3.25:1 and 3.00:1.

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Because the Company's 2001 business plan includes assumptions regarding results of operations and economic conditions, achievements of which are necessary for compliance with the financial covenants included in the BOA financing and security agreement in 2001, particularly the third and fourth quarters, in April 2001, the Company entered into a letter agreement with Bank of America whereby, as long as the Company maintains both a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.00:1 and has a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of no more than 4.50:1 as of the September 30, 2001 and December 31, 2001 calculation dates, and as long as the Company is in compliance on all other covenants, the Bank of America will not accelerate any of its loans.]

For the quarter ended June 30, 2001, the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio was 1.34:1 and the funded debt to EBITDA ratio was 3.46:1.

[The Company prepares monthly forecasts of its financial covenants using year-to-date actual results and forecasts of quarterly results of operations and funded debt levels for the next two quarters. As of the date of this report, July 2001 results of operations and debt levels are not final. The current forecast indicates that the Company will be close to but in compliance with its financial covenants in the third and fourth quarters of 2001.

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Forecasted results of operations and funded debt levels are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable based on conditions in the markets it serves, the overall economy and other factors at the time forecasts are prepared. If one or more of these assumptions do not occur or if overall economic conditions and conditions in the markets served by the Company worsen, the Company could fall out of compliance with one or both of its financial covenants during the third and fourth quarters of 2001. Also, should a monthly forecast of ratios indicate that the Company may fall out of compliance with one or both ratios in the current or future quarters, management would take actions necessary to achieve ratio compliance including, but not limited to, cost cutting measures and a restriction on capital expenditures. If all such actions taken together are not enough to achieve ratio compliance, the Company will seek to renegotiate or obtain waivers of its financial covenants. Although management believes it is unlikely, in the event that the Company is not in compliance with one or both of its financial ratios or is unsuccessful in renegotiating its covenants or obtaining the necessary waivers, the lenders would have various remedies available to them including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the term and revolving credit facilities and a liquidation of its collateral.]

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended June 30, 2001 Compared to  
Three Months Ended June 30, 2000

#### Metals Group

Metals Group sales for the second quarter of 2001 totaled \$33.0 million, compared to \$36.8 million for the second quarter of 2000, a decrease of \$3.8 million, or 11%. Second quarter 2000 sales excludes the second quarter 2000 sales of NPS Acquisition Corp. acquired by the Company in January 2001. Had this event occurred at the beginning of 2000, Metals Group sales for the second quarter of 2000 would have been \$37.7 million, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$4.7 million. Increases of \$0.8 million in the Company's pressure vessel product line and \$0.3 million materials handling and computer-assisted picking systems product line were more than offset by decreases of \$2.9 million in cylinder sales, \$2.6 million in crane and bridge structure sales

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and \$0.3 million in leaf spring sales. The increase in pressure vessel sales in the second quarter of 2001 compared to 2000 was due to a continuation of strong order levels in that product line, the backlog for which at the end of 2000 was \$8.6 million higher than at the end of 1999. Sales of cylinders continues to be affected by softness in this market, [a trend which the Company believes will continue for the remainder of 2001.] Sales of leaf springs in the second quarter 2001 were impacted by the economic downturn as consumers decreased spending on recreational items, particularly in the marine market.

Metals Group gross profit for the second quarter of 2001 was \$6.7 million, or 20.4%, compared to \$8.4 million for the second quarter of 2000, or 22.8%, a decrease of \$1.7 million. Second quarter 2000 gross profit excludes the second quarter 2000 gross profit of NPS Acquisition Corp., acquired by the Company in January 2001. Had this event occurred at the beginning of 2000, Metals Group gross profit for the second quarter of 2000 would have been \$8.7 million, or 23.1%, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$2.0 million. Gross profit and gross profit margin decreased during the 2001 second quarter compared to the pro forma 2000 second quarter primarily due to the decreased volume in the bridge structure, crane and cylinder product lines, resulting in

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a decreased ability to absorb fixed overheads, particularly at the Company's mobile cylinder production facility in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which has seen volume decrease over 40% since last year. [The Company is currently considering combining the operations of its Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Chicago, Illinois cylinder manufacturing locations in order to improve efficiencies and counter this trend.]

Metals Group EBITDA for the second quarter of 2001 was \$3.9 million, or 11.8%, compared to \$5.7 million for the second quarter of 2000, or 15.4%, a decrease of \$1.8 million. Second quarter 2000 EBITDA excludes the second quarter 2000 EBITDA of NPS Acquisition Corp., acquired by the Company in January 2001. Had this event occurred at the beginning of 2000, Metals Group EBITDA for the second quarter of 2000 would have been \$5.9 million, or 16.1%, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$2.0 million. EBITDA as a percentage of sales decreased during the 2001 second quarter compared to the pro forma 2000 second quarter primarily due to the same factors effecting gross profit and gross profit margin discussed above.

### Plastics Group

Plastics Group sales for the second quarter of 2001 totaled \$10.8 million, compared to \$15.5 million in the second quarter of 2000, a decrease of \$4.7 million. Second quarter 2000 Plastics Groups sales included \$2.6 million from its former Irish plastics subsidiary which the Company sold in the 2000 third quarter. On a proforma basis, Plastic Group 2000 sales excluding sales of the Irish business would be \$12.9 million, indicating a \$2.1 million decrease quarter-to-quarter. The remaining decrease in revenues is the continuation into 2001 of a trend which began in 1999 and resulted from several factors, including certain customers relocating manufacturing operations to Mexico and Asia, reduced customer orders for continuing programs, end of product cycles and delays in new program starts, which affected all Plastics Group facilities. [Management was investigating the feasibility of opening or acquiring a molding facility in Mexico or establishing a joint venture in Mexico with an existing plastics molding company in order to counter these trends. However, management's view of current business conditions in the United States and Mexico has caused management to put this plan temporarily on hold. Accordingly, the trend in Plastics Group revenue could continue during the remainder of 2001.]

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Plastics Group gross profit for the second quarter of 2001 was \$1.4 million, or 13.3%, compared to \$2.5 million, or 16.1%, for the second quarter of 2000. Second quarter 2000 Plastics Groups gross profit included \$0.4 million from its former Irish plastics subsidiary which the Company sold in the 2000 third quarter. On a proforma basis, Plastic Group 2000 gross profit excluding the gross profit of the Irish business would be \$2.1 million, indicating a \$0.7 million decrease quarter-to-quarter. The remaining decrease in gross profit is directly related to the decreasing trend in sales, resulting in inefficiencies and the inability to absorb fixed overheads. [However, management believes cost cutting measures taken during June 2001, including personnel reductions in sales and administration, to counter the effect on gross margin and overall operating results of the Plastics Group will result in an increase in margin as a percentage of sales.] The cost of these reductions was inconsequential as the Company paid no severance packages and retained no post-severance obligations related to these reductions. [Management estimates the savings from these reductions to be approximately \$1.0 million annually.]

Plastics Group EBITDA for the second quarter of 2001 was less than \$0.6 million, or 5.3%, compared to \$1.0 million for the second quarter of 2000, or 6.8%, a decrease of \$0.4 million. Second quarter 2000 Plastics Groups EBITDA

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included \$0.3 million from its former Irish plastics subsidiary which the Company sold in the 2000 third quarter. On a proforma basis, Plastic Group 2000 EBITDA excluding the EBITDA of the Irish business would be \$0.8 million, indicating a \$0.2 million decrease quarter-to-quarter. EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales decreased during the 2001 second quarter compared to the pro forma 2000 second quarter primarily due to the same factors effecting gross profit and gross profit margin discussed above.

### Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expenses for the second quarter of 2001 were \$5.8 million, compared to \$6.5 million for the second quarter of 2000, a decrease of \$0.7 million. Second quarter 2000 SGA included \$0.3 million from its former Irish plastics subsidiary which the Company sold in the 2000 third quarter. On a proforma basis, Plastic Group 2000 SGA excluding SGA of the Irish business would be \$6.2 million, indicating a \$0.4 million decrease quarter-to-quarter. The remaining decrease in SGA is directly related to the decreasing trend in sales, resulting in lower commissions expense. SGA expenses as a percentage of sales increased to 13.4% for the 2001 second quarter compared to 12.4% on a proforma basis in the 2000 second quarter. SGA as a percentage of sales was higher in the 2001 second quarter compared to 2000 due to the overall decrease in volume without associated decreases in fixed administrative costs, primarily sales and administrative compensation. [However, management believes cost cutting measures taken during June 2001, including personnel reductions in sales and administration, will result in a decrease in SGA as a percentage of sales.]

### Other Expense

Other expense for the second quarter of 2001 was \$0.6 million, compared to other expense of \$0.3 million for the second quarter of 2000, a net increase of \$0.3 million. The increase in other expense in the second quarter of 2001 compared to 2000 is the result of an increase in goodwill amortization as the result of the \$8.6 million of goodwill created in the NPSAC acquisition in January 2001 compared to no such amortization in the 2000 second quarter. Except for goodwill amortization, there were no individually significant or offsetting items in either of the second quarters of 2001 or 2000.

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### Interest Expense

Interest expense, net, for the second quarter of 2001 was \$2.3 million, compared to \$2.9 million for the second quarter of 2000, a decrease of \$0.6 million. The decrease in interest expense reflects the lower level of debt of the Company as the result of the \$29.5 million of cash proceeds generated through asset sales during the second half of 2000 partially offset by the debt assumed in the NPSAC acquisition. The decrease in interest expense is also the result of the lower interest rates on the Company's Bank of America facilities due to rate reductions by the Federal Reserve Bank after June 2000. [The Company anticipates that interest expense for 2001 will continue to decrease compared to 2000 due to the lower debt level as the result of the \$29.5 million of cash proceeds generated through asset sales during the second half of 2000 and the decrease in prime lending rates during the first half of 2001 if not increased during the remainder of 2001.]

### Income Taxes

There was a tax benefit from continuing operations of \$0.2 million for the second quarter of 2001 compared to a tax provision of \$0.5 million for the second quarter of 2000. The tax benefit in the 2001 second quarter and the tax provision in the 2000 second are directly related to the level of pre-tax

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operating results in each period.

### Discontinued Operations

There was a loss from discontinued operations during the second quarter of 2000 of \$356,000 related to the discontinued wine grape agricultural operations.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2001 Compared to  
Six Months Ended June 30, 2000

### Metals Group

Metals Group sales for the first half of 2001 totaled \$70.4 million, compared to \$71.3 million for the first half of 2000, a decrease of \$0.9 million, or 1%. First half 2000 sales excludes the approximately two and one-half months of Kingway Material Handling Company's sales prior to the Company's acquisition of Kingway, 2000 and the full first half 2000 sales of NPS Acquisition Corp. acquired by the Company in January 2001. Had both of these events occurred at the beginning of 2000, Metals Group sales for the first half of 2000 would have been \$76.4 million, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$6.0 million. An increase of \$6.3 million in the Company's pressure vessel product line was more than offset by decreases of \$5.3 million in cylinder sales, \$3.5 million in bridge structure and crane sales, \$3.0 million in materials handling and computer-assisted picking systems product line sales and \$0.5 million in leaf spring sales. The increase in pressure vessel sales in the first half of 2001 compared to 2000 was due to a continuation of strong order levels in that product line, the backlog for which at the end of 2000 was \$8.6 million higher than at the end of 1999, and the recognition of \$2.8 million of revenues on a large NASA contract relating to pressure vessels produced in the fourth quarter of 2000 but not received by NASA until the first quarter of 2001. Sales of cylinders continues to be affected by softness in this market, [a trend the Company believes will continue for the remainder of 2001.] The decrease in materials handling sales is the result of customer requested delays in shipments. [Management believes materials handling sales will rebound and increase during the remainder of 2001 as these delayed deliveries ship and based on large contract orders received from or committed to by a large national retail chain during the second quarter of 2001.] Sales of leaf springs in the first half of 2001 were impacted by the economic downturn as consumers decreased spending on recreational items, particularly in the marine market.

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Metals Group gross profit for the first half of 2001 was \$15.1 million, or 21.5%, compared to \$14.7 million for the first half of 2000, or 20.6%, an increase of \$0.4 million. First half 2000 gross profit excludes the approximately two and one-half months of Kingway Material Handling Company's gross profit prior to the Company's acquisition of Kingway and the full first half 2000 gross profit of NPS Acquisition Corp., acquired by the Company in January 2001. Had both of these events occurred at the beginning of 2000, Metals Group gross profit for the first half of 2000 would have been \$16.4 million, or 21.5%, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$1.3 million. Gross profit decreased during the 2001 first half compared to the proforma 2000 first half primarily due to, except for the pressure vessel product line, the lower volume and resulting lessened ability to absorb fixed costs. Gross profit margin was slightly higher in the 2001 first half compared to the 2000 first half due to product mix, which had a significant increase in higher margin pressure vessel sales period-to-period.

Metals Group EBITDA for the first half of 2001 was \$9.5 million, or 13.5%, compared to \$9.6 million for the second quarter of 2000, or 13.5%, a

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decrease of \$0.1 million. First half 2000 EBITDA excludes the approximately two and one-half months of Kingway Material Handling Company's EBITDA prior to the Company's acquisition of Kingway and the full first half 2000 gross profit of NPS Acquisition Corp., acquired by the Company in January 2001. Had these events occurred at the beginning of 2000, Metals Group EBITDA for the first half of 2000 would have been \$11.8 million, or 15.4%, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$2.3 million. EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales decreased during the 2001 first half compared to the pro forma 2000 first half primarily due to the same factors effecting gross profit and gross profit margin discussed above.

### Plastics Group

Plastics Group sales for the first half of 2001 totaled \$23.0 million, compared to \$18.6 million in the first half of 2000, an increase of \$4.4 million. First half 2000 sales includes the sales of the Company's Irish plastics subsidiary, which was sold in the third quarter of 2000, but excludes the approximately two and one-half months of Plastics Group's sales prior to the merger on March 16, 2000. Had the Company merged at the beginning of 2000, excluding the Irish plastics business sales, Plastics Group sales for the first half of 2000 would have been \$26.8 million, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$3.8 million. The decrease in revenues is the continuation into 2001 of a trend which began in 1999 and resulted from several factors, including certain customers relocating manufacturing operations to Mexico and Asia, reduced customer orders for continuing programs, end of product cycles and delays in new program starts, which affected all Plastics Group facilities. [Management was investigating the feasibility of opening or acquiring a molding facility in Mexico or establishing a joint venture in Mexico with an existing plastics molding company in order to counter these trends. However, management's view of current business conditions in the United States and Mexico has caused management to put this plan temporarily on hold. Accordingly, the trend in Plastics Group revenue could continue during the remainder of 2001.]

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Plastics Group gross profit for the first half of 2001 was \$3.4 million, or 14.9%, compared to \$3.0 million, or 16.2%, for the first half of 2000. First half 2000 gross profit includes the gross profit of the Company's Irish plastics subsidiary, which was sold in the third quarter of 2000, but excludes the approximately two and one-half months of Plastics Group's gross profit prior to the merger on March 16, 2000. Had the Company merged at the beginning of 2000, excluding the Irish plastics business gross profit, Plastics Group gross profit for the first half of 2000 would have been \$4.3 million, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$0.9 million. The decrease in gross profit is directly related to the decreasing trend in sales, resulting in inefficiencies and the inability to absorb fixed overheads. [However, management believes cost cutting measures taken during June 2001, including personnel reductions in sales and administration, to counter the effect on gross margin and overall operating results of the Plastics Group will result in an increase in margin as a percentage of sales.] The cost of these reductions was inconsequential as the Company paid no severance packages and retained no post-severance obligations related to these reductions. [Management estimates the savings from these reductions to be approximately \$1.0 million annually.]

Plastics Group EBITDA for the first half of 2001 was \$1.3 million, or 5.7%, compared to \$1.5 million for the first half of 2000, or 8.3%, a decrease of \$0.2 million. First half 2000 EBITDA includes the EBITDA of the Company's Irish plastics subsidiary, which was sold in the third quarter of 2000, but excludes the approximately two and one-half months of Plastics Group's EBITDA prior to the merger on March 16, 2000. Had the Company merged at the



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beginning of 2000, excluding the Irish plastics business, Plastics Group EBITDA for the first half of 2000 would have been \$2.0 million, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$0.7 million. EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales decreased during the 2001 first half compared to the pro forma 2000 first half primarily due to the same factors effecting gross profit and gross profit margin discussed above.

### Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expenses for the first half of 2001 were \$12.2 million, compared to \$10.5 million for the first half of 2000, an increase of \$1.7 million. Had the merger and acquisitions of Kingway and NPSAC occurred at the beginning of 2000, first half 2000 SGA expenses would have been \$12.6 million, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$0.4 million. The remaining decrease in SGA is directly related to the decreasing trend in sales, resulting in lower commissions expense. SGA expenses as a percentage of sales increased to 13.0% for the 2001 second half compared to 12.2% on a proforma basis in the 2000 second quarter. SGA as a percentage of sales was higher in the 2001 second quarter compared to 2000 due to the overall decrease in volume without associated decreases in fixed administrative costs, primarily sales and administrative compensation. [However, management believes cost cutting measures taken during June 2001, including personnel reductions in sales and administration, will result in a decrease in SGA as a percentage of sales.] The Company retained no post-severance obligations related to these reductions.

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### Other Expense

Other expense for the first half of 2001 was \$1.2 million, compared to other expense of \$0.6 million for the first half of 2000, a net increase of \$0.6 million. The increase in other expense in the first half of 2001 compared to 2000 is the result of an increase in goodwill amortization. The first half of 2001 includes a full half of goodwill amortization related to the merger, Kingway acquisition and NPSAC acquisition compared to the approximate three-and-one-half month post-merger and Kingway acquisition period in the 2000 first half and no goodwill amortization related to the NPSAC goodwill. Except for goodwill amortization, there were no individually significant or offsetting items in either of the first halves of 2001 or 2000.

### Interest Expense

Interest expense, net, for the first half of 2001 was \$4.8 million, compared to \$5.0 million for the first half of 2000, a decrease of \$0.2 million. The decrease in interest expense reflects the lower level of debt of the Company as the result of the \$29.5 million of cash proceeds generated through asset sales during the second half of 2000 partially offset by the debt assumed in the NPSAC acquisition. The decrease in interest expense is also the result of the lower interest rates on the Company's Bank of America facilities due to rate reductions by the Federal Reserve Bank after June 2000. [The Company anticipates that interest expense for 2001 will continue to decrease compared to 2000 due to the lower debt level as the result of the \$29.5 million of cash proceeds generated through asset sales during the second half of 2000 and the decrease in prime lending rates during the first half of 2001 if not increased during the remainder of 2001.]

### Equity Results

Equity in loss of continuing operations of affiliate in the first half of 2000 represents Chatwins Group's pre-merger share of Reunion's loss from continuing operations in that period.

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### Income Taxes

There was a tax provision from continuing operations of \$0.2 million for the first half of 2001 compared to a tax benefit of \$0.3 million for the first half of 2000. The tax provision in the 2001 first half is directly related to the level of pre-tax operating results and the tax benefit in the 2000 first half is the result of the fact that the valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets related to the Company's net operating loss carryforwards was reduced for the tax effects of the extraordinary items discussed below.

### Discontinued Operations

There was a loss from discontinued operations during the first half of 2000 of \$0.4 million related to the discontinued wine grape agricultural operations.

### Extraordinary Items

The losses from extraordinary items in the first half of 2000 of \$1.8 million, net of \$-0- taxes, represents the pre-merger write-offs of deferred financing costs at both Chatwins Group and pre-merger Reunion.

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## 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. Although the Company operates in relatively mature markets, [it intends to continue to invest in and grow its businesses through selected capital expenditures as cash generation permits.]

### Recent Developments and Other Matters of Importance

#### Acquisition of NPS Acquisition Corp.

On January 17, 2001, the Company acquired NPS Acquisition Corp. (f/k/a Naptech Pressure Systems) from Charles E. Bradley, Sr. (Mr. Bradley), the Company's chairman of the board and chief executive officer. NPSAC is based in Clearfield, Utah and manufactures seamless steel pressure vessels, an existing Metals Group product line.

The purchase price was \$10,000 plus the assumption of \$10.3 million of NPSAC's liabilities, including a 15% per annum \$6.9 million note payable to Shaw Group, the former owner of Naptech Pressure Systems. Simultaneously with the acquisition, Reunion paid Shaw Group \$2.0 million of the note payable in cash from funds available under its revolving credit facility with Bank of America (BOA). The remainder of the note payable of \$4.9 million was then restructured to include quarterly principal payments of \$0.6 million for eight quarters which began on February 28, 2001. Reunion made the first two payments from funds available under its revolving credit facility. The note is unsecured and subordinate to the BOA term loan and revolving credit facilities.

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The estimated fair value of assets acquired included approximately \$1.4 million of cash, receivables, inventories and other current assets, approximately \$0.3 million of fixed assets and \$1.3 million of deferred tax assets which are fully reserved by a valuation allowance. The purchase price in excess of net assets acquired of \$8.6 million was recorded as goodwill and is being amortized over 15 years. NPSAC's deferred tax assets are comprised primarily of net operating losses.

### Repayment of \$120,000 of 13% Senior Notes

Chatwins Group was required to make sinking fund payments to redeem \$12.5 million principal amount of the senior notes on May 1 in each of 2000 through 2003 at face value plus accrued interest and to offer to purchase \$25 million of the senior notes on June 1, 2000 at face value plus accrued interest. In February 2000, Chatwins Group solicited the holders of the \$49,975,000 of 13% senior notes outstanding asking them to waive their right to participate in the June 1, 2000 \$25.0 million purchase offer, of which \$47,450,000 agreed to waive such right resulting in a maximum purchase offer obligation on June 1, 2000 of \$2,525,000.

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As such, on June 1, 2000 Reunion made the required offer to purchase \$2,525,000 of senior notes, of which holders of only \$120,000 of senior notes tendered. However, the \$25.0 million of 13% senior notes repaid from the merger proceeds was applied against Reunion's obligations for sinking fund payments and the purchase offer as follows (in thousands):

	May 1, 2000	June 1, 2000	May 1, 2001	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sinking fund payment or purchase offer obligation	\$ 12,500	\$ 120	\$ 12,500	\$ 25,120
\$25.0 million applied to obligations	(12,500)	(120)	(12,380)	(25,000)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maximum required payment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120	\$ 120
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Therefore, \$120,000 principal amount of 13% senior notes was repaid by the Company on May 1, 2001 from funds available under its revolving credit facility. Of the remaining \$24.855 million of senior notes, \$12.5 million is scheduled to be repaid in May 2002 and \$12.355 million is scheduled to be repaid in May 2003. [Management does not expect to have the internally generated liquidity necessary to fund the May 1, 2002 sinking fund payment and is in the preliminary stages of investigating various refinancing and repayment scenarios. Such scenarios involve not only mezzanine or additional term debt, which could potentially include warrants, but also could involve other considerations such as a request to the noteholders for an extension of the sinking fund payment date. Management believes that the Company has the ability to secure the necessary funds and make the \$12.5 million sinking fund payment on May 1, 2002.]

### Payment of Semi-Annual Interest on 13% Senior Notes

On May 1, 2001 the Company made its \$1.623 million semi-annual interest payment on its 13% senior notes from funds available under its revolving credit facility. [Management believes the Company will have adequate availability under its revolving credit facility to fund its November 1, 2001 semi-annual interest payment.]

### Payment of \$680,000 Industrial Revenue Development Bonds

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Upon the sale of its domestic grating operations in September 1999, the Company retained an obligation for a \$680,000 note payable due May 1, 2001 related to an industrial development revenue bond issue by Orem City, Utah. This note payable was repaid in May 2001 from funds available under the Company's revolving credit facility.

### [2001 Covenant Compliance

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and for each fiscal quarter thereafter in 2001, the BOA financing and security agreement required the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25:1 and maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratios of 3.75:1, 3.50:1, 3.25:1 and 3.00:1.

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Because the Company's 2001 business plan includes assumptions regarding results of operations and economic conditions, achievements of which are necessary for compliance with the financial covenants included in the BOA financing and security agreement in 2001, particularly the third and fourth quarters, in April 2001, the Company entered into a letter agreement with Bank of America whereby, as long as the Company maintains both a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.00:1 and has a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of no more than 4.50:1 as of the September 30, 2001 and December 31, 2001 calculation dates, and as long as the Company is in compliance on all other covenants, the Bank of America will not accelerate any of its loans.]

For the quarter ended June 30, 2001, the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio was 1.34:1 and the funded debt to EBITDA ratio was 3.46:1.

[The Company prepares monthly forecasts of its financial covenants using year-to-date actual results and forecasts of quarterly results of operations and funded debt levels for the next two quarters. As of the date of this report, July 2001 results of operations and debt levels are not final. The current forecast indicates that the Company will be close to but in compliance with its financial covenants in the third and fourth quarters of 2001.

Forecasted results of operations and funded debt levels are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable based on conditions in the markets it serves, the overall economy and other factors at the time forecasts are prepared. If one or more of these assumptions do not occur or if overall economic conditions and conditions in the markets served by the Company worsen, the Company could fall out of compliance with one or both of its financial covenants during the third and fourth quarters of 2001. Also, should a monthly forecast of ratios indicate that the Company may fall out of compliance with one or both ratios in the current or future quarters, management would take actions necessary to achieve ratio compliance including, but not limited to, cost cutting measures and a restriction on capital expenditures. If all such actions taken together are not enough to achieve ratio compliance, the Company will seek to renegotiate or obtain waivers of its financial covenants. Although management believes it is unlikely, in the event that the Company is not in compliance with one or both of its financial ratios or is unsuccessful in renegotiating its covenants or obtaining the necessary waivers, the lenders would have various remedies available to them including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the term and revolving credit facilities and a liquidation of its collateral.]

### Summary of 2001 Activities

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$1.0 million (including \$0.1 million classified within discontinued operations) at June 30, 2001. During the first half of 2001, cash and cash equivalents decreased \$1.5 million, with \$4.8

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million used in operations, \$1.9 million used in investing activities and \$5.2 million provided by financing activities.

### Operating Activities

Cash used of \$4.8 million for operating activities in the first half of 2001 was the result of an increase in net working capital, primarily reductions in trade payables and other current liabilities.

### Investing Activities

Capital expenditures were \$1.9 million, including \$1.2 million in the Metals Group and \$0.7 million in the Plastics Group.

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### Financing Activities

To fund the decreases in trade payables and other current liabilities, the \$2.0 million payment to Shaw Group at the date of the NPSAC acquisition and to amortize principal payments under the term loan A and capital expenditure facilities, the Company made a net increase in borrowings under its revolving credit facility of \$8.5 million, partially offset by payments of debt totaling \$3.3 million including \$1.8 million of term loan A, \$1.2 million of the Shaw Group note payable and \$0.3 million of other debt, primarily \$120,000 of senior notes, \$70,000 of capital expenditure facility repayments and a \$48,000 final payment on a note payable related to the Metals Group.

### 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.

## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. 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.

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.

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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 is 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.

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In addition to the Company, there are numerous defendants in these suits, including SFSC, 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 and assert causes of action for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of applied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, declaratory relief, tortious interference with contract, negligence, conversion, fraudulent conveyance, constructive fraud, reformation, violation of the California Unfair Competition Law and unjust enrichment. 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.

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. The court has sustained a demurrer to the model complaints by one of the defendants with leave to amend. The plaintiff's amended complaints are due by August 16, 2001.

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 against the Company, SFSC, Mr. Bradley and others. On August 7, 2001, the bankruptcy court, pursuant to the stipulation of the parties, ordered that, pending the August 15, 2001 hearing on SFSC's motion for preliminary injunction, the plaintiffs shall take no 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 stay on the

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plaintiffs' direct claims against the Company was lifted, but the plaintiffs were ordered not to conduct any discovery on those claims without leave of the bankruptcy court.

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 lawsuits.

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The Company has been named in approximately 195 separate asbestos suits filed since January 1, 2001 by two 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 Steel Mill in Wayne County, Michigan and that those cranes contained asbestos to which plaintiffs were exposed over a 40 year span. As of the date of this report, 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.

On July 10, 2001, a lawsuit that alleges asbestos exposure has been filed in the Superior Court for San Francisco County in California against greater than fifty defendants, including Oneida Rostone Corporation (ORC), pre-merger Reunion's Plastics subsidiary and the Company's Plastics Group. The lawsuit was improperly served as ORC no longer exists. On July 23, 2001, service of process was withdrawn and service of process is pending against the Company as successor-in-interest to ORC. The Company intends to vigorously defend against this lawsuit.

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

At the Company's annual meeting of Reunion Industries stockholders held on May 15, 2001 for the record date of April 2, 2001, stockholders holding a majority of the shares of common stock of Reunion Industries voted to approve the proposals included in Reunion Industries' proxy statement as follows:

Proposal 1: Election of Directors	For	Withhold
	-----	-----
Thomas N. Amonett	14,734,680	3,656
Charles E. Bradley, Sr.	14,734,680	3,656
Kimball J. Bradley	14,734,650	3,686
Thomas L. Cassidy	14,734,680	3,656
W. R. Clerihue	14,734,680	3,656
Joseph C. Lawyer	14,734,680	3,656
Franklin Myers	14,734,680	3,656
John G. Poole	14,734,680	3,656

Proposal 2: To reserve an additional 600,000 shares of Reunion Industries common stock for issuance under the 1998 stock option plan

For	Against	Abstained	Broker Non-Votes
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14,615,207	111,924	11,205	-

Proposal 3: To consider and act upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting

			Broker
For	Against	Abstained	Non-Votes
-----	-----	-----	-----
14,693,822	11,640	32,874	-

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Item 5. Other Information

On June 14, 2000, the Company's Board of Directors approved the exchange of its Series A and Series B preferred stocks for 3,245,515 shares of the Company's common stock at an exchange price of \$5.00 per share. The Series A and Series B preferred stocks were issued in connection with the March 16, 2000 merger with Chatwins Group and acquisition of Kingway, and had an aggregate liquidation value of \$16.2 million. The closing market price of Reunion's common stock was \$1.00 on that date.

The Series A preferred stock was issued to holders of Chatwins Group's Class D, Series A, B and C preferred stock in exchange for their shares. Since its incorporation on May 12, 1988, Chatwins Group has had several classes of preferred stock outstanding. Since that time, Chatwins Group made liquidation value and dividend accretions totaling \$15.0 million recorded as charges to retained earnings. Of the \$15.0 million of such charges, \$12.5 million related to its Class D, Series A, B and C preferred stock. Since May 12, 1988, Chatwins Group made payments for redemptions and dividends totaling \$3.5 million related to such preferred stock. Accordingly, \$9.0 million of such charges on its Class D, Series A, B and C preferred stock remained unpaid.

Because Chatwins Group was considered the acquirer in the merger, Reunion Industries' accumulated deficit at June 30, 2001 is primarily comprised of the historical activity of Chatwins Group which includes its historical results of operations, dividends declared and paid and the \$9.0 million of unpaid liquidation value and dividend accretions. As such, the merged Reunion's accumulated deficit is largely a legacy of the former Chatwins Group's preferred stock accretions. The following supplemental disclosure of the components of the \$2.9 million accumulated deficit at June 30, 2001 separates operating results from preferred stock accretions and dividends paid (in 000's):

	Components of Reunion's Accumulated Deficit
	-----
Accumulated deficit on May 12, 1988 (date of incorporation of Chatwins Group)	\$ (13)
Cumulative net income (including post-merger net income of \$5,401)	12,529
Preferred stock liquidation accretions, all classes	(7,728)
Preferred stock dividend accretions, all classes	(7,293)
Dividends paid	(435)
	-----
Accumulated deficit at June 30, 2001	\$ (2,940)
	=====



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Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

Second Quarter 2001:  
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On May 8, 2001, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 1, 2001 to report under Item 4 that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP resigned as independent accountants of the Company effective after the completion of the review of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001.

On May 14, 2001, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated May 1, 2001 to file under Item 7, Exhibit 16, letter from independent accountants pursuant to Item 304(a)(3) of Regulation S-K.

On May 22, 2001, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated May 1, 2001 to report under Item 4 that, in connection with their review of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, there has been no disagreements with Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure and to announce that, effective May 15, 2001, the Company had engaged Ernst & Young LLP as its new independent accountants, and to file under Item 7, Exhibit 16, the letter from independent accountants required by Item 304(a)(3) of Regulation S-K.

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: August 14, 2001  
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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.  
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Kimball J. Bradley  
-----

Kimball J. Bradley  
President and Chief  
Operating Officer

By: /s/ John M. Froehlich  
-----

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

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